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WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO DOMESTICATED ANIMAL NATURE.

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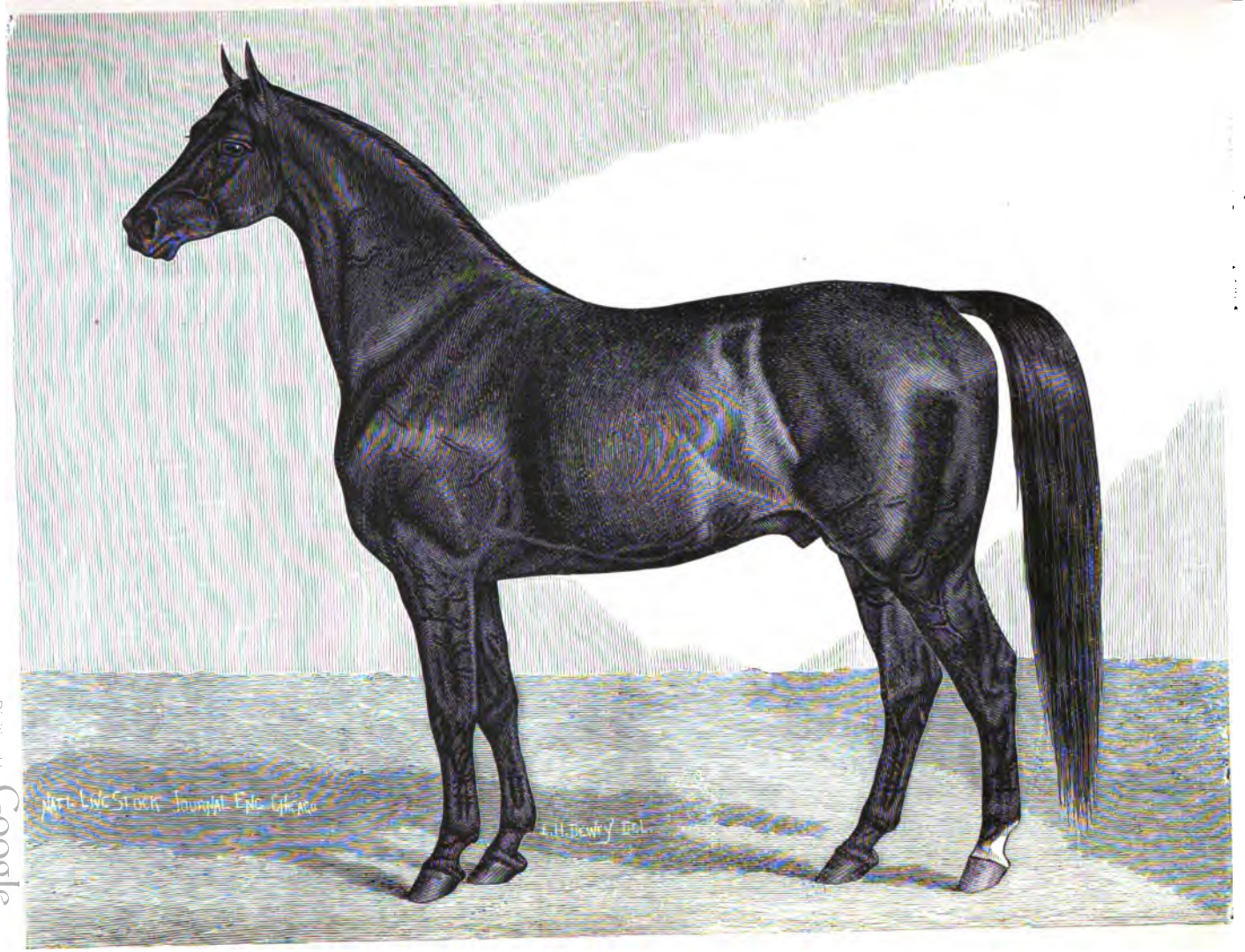

PENNANT, 1968, 2:15.

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WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

VOL. XVIII. MARCH, 1892. No. 1.

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TERMS: TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. SINGLE NUMBER, TWENTY CENTS.

PENNANT, 2:15.

- PENNANT, 1968 ..... 2:15
  - ABE DOWNING, 709 .....
    - Joe Downing, 710, son of Edwin Forrest, 49.
    - daughter of Harrison, son of Park's Highlander.
  - LOUISA DUVALL .....
    - Harold, 413, son of Hambletonian. 10.
    - daughter of Duvall's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, 11.

IT is one of the very encouraging features of the trotting horse breeders' achievement that several strains are being clearly and surely established, as far-sighted, conservative people would view with alarm the in-breeding of the past forty years continued for another score. There is good ground for the belief that the cross of Abe Downing, of virtually strong thoroughbred strains, on the so-called distinctly trotting lines is as potent for highest results on the trotting turf as any yet attained by the distinguished senator of the "Golden Gate" through any of the outcrosses he has made. The continuation of trotting capacity, especially the quality of endurance through three or more generations to come, is demonstrated in the get of Pennant as certain of no impairment, where all other conditions are faithfully observed along the line. The conditions which continually bring a subject into still more favorable light kindle anew, from season to season, the fire of a devotion whose increasing intensity is its best evidence of being genuine. "I like the Abe Downing colts," remarked a gentleman on the outside—one not a horseman and not a breeder, yet one of the people who have passion for the beautiful, combined with utility, in a sense that affords a sort of domestic comfort—"because you can get up to 'em." "I have no interest in those wild dispositioned fellows, whose eye commands one to keep his distance," this speaker further remarked. It is not intended, however, to convey the idea here that all other strains of blood are void of the domestic trait. Many others have it, and it is only mentioned because enough of the higher order of the equine race are without it to cause anxiety about the horse's disposition. For several years Abe Downing and a goodly number of his progeny were shown at the Iowa State Fair, where, besides their unequaled record in the show ring, in which they were exhibited in both the trotting and roadster classes, and in which Abe Downing was never beaten, nor second, except to Pennant (his son), the latter as a show horse, holding an unbeaten record; the masses were always devoted

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friends of the Willow Lawn stables, on general principles, in part because the beauties were readily approachable. Such a blaze of inborn quality at the surface indicates the real fire of modern merit—one fed by the fuel of some substance, as it were, akin to electricity, only animated and directed by an almost human intelligence. Pennant was but eleven years of age when, in 1891, his trotting record was reduced from 2:17 of 1890 to 2:15. In 1887 his first record of 2:23¾ was made in a winning race at the Twin Cities track, and besides numerous within hair-breadths of a place with the best on the race-course, he has won his way steadily, and trotted heats better than 2:20 nearly every season since his advent into the circle of performers—and there is yet strong probability that with his continued vigor of the prime of life, he will at least rank in the 2:12 list. His speed, too, thus far, is not of the artificial brand, as an amateur who had never before driven a horse faster than three minutes, drove him a mile in 1890, in 2:17. Until 1891 it may be said that he really never had the training of an expert hand, though his performances prior to this time were highly creditable to his drivers. The disposition to go, and an inherent tendency to extreme speed, established by an ancestry of swift ones, must be conceded. Hambletonian 10, through Harold, claims, rightly, a generous share in the greatness of the present premier of Willow Lawn. It has often been the ready explanation of Pennant's extreme speed, by exclusively Hambletonian admirers that, with a dam by the sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, no farther consideration of genealogy in search of speed origin is worth the debating. The critical, fair-minded student of blood lines, must, however, concede other probable sources a good share of the credit for the dazzling record directly attributed to the sire of our subject in hand. That Harold must divide the honors, in some measure, is proven in the fact that two of the get of Abe Downing with records 2:13 and 2:15¾ do not trace in any way to Harold, and have only a remote connection with the great Hambletonian. The record of Pennant is the best of any of the produce of Harold's producing dams, and is very prominent among his descendants in the scale of high speed. Truly, grand and kingly is the record of Harold, but Mambrino Chief shares some of the honors in question as grandsire of the second dam, and Tom Hal, the grand old pacer, as well as imp. Glencoe, are not to be omitted when the contribution of Louisa Duvall to the "make-up" of this game race trotter is considered. But to Edwin Forest 49 due credit must be given, being nearer than Mambrino Chief or Tom Hal, and in equal remove with Hambletonian (barring equivalent blood) through Enchantress, by Abdallah I. As progenitor through dams of So So 2:17, Angelina 2:18¼, Charleston 2:15, Lockheart 2:14¾, Nancy Hanks 2:09, London 2:20½, Mambrino Dudley 2:19¾, Mike Wilkes 2:15¾ (p), etc., and through their sire of the brothers Pat Downing 2:13 and Chronometer 2:15¾ (pacing), Edwin Forest is taking a place among extreme speed producers that commands highest respect. Justified are the many enthusiastic admirers of the great sire whose individual merit claimed freely the confidence of Woodburn's far-famed proprietor. Every unbiased Kentuckian who knew the son of Young Bay Kentucky Hunter remembers his symmetry and is warm in sentiment toward him. Large, powerful, beautiful—embodying every quality of an ideal equine, it is not strange that his owner could scarcely be restrained from madly rushing into certain death to rescue his fond favorite from the flames. Perpetual and all-enduring are his monuments in the living records of the extreme speed of his descendants, second to none, all things considered. His son Joe Downing has a flattering record, as has his producing dam, Lizzie Peebles (grandam also of Kitty Bates 2:19, and Monroe Chief 2:18¼ and great-grandam of Charleston 2:15). Thus it may be confidently claimed that the Abe Downing lines of breeding are heavy laden with the enduring blood, and form a fitting counterpart for the fashionable pedigree of Louisa Duvall. Fortunate, indeed, is it for the interests of the trotting turf that the Messrs. Bowman own this grand horse, as they will give him and his get the widest

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opportunity. Two daughters, the first trained, Umbria, 2:25¼, dam by Mambrino Paris, and Nerissa, 2:26¼, dam by Almont, are on the way to the 2:15 list—certain, almost, to reach the 2:20 station this year. A good variety of stallions will found in the stud at Waverly, such as Chronometer, 2:15¾ (brother of Pat Downing, 2:13), dam by the great Mambrino Abdallah, 2:20, sire of dams of Mary Marshall, 2:12⅓, and three other 2:15 performers; also a brother, Chronograph, Almont Thorne 5188, by Almont 33, dam by Alcalde (by Mambrino Chief 11, out of a daughter of Pilot Jr. 12), second dam by Abdallah 15, is siring grand youngsters out of Abe Downing and Pennant fillies that are certain to be fast. King Gothard, by George W. Wilkes' great son, St. Gothard (sire of 12 performers), dam by Happy Medium, can but render sure the extreme speed quality in future generations. A weanling son of Jaybird, dam by Mambrino Boy, promises Allerton's equivalent in speed as in blood. Others by Wickliff and Young Jim, crossed on mare by Mambrino Boy, Abe Downing and other great brood mares, sires, along with the three score of mares of the farm, only intensify the highest expectations. With a goodly number of Abe Downing and Pennant mares, as well as several by such sires as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Abdallah 2201, Mambrino Paris, Woodford Abdallah 1654, Mambrino Boy, Almont Thorn, etc., with which the stud has been stocked, there can be no doubt but that Willow Lawn Farm will continue in the prominent place it now occupies. Development of speed is a part of the regular program there. More than twenty-five of the horses and colts are being jogged regularly this winter, and every indication points to lower records and more of them. Mr. C. L. Weeks, the principal driver, who gave Chronometer, Pennant and his two mares, Umbria and Nerissa, their marks, and Mr. George Bates, superintendent of the breeding department, are doing good service for the horse of the future as well as the present. Visitors who appreciate good stock will find a cordial welcome by them, as well as from the large-hearted proprietors, when it is in the way of any of our readers to spend a day at their immense farm, adjoining the beautiful village of Waverly, Iowa.

RAY MARSHALL.

THE FUTURE OF SUNOL.

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

In reply to your note I would state that Charles Marvin is to train Sunol during the coming season for the purpose of lowering her record. I intend to send her to him just as soon as the track will be fit to work on. As you are aware, Mr. Marvin has always handled her, and as I have entire confidence, not only in his ability as a trainer, but in his character as a man, I would not for one moment think of making a change, notwithstanding the published reports to the effect that another trainer was to have her this season.

I have been jogging Sunol nearly every pleasant day during the winter. She is doing splendidly. Her feet and legs are in fine condition, and she is as free from soreness or lameness as any horse I ever sat behind; consequently I have great expectations that she will materially lower her record this year. She was not in condition to do herself justice during the past season, having been lame during the great part of the summer. When she trotted in 2:08¼ she had two preparatory miles only, and that, as you know, was not enough to condition her. Senator Stanford, in a letter to me in December last, stated that if it had not been for this lameness he would have sent her to me with a record of 2:06, or better. During the recent sale of his horses in New York City, the Senator said, and I quote his exact words: "I consider Sunol the despair of all horsemen." He has timed her a quarter in 29½ seconds, and says she did it quite comfortably. When she made her record of 2:08¼ she trotted the last quarter in 31¼ seconds—a 2:05 gait—showing that she was not exhausted. I mention these facts to justify my belief that she will materially lower her record this year. Besides, Mr. Marvin says that she has

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not only more speed than any horse he has ever seen, but he believes she could beat any horse in the world a race of three in five heats if he were only permitted to match her. He says that he drove her a quarter in her two-year-old form in 30⅛ seconds. The question has been asked, if she had as much speed as that, then why did she not trot faster than 2:18 as a two-year-old? Senator Stanford and Charles Marvin ought to be able to answer that question better than I can, and I will let them do it. The Senator says: "She was not developed in her two-year-old form," and under date of December 3, 1891, he writes: "I am not prepared to say what Sunol might have done as a two-year-old, but I believe that with a thorough preparation she would have done a great deal better than she did." Mr. Marvin, in his book on "Training the Trotting Horse," a book, by the way, that every lover of the horse ought to read, says that Sunol had never been driven a mile at speed in her life until August 1, when she trotted in 2:40½, and repeated in 2:38. Four days afterward she won a two-year-old race in 2:34½, 2:25. About one month ago he said to me: "No other two-year-old ever had her speed. Had I known as much when she was two years old as I know now, there is no telling where she would have trotted." The first man to call my attention to Sunol was Peter C. Kellogg. When he was on a visit to California, in 1888, he wrote to me under date of August 26, of that year: "Horse matters are lively out here and many splendidly bred young things are growing up and trotting fast. Sunol, by Electioneer, dam by Gen. Benton, 2d dam thoroughbred Waxy, by Lexington, is conceded by everybody to be a wonder. As Marvin has broken down nearly everything that he has trained this year, he has grown superstitious, or timid, and says that he will make no more use of her than necessary."

One remark in conclusion, and I think it is due to Senator Stanford, that I should state this: Fifteen years ago, on the night that he bought Electioneer from Mr. Backman, he said to a party of New Yorkers who were present: "Gentlemen, in a few years I expect to bring some of this horse's produce back here and beat you all."

The public can judge how his prediction has been fulfilled.

ROBERT BONNER.

New York, February 18.

PROBLEMS IN FARRIERY.

BY S. T. H.

The Weight-bearing Portions of the Hoof.

PRELIMINARY MENTION: The many private letters addressed to the writer from known and unknown horsemen, and from every section of the country, is a gratifying evidence that Problems in Farriery are occupying the minds of intelligent students almost equally with the breeding question. The concentration of American investigation upon this specialty, which means the focusing of the highest type of mechanical insight, coupled with an intellectual power, that has brought all departments of physical science to their present state of perfection, will eventuate in the advancement of farriery far beyond its standard of to-day.

These letters are carefully filed, and the inquiries therein contained noted in a memorandum book, so that their answers may appear in their proper connection. As the subject alluded to comes in its natural sequence, the writer has no pretensions to the wisdom of an oracle, nor does he assume that he has mastered all the difficulties of horse-shoeing. For more than a decade he has given this subject profound study, not only in its literary phases, but as a daily roadite, and by frequent visits to the forge, where he has spent weeks and months watching the practical operations of skillfully forging shoes and dressing feet, without which practical training all would be intangible theory. He owns more than a dozen road horses, some of which have

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trotted in and below the twenties, as the result of his own tuition, every one of which has his feet dressed and the shoes fitted and fastened by their owner. In the preparation of these papers the practical knowledge thus gained at the forge, on the road and the track, supplemented by a mastery of the anatomy and physiology of the horse's foot and limb, and a patient digest of all the leading authorities in English, French, German and Italian farriery, has been made to do efficient service. Still, the writer claims to be only on the threshold of this vast, still-beginning, never-ending subject. Like Chaucer's scholar, "gladly would he learn, and gladly teach." He therefore prizes these letters of inquiry, and earnestly urges all of his kindly readers to send to the office of the MONTHLY, to his address, all possible problems that may have come to their minds, either theoretically from their reading, or practically from difficulties in the feet and gait of their own horses. These inquiries are the most effective means of practically compassing the wide field of farriery, and will serve to make these papers more comprehensive and exhaustive than can possibly come within the purview of a single mind.

Two inquiries will be noticed in this connection as a sample of the interest and thought bestowed upon this important subject. One comes from the manager of the Reno Electric Light and Power Company, in picturesque Nevada. He desires to know when the axes of the pastern and the hoof are in a continuous line—"immediately after landing, or just when?" He refers to the rule laid down by the English premium essayist, Mr. George Fleming, on this subject. These axes are in coincidence only when the horse is at rest. Draw a line in front, or what is a more palpable mechanical demonstration, place a straight edge in front of the hoof and pastern. If the hoof has been carefully prepared with reference to the proper length of the toe and the normal height of the heels, the anterior surfaces of the pastern and the hoof will be in a continuous straight line. In no other position can the proper resolution of the weight and concussion at every footfall be perfectly adjusted. Let it be remembered that the weight descends perpendicularly down the limb from the carcass to the ankle in the front limbs, and that *at the ankle* the resolution of the force takes place. *One-half continues in the perpendicular line to the ground behind the hoof and is lost. The other half is deflected and follows the axis of the pastern.* Now, if the axis of the pastern is in a line with the axis of the hoof, the deflected weight and resultant concussion passes down this continuous line, with the least possible damaging results, to the ground, where it is also lost. But if the axis of the pastern forms an angle with the axis of the hoof, then a second resolution of the force takes place *in the hoof*, one-half following a line in continuation of the axis of the pastern, and the other half following the axis of the hoof. This resolution of the force in the hoof is fraught with many serious consequences, among which may be mentioned corns and the various forms of acute inflammation of the foot, that are too often relegated to occult causes beyond the diagnosis of the faculty. It is obvious that the basis of this mechanical action must be when the limb and foot are at rest, for the revolution of the same varies so greatly in different horses, dependent upon the height and length of their stride, that at no other time and in no other position could the calculation be made than when the weight is upon the foot just before it springs from the ground.

Passing now from distant Nevada to one of the most prominent breeding establishments of trotters, nearer to the center of the continent, the proprietor is the fortunate owner of one of the choicest bred sons of George Wilkes, whose speed he seeks to still further develop by a more scientific preparation and armament of his front feet. He thus describes his peculiarity of action: "The horse toes out a little in front "when standing, but in action so far "as I can judge, his stroke is straight, "without twist of limb or feet....His "action is not too high in front in knee "motion, but, to my mind, his ankle and "fetlock action is too rapid, which, in "consequence, shortens the reach of his "forward stroke. Please give instruc-

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"tions as to the way you would shoe him "so as to lower and lengthen his stroke "forward and correspondingly equalize "his action behind."

The writer's quandary has led him into a palpable contradiction. In one sentence he says *his knee action is not too high*, and in the next he desires instructions how to *lower* and lengthen the forward stroke. To the contradiction of thought he adds confusion of language. The ankle and fetlock are only different terms for the same joint. The ankle action does not determine the forward action. That is controlled by the relative length of the muscles of the forearm reaching to the knee when compared with their tendonous prolongations extending from the knee to the anterior and posterior ridges of the coffin-bone. The flexor muscles of the forearm raise the limb by contraction. The joints of the limb, consisting of the knee, ankle and foot or coffin joint, are instantly articulated, simultaneously backward by the contraction of the flexor tendon. The flexor tendons are merely extensions of the flexor muscles of the forearm. At the same instant the extensors are strained to their greatest tension by reason of the doubling up backward of the limb and foot. When the limb reaches its greatest elevation backward the extensors relieve themselves by throwing the limb and foot forward, which action in turn strains the flexors to their greatest possible extension. Thus the articulation of the extremities is, physiologically speaking, the alternate extension and contraction of the flexor and extensor muscles. Now, as the flexor and extensor tendons that work the ankle and coffin joints, or the fetlock and foot, are simply the prolongations of the flexor and extensor muscles, it is a physical impossibility for the ankle and the hoof to articulate, or for the flexor and extensor tendons to operate independently in the slightest degree of the flexor and extensor muscles. From this resume of the mechanical action of locomotion, our correspondent will perceive that the ankle or fetlock articulation has no agency whatever in determining the length of the forward stroke. Nor can it work quicker than the knee and coffin joints, for all are alike absolutely controlled by precisely the same flexor and extensor muscles. If the ankle joint moves too quickly then the coffin and knee joints also move too quickly. If the horse has high, rapid, trappy, forward action, then the muscles of the forearm are relatively short when compared with their tendonous prolongations, and also with the muscles of the hip and gaskin.

They can only be measurably regulated in their operation. Weight, either in the shoe or in the form of toe weights, only aggravates the height and rapidity of their action, for the will power is thereby additionally taxed to overcome the extra weight, which it does by causing the flexor muscles to raise the extra weight by an extra exertion both quicker and higher than when the feet are armed with light racing plates. The relative length of the muscles of the forearm and their tendonous prolongations taken in connection with the length and obliquity of the pasterns, and the peculiar growth of the feet, cause the peculiarities often noticed in planting the hoofs upon the ground. For instance, some horses spank their heels first upon the road in trotting action, while others land flat-footed. The former are chronically afflicted with heel bruises, while the latter invariably slide forward after the front feet strike the earth. The heel-spanker needs more action for the flexors, while the sliding-footed trotter requires less action for the flexors. If the hoof of the hard heel-striker is permitted to grow out at the toe to the full margin of the wall, and it is sharply lowered at the heels, and then provided with a shoe drawn thin gradually from the quarters to the heels, he will cease to strike the heels violently and the bruises will disappear. If the toe of the slider is foreshortened and the shoe is drawn gradually thinner from the heel to the toe, the sliding will cease and much lost motion will thus be avoided. These precautions remedy the defect of muscles. Comparatively short muscles of the forearm are like the string of a short bow in archery—they work quickly, with a correspondingly limited sweep. There are three methods of measurably remedying this defect, and they all can be summarized in the instruction to properly work

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the levers that regulate the action. These levers of locomotion are the extremities comprising the head, neck and feet. If the action should be longer and lower, the first means of accomplishing this result is to draw down the head and neck by means of the standing martingale. This operation will impose a special burden upon the anterior extremities by bringing the center of gravity farther forward. Every trotting horse that has the low, gliding, daisy-cutting forward motion that distinguished Lady Thorne, carries the head either out almost in a straight line with the body or only elevated to a slight degree. On the contrary, every trotter with a short, high, bold, lofty knee action carries his head aloft like the primitive Morgans, and consequently loses speed by the excess of altitude of his forward movement. From these two types of trotters, without reference to physiological reasoning, the conclusion must be reached that lowering the head and neck will have a direct influence in lowering and extending the front action. Then the heels must be lowered and the toes permitted to extend to the full margin of the wall. This will increase the ground surface of the foot. An increase of the ground surface means a longer leverage for the muscles of locomotion to overcome, which necessarily decreases the elevation of the action and insures its greater forward extension. The practical demonstration of this twofold result is manifest from the well-known fact that scientific trainers of the trotting horse have long since learned that extended toes invariably insure a greater length of stride, while no remedy so effectually prevents arm-cutting as that of lowering the heel and of extending the toe. When the heels of the hoof are abnormally low, and the horse still strikes his arms, the skillful smith simply draws down the heels of the shoe to the thinness of a knife blade, and the arm-cutting usually ceases.

The last element of this remedial shoeing is in the lightness of the plate. This may be carried to the extreme limit that does not interfere with balanced action. The prevalent notion that the web of the shoe should be thick and stiff enough to dissipate the concussion finds its contradiction in the fact that the iron plate increases the friction and therefore intensifies instead of diminishes the concussion.

Nothing will give to the forward stroke a long, low, gliding movement like a thin shoe drawn down to a feather edge at the heels. If the horse can withstand exposed heels, by reason of strong quarters and stout heels, strengthened by prominent, broad bars, then tips are to be preferred to all other forms of shoes. But the hoofs must be gradually indurated by long jogging in tips before the horse is speeded. Rapid work as soon as tips are at first applied means sudden soreness, and sudden soreness produces a short, tender, groggy, trotting step, frequently changing into a rack or the pace. For it should be remembered that the primitive method in the saddle-horse regions of changing the trot into a rack or pace, was to heavily arm the hind feet and then to ride the horse with bare heels in front over the hard turnpikes till he became sore forward and stepped more tenderly in front, with continued exercise, until the pain forced him to change into the saddle gaits. But if the bared heels in tips are gradually hardened and accustomed to the unusual pressure by a winter's jogging, they will be enabled to withstand extreme speed without resultant soreness.

When thus equipped the merest amateur will be amazed at the radical change in the forward action. Having seen the lofty, skyward ambition of the bold knee-action trotter thus changed into the low, gliding sweep of the line trotter, no one who has witnessed the morning exercise of such a horse in tips can refrain from exclaiming in wonderment, "See how completely he has changed his gait!" The tips should be exceedingly light, not weighing more than three ounces, and drawn out long, reaching to within three-quarters of an inch of the inflection of the wall at the beginning of the bars. This extended length will prevent any danger of soreness, while it will insure a greater sweep to the stride. Then, to compensate for this change of gait and to prevent either forging or speedy cutting by reason of the lengthening and retarding of the forward articulation, the hind feet should be provided with ex-

ceedingly light shoes, weighing not more than four ounces, extended beyond the heels and provided with slight heel calkins to act as checks to shorten the hind strike on landing. Thus provided, this splendid son of George Wilkes may rapidly increase his speed during the coming season.

It must not be overlooked that our correspondent says his horse "*toes out a* "*little in front*, but that his stroke is "straight, without twist of feet or limb." Here is another physical impossibility. Just precisely to the extent that the front feet "toe out" at rest do they "toe in" when uplifted in motion. This is as absolute as the alternate swing of the pendulum in motion. Defects of motion, by sidewise deflection inwardly, as in splay-foot, or outwardly, as in pigeon-toe, hinder and retard speed, because it is motion at variance with the straight line that is the shortest distance between two given points. This splay-foot tendency should be remedied by paring both branches of the front hoof to a mathematical level in accordance with the instructions given in the last number of the MONTHLY. If they are already level, then slightly lower the outside to compensate for any defect in the position or articulation of either the ankle or knee joint till the toes stand perfectly straight. Then the action will be straight at every articulation, unless the abnormal defect of the ankle or knee is so excessive and chronic that no remedial application can overcome its deformity in action. This defect has never been noticed in any inbred Hambletonian like the stallion under examination, but it is to be found in some of the Wilkes' branches that have crossed with the American Star matrons. Lady Dunn, the flea-bitten grey daughter of American Star, toed out so excessively in both front feet that no clamps or splints or bandages or surgical operations could ever have straightened her forward limbs. The defect was plainly located in her ankles. Their articulation, instead of being backward and forward in a straight line, was sharply outward. When seen coming down the avenue, up to her full speed, about two minutes and fifty seconds, she seemed to be moving in a straight line, but when jogging her front feet displayed outwardly like the disgruntled paddles of a wrecked windmill revolving out of line. This chronic defect, in her case, she transmitted to her daughter, Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen, that afterward became the dam of the mighty Guy Wilkes. Whether that splendid son of a more splendid sire had any traces of this defect before he was taken to California the writer can not remember, but Joe Bunker, record 2:19¼, the best son of Lady Dunn, had the same deformity, by inheritance, to an intensified degree, if that could be possible. He, too, speeded with apparently straightforward action, and never brushed either ankles or knees. But this escape was not owing to his apparently correct forward action. All of the progeny of Lady Dunn, like himself, were exceedingly wide in the chest measurement. The fore limbs seemed to be fastened onto the outside instead of under the carcass. This peculiarity of conformation enabled them to swing their upturned front feet inwardly, both while jogging and speeding, without either ankle cuffing or knee-banging. The American Star cross, in a physical point of view, was not one of pure gold to the composite trotting horse of America. His ankles were not only awry but his knees were sadly sprung, so that to some of his daughters, like Lady Dunn, he bequeathed the curse of deformed ankles, and to some of his sons and grandsons on the dam's side, through his daughters, like the swift Startle, he transmitted his own weak knees, which bent over so feebly that they could not withstand the tremendous strain of preparation for active campaigning. Nothing in the entire range of farriery is so difficult to remedy, in swift action, as sprung knees and deformed ankles, both being distorted out of the line, which demands the greatest stamina consistent with the greatest speed and the least amount of interference. These defects forever precluded American Star from becoming the head of a great trotting family in the male line just as the weak feet of Bellefounder stopped him from perpetuating his remarkable trotting gifts except through his daughters. Farriery could not have wrought the desired transformation of

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abnormal ankles and knees and feet into normal ones, even if it had, in their day, risen to the grade of the art which it now enjoys, but the Messenger blood has proven to be the magical alchemy that has changed, in the majority of instances, these defects into perfect limbs, and, at the same time, preserved the distinctive merits of both the American Star and Bellefounder strains in that marvelous alloy, the present perfected form of the American trotting horse. These illustrations of our subject fill the measure of our space, and the weight-bearing portions of the hoof must be reserved for another paper.

JUSTICE FOR THE PACERS.

BY L. E. CLEMENT.

FIFTEEN years ago I was employed in getting up legal papers and doing the office work of a New Hampshire law office, and my friends were surprised that my ambition did not lead me to be admitted to the bar of the state and live off the misfortunes of other people, instead of trusting my fortunes to the ups and downs of a small breeding farm. For twelve years I have been contributing my mite to the literature of the trotting turf. I have studied the records, not because I expected to be benefited directly by the sale of such horses as Arion, Allerton or Nancy Hanks, but to see what blood or habit of action, or development oftenest made successful race horses and sires.

Is it strange that, if trying to instruct my readers, my writing and my breeding have been in the same direction? Will S. T. H. kindly tell me what opportunities a non-standard sire has at present? Piloteer was made standard in 1890 by the performance of his get, where Prize entered the list. Rego was gelded young. Brook is not yet twelve years old, a gray, and consequently not in demand by progressive breeders. Buckeye Bayard is the oldest son of Bayard, that has sired a 2:30 trotter, and two of the four are out of pacing mares.

It will take more than sophistry to convince thinking men that the family of Bayard will not be greater than the family of his sire, Pilot, Jr. Bayard was nine years old when taken to New Hampshire, and by the advice of Mr. D. Swigert was sent to Maine, where he did nothing, and for two years was buried. The only thing he has to show for his Maine work is Emma B., 2 :22. At Woodburn he did very little, his wonderful half-brother, Tattler, having the call on account of color *and breeding*. Mr. Swigert directed the breeding of that noted farm and advised Mr. Wetherbee *to send Bayard to Maine and use Eagle Mambrino himself*.

So Bayard had fifteen years of active service in the stud, interrupted by a failure of the parties who had him at Springfield, Ohio; made several successful seasons at New Burlington, Ohio—was returned to Alstead, N. H.; thence back to Mt. Union, Ohio, where the last two years of his life were passed in darkness, the cruelty of man having destroyed his sight. Such is the history of the greatest son of Pilot, Jr., and he has left sons that will be greater than he was.

I was not surprised to see in the article of S. T. H., in the February number, Prompter, the youngest of the trio of sons of Blue Bull, that have sired more than one 2:30 trotter, was foaled in 1875. "*So that they are all over seventeen years old, and none of them have a producing son.*" Yet Prompter sired Apex, 2:26, sire of Dot, 2:29¼, and Creole, 2:20, six years old, sire of Joe S., 2:30. *So Prompter has two producing sons* at seventeen years of age, and three trotters and one pacer in the list. I understand that Prompter will be returned to Indiana for the season of 1892.

The readers of the MONTHLY will not fail to remember that it is but few years since any seventeen-year-old horse had sons and daughters in the list, and both sons and daughters in the lists of producers, as has Prompter. S. T. H. asserts that the Blue Bulls are knee-bangers and toe-weight trotters. I do not know about the knee-banging part. Yet the Blue Bulls that I know trot without

weights or boots and do not need them. When S. T. H. states, as he did in his first article, that as performers "they are never first-class," I must doubt his honesty when he says in his last article, "His sole object is to advance the trotting interests of America without fear or favor." I write what I find in the records, and I sometimes write to get partial justice done to an old pacing horse, dead, lo, these many years, but still lied about from Maine to California, and when not flatly lied about slurred at as a sire of colts that did not receive from him the prepotency to transmit the good qualities inherited from him. Does it weaken the effect of my writing that I am putting my time and money into this blood that is so antagonized by the owners of and writers on the more fashionable blood lines? At one time Volunteer was the pet son of the great Hambletonian, and last year Volunteer's most successful son was Kentucky Volunteer out of Kentucky Girl, by Blue Bull, a mare that paced in three minutes and was a successful trotter in hobbles.

The winner of the yearling stakes at Springfield, Ill., in 1892, was by a son of Fairy Gift, whose dam was by Blue Bull.

The best campaigner of his age out of a mare of unknown breeding is Senator Conkling, 2:16½, by Roscoe Conkling, whose dam is Bertie, by Blue Bull.

S. T. H. is as well aware as anyone else that breeders are not using the sons of Blue Bull or Hiatoga or Tom Hal, on their best standard mares, *and they must, as they have made their success on the inferior mares like the saddle-mare dam of Gipsey Queen*, 2:19½, by Rushville, *and Nettie*, 2:19, out of a mare by Col. Elsworth, a horse that never sired but one 2:30 trotter.

The blind horse Roger Hanson, now nineteen years old, is the sire of two 2:30 trotters, one out of a mare by Blue Bull and one out of a mare by his son, Blue Vein. Is a comparison of the results in the stud of Blue Bull's sons on common mares with the sons of George Wilkes a fair comparison as to the prepotency or power to transmit of the two horses? Blue Bull has sons that will have more in the list than he has himself. Grove's Blue Bull, Little Henry and Blue Bull, Jr., will furnish many a stake winner for New York and New England.

Blue Bull blood with any opportunity is breeding on and bringing better relative prices than ever before.

In closing up the long article of S. T. H. on "The Pacer's Contribution," he alludes to the fact that Count Valensin had the wisdom to sell the son of a blind horse and keep the wonderful pacing sire Sidney, the sire of the fastest yearling trotter and the fastest yearling pacer, and the fastest yearling having a record at both gaits, and then goes on to say: "It seems that Sidney will set the thinking minds of the progressive breeders to consider this suggestion, new as pure gold from the mint." Has S. T. H. been asleep and dreaming the passing time away that he has taken no note of Hermit, pacing son of Harold, whose daughter holds the New England record for two-year-old trotters? Nor Happy Russell, 2:22½ *pacing* sire of the wonderful trotters Happy Bee and Happy Lady? Nor Wilkie Russell, sire of Primus, 2:29; both the record of Happy Bee, 2:29¾, and Primus made when their respective *sires were only five years of age*, and Allie Russell, the sire of a two-year-old trotter with stamina to win a seven-heat race from aged horses? Nor Creole, 2:20 pacing son of Prompter, sire of Joe S., 2:30, and himself foaled in 1885? Sidney is not an exception; the pacing gait does not like blindness breed on with certainty. It is useless to cry stop thief because we are getting in more and better pacing blood, and hold our peace when such blood as Epaulet, Lyle Wilkes, Simmons and Roger Hanson is offered.

If S. T. H. is the philanthropist he claims to be, let him not fling mud at the blood that has done so much, but write down the unsound sires wherever they are. The family of Bayard, Blue Bull, Smuggler, Pocahontas and Tom Hal, as sires of prepotent descendants, will go on increasing in volume and be greater with each succeeding generation, and the pacing sons of Mambrino Russell will have longer 2:30 lists than any horse has yet been able to leave. I am willing the readers of the MONTHLY shall be the judges of who is doing most

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for the trotting turf. I, who am interested financially in seeing the blood of Blue Bull get full and just award of merit, or S. T. H., whose "sole object is to advance the trotting interests of America," and tickle the vanity of the wealthy owners of blind sires and straddle the fence with well-turned sentences, advising the breeders to breed to horses of strong Messenger breeding and from mares of the same lines.

HIPPOPHAGY.

BY R. C. A.

THE evidence lately afforded the world that horseflesh has been sold, and necessarily consumed, as food—which only shows, however, the cosmopolitan character of this city—has led us into an inquiry in regard to horseflesh as an article of diet. Though its sale is certainly against the law, and against the stomachs of the lieges, the question has suggested itself: Should not horse-eating be made tolerable? Our inquiry into the matter has established the fact that hippophagy (*hippo*—horse, *phagein*—to eat), is a highly respectable and ancient custom.

The records of the past, indeed, afford copious evidence of the fact of the regard the ancient races, from whom we ourselves descend, had for the flesh of the horse and his cousin, the ass. The latter has always been esteemed; it has, in truth, "had the call." Who ever saw a dead ass? Commencing at an early period of history we find that great hippologist, Xenophon, has informed posterity that the army of Cyrus, when on the march through Mesopotamia, caught a number of wild asses whose flesh the soldiers found to very much resemble that of the red deer, only that it was far more tender. In Persia the horse was common food. The wild ass was also highly prized, not alone as an object of the chase—it was extremely fleet footed—but for the exceeding delicacy of the flesh. So much was this the case that it was on such account made a luxury at the royal table.

Gibbon describes the ancient Scythians—who had so much to do with the populating of Europe—as devoted in their liking for horseflesh. "They devour it with peculiar greediness," he tells us. T. W. Atkinson, who traveled very extensively in Siberia, speaking of the Kirghis and their neighbors, says of them: "The Kirghis consider the flesh of the wild horse the greatest delicacy the steppe affords." The Kirghis are of the same blood as the Scythians. To the Tartar, Kirghis or Kalmuck gormands, the flesh of the horse served up boiled, broiled or smoked forms the most delicate morsels that could tempt them. Mutton was also served at every dinner; but beef was rarely eaten; only hunger could ever induce them to partake of it. When they were on an expedition they cooked it as the Huns do their beefsteaks. They placed the juicy slice between the saddle and the back of the horse which they bestrode. There it remained as a sort of saddle-cloth till it was sufficiently done, when they removed it and ate it with the relish of satisfaction secured by a short respite from danger, and also by the gamey flavor of the meat. This most dainty diet was washed down with liberal draughts of mare's milk, which in a fermented condition and brewed into an intoxicating drink, known as koumis, was the national drink of all these western peoples. The nomadic peoples of northern Asia still retain their early predlictions for horseflesh. It has always been their favorite dish, though they were rich in flocks and herds. True the more barbarian the tribe the greater horse-eaters they were. They had the idea strong in them—which lingers till the present hour—that to be strong and fierce in war they had to eat strong meats of fierce animals. The horseflesh they ate was derived from the chase. Horse-eating is practiced among the Mongols even till now. The Buddhist priests have exerted themselves continually to eradicate the custom, but we see it still lingering in out-of-the-way places.

Our ancestors in Europe who inhabited these sepulchral caverns and pile-

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dwellings were nomadic hunters, subsisting on the products of the chase, and as yet possessed no domestic animal except latterly the dog. The horse then roamed wild over Europe. It was the great object of the chase of those early people; it formed their staple food. In one cave the remains of the horse formed a deposit of 10 feet in depth, and more than 300 feet in length. This pile represented the accumulated remains of from 20,000 to 40,000 of the diminutive horses of those times. It has been proved to us by archæologists that these horses have formed the chief food of palæolithic man.

Coming down to later times and to closer blood-relations, we find that the Scandinavians and Germans, worshipers of Odin, reared and kept pastured in sacred precincts a rare race of pure white horses. These were destined to be immolated on the altar of the gods they adored. The sacrifice ended, they boiled the flesh and feasted on it. The people among whom the sacred flesh was distributed had thus the assurance of real fellowship with the gods. It thus apparently served a similar purpose as the sacramental wine of the Christian. The songs and sagas of the north, as largely discovered in Iceland, are full of details of these feasts to Odin; in which the sacred horse and its flesh-consuming occupy a prominent place.

These proclivities for the meat of the horse prevailed till even after the introduction and acceptance of Christianity by these peoples of the north. The practice was hateful to the propagators of the new religion. Popes had to prohibit the use of horseflesh. In a letter in the eighth century by Gregory III to St. Boniface, archbishop of Mayenne, the Pope wrote, on receiving information on the matter: "Do not allow it to occur for the future. Abolish the custom by every means in your power and impose heavy penances on all horse-eaters. They are unclean, and their acts are execrable." Pope Zechariah, successor to the great Gregory, renewed the prohibition. Among the benedictions of Monk Ekkehard, of St. Gallen (about 1000 A. D.), to be pronounced over the meats in the refectory of that monastery, one refers to the flesh of wild horses, which must therefore have been among the delicacies of the times.

The habit remained common for many centuries after in Scandinavia. Indeed the race of white horses, sacred to the custom, has never become extinct. A return to the eating of horseflesh would not, in these enlightened days, be considered as a latent tendency of a return to the worship of Odin. Though we have for over eighteen hundred years had no knowledge of Odin we still retain, as a legacy of that worship, the names of certain days of the week. If ever horseflesh eating becomes tolerated again it would not be inappropriate to make it peculiar to one of these days!

Early Britain we know was peopled by descendants of these Scythian, German and Scandinavian races. Hence we might expect to find traces of horse-eating habits among the ancestors of the modern beef-eating Briton. And we do. We find that the Danish inhabitants of Northumberland were fond of their horse-flesh pots. They devoured the meat in great quantities. This was a source of anxiety to the fathers of the church of those days. St. Egbert, the friend of the venerable Bede, tolerated it. "I do not forbid it, although many families object to it," he said. But later saints set their faces determinedly against the pagan custom. In the eighth century the Council of Culcheth, in Lancashire, prohibited the eating of horses "because it is a thing done by no eastern Christians."

With the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon in Britain the custom rapidly died out. The Anglo-Saxon seems to have been always prejudiced against it. And today—though we give an instance further on of a Briton voluntarily admitting having eaten it— no epithet is so scathing in its derisive denunciation of a poor quality of beef among the Jack tars of the navies of the tight little isle than to refer to it as "horse beef." It is the superlative of contempt. In a similar way in some countries where its eating had been a sacred duty, the influences of Christianity had made such a reformation that no term of contempt was more resented than calling another a "horse-eater."

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The flesh of the wild zebra appears to be excellent. Pinto, in his work on Africa, says: "I succeeded in killing a zebra, which supplied us with excellent meat, a good deal better than that of any antelope." The meat of the quagga is not so dainty. According to Harris, "By the roving clans of Bichuana huntsmen and the voracious bushmen hordes its disgusting oily, yellow flesh is esteemed a delicacy." But other authorities do not speak so disparagingly of quagga flesh.

In modern times the patronage of the horse as a dietary resource is remarkably large. It is so, not only from necessity, but choice. In Sweden the habit was rather common than not. The wealthy would eat a piece of salted horseflesh, washing it down with a glass of wine, before meals, as an appetizer. The meat has been regularly on sale in Denmark and Sweden.

During the siege of Copenhagen, 1807, the Danish government authorized the sale of horses in the butcheries. Since then they have continued to supply the abattoirs. Berlin has had 637 shops for selling horseflesh, each animal slaughtered having the certificate of the veterinarian of the police. It shows a considerable increase during the past year. The Austrian government also authorizes the sale and consumption of the toothsome horse-steak.

But it is in France and among Frenchmen wherein and with whom the horse has become most endeared as the provider of a comestible having the real merit of rarity and novelty. Baron de Tott was one of the first noted Frenchmen to sing the praise of horseflesh. In his memoirs he relates that when he was being entertained in his capacity of envoy from the king of France, at the capital of Krim Gueray, khan of the Tartars, he partook at the khan's table of some excellent smoked ribs of horse, whose fine flavor excited his most exuberantly expressed admiration and delight.

In the campaigns of the Rhine, Catalonia, and the Maritime Alps, Baron Larrey, the celebrated army surgeon, resorted to horseflesh to strengthen the wounded soldiers. It was a chief means, in his efforts to save the soldiers. He was always free to affirm that he had "employed it with the greatest success." He continued its use in other campaigns with the same excellent results.

M. Huzard, Senior, the celebrated veterinarian, is recorded as saying that, during the revolution of the eighteenth century, when for six months Paris was fed on horses, the public health was unaffected by such diet.

In 1811, at the request of the Paris police, several of the very highest authorities in the country certified that "horseflesh is very well flavored; is very nutritious, like the flesh of other animals; and that those who have regularly fed on it are as healthy as can be desired." Hence they requested that its sale and use should be tolerated.

Several of the greatest scientists of Paris, at the head of whom may be placed M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, the noted naturalist, were persistent in their recommendation of the horse as a source of food. Mainly owing to this named savant's continued striving with and combating the national prejudice, the sale of horseflesh at last became legalized. It was regularly sold in the butcher shops. Parent Duchatelet said that the knackers who lived on it had a remarkably robust and healthy appearance.

A *Societe Hippophage* was organized in Paris, and the result was that frequent banquets became the vogue, under its auspices, where the *piece de resistance* was horse. Such names as M. Quatrefages, who was its president, Lecoq, de Choiseuil, de Montalembert, Sanson, Letour, besides St. Hilaire, its apostle, and many others known to fame, were its ornaments. We have a fine report of these banquets that took place in Paris, in 1866, preserved in the files of the *Independence Belge*, on which we make a few notes. M. Quatrefages presided. After the banquet had been discussed, M. Decroix, the celebrated veterinarian, of Alfort, drew the curtain aside a little and said:

"All the horses whose flesh has been eaten at this banquet were old and miserably (!) thin beasts, from fourteen to eighteen years old, and none costing more than 40 francs and one as little as 18 francs." Immense applause followed this statement, which showed the

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heroic determination of the Parisian stomachs when influenced by enthusiasm. The only reflection and regret was that such being the meat of old horses, how much more acceptable would young "cattle" have been. M. Homon, of the *Pays*, put in a claim for the ass and mule. M. Georges Bell, of the *Presse*, remarked that horseflesh was no novelty. M. Bouilley, another famous veterinarian, who had sat down full of what he afterward termed "an obsolete feeling of repulsion," rose (to the occasion) with "explosions of satisfaction." Skeptics were converted. Gourmands were not till then aware of the excellence of a fillet of horse.

The following is a *menu* of one of these banquets:

POTAGE
Vermicelli with a consommé of Horse.
HORS D'ŒUVRE.
Sardines, Anchovies, Olives, Fresh Butter and Red Radishes, Tunny from Holland, Saucissons de Lyons.
RELEVES.
Fresh Salmon, Sauce Hollandaise, Rump Piece (Horse) garnished with Brussell's Sprouts, Horse à la mode.
ENTRES.
Hash of Horse a la ménagère, Chicken, sauce supreme; Sorbets mousseux au Kirschwasser.
RÔTS.
Tenderloin of Horse served with sherry wine sauce, Salad of Cos Lettuce ornamented, Pate of Horse Liver and Truffles.
ENTREMETS.
Green Peas à la Francais, Apricots à la Portugaise, Glace au capi.
DESERT.
Cakes and Fruits.
WINES.
Madeira, Bordeaux, Sauterne, Beaume, Champagne, Black Coffee and Cognac.

In another "bill" among the entres were: Horse tongue a l'écarlete, Horse liver a l'Italiene, Horse brains fried in butter and lard, Cervalas of Horseflesh and truffles, etc.

In the above *menu*, where we have placed a star, it was remarked that "no joke was meant." To a speaker of the English language the French supplies a rich store for such perpetrations. But all such being *hors de propos*, etc., we refrain. One criticism seems to occur to us: Why was, among "wines," Koumis omitted, which was a fermented "drink" so intimately connected with the animal they were gathered to honor? The whole affair seems to us to have been an occasion on which the votatile Frenchman exhibited rather *unbridled* appetites.

The first shop that had been opened in Paris—on July 9, 1866—was quickly followed by others. M. Decroix declared that the horse sausages were particularly appreciated; forgetting, we fear, that these were but old friends under a new name. The *saucissons de Lyons* were, notoriously, manufactured from the flesh of the horse and the ass. During the last half of 1866 there were consumed, in Paris, 902 horses. In 1867 the number rose to 2,152; in 1868 to 2,421; in 1869 to 2,758; in 1870 to 3,791. Then came the siege of Paris. During the last three months of 1871 the number of horses slaughtered for food was 29,214, and in January, 1871, the number was 10,123. These were consumed by the Parisians alone. Besides the above the army used 15,000 more; and there were also used outside and around the city large numbers. Altogether the siege was responsible for the slaughter and consumption of 70,000 horses.

Parent Duchâtelet declared that the consumption of horse meat "had become a necessity." But though there may be many Parisian epicures who prefer horse to beef, yet the habit can not be said to have overcome the natural prejudice. The French as a nation are not as heavy meat eaters as the English. Anyhow, considering the close connection between France and Rome, and the action of the early popes, it shows how dead the Mosaic law has become, and that the church could tolerate such a practice shows the little foundation there is for the only reason—stomach prejudice—that restrains people from utilizing the horse to-day. As geology proves, the horse was originally cloven-footed. The animal seems not to have been known to the Israelites, for it is not included among the domestic animals we were not to covet. An attempt was made by arranging a similar banquet to tickle the palate of John Bull with horseflesh served up *a la Francais*. But banquets were too sacred to the Britisher to be utilized for such an apotheosis of his dearly loved equine friend. The mere fact that the

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horse is not an animal to be eaten, seems to us to be one of the great charms surrounding the faithful one. There is the record, however, of one English gentleman who was not afraid to own to having eaten horseflesh. Dr. Humphrey Sandwich, of Kars, was electioneering in Marylebone and was accused of not being a working-man. "I don't know what you call a working-man," replied the doctor breezily, "but I have worked hard all my life, I have groomed my own horse, and what's more, I ate him afterward." The selling of horse-flesh for human consumption in London has been legalized since 1889.

As to the *taste* of horseflesh, it is said to resemble good beef with a sweetish flavor. It is palatable and gamey. On the authority of Liebig, whom we have learned to believe, we know that, being so highly azotized, it is very nutritious—even more so than beef or mutton. Age, we have seen, as well as other things that would deleteriously affect beef, detract not from its culinary value. M. Decroix has declared he would eat the flesh of a glandered horse as readily as that of the healthiest!

That it has been unconsciously—more frequently than we are aware of, in fact—eaten by most of us, shows that it can not be distinguished after cooking from good beef or mutton. Horse tongues pickled are a very common and frequent substitute for the linguals of reindeer, and even other ruminants. The housekeeper can easily guard herself against such deception by examining the shape and color of the tongue she is purchasing. The horse's tongue is straighter, flatter, *whiter*, and (the easiest test) not rough on the upper surface.

It has been remarked by travelers who have observed the horse-eating habit in the natives of certain uncivilized tribes to-day, that these people emit a peculiar odor, so that no white person can stay near them. The same can be said with equal truth of the horsey stable-boy, he smells more of the horse than the horse himself.

It would seem that the reason that horseflesh is tabooed to-day is simply from "prejudice." That is all. But in how many and diverse ways do we not offend against the Scriptural rules!

The horse is the cleanest of all graminivorous animals, still he is called "unclean." He subsists, it may be said, entirely, on the grass order of the vegetable kingdom. Hence he is free from unwholesomeness. He is freer from contagious diseases than the ox, the sheep, or the hog. The tolerating the sale of horseflesh under proper inspection, for food, might prove a happy release—a happy euthanasia—for the equine toiler. It would certainly prevent many a misery, many an ill. On that account we might consider the humanity of the inclusion of the horse among our food-contributing animals.

EXAMINATION FOR SOUNDNESS.—(Continued.)

BY R. S. HUIDEKOPER, M. D., VETERINARIAN.

Specific Work.—Speed at trotting, pacing or running, etc.—A horse is frequently sold subject to a guarantee that it can show a certain speed—a given distance in a certain time. In this case the responsibility of showing the horse lies entirely with the seller, the question of accurate distance and timing being mutually agreed upon by both parties. In other cases, the examiner has to determine that the horse is legitimately what it is represented to be, as to gait. A trotter should not only show a fair square trot up to the limit of its speed, when driven by the seller, but should do the same when driven by any fair driver. If the animal shows an irregular gait when driven by the purchaser, changing to a pace or breaking into a run, the seller, if he considers the purchaser incompetent to handle the horse, has a right to demand a trial and decision by other drivers or riders. The same rule holds for pacing, single foot, etc. In running, hardly any question can arise except as to speed.

Saddle horses should have good manners with any fair rider. The question

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of special gaits is to be governed as in the case of trotting, etc. A saddle horse must be quiet to mount, bridle-wise, free from vicious rearing, plunging, bucking and kicking, and while the hardness of mouth may be variable, the animal must not be a runaway. The conditions of manners are even more imperative and rigid for a *lady's saddle* horse than for others.

Hunters.—A "green" hunter is bought, according to the weight which it is expected to carry, upon its size, shape, and conformation, being suitable to the work for which it is intended. A "made" hunter must carry the weight it is fitted for, when ridden by the seller or a fair rider over ordinary obstacles, timber, stone walls and water, with energy and without attempting to escape from control of the rider or balking. The general rules for saddle horses apply to hunters.

Harness Horses.—Horses sold as "kind in harness," whether double or single, must be quiet to harness, and while being hitched to any vehicle; they must start willingly, with no evidence of vicious rearing or plunging (consideration must always be given and allowance made for "green" horses and those that have been standing without use for some days, but rigid judgment must be made between them and those of intentional viciousness). They must neither balk, nor jibb nor kick during any part of the drive, but the best of horses may do these for the first time if a too severe curb bit, a tight collar, or a badly fitting part of harness causing pain, has been used. The horse must be willing to go over ordinary highways and pass usual and ordinary objects in a quiet manner, with no evidence of a desire to get beyond the control of the driver. Here again consideration must be made for green horses and those which have been stabled without work.

Draught Horses.—For heavy work, cart horses, brewers' horses and those employed in the great industries, weight of the animal itself is an important essential in addition to the proper conformation of the animal. A still more important factor is the nerve force, energy and willingness of the animal. A draught horse needs intelligence and a gentle disposition. It must not only draw heavy loads without balking and jibbing, but must be able and willing to start the loads, and to draw them up hills, starting quietly after the necessary rests. A nervous horse often becomes irritable when asked to do excessive work, and if roughly handled is *made* balky. In the horse market at Paris, France, there is a steep artificial hill the height of a three-story house, over which draught horses are driven drawing a cart with the wheels locked to test them for pulling and for wind.

Qualities of Safety.—Steam, noise, shying ,etc. The examination of a horse for safety is a most unsatisfactory task, and the result of a decision is, in a great degree, a matter of opinion. The horse varies as much in its psychological character as human beings do, and is as dependent upon other beings around it for moral support, as they are. The horse knows at once whether the rider or driver is the one accustomed to handle him, or whether it is a stranger; he recognizes instantly when any moment for quick decision arrives, whether his conductor will guide and control him, or whether he is left to his own judgment, and when he has been accustomed to obey a firm hand, a timid one may destroy all the confidence he has in himself.

Qualities of safety, like those of specific work, are variable, to a great degree, according to the manner in which an animal is handled. Some horses are perfectly safe in the hands of a good driver, and may become unmanageable under the guidance of others. It is remarkable how horses in the country find objects to attract their attention and frighten them, which they pass unnoticed in a large city. The same horse, which in a country village would start and snort at a railway train a half mile away, will, in a large city, pass a fire-engine under steam, and drive under an elevated railroad with a train screeching over its head, with absolute unconcern. Horses certainly understand perfectly when they are managed by a resolute driver who expects to control them, and when they are under the guidance of a coward, whose lack of confidence they promptly share.

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Again, a horse that has been standing for some time in the stable will notice many things which it would not if it had been driven daily; a horse on a cold, crisp day, will, like a man, show the invigorating effects of the weather, and prance and play, as it would not in warmer weather; a mare at certain periods, during rut, will be nervous, shy, plunge, and kick, while she may be absolutely quiet at other times. A close study must sometimes be made in order to determine if any evidence of restiveness or unsafe actions on the part of a horse are due to accidental, explicable causes, or are the results of confirmed bad habits or actual vice. Naturally, the driver of a newly purchased horse objects to acknowledging that incompetency or carelessness on his part has been the cause of an accident, and on the other hand, there always rests a strong suspicion that the seller of a horse, which shows a vice, was aware of its habits before getting rid of it. More than a fair driver, an expert horseman, may be tasked to decide upon such questions.

Shying.—Undoubtedly many horses shy on account of defective vision, near-sightedness, opacity of the lens, or humors of the eye, blindness of one eye, etc., which do not allow it to see objects clearly, or which bring objects suddenly into view in close proximity, and threaten contact, before their exact nature can be appreciated. Young and green horses may shy at objects to which they are unaccustomed, to which they will pay no attention later. Any horse may shy at an object which comes suddenly in its close neighborhood and threatens to strike it. Some horses will shy at certain things or places associating them with some previous accident, injury or punishment. Timid horses will often shy when alone, while when driven double, or in company with others, they are perfectly fearless. But whether shying comes from playfulness, cowardice, defective sight, or other cause, it is frequently made much worse, more dangerous and incurable, by the evil habit of some drivers of roughly punishing and whipping the animal for it. This promptly associates in the horse's mind a fear of punishment with the object to be shyed at, and the act is more sudden and violent, whereas a quiet, encouraging word, or a judicious, firm guidance of the horse would have cured it.

Restiveness.—A green horse may be restive when harnessed or when obliged to stand during a drive, but then, must be considered as not broken to harness. Any horse may be excusably restive if it has been standing for some days without use, but in this case the *onus* lies upon the seller, and a bargain should not be consummated until several days' trial has shown the truth of the explanation. A badly fitting harness, causing pain, may cause a horse to be uneasy. The best of horses may be unusually gay, fretful, or even restive in very cold weather, when hungry, and kept away from their stables, or when surrounded by the excitement and unusual sights and sounds of a public holiday.

Rearing.—A rough hand, a severe curb bit and bad hitching may cause any horse to rear by accident; but most cases of rearing are due to absolutely bad disposition, and condemn a horse as not kind.

Kicking.—The fault of kicking may be confined to the stable, or may occur in harness. In the stable it is an annoying habit, as it not only worries the other horses, but wearies the subject of it. It causes injury to the posts and partitions of the stall, and risks injury to the horse itself. It is a habit difficult to cure when confirmed, and though chains, straps or other attachments to the legs or removal to a box stall *may* stop it, yet, these require an expenditure of time, trouble or money, and detract from the sound value of the horse. Kicking in harness is an absolute vice. Though it may have occurred but once, and then due to an accident of an unfastened harness, or a broken wagon, yet, if a horse has once kicked, it will kick again, sooner or later, and with or without provocation.

Running Away.—Running away, like kicking, becomes easily a confirmed vice. When a horse has once learned its power, and has been master of its driver, it has passed from the class of "kind in harness." Of course many a runaway has been driven afterward, and has proved a satisfactory good horse, and a good

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driver, if a man can take risks for himself with such an animal, but the animal's value is depreciated when it comes upon the market, and the seller, knowing the the horse to have run away — once only — is responsible for future damages, if he has not declared the vice of the horse at the time of sale.

ONE TROTTING HORSE BREEDER'S VIEWS.

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

WALLACE'S MONTHLY, the organ of the American Trotting Register Association, in its issue for January in "explanation" of the action of the board of directors in admitting the pacer to standard rank, refers to all protests heretofore published against said action and the holding of the board responsible therefor, as "capticious criticism based entirely on lack of information, (criticism) projected in ignorance and maintained in stubbornness." It furthermore says: "At the Chicago convention of last April the pacer was *enthusiastically* welcomed into fellowship with the trotter, and the charter of the Register Association was drawn by order of the convention with the express purpose of covering the *two breeds* of horses, the language of that document being 'to improve the breeding and value of the American trotting and pacing-bred horse and to advance the interest of the breeders thereof in all possible ways.' The directors, therefore, had at their first meeting nothing to do with the admission of the pacer *into the Register*. The breeders of the trotting horse had settled that point; the only discretionary power left to the directors was to fix the basis of admission. This they did in a way which it is believed is satisfactory to a large majority of the breeders of the country, if the sentiments expressed *at the Chicago convention* are any index of what those gentlemen wanted." (The italics are mine. W. P.).

Why in all "fairness and honesty," (to use the editor's words) did this writer not quote the *whole* object of the Association as *expressed in the charter*? If that gentleman or any other will refer thereto, he will find that it provides *not* for the publication of *a* or *the* register, but for the "maintenance of *registerS* of trotting and pacing-bred horses." The convention, like the editor, recognized the "*two breeds*" and intended to provide *a* register for *each*. It did not and could not expect any other interpretation to be put on the language used in the charter, any more than Mr. Colman, when he advocated providing for the *registration* of the *saddle horse* by the Association, expected or desired "the coupling of the *three breeds* for the benign influence they would have on each other." Had the convention so understood Mr. Colman's proposition, he would have raised a storm at that meeting. No destroyer of the "trotting standard" would have been for one instant tolerated *in the convention;* why then should this destruction be submitted to because done by the board of directors?

It was not only the right, but the duty of the board of directors to (as the chairman of the committee on by-laws put it) "provide for the registration of pacers," and under article III, section 3, it has the power to adopt rules governing the *pacing* standard, for none then existed; but whence, I ask, did that board get its authority to utterly ignore, to *wipe out of existence* the "breed of Standard Trotters," and in its place to "establish a BREED of trotters AND pacers?"

Now, I don't want for an answer the assertion that some trotters or most trotters sire pacers, nor that some pacers get almost nothing but trotters. I know such to be a fact, and I also know about the trotting-bred Direct having paced in 2:06. I know all that, but there is a great deal more that I don't know. What I don't know is just what interests me most just now. I don't know where the board got the authority I have above referred to; neither can I so much as find its authority to register trotters and pacers in *one* register, nor under *one* standard.

It is not in the charter! It is not in the by-laws! Nor can a man quote a sentence spoken or that can be interpreted, to that effect, by anybody at the convention!

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Why, even the board of directors, when it amended by-law II, provided for "establishing rules governing the standardS!" Why standardS, if *one* standard was to be sufficient for two breeds? And if for two, then ample for three?

The breeders of the pacing-bred horse were not invited to attend the Chicago convention. The convention was called as a convention of trotting-horse breeders; it met as such; it organized as such and it adjourned as such!

The trotting-horse breeders present, had therefore recognized the trotting standard, and the Wallace Trotting Register. At that convention, they concluded and agreed to purchase that register, and all of its rights; among the latter, that of registering trotting horses under the then existing "standard."

Did any man there or then, express any dissatisfaction with that "standard?" Did anybody ask or intimate that that "standard" should be altered or changed in any way whatsoever? Did anybody ask to have *more* breeds admitted under the *standard?*

Not a soul! The great and only factor that brought together all of those "trotting-horse" breeders, was the desire to get into their own hands and to control the "Trotting Register," in other words, the evidence, the published *proof*, of the great work done by them and their predecessors sors in building up, in establishing most useful BREED of horses, the "American Standard Trotter;" it was to acquire and so to secure beyond a peradventure, that *register of past evidence* and so to control the requirements entitling the *future* evidence to registration of all standard trotters. That the death, the dishonesty, the caprice of no single individual, or of no dozen individuals should or could jeopardize the immense and invaluable interests involved in that BREED of Standard TROTTERS!

Who knows aught of "that BREED" now? The board of directors has decreed that it shall no longer exist, and in order to give that board the color of authority for its action, the organ of the American Trotting Register Association, (WALLACE'S MONTHLY) uses the following language:

"There has been in some quarters of "late a disposition to criticise the ac- "tion of the *Breeders' Convention* in this "city last spring because *it* admitted to "*standard* rank, all pacers acquiring a "record of 2:25 or better," and again

"As far as admission of the pacer to "the *standard* is concerned, it seems "illogical and prejudiced to assert that "when the *Breeders' Convention* gave "the pacer standard rank, * * * "that body of men perpetrated an in- "justice. The question was fully dis- "cussed at the convention. In view of "these FACTS, the present effort to en- "gender strife on this point is entirely "out of place."

Now, Mr. Editor, what were the facts? Surely not what is above stated, because the proposition to admit to "standard rank, all pacers acquiring a record of 2:25 or better," was *never made at that convention.* If the proposition as stated, was not made, it could not "have been fully discussed." Is that not so?

What *were* the facts then? These, and if the stenographic report of the meeting as given by *Clark's Horse Review* be correct, *only* these:

(*a*) After concluding the reading of the report of the committee on organization (*i. e.* the by-laws,) its chairman, Mr. Campbell Brown said:

"I am instructed also by this commit- "tee to say that the question of the "*registration* of pacers was brought up "and that a majority of the committee "*seemed* to be in favor of their registra- "tion, or rather, in favor of *providing* "*for their registration.*"

Are these words to be interpreted as meaning that pacers were to be called trotters? or that *trotters* were to be done away with *as a breed*, in order to admit the pacer into a *new breed* to be established at the discretion of the board of directors?

(*b*) Mr. Allen's motion to amend the title of the organization by inserting the words "and pacing" is scarcely worth referring to, except that the objection to the long title drew from Mr. Colman, of Missouri, these significant words. "Of "course the pacer is *secondary to the* "*trotter.* * * * If we see proper to have "pacers *registered*, it can be done very "easily," and Mr. Allen replied thereto:

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"I suggested the amendment for the "purpose of testing the sentiment of the "delegates present as to whether the "pacing horse should be recognized *in* "*the Register.*"

Surely Mr. Colman must be away behind the times when he so slights the pacer as to dub him "secondary to the trotter." Secondary indeed! and yet when this secondary consideration gets into the directors' ring, it knocks the "standard trotter" clean over the ropes; the directors call it "a draw," and *divide the purse!* Imagine a featherweight unexpectedly using a club just below John L.'s belt and the judges calling it a draw and declaring the little 'un John L.'s "peer!"

(c) On the last day of the convention, Mr. Allaire offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this "meeting that a board of directors of "this Association should take the neces- "sary steps to *incorporate the pacing in-* "*terest* under the control of this Associa- "tion, under a proper relative basis of "speed."

The motion was not seconded, Mr. Brodhead saying, "That has been covered by the articles of incorporation."

Again I ask,. Did Mr. Allaire mean, and did *the convention* interpret these words as signifying that pacers were to be called trotters, or that the *breed* of "standard trotters" was to be wiped out of existence in order to admit the pacer *under one and the same standard* as the *trotter* as a new "breed?"

Those, then, Mr. Editor. are the FACTS as to what was done at and by *the convention.*

The convention did *not* "fully discuss the question," and it did *not* "admit to standard rank all pacers acquiring a record of 2:25 or better." *It did not discuss the question at all.*

It simply and purely authorized the publication of a register for trotters, a register for pacers, and the adoption of such rules as would admit trotters and pacers to the *respective* registers to be published *under the control* of the American Trotting Association, *and nothing more.*

I do not think that *any* member of that convention, at that time interpreted the by-laws or the charter in any other way, and I am positive that Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, the representative from California, neither understood nor suspected that it was the desire or intention of the convention to relinquish the breed of "standard trotters," and in lieu thereof to "establish *a* breed of trotters and pacers." I certainly believe I know Mr. Simpson well enough to assert, had it been the sense, expressed or implied, of the convention to admit a "pacing bred and pacing sire of pacers" to registration *under* THE *standard* on account of the "benign influence," he was to exert on the breed of *trotters* that the gentlemen present, if they did not protest against the waste of time spent in discussing a subject extraneous to the purposes for which the convention was called, would have had the pleasure of listening to a vigorous, learned, eloquent and instructive disquisition on the still more "benign influence" of injecting large doses of "running foolishness" as believed in. and practiced by, the venerable delegate and others from California. Yet, I gravely doubt if even this "thoroughbred crank" would have suggested that the breeders should hereafter ignore and lay aside the one great object they have heretofore had in view, viz.: the establishment of a "breed of trotting horses on a firmer basis."

To come back to the action of the board of directors (for I presume that by this time, the editor of WALLACE'S MONTHLY will have come to the conclusion it was not the action of *the convention*), I would like to call that board's attention to the fact that the by-laws were adopted April 23, 1891, and that by that board by-law II was amended on May 19, 1891, whereas section 2 of by-law XII provides:

"Notice of *proposed* amendment to the "by-laws or alterations *of the rules*, shall "be furnished to the secretary at *least* "*thirty days* before the meeting at which "it is proposed to consider them, and the "secretary shall cause the *same* to be "*printed* and *distributed to the stockholders* "fifteen days before the meeting."

As the American Trotting Register Association was not organized *thirty days*

before May 19, how did the board succeed in this instance in complying with the by-law XII quoted? And if by-law II as *originally* adopted required amending (as it did) in order to make it comply and agree with the object as set forth in the charter, viz.: to provide also for the registration of pacers, why was it not altered so as to comply and agree *in toto* with the objects *as set forth in that charter?*

Neither, as nearly as I can recall, did the secretary of the Association live up to the spirit and interest of by-law XII, section 2, which says: "And the secretary shall cause the same (viz. the proposed amendment or alterations) to be printed and distributed, etc."

I received a notice of the meeting at which it was proposed "to amend the by-laws," but I have no recollection that that notice stated or caused "the proposed amendment or alteration" to be printed therein, which is my intepretation of the language used in the section referred to. I may be wrong in thus interpreting the section, but if so, then it seems to me that under the charter and for the purpose of improving the *value* and *breeding* of the trotting and pacing-bred horse, the board, by simply calling a meeting to amend the by-laws and not expressly stating wherein such "amendments and alterations" are to consist, may do anything reasonable or even unreasonable, without giving the *masses* who are interested in the breeding thereof" a chance to exchange views, discuss or express opinions as to the proposed action of the board.

If it be "benign influences" that the breeders of trotting horses are looking for, allow me to suggest that the "non-standard" trotter (of the past) seems to have answered that purpose to a very considerable extent, and many of us believe that it *may* continue to do so for some time in the future. Is it not just as reasonable, if not more so, then, to admit a *non*-standard trotter to "standard rank on a basis of a record of 2:35 or better," as to admit the pacer "on a basis of 2:25 or better?" Would it not be more in line if "establishing *the* breed of trotters," which our predecessors have so *unexpectedly* succeeded in doing, in *only* forty years since the birth of Hambletonian, 10, the great progenitor of trotters? If, in those forty years, we have succeeded in so improving the breed, or have so advanced our knowledge of breeding to the extent that instead of producing aged horses to trot in 2:17¼, we now have stallions sireing yearlings that trot in 2:25¼, two-year-olds in 2:10¾, three-year-olds in 2:10½, etc., is it unreasonable, I ask, to believe that by further proper selection, in forty years more we shall have a breed of trotting horses that will sire trotters, and *nothing but trotters?*

Does the commingling of pacing with trotting blood improve the *value* and *breeding* of the trotting horse? Do we find Mr. Alexander breeding Miss Russell or her daughters to a pacer, or to a sire of phenomenal pacers? Will Mr. Bonner breed Maud S. to such? Do you think Mr. Forbes would give the preference should he breed Nancy Hanks to the trotting-bred Direct over Arion or Allerton, even though he did not own either of the latter? Is that where Mr. Forbes would go in search of "benign influences" to get a purer, faster and gamer trotter and to *improve the value and breeding* of the trotting-*bred* horse he expected to be the issue thereof?

Such practices on Messrs. Alexander's, Bonner's or Forbes' part *might* (?) prove one of the "possible ways of advancing their interests as breeders of trotting *and* pacing horses," but, *was such the purpose in view* when the convention of *trotting-horse breeders* was called and when it organized as a *Trotting* Register Association?

Did those gentlemen or their representatives and others present at that convention agree to pay $130,000 to Mr. Wallace for a register of *trotting-bred* horses, with the intention immediately after the purchase thereof to establish a *new breed*, which the Wallace Trotting Register did not cover?

WILFRED PAGE.

[Mr. Wilfred Page is a stockholder in the American Trotting Register Association, and as such is entitled to the use of the columns of the MONTHLY to voice his sentiments and criticise the actions of the officers of the Association. Had he evinced as much concern in promot-

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ing its welfare, and come to the convention and aided in its formation by giving timely advice and admonition as he has in trying to pull down what others have unselfishly labored to create, by devoting their time and pledging their individual means, his criticisms would be in better taste and of greater weight.

The charter gives the Association the right to publish registers, but there is nothing mandatory there in saying it *shall* publish registers; it is a right or privilege granted, and it may publish one or a dozen as it may elect. A great many charters give the right or privilege to do several specific things, any one of which may be done and the others held in abeyance or left undone entirely without a violation of chartered rights or of the charter itself.

Mr. Page says: "The convention, like the editor, recognized THE TWO BREEDS, and intended to provide a register for EACH." No one denies this proposition, and it is just exactly what the board of Directors did when it provided the conditions of admission of the pacer.

The board has not "WIPED OUT OF EXISTENCE the 'breed of standard trotters' and in its place established a breed of trotters and pacers," but by virtue of authority vested in it by the convention and charter has adopted a standard by which both trotters and pacers coming within the provisions of the standard can be registered. Mr. Page does not wish to be told that trotters beget pacers and pacers beget trotters. The fact no doubt is unpalatable, but it is, nevertheless, a fact, and all the quibbling of the trotting purists can not wipe it out. Certainly, Mr. Page has a wonderful method of argument, when he asks a question and then lays down the law how it must not be answered. We do not wish to take issue with the gentleman "that there is a great deal that I (he) don't know," but if he will look into the by-laws as closely to find out what the board can do, as he apparently has to find out what it can not do, he will have no difficulty in finding that the board has authority to manage the affairs of the Association.

Whether the breeders of pacing horses were invited to attend the convention or not, is of little importance. They were there, they were recognized and welcomed, and Major Campbell Brown, the most prominent breeder of pacing horses in the world, was appointed chairman of the Committee on By-Laws and made the report to the convention. When the representative of the convention and the representative of Mr. Wallace failed to agree upon the price to be paid for the property, it was Major Brown who was called in to settle the matter of difference, which he did to the ultimate satisfaction of both parties to the contract; and this affront and charge that the hard-worked and genial gentleman from Tennessee was an unbidden and unwelcome guest at America's greatest breeding convention, will be a greater surprise to the members then and there assembled, than to the honored gentleman himself.

Had the gentleman from California taken enough interest in the great convention to be present, he would not have found it necessary in his article to ask whether there was any dissatisfaction expressed with the then existing standard, and whether "two breeds" should be admitted to the distinction of registration? Among the "great deal I (he) don't know," he would have found out that there was dissatisfaction, and that somebody did ask to have "two breeds" admitted to the standard.

The board of directors did not decide that the "breed of standard trotters shall no longer exist," but on the contrary, made provision for its existence forever, by pledging their individual fortunes, to the sum of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and that their philanthropy and generosity has been appreciated is evidenced by the fact that over four hundred of the leading representative breeders of the country are now stockholders in the Association.

The convention did not and could not organize the American Trotting Register Association at that time, but decided who should be members of the board of directors when it was legally organized, subject to the approval of the stockholders, with the express understanding that the board of directors should adopt all rules and regulations for the management of the affairs of the Association, and

the action of the board of directors thereby became the action of the convention itself.

Section 2, of article XII, does not apply to the board of directors in making amendments. The board of directors derives its power to make amendents from section 1, of article XII, which does not require thirty days' notice of proposed amendents, but, notwithstanding this fact, when a meeting of the board of directors was called, for the purpose of making amendents, the president, out of abundant precaution, notified the secretary thirty days in advance of the called meeting of the proposed amendment, and the notice sent fifteen days before the day of the meeting, specifically set forth the amendment proposed, as the gentleman will see by referring to it, and will prove the truth of the aphorism that "a poor pen is better than the best memory."

Even if Mr. Forbes should prefer to breed Nancy Hanks to Arion instead of to Direct, there is nothing in that fact that should prevent both horses being registered in the same register.]

THE METHODS OF PALO ALTO.

BY S. T. H.

Palo Alto is the wonder of the nineteenth century in its successful breeding of the swift-trotting horse. The fact that at one time, and all in one year, it held the trotting records for all ages, proves that there is not the least exaggeration in the statement. The home of Guy Wilkes only during a single season held the yearling record. The home of Maud S. at one time won the record for all ages; and the homes of other turf performers have held the trotting records for the intermediate ages. But no single stock farm ever before held the combined records for all ages. All this has been accomplished at Palo Alto within the period of fifteen years, although the fast trotting horse has been in existence on the continent ever since the year 1829, when Top Gallant trotted three miles in eight minutes and eleven seconds to harness. This phenomenal success has many elements of wonderment. It has not been made with aged horses, but almost entirely with immature colts, that every season have lowered the amazing records of colts bred elsewhere of the same age. The law of maturity as necessary to the attainment of the greatest physical exertion in the horse, as in the human constitution; the law that early maturity insures early decay; the law that the sire produces his greatest progeny in his prime; the law that developed speed should produce the greatest trotting performances in the progeny of the trotting horse, as it does in the descendants of the blood horse, are, one and all, comparatively defied in the splendid successes of Palo Alto. The owner is not a horseman by descent or lifelong occupation. He is one of the leading business men of the western world, who, in his mature life, after great success had been attained in amassing a colossal fortune, by building a still more colossal railway across the almost insurmountable mountains and deserts that separate the Pacific from the Atlantic ocean, turns his genius to statesmanship for honor, and to breeding the American trotting horse for recreation, and in both spheres his succes is equal to his Midas-like capacity for turning everything he touches into shining gold. To-day the fame of Palo Alto is worldwide. It is better known in Russia, the home of the only other breed of swift-trotting horse, the famous Orloffs, than any other, or than all the other trotting stock farms of this continent put together. This remarkable success, and this far-reaching fame, accomplished in less time than the average duration of equine life, are not the results of following well established trotting-horse precedents and usages, but distinctly the outcome of the novel methods of a single mind—the founder of Palo Alto; which methods he insists upon being carried out to the letter by the wisest of trainers as well as by the novices of the sulky in his employ. Having eclipsed all American trotting-horse breeders, he has perfected his arrangements to commingle his trot-

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ting strains with that of the Russian Orloff, by the double crossing of the Palo Alto sires with Orloff dams, and vice versa.

But these gigantic enterprises in breeding the trotting horse according to his own methods are not to be limited to the life of their founder, as, unfortunately, were those of the lamented McFerran and Gen. Withers. By virtue of his munificent endowments, they are to be continued into the distant future. Nor is their application to be confided to untried and untrained trustees. The grand college of learning known as the Leland Stanford Jr. University, and the magnificent ranch of 800 acres of land that has become historic as Palo Alto, from whose meadows and slopes the genial sun of California forever banishes the chill breath of frost, are to be the ample means of continuing and perfecting these methods of producing and developing the trotting horse, until he not only compasses a mile in two minutes, but approximates to the speed of the thoroughbred horse.

These methods are not to be the dogmatic *ipsie dixit* of a single mind inflated with accidental success. Their originator has publicly said that this extensive breeding establishment, comprising nearly 400 animals, together with this vast body of land, properly irrigated and furnished, complete in all its appointments, is to pass to the trustees of Leland Stanford Jr. University. The lines of breeding and the methods of development laid down by their founder are to be carried on by the university, with only such modifications as the science of breeding may demand. Skeletons of great breeding sires like that of Electioneer, and of great performers like that of Occident, are to compose the anatomical specimens of the horse museum for thoroughly studying the breeding problem. The learned professors are to be demonstrators of this complicated anatomy, as well as the practical directors of the daily development of the yearly produce. Already the president of the university and some of the professors have become fascinated with this horse field extending beyond the narrow pages of their college text books; and the scheme that the cynic might pronounce Utopian, if its founder had passed away before its realization, is now one of the established conditions of Palo Alto.

The comprehension and thoroughness of this breeding endowment may be appreciated when it is added that no empire on the globe has ever yet attempted to establish so extensive and learned a system of producing blooded horses. The studs of England and France and Germany and Italy dwindle into insignificance in comparison, and the private horse farms of the nobility, or of professional turfmen, who produce and perpetuate the race horse for amusement or gain, are not worthy of mention with this far-reaching enterprise of a single millionaire American citizen.

Strange to add the founder of Palo Alto, unlike that other American enthusiast of the peerless American trotting horse, Mr. Robert Bonner, does not retain for his own pleasure the great trotting performers of his own production. With a broad spirit of enterprise, coupled with an unselfishness as remarkable as any other feature of his breeding establishment, he sells, to all comers, the very choicest of his trotting horse productions, until he has literally restocked the leading trotting-horse stock farms of America with superior breeding animals. Thus catholic in its spirit, novel in its methods, enduring in its endowments, extensive in its fame, and unequaled in its success, Palo Alto deserves to be reviewed in the same comprehensive spirit in which it was conceived and is managed.

In a recent interview, Senator Stanford says: "The principles on which it is "founded are as simple as the alphabet. "When I began breeding blooded horses "I commenced studying the anatomy of "the horse, until, at the end, I could take "the skeleton apart and put it together "with the accuracy of a skilled watch-"maker who deals with the mechanism of "a timepiece. *In my studies of the "anatomy of the horse, I soon discovered "where his greatest powers were, the uses "he made of his muscles, and the secret "why one horse was capable of greater "speed than some other horse. As I "studied and pondered and experiment-"ed, as the years went by, I became im-*

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"pressed with the fact that extreme speed "came from three things, viz.: Breeding, "physical conformation, and will-power "or nerve force.

"As soon as I was fairly able to get "my bearings, I began to lay deep the "foundations of my breeding stud on an "Oriental basis, and I am, every year, "eliminating from my establishment, as "fast as circumstances will permit, all "traces of cold-blood, wherever it has crept "in, in the far past. But it must not be "presumed that I am not extremely crit-"ical in the selection of thoroughbred "mares. In selecting a thoroughbred "mare I judge largely by the shape of "the head and the expression of the eye. "If the head and eye do not suit me, "although the conformation and breed-"ing may be perfect, I pass her by; for, "although a horse does not trot with "his head, yet without he has a head I "hold he can not trot."

This is by far the most candid and comprehensive presentation of the principles of Palo Alto that its founder has ever presented to trotting-horse literature. The reference here seems to be confined strictly to the matrons he has selected, but that his confidence in thoroughbred blood goes further is evidenced by this radical statement in the same interview.

"I am so confident that the thorough-"bred can be made to trot fast that I "have in training a yearling thorough-"bred filly. I have named her 'Experi-"ment.' If she proves a success I shall "then be prepared to do the proper "amount of boasting."

Thus far he has not installed a thoroughbred horse at Palo Alto as the sire of fast trotters, although he has owned thoroughbred horses for many years. If "Experiment" succeeds as a trotter, then a thoroughbred sire for trotters will be logically in order. What measure of success could be attained upon the strongly inbred trotting dams of the present day can hardly be determined with accuracy from the past. Alexander owned both Planet, the sire of Dame Winnie, and imported Scythian. The former, it was often rumored, could show nearly, if not quite, three minutes on a trot to the saddle, when exercising for his running races. The writer has often seen him in these morning exercises. His knee action, for a thoroughbred, was bold and commanding, while his pertinacity to stick to the trot, despite the jockey's urging to force him into the gallop, has often been noticed. Imported Scythian was a natural trotter. His trotting action had a striking resemblance to the mighty stride of Lady Thorne. It was claimed for years in the trotting-horse circles of the Blue Grass region, that he could trot a full mile in two minutes and fifty seconds. Lexington, too, was thought to be potent enough to cross with trotting mares and produce trotting winners beyond a peradventure. When the trotter was just beginning to be tolerated in Kentucky, where the thoroughbred and his owner reigned with supreme disdain, the only way in which the trotter could hope to be recognized by the autocratic horse majority, was his enrichment by the infusion of racing blood. The blooded sire was used freely, while the blooded mare was the popular rage. The former proved to be a comparative failure, while the latter was much more successful. Exchequer has two standard trotters, both out of pacing mares. Bonnie Scotland has one out of the famous pacing-bred brood mare Waterwitch, while, to the embrace of the trotting sire Belmont she produced three standard performers. Neither Lexington nor Planet, nor imported Scythian are represented in the standard trotting tables, because they never produced a trotter that secured a standard record. Possibly the daughters of Pilot Jr. and of Alexander's Abdallah and of Edwin Forrest and of Norman may not have been sufficiently strong in trotting inheritance to produce fast trotters to the embrace of these notable thoroughbred horses with trotting proclivities; but to the embrace of trotting sires from these trotting-bred mares have come the trotting-turf winners that have brought to Woodburn all its trotting wealth and fame. But until "Experiment" becomes Demonstration the breeding principles at Palo Alto will not be extended to include a thoroughbred sire for trotters. Thoroughbred dams have the earnest of a more general success, but in comparison

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with half-bred dams they are nearly doubly outnumbered, and they, in turn, receive the same odds from trotting-bred dams when the tables of the standard performers from the loins of Electioneer, the most successful trotting sire, from all classes of dams are carefully studied. He is the sire of 100 standard trotters; the dams of fourteen are thoroughbred; the dams of twenty-six are half bred; the dams of forty-eight are trotting bred, while twelve are out of pacing-bred mares. When the question of supreme speed is considered, six out of thoroughbred dams have trotted in 2:25, or better; ten out of half-bred dams have records in 2:25, or better; five out of pacing-bred dams have trotted in 2:25, or better; while thirty-two out of trotting dams have trotted in 2:25, or better. Thus not quite one-half out of thorough bred dams five-thirteenths out of half-bred mares five-twelfths out of pacing-bred mares, while two-thirds, out of trotting-bred mares, have accomplished the same feat. The average ratio of extreme speed thus largely favors the strictly bred trotting performers. It is undoubtedly true that the Queen Sunol's dam is half bred, while Palo Alto's dam—the champion stallion, is strictly thoroughbred, from which it might be argued with great show of strength that extreme speed comes from either the half-bred or the thoroughbred dam. This position seems to be still further strengthened by the instances of the exqueen, Maud S., 2:08¾, and of Jay Eye See, record 2:10. But in the list of trotters out of thoroughbred dams the falling off from Palo Alto, 2:08¾, to the next best recorder, Ansel, 2:20, is very striking, while the tabulation of better results has improved from the list of trotters, with half-bred dams, to the best showing of performers with trotting dams. The fastest Electioneer yearling is trotting-bred, and so is the fastest two-year old, so that extreme speed, coupled with extreme youth, is decidedly in favor of the pure trotting-bred produce of Palo Alto. The two-year old record of Arion, 2:10¾, is justly regarded as the best trotting performance ever made. Since Senator Stanford has parted with him for $125,000, the highest price ever paid for a trotting horse, he says in the interview above quoted, that he expects him to lower his record next year. Another consideration which the proprietor of Palo Alto seems to have ignored, is the fact that the combination of the Hambletonian sire and the Clay dam in Electioneer has proven to be the very best commingling of trotting strains to produce both extreme and frequent speed. For while Electioneer stands at the head of trotting sires, the next best stallion, by the record, is George Wilkes, bred in precisely the same blood lines. This prepotency of trotting blood must have largely controlled the action as well as the speed of the sons and daughters of Electioneer out of thoroughbred mares, for neither Gen. Benton, nor Piedmont, nor Nephew, his companion stallions at Palo Alto, have been able to produce anything like the same average of standard performers out of thoroughbred mares. Gen. Benton has only one out of his fourteen standard performers; Piedmont has none out his eight, while Nephew has also none out of the same number of performers. But the great desideratum in the problem of breeding the trotter is the power of transmission. To be valuable this potency must descend in a constantly increasing ratio. Palo Alto is the pride of the ranch, because he has won the champion stallion record, and because his dam is thoroughbred. He is nine years old, and yet he has not a single representative in the standard list. Ansel, twelve years old, has three standard representatives, while Whips, nine years old, has only two standard representatives.

This completes the list of the successful producing sons of Electioneer out of thoroughbred mares. His sons out of half-bred mares have done much better. Anteeo has placed seven standard performers in the tables. But Palo Alto's sons out of trotting-bred mares both outrank and outnumber those of half-bred mares. Thus there are thirteen of these sons that are successful sires. Elector has seven, and Eros has six, one of them having secured a record of 2:16, faster than the produce of any of his half-bred or quarter-bred sons.

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But the student of trotting statistics

can only arrive at a fair conclusion by comparing this half-bred and quarter-bred produce showing of Electioneer, as to their capacity of breeding on, with the trotting-bred descendants of George Wilkes. To make this comparison perfectly just, it is eminently fortunate that both were bred in the same blood lines, both having Hambletonian for their sire, and both having dams of the same Clay family, the one being a daughter of Harry Clay 45 and the other of Henry Clay 8. It is equally pertinent for the purposes of this comparison that while Electioneer was largely mated with thoroughbred and half-bred mares, the harem of George Wilkes was confined almost exclusively to trotting-bred matrons. Electioneer leads George Wilkes, as a sire, in both the number and speed of his standard performers. Other conditions, such as their comparative ages and vitality when their stud careers began aside, Electioneer should have thus gained the supremacy: for his dam, the wonderful Green Mountain Maid, has presented seven standard performers to the turf, besides producing Mansfield, who has sired three standard trotters, while the dam of George Wilkes, the road mare, Dolly Spanker, never would have been in the tables of great brood mares had she not produced him. Ansel, the half-bred son of Electioneer, leads the list in this class of breeding. He has three standard representatives. Red Wilkes leads the list of the sons of George Wilkes out of trotting-bred mares. He has sixty-five standard performers, but he is six years the senior of Ansel.

Anteeo leads the successful sons of Electioneer out of half-bred mares. He has seven standard trotters. Onward is the next best son of George Wilkes, of trotting lineage. He has forty-two, or six times as many standard representatives as Anteeo. Onward is four years older than Anteeo. Electioneer has no grandson sired by a half-bred son, and only one grandson, Anteeo Jr., whose sire was out of a half-bred mare, that has produced a standard performer. George Wilkes has thirty-eight grandsons by trotting-bred sons out of trotting-bred dams, that have produced standard trotters. Thus the trotting-bred sons and grandsons of George Wilkes so greatly outnumber the half and quarter-bred sons and grandsons of Electioneer that the owner of Palo Alto must have that confidence in the future capacity of thoroughbred dams, for breeding trotting produce, with average uniformity, which is not warranted by trotting-turf statistics up to the present time.

The further methods of Palo Alto will be reviewed in a succeeding paper.

HORSE-BREEDING IN RUSSIA—THE ORLOFF TROTTERS.

BY HEATHERBLOOM.

Russia is a country of vast extent, varied climate, many peoples. It is, when numbers are considered, the greatest horse-breeding country in the Old World. There, therefore, the horse occurs in multitudinous forms.

The native breeds have size and substance, with driving action. Besides these native breeds, Russia has her tens of thousands of Caucasian ponies and Oriental Galloways. All these are of very indeterminate character. On inquiring into the statistics of horse production in the different states of Europe, it will be found that Russia stands pre-eminent. She not only produces largely on her own vast southern plains, but, from her vicinity to the great equestrian races of the East, she has imported very largely.

Those Eastern horses—and indeed Russian horses generally, although with much blood, and useful wiry animals—are, in general far too small, either for modern warfare or for purposes of luxury, and accordingly, among the Russian nobility, there is scarcely one who has not had an extensive breeding establishment for the purpose of improving the original stock.

Pre-eminent among these is the Orloff family, who have succeeded in establishing two distinct breeds, that have gained so high a reputation, and toward which attention has lately been directed.

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The native horses of Russia, according to the Duke of Newcastle's famous treatise, were small, of ordinary shape, and quite disregarded by other nations, yet active, hardy, and of great strength of constitution. But the horses of Russia have been greatly improved during the eighteenth century, not only by the admixture of superior blood from the Eastern provinces of the Empire, but by the establishment of large studs in various parts, in which Turkish and Persian stallions have been introduced, as well as Danish and Holstein, but of late years, English thoroughbred and half-bred horses have been generally preferred. In the former part of the reign of the late Empress Catharine, or perhaps somewhat before that period, an imperial stud was formed upon the river Ruduia, intended to supply the guards with horses. It consisted of four hundred mares and about fifty stallions, chiefly of the above-named countries. These stallions cost, at that time, nearly $1,000 each. The Russian court, and the nobles in general, have since been liberal customers of Britain, sparing no expense in the improvement of their studs, some of which are very extensive. Good trotters are found in Russia, and there was in England a gelding from thence, which trotted a single mile in three minutes, performing in good style. The dangerous custom prevails in St. Petersburg of driving in the streets at full speed, regardless of the pedestrians. The Russian trotter above cited was good for about two miles. Lawrence mentions several distinct breeds of Russian horses. The Kalmuck Tartar horses, which "are the best;" they are excellent swimmers. The Nogay Tartar horses are used for carriages. The Taberkesse, of the Caucasus, for cavalry. The Azof Cossacks are hunted for their flesh. The Tarpans, the Roolan and the Turkans are also mentioned.

The above is, in short, what was known of the Russian horses during the last century. The originator of the Russian trotter as known to-day was the stalwart, unscrupulous Alexis Orloff, whilome private in the guards, and brother of the celebrated Gregory, the lover of Catharine II. For the "chivalrous" conduct of Alexis to the family of the Pacha commodore, having captured the same in his victory over the Turkish fleet in 1772, the Pacha, to evince his gratitude, soon after presented to Count Alexis the celebrated Barb Smetanska, progenitor of the two celebrated Orloff breeds, and whose skeleton is reverently preserved in the Orloff Museum to this day. Count Alexis commenced his stud in 1770, and Russian horse-breeders give the following list as the first occupants of his stable:

	Stallions.	Mares.
Arabs	12	10
Turkish	1	2
English	20	32
Dutch	1	8
Persian	3	2
Danish	1	3
Mecklenburg	0	5

Smetanska, from a Danish mare, got Vulcan, who was the sire of Barss, out of a Danish mare. Barss exhibited extraordinary trotting powers, and all the modern trotters of Russia trace their lineage to him, and daughters of Smetanska, out of English and Arab mares. Count Orloff also obtained from England two sons of Eclipse, two sons of Highflyer, and the winners of the St. Leger in 1792, and of the Derby in 1794, Tartar and Dædalus, besides many others.

The race of trotters thus produced became a distinct type in about thirty years, and curiously enough, since that period, all attempts to improve the breed by fresh blood, whether Arab, English, French, or Dutch, have failed. Count Alexis was most unwilling to sell any of his best sires, and at his death, in 1808, he provided by his will that none should be disposed of. It was not till 1845 that the prohibition was removed, when the Russian government bought from his daughter and heiress the Krenowaya stud. And now it is calculated that there are no fewer than 1,600 private studs in Russia, with nearly 6,000 stallions, and upward of 50,000 mares, from which the Orloff trotters are produced.

The trotting performances of those animals are very remarkable, and their stoutness is equal to their speed. The Orloff trotter does not appear to gain the perfection of his powers till he is eight or nine years old. The French stud officers who attended the horse exhibition of Russia in 1869, found that

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these animals were selling at from $600 to $1,400 a head, which were remunerative prices to the Russian country gentlemen. It does not appear, however, that these celebrated trotters at all come up to the mark which is required for a first-class equipage either in London or Paris.

Besides the Orloff trotters, the Orloff saddle-horses are equally celebrated. These are also descended from Smetanska, and from another Barb called Sultan, crossed with Anglo-Arab blood. According to Russian writers, they combine the good qualities of both their parents, and, without equaling their English progenitors in speed, they exceed them in beauty, soundness, docility and aptitude for all military purposes. Like the trotters, they maintain a distinct character, and every attempt to introduce fresh doses of English or Arab blood has failed as signally as in the trotting family.

In addition to the private studs above enumerated, the Russian government, like, indeed, all the governments of the European continent, maintains large studs at the charge of the state. Some idea of the horse resources of the empire may be gained from its being found necessary to divide into fourteen classes the animals brought forward to compete for prizes at the annual exhibitions. The list is as follows:

1. Thoroughbreds, English and Arab.
2. Saddle horses, half-bred.
3. Orloff trotters.
4. Carriage horses.
5. Carabaghs. Saddle horses, crossed from Arabs and Trouchmens.
6. Trouchmens. A fine breed from Central Asia, much resembling the Arab.
7. Horses from the Don. The well-known irregular cavalry horse of the Cossack.
8. Cart horses.
9. Betugs.
10. Finlanders.
11. Smouds.
12. Baschkins.
13. Ponies.
14. Horses from the Caucasus.

The five enumerated last are not of much importance. The above particulars were secured from Mons. J. Morder's work on Russian horses, published 1868, at St. Petersburg.

Interest regarding the Orloff trotter has been stimulated in this country just now by the fact that the Czar of Russia, through the proper officer of his government, has proposed to exchange ten head of Orloff horses for an equal number of animals carrying the blood of Electioneer.

"I doubt not," remarked Senator Stanford, in an interview lately, "that the Czar's intentions in proposing the deal between us are to attain great speed. Sometimes it is necessary for the Czar to travel fast. When I was in Russia two years ago I stood at the imperial tracks and timed some of the Czar's roadsters. They made the distance in 2:30 to a drosky." Continuing the senator remarked, "It required a special ukase from the Czar to the people, which was proclaimed through the master of equerry, in order to make our contract perfectly legal from a domestic standpoint. The czar would not have dared profane the sacred breed without explaining the full purport to the people and showing them that it was only to be a carefully guarded experiment. You doubtless observed that the czar specified that all the horses he would send would be stallions. That would prevent the continuation of the Orloff breed in this country, so that each generation of the progeny of the American importation would get farther away from the Orloff, and finally be swallowed up in our domestic stock. On the other hand, if the czar is pleased with the blood of Electioneer, we may see a revolution in the equerry of Russia and the long line of the house of Orloff supplemented by the pride of Palo Alto."

A gentleman who recently visited Russia describes the Orloff breed as "short, thick and stubby; coal black and glossy. They possess much vitality. They are driven unreined, and put their noses close to the ground, and fairly run when hitched to the Russian drosky."

In reference to Senator Stanford's remarks as to the general swamping of the Orloff blood in the American trotter, it might be asked, if it would be desirable to maintain its integrity, could not this be attained? We think so; by setting apart certain mares as a foundation stock and using none but Orloff stallions on

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them and their produce, as long as such stallions could be used, and selecting as successors males with the greatest amount of Orloff blood to head the stud so produced. Continuing in this way, a distinct family, at any rate, could be procured. This, it will be noted, was the method adopted of establishing the Orloff strain itself. The experiment would be worth trying, and interesting also.

The Orloffs are "large" horses, generally of a brown color, the next commonest color being gray. They are fast, according to European notions, with a shooting action of the forelegs which is not admired in eastern countries. But this peculiar action may be well calculated for sledge driving. They are not now so highly esteemed abroad as formerly, as there, in harness horses, action is more required than pace. In pace they can't compete with the American trotter. Under the conditions existing, it will be interesting to watch any experiments in America in training the Orloff horse, if an importation should result from the negotiations between the Czar and the proprietor of Palo Alto. As traveling will in Russia continue to be done mainly by the horse, the national importance of the breed is at once apparent.

The turf has been established for over sixty years in Russia. Any "crookedness" at once insures a free passport to Siberia—a most effectual check, it will be admitted, on all connected with the sport. The best time made in Russia, corrected to agree with our way of timing, is one mile in 2:31. This was some time ago. But it must always be borne in mind that improvements in racing appointments in Russia are rarely, if ever, made. The droskys to which the horses are hitched are light sorts of road wagons weighing seventy pounds each.

The lesson learned from a study of the method of breeding the Orloffs is simple. After the breed had become fixed, which is generally accomplished in every breed by the influence of one or two particular animals' blood) no sire of outside origin was used or introduced. The sires were derived and selected solely within the stud. Mares of foreign breeds, however, have been admitted experimentally.

This explains the preference expressed for mares of the American trotting breed by the Czar, in his proposed interchange of animals with Senator Stanford.

The Use of Toe-Weights.

A THOUGHTFUL, INSTRUCTIVE AND INTERESTING LETTER BY A WELL-KNOWN DRIVER.

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

Toe-weights properly and judiciously used, are one of the necessary and useful articles found in the equipment of a training stable. They are a great aid in developing as well as in assisting to keep a horse sound and always ready for his lessons.

Numerous arguments could be presented in favor of their use, but I consider the facts that, with them we can avoid the necessity of having horses so often in the blacksmith shop, the loss of valuable time traveling to and from, and the risk of injury while there, both by accident and the unnecessary taking off and putting on shoes, the most important. Many a would-be successful horse is turned out on account of his feet, whereas, had he not been to the shop so often, but, instead, a toe-weight had been used to help balance him, he would now be a bread winner.

Toe-weights in the proper hands become an appliance that saves much time and labor, lessens the expense of training and is a guide to go by, so that when the trainer has his horse shod he knows almost exactly what the weight of the shoes should be, and when this is the case great good has been accomplished. It is possible the day will come, and perhaps is approaching fast, when horses that are obliged to carry over five or six ounces will not be trained for speed, but at present there are a great many that require twelve to twenty ounces to keep them in balance. Horses in training are given many more slow miles than fast ones, therefore, by the use of toe-weights, the horse may be relieved of several ounces, which is quite an item in a week's jogging of from thirty to fifty miles. It is the constant dropping that wears away the stone. Shoeing seems to be a "necessary evil," and until some one discovers a more perfect way which will serve the purpose

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better, it follows that the less frequently a horse goes to the shop the better for him, up to the point where it becomes a necessity.

Again, by the use of toe-weights, we teach the horse to go with lighter shoes, as the weights are not used in slow work. Constant practice in any one direction develops skill, and so, driving constantly with light shoes helps to teach the horse to travel without heavier ones and to preserve his balance. I mean by this jogging work or slow work, it being given with a light shoe on, with an occasional brush up to the limit of a perfect balance, and not beyond it. This will teach a horse to speed in lighter shoes—the same as an athlete, by constant practice, is able to perform his wonderful feats.

There are many erroneous notions abroad in regard to the use of toe-weights, and like many other absurd things they come from people who never give any study or thought to the subject which they condemn or praise. One season while at the track a gentleman drove in and introduced himself. He said he was looking after a good road horse, and wanted one that could go along in 2:40 or better. I showed him one which suited him exactly in color and style. The price was agreeable if the speed was all right. I ordered him hitched, drove him to the track and showed a mile in 2:38 without a sign of a mistake of any kind, but upon unhitching him the man discovered he wore four ounce toe-weights. His smiles turned to expressions of disappointment. It was impossible to explain to him anything more. I hardly think he would have taken the horse as a gift. Two weeks the same gentleman drove in to see me and to show his new road horse, that could go without toe-weights. He had bought him a few days before and had timed him a mile in 2:40—without weights. I noticed he had quite a shoe on without taking up his foot, and quietly sizing him up inquired how much weight he had in the shoe. He did not know exactly, but thought thirteen or fourteen ounces, but did not care what it was, as he would have him shod with about twelve-ounce shoes, and would drive up and give him a mile. The following afternoon he was on hand with a few friends to show them the new purchase, borrowed a light cart, went out, and the horse, to his utter humiliation could not go a mile in three minutes. He consulted me about it and wanted me to try him. "Oh, no! not with those shoes. You have taken off at least twenty ounce shoes and have not got more than twelve ounces on, and he is not in balance." He declared he had been swindled and deceived and would not keep him.

"Did you ask the man you bought of how much weight was in the shoes?"

"No, all I wanted to know was if he needed toe-weights, and was told no; that he neither wanted toe-weights nor boots." The fact was, the horse had on twenty-one ounce shoes in front. Here was a man intelligent, thrifty, and probably able to write a good essay on political economy, and yet condemning toe-weights wherever he had a chance, apparently not knowing their use. I have no doubt many trainers could tell you their experience is the same. Toe-weights properly used and carefully put on, are a great benefit to the trainer, but like many other good things, improperly used become dangerous. When a horse has graduated and goes out as a road horse, put the weight in the shoe, but while in school, if it is necessary to carry more than twelve ounces, certainly use toe-weights.

T. J. Dunbar.

The Use of Stallion Shields.

Editor of the Monthly:

Among the many curiosities of the stable, I desire, as briefly as possible, to call attention to the stallion shield.

We find it in the stable of the humblest driver, the professional, and in the private barns, and a large majority of the stock farms. It is carried by the baby colt and the aged horse alike.

As soon as the colt arrives at an age when nature asserts itself, or from exuberence of his being, is assailed with carnal concupiscence, and in consequence extends his organ of generation to air it, which, by the way, is healthful, he is at once marked to bear the shield.

The prostate gland secretes a thin, transparent fluid, which flows into the urethra for the purpose of lubricating the

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canal before copulation. A horse will often discharge a few drops, when an ignorant groom will immediately report that the horse is abusing himself. If the emission should contain spermatozoa, would it not be a symptom of the disease termed spermatorrhœa, and by the use of a shield would you not be treating symptoms instead the disease itself?

First find the cause, remove it, and then the disease will cure itself. The chief cause of spermatorrhœa is idleness and overfeeding. Give the animals from two to ten miles daily, with due allowance of grain, and give the shield to some one who believes those symptoms should be treated.

It is safe to say that not one horse in 2,000 suffers from spermatorrhœa, and yet, if we may believe the grooms, a majority suffer from it. Where the disease does exist, an owner may well become alarmed, for it is a serious affair, and one demanding careful treatment.

SAN JUAN.

Blue Bull 75.

RECENTLY the writer requested Green Wilson, of Waldron, Ind., to relate his early recollections of Blue Bull 75, that reigned for several years as king of trotting sires. The former owner of the grand hero cheerfully complied.

"Well, you see my old Tom Crowder had died, and I was advertising for another fast pacing stallion. This was at a time when horsemen congregated at the Fifth street stables at Cincinnati, Ohio. I went down there on Monday. All the talk was about the great dash of speed made there on the track the previous Thursday. I learned that Daniel Dorrell, of Rising Sun, Ind., had been over there and blowed big about his fast pacing young stallion that could go a mile in 2:32. It didn't take long for him to get a bet. Bull Baby, as he was then called, was to go against time and beat 2:35 for $300. Bets were six to one against him. He was to pace under saddle (sulkies hadn't come around then).

"Mathew Smith, Ben Higdon and George Crane were in the stand. The rider weighed 158 pounds. At the one-half mile Ben Higdon said no horse on earth could come fast enough to win, but Bull Baby passed under the wire in 2:32—last half in, at least, 1:09. Well, Fifth street was all excited over it yet when I got there. When Andy Bussell told me all about it, and other people on Fifth street were telling the same thing, I thought, 'There's my chance.' So I followed on to Rising Sun and saw Dorrell and the horse. He said the horse was by Blue Bull, of Ohio, and he by Blue Bull, of Pennsylvania. He showed me one of his bills with this pedigree. Also on the bill was the affidavit of six men that the dam of Bull Baby had traveled eighty-five miles in nine hours. I think it was when some of Dorrel's family was sick.

"The horse was now four years old. He was sold as a weanling for $35. I learned when he was a yearling they had him down to alter. But, as one testicle could not be found (and never did appear), they let him up and he remained a stallion. I traded a Gen. Taylor stallion for a half interest in him, and think I gave $150 to boot. Dorrell sold the Gen. Taylor horse for $900.

"I took Bull Baby home with me and kept him two and a half years and called him Young Lexington. While I kept him he sired the $7,000 chestnut mare Kentucky Girl, owned by John Beggs, of Cincinnati.

"I sold a Jew nine head of horses, one, Lady Stansifer, for $450, by my horse. I told him she was worth all the rest. Col. Gilrooth was commanding a post near Vicksburg, where Lady Stansifer made a record, trotting in 2:22½. But she was never credited to my horse. Dorrell and I traded together a good deal. We had two common horses in partnership. I gave him my interest in the two at the Fifth street stables and $500 for his half of our horse.

"After I owned all of him I took him to Indianapolis and paced him on the Sugar Grove track against 'Buckshot,' a horse that had never been beaten, $300 a side. Blue Bull beat him and was held in. Blue Bull could just beat any of them. He often beat old Legal Tender (sire of Red Cloud) at the fairs. I took him up to Loder's track, at Raleigh, Rush county, just to see what he could do. I sent him a mile, and Ike Loder

was in the stand and timed him. He went the last half in 1:01. I was telling about it at Indianapolis, and L. W. Moses, the 'spectacle man,' just put up $20 that it couldn't be done. I called up Loder, and Moses said Loder's word was sufficient and had the $20 paid to me. After Blue Bull's knee cap was broken he paced a half over Ike Loder's track in 1:04½.

"The day old John Brough was elected governor of Ohio we had a big race at Dayton. There were seven horses in the race. I had Blue Bull; Cooney, from Circleville, Ohio; Joe Ern, owned by Woodman, of Dayton; Pocahontas Girl, owned by Little Paul, of Fifth street, Cincinnati; Old Red Buck, owned by Sim Cord; Byram, owned by Joseph Miller, of Wabash, and I can't think of the other one. We were selling heats at $150. One time we scored an hour and twelve minutes. My brother Jim was betting on Red Buck. I said: 'Jim, Red Buck can't haul oats for my hoss.' The second heat Blue Bull won in 2:27 and Red Buck was distanced, although I did not want it done.

"The race was won by Blue Bull, and was finished after dark. Blue Bull was seven years old. I sold a half interest in him to brother Jim for $500 that day.

"Yes, sir, Blue Bull was the greatest horse that ever lived. The trouble was he did not have millions to back him like horses have nowadays. That has a heap to do with it." D. L. THOMAS.

Rushville, Ind."

Facts About a High Jumper.

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

I have been reading your valuable journal since my return home from my summer campaign, and am surprised that you seem anxious to do away with high jumping at expositions and as an attraction for places of amusement.

To be sure Mr. Pepper had bad luck with his riders and horses at the Fat Stock Show in Chicago in November last, but because one person has his misfortunes in that direction, it is no reason that high jumping should not be allowed.

Say, for instance, the trotter goes lame, runs away, breaks a leg or drops dead during the mile, the public is not going to stop the trotters.

In one of the papers I read that the falling of horses and sprawling of men was the order of the day at Madison Square Garden at the Horse Show in 1891. I do not blame the horse for this; because a man or woman can ride a horse across country, over fence or ditch, it does not qualify the rider to go over high bars at seven feet or more, and if they undertake it they must expect a fall. I think where the greatest mistake is made in riding over the high jumps, is that they do not allow the horse to use his own judgment. There they take the horse back three times the distance from the jump they should, head him for the jump, and using whips and spurs with all the force they can, he reaches the jump at a race-horse clip and is under such headway and so anxious to get away from the punishment that he has no time to gauge himself and measure his take off. Then if he falls they blame the horse.

I am the owner of the celebrated high-jumping horse, Filemaker. I purchased him in the latter part of September, 1890, of a Mr. Lewis, of Chester, Pa. He was sunburnt and very thin in flesh, and in fact I thought him the worst looking horse I ever saw. And such a temper! He had the reputation of being a bad horse wherever he was known, and every one said I would never be able to ride him. In fact he took every one for his enemy and was looking for war all the time. But I began with patience and kindness, and yet it was a long time before I could make him understand that I was his friend, and even now, at times, when he gets nervous he shows some of his old temper; but if I stop him still and talk to him, then start him, as a usual thing I am mistress of the day.

I commenced to ride Filemaker on the 9th day of April, 1891. I rode him every week, giving exhibitions until November 21, 1891. At Three Rivers, Mich., June 18, at their spring meeting, I rode him over the bars at seven feet three and three-fourths inches. I rode him several times during the season at seven feet two and one-half inches. At Taunton, Mass., October 7, I rode him over the bars

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seven feet four and one-half inches, which gives us one inch higher than any horse ever jumped in public in the world. Then in Chicago, in November, at the Fat Stock Show, I rode him seven feet three and one-half inches. The weight that Filemaker carries when I ride him is 149 pounds, including myself, saddle, saddle-pad and bridle, and not to my knowledge has any other horse ever jumped seven feet and carried over 125 pounds; and when Tom Potter rode him in Chicago, November, 1890, at the Fat Stock Show, Filemaker then carried 168 pounds seven feet two and one-half inches.

My experience in riding over high jumps, is that it is necessary to handle the horse as quietly as possible to obtain best results, and not to take him back over thirty or forty feet. I never carry a whip or use a spur on Filemaker. I can carry a whip until the jump is six feet, then he gets nervous and I do away with the whip. If he goes slow he measures his take-off and is more sure of a good raise and uses more judgment than when he rushes.

One more essential thing about these exhibition jumps. I think the iron pins used to hold the bars should be straight, set in the upright slanting up a little. The bar should be a three and one-half inch bar, white wood or pine, so that it will break if held on with the straps.

I have Filemaker here at my winter quarters. I keep him up nights and turn him in the paddock day times. He stands seventeen hands and one inch high, weight 1,370 pounds, and feels like a colt, and I believe he is as capable of carrying heavy weight across country as any horse living and with as few mistakes. He is not as pretty a horse as a great many, but he shows good breeding and he is not the crabbed, sour-tempered, sunburnt old horse that he was when I bought him and he was afraid of his life. I love the old fellow for the way he has carried me over the bars, and I believe it will be many a day before another horse and rider equals us in our "championship of the world."

MADAME MARANTETTE.

Mendon, Mich , February 15, 1892.

Pacers' Standard.

I WAS tempted to write "Tempest in a Tea-Pot," as the head for this essay, but came to the conclusion that there was little question that some of the writers on this turbulent topic imagine that it was a huge lake, an inland sea or maybe a veritable ocean which they were stirring into big billows. They may possibly be right in their view and I a long way out of the way in mine, and therefore will compromise by the caption adopted.

In comparison with other mooted questions I regard the admission of 2:25 pacers to the Trotting Register and with standard rank granted them on that condition, provided the applicant is a mare or gelding, and with further qualifications if a stallion, as of little moment. The idea which originally prevailed in the minds of a number of objectors was that it made standard trotters out of horses that had no pretensions to trotting rank either by inheritance or performance. As I understand it, the revised standard is something analagous to the conditions which govern in the thoroughbred Stud Book, or to apply the proper title, *the* Stud Book, in admitting Arabs, Turks and Barbs to its pages. In the first volume of the English Stud Book they are given a part by themselves, although, of course, they figure in the pedigrees of nearly all that are included in the book. In the fourth volume of the American Stud Book are the two horses presented to General Grant by the sultan of Turkey, and some others, and the Keene Richards importations of Arabs in previous volumes. The get of Leopard or Linden Tree from a thoroughbred mare and the produce of Esna or Saieda by a thoroughbred horse, however obscure, would be as much entitled to a place as the foal I saw by the side of Miss Woodford which had the grand Salvator for a sire. Now the Arab can not *race* in the sense the word is used now, and the sons and daughters of Arabs, although the other side of the house may be of winning strains, can not race with any success against those which have kindred crosses further back, and consequently the breeders of

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race horses and the purchasers of race horses will not breed or buy them. The late A. Keene Richards gave the Arabs a fair trial. They were selected with care by expert judges, and price was not questioned when the animal was satisfactory. I can not recall where the first progeny gained even the shadow of distinction, and without taking the trouble necessary to state authoritatively by a search through the stud books and racing calendars, am under the impression that Transylvania by imported Arab, Massoud, her dam Peytona, by Glencoe, was the most successful as a brood-mare. She was foaled in 1855 and had her first foal in 1860, and from that until 1879, when she "slipped" twins by her son, Limestone, she never missed. Nineteen living foals by such sires as imp. Knight of St. George, Lexington, imp. Mickey Free, War Dance and Melbourne Jr., and in 1872 and 1873 foals by Mambrino Patchen. Again trusting to memory I think that Limestone was her only representative which would be accorded a place as a race horse. Objectionable as a near cross of Arab would now be held, what injury has come from admission into the Stud Book? No demand has been made for excluding them, and if such had been made no attention would have been paid to it by the compiler. The admission did not lower the standing of others, thoroughbred did not lose its significance. In admitting Leopard, Linden Tree *et al.* not a word is written of their blood lines, not a sentence descriptive of performance. This is a stud book, recognized by every breeder of thoroughbreds and by the courts, notwithstanding the incorporation of that which is rated inferior, but the good sense of breeder and buyer leads them to discriminate—there are thoroughbreds and *thoroughbreds.*

Somewhat analogous is the term I used, and still there is a small portion of analogy when merit is compared. A few breeders of fast trotters stand on the same ground, when pacers are mentioned, as the breeders of race horses occupy anent the Arab. A large majority of trotting-horse breeders regard the blood in a measure desirable; quite a number who rate it very good; a few who claim that it has no superior, while the remainder extol it as the *ne plus ultra*, an indispensable element in establishing a very high rate of trotting speed. The objectors to admission to the standard under the present rule can be classed with the first division. If of as little account as the Arab, no one would advocate admission. Those who would exclude them from sentimental feelings, and those who do not care whether they are admitted or not, may be rated among the second class. The third would favor admission; the fourth advocate the cause of the pacer with enthusiasm, and the last argue that the pacer should "rank" all the others. There are reasonable grounds to justify any of these positions, excepting the first and the last. The only argument having weight enough to call it an argument, which the first could advance, would be that from a fast pacing sire or dam the progeny would be more apt to pace than to trot, and clinch that by saying, "I despise a pacer." An answer to that is that all the great sires of trotters, with the exception of Electioneer, have got quite a proportion of fast pacers, while Blue Bull, a pacer himself, stands well up with fifty-five trotters and eight pacers to his credit, the Year Book for 1890 being the authority. When the Year Book for 1891 is received, I will be able to make a better comparison, though it will not be out of place to state that among all the pacing and pacing-bred mares which had foals by Electioneer not one of them paced. The dam of his single pacer being by Thorndale, or a son of Edwin Forrest, her dam by Alexander's Abdallah. The course of tutorship at Palo Alto may have more influence in deciding the gait than inheritance. With the second class it is more of a matter of sentiment, and accordingly stand neutral while the war is going on.

The third division will be the corps I will join, and, therefore, give individual reasons for taking that position. It would evidently be beyond the bounds of a short essay to present even a small portion of the examples which the past has presented of the advantages of pacing strains in breeding fast trotters and the close analogy between the two gaits.

Restricting the field to California, and

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there are abundant proofs of the value of pacing blood, and also of its relationship to trotting, as shown by readiness to exchange the lateral motion for a diagonal movement, and *vice versa*, the St. Clairs, Signals, Chieftains (Hiatoga) and others, especially the St. Clairs, have taken a good place in the trotting annals. There is little necessity for going to the records to substantiate that claim, and as I consider it of more importance to show the *close* relationship between trotting and pacing, when admission to standard rank is the issue, will present a few illustrations. Chieftain got Defiance, who paced in 2:17¾ and trotted in 2:24. Director got Direct, pacing 2:06, trotting 2:18. Steinway got Cricket, pacer, 2:10; Cæsar, pacer, 2:16½, and Charles Derby, trotter, 2:20. Sidney, however, presents such an array of *facts* to support the position that it will be superfluous to offer further testimony. From the same mare he got Adonis, pacer, 2:11½, Cupid, trotter, 2:19, both race records. From the same mare he gets Faustino, trotter, 2:14¾, at three years of age, Fausta, pacer, 2:22¾, when a yearling. He shows the champion yearling trotter, Frou-Frou, 2:25¼, and from the breeding of their dams, who would have thought or dreamed that that should be the result? Frou-Frou, with a lot of Flaxtail blood, the dam of Fausta by Crown Point, a square trotter and "trotting-bred," and the next dam by A. W. Richmond. And now there is another puzzle. I brought Richmond to California, knew him from the time he suckled his dam, and am also familiar with many of his near relations on both sides, and never knew one to pace at either a slow or fast gait. All of his known blood was thoroughbred with the exception of the sire of his second dam, her breeder calling it Arabian, as was the custom in some parts of the country to designate a breed of peculiarly marked horses, while farther south Opelousas was the name. Richmond was a square trotter when free from lameness, and his sister, Nourmahal, had as perfect trotting action as I have ever observed. Richmond was bred to a mare three-quarters thoroughbred, and then came Arrow, pacer, 2:13¼, and Elwood, pacer, 2:17¾. From Gretchen, Richmond got Romero, trotter, 2:19½, and Gretchen's great grandson is Rupee, pacer, 2:14¾, by Guy Wilkes. The Chieftain mare, Daisy, was bred to Nutwood, the produce Mt. Vernon, trotter, 2:18; bred to a son of Nutwood, Hawthorne, and then came a two-year-old, Chief Thorne, which paced in 2:20. To these could be added many illustrations, but these I trust will be sufficient, and pondering over them, and cogitate examples, come to the conclusion that pacing and trotting are so nearly allied that a slight variation in the conditions when the foal is in embryo, or even prior to that time, one of the spermatozoa when nourished by the ovum, the basis to form the pacer, the next minute particle under the same influence takes the nearly allied type. Whether the influence rests with the male or female is difficult to determine, but I am inclined to the belief that in some cases the sire preponderates, in others, the dam.

There may have been such a preponderance of the trotting spermatozoa in the case of Electioneer, that whatever the envelope might be, it could not be overcome, while in Sidney they are equally divided. In Tom Hal, Tempest and others, the trotting germ is not found, judging from the data found in the Year Book. The gift to trot and pace fast, as exemplified by Direct under this view, might come from the male germ and the ovum, exerting almost the same influence, so that there was nearly an equal balance.

Rather too fanciful to be of any practical benefit are theories which are based on suppositions, and I am free to confess that my knowledge of the mysteries of reproduction is far too slight to build even a theory upon. Very fortunate, however, that nature has hidden her inner workings behind a screen, which will never be penetrated, but so far as this question is concerned, it is sufficient to know that pacing and trotting movements are so intimately connected that either may predominate, and that there is not a single family of trotters which can be depended upon to reproduce that action with absolute certainty. It is also admitted that education is a potent factor, and the time may not be far away when the science of teaching will be so far

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advanced that the change from pacing to trotting or from trotting to pacing will be readily accomplished. Direct could be *forced* to trot, heavy shoes, weights, etc., being the means employed. The incumbrance to natural action and the evils following disgusted the pupil, and when that was removed, back he went to the manner of progression that *was natural.* Had he been educated at Palo Alto, his first lessons on a small circle, with the "footing" so deep that pacing was out of the question, the bias might have been overcome. But few will deny that a trotting record of 2:12 would have failed to give the distinction he has won by taking the first place in the pacing world.

What great injury comes from the admission of 2:25 pacers to the standard? The standard is debased, cries one; there is no standard, is the reply of the other. When a strain is admitted to the Stud Book, which is universally admitted to be inferior, it does not depreciate the blood of those who are far removed from the objectionable class. Why should it follow that a good mixture should prove so detrimental? For myself, I should greatly prefer a mare to breed fast trotters from that had paced in 2:25—especially if that record had been made in a "hotly-contested race," from one of equally good form, that could not trot if even she had seven or seventeen classes of standard blood. Individual merit is my choice, and all the glamourie of royal ancestry does not weaken it. No one who has greater respect for birth and breeding in man or horse, provided man or animal sustains the position birth *should* give, but when there is papable degeneration, throw it out and use another strain.

But in following analogies, which are found in the ranks of both divisions of fast light harness horses, one must not lose sight of another resemblance still closer, if possible, than is shown by the above mentioned characteristics. If in the prodigious numbers of spermatozoa, one spermtazoid will form the nucleus for the pacer, and the adjacent germ the foundation of the trotter, or, in compound instances, when both proclivities are inherited, and that so nearly balanced that the bias in either direction can be easily overcome, the laws—rules which govern trotters and pacers—are identical. Everything alike. Rearing, training, management in races, artificial appliances to correct the action, every strap in the harness, every point of the vehicle absolutely the same. Uses the same. While a large proportion of "road-drivers" favor the trotter, fashion has a good deal to do in establishing the preference. "Before the war," in many of the Southern cities, New Orleans especially, pacers were all the rage, and one of the most successful livery stable proprietors in the last named city, told me that the fast pacers in his stable were in more demand by those who hired horses than in his fast trotters, and that they were readier of sale at equal prices. That was in 1859, not long after the days when Pocahontas, Hero, Silvertail, Dolly Spanker and others were delighting race-goers with their flights of speed and keenly-contested races. There is a good deal of prejudice and not a little sentiment in denouncing pacers as unfit for the road, and it strikes me that there is "a right smart" share of these feelings which prompt exclusion from the standard, or rather which lead advocates in the direction of exclusion. While an "overwhelming majority," as they term it in politics, may be in favor of trotters for road-horses, when actual racing is the measuring-rod there is not nearly so many objections. Marvin might look out of place behind a pacer. Goldsmith drives Hazel Wilkes, Una Wilkes, Rupee and Allanah with the same degree of fervor, and Hickok brings his whole energy to bear, whether it is one of his fast trotters he urges to victory or the speedy and game Adonis he cheers to the front. It may have been fancy, but I thought there was a deeper glow on the cheek, a brighter sparkle in the eye of George Starr when "Direct's" name was mentioned in offering him congratulations on his return from the campaign of 1891, and notwithstanding that Vic H. and Little Albert had done wondrously well, the pacer was his pride, and it is the longest kind of odds that Mr. Salisbury shared in that feeling. The bulk of the spectators which throng the tracks, when big events are to come

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off, are more interesting in exciting battles and rapid and close finishes than the gait which accompanies the strife, and it is fairly safe to assert that Direct and Hal Pointer would bring nearly as many people together as the champions of the trotting division.

So far as I have seen published, the argument advanced adverse to the admission of 2:25 pacers into the standard is, that the standard would be lowered, but on what ground that opinion is founded has not been clearly demonstrated. It can not be on that of numbers, as there will be such an overwhelming majority of *diagonalities* that the *lateralists* will be in a "hopeless minority," hundreds against thousands when the computation is made. The argument, if such it can be called, which ascribes a lowering of prices at auction sales to the admission of pacers into the standard, does not require much consideration to warrant dismissing it without reply. Just as reasonable to say that Arion would *not* have brought $125,000, his brother $25,000 at auction, nor $25,000 paid for the brother to St. Bel and the $75,000 refused for Advertiser if pacers had been kept out of the fold.

Should the admission of pacers prove so disastrous to the trotting interests, and the denunciations of that course be justified by future results, then the business of breeding and raising trotters stands on a precarious foundation, liable to be overturned by a tremor.

When Mr. Wallace separated the two families, heretofore united in the Year Book, I thought well of the change. Since this agitation I cordially agree with the editor of the *Kentucky Stock Farm* that it is far more convenient to follow the old plan. When comparisons have to be made there is the additional trouble of going from one department of the book to the other, and if there were two registers and two year books that would be increased, and at an increased expenditure for two books in place of one. The convenience for reference which the former plan affords will be granted by everyone who has to "go to the books" for information. In Vol. V, Y. B. 1889, page 391, Nutwood is found, and his "list" at the close of that is twenty-seven trotters, four pacers; on the next page Onward, twenty one trotters, three pacers; page 335 has Blue Bull, fifty-four trotters, five pacers, and owing to the names being arranged alphabetically, there is little delay or hindrance in the search. In Vol. VI, 1890 Y. B., page 407, Blue Bull stands fifty-five trotters, nothing to suggest that he ever got a pacer, on the page; page 470 Nutwood is shown with forty-four trotters, and on pages 471 and 472 Onward with twenty-eight trotters, in both volumes the caption "The Great Table." Following that division are "Table of Sires of Dams," "Table of Great Brood-mares," "Table of Champion Trotters," "Table of Fastest Records," "Fastest Records at Different Decades since 1800," "Alphabetical List of 2:30 pacers to close of 1890," and then "Table of 2:30 Pacers Under Their Sires (corresponding with Great Table);" page 571, Blue Bull appears with eight pacers; page 578 Nutwood seven pacers, and on the same page Onward four pacers. This is sufficient to prove that the search for data to make comparisons is simplified when the old system prevails.

I have no hesitation to assert that if anyone, no matter what his impressions may have heretofore been, will give close study to the breeding of light-harness horses, the history of light-harness sport, he will come to the conclusion that the admission of 2:25 pacers to standard rank was wisely ordered, and though it may be very difficult to surrender positions which have been strengthened and sustained by previous arguments, oral and written, candor will compel acquiescence in the decree.—JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, *in Breeder and Sportsman.*

How the Sires are Wintered—Continued.

THE CARE AND EXERCISE GIVEN THE FAMOUS HORSE RED WILKES.

LEXINGTON, KY., February 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

With the exception of the breeding season our management of Red Wilkes varies but little throughout the year. He is kept in a strongly-built, well-finished frame box-stall, twenty-three feet square,

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which has large sash windows on all four sides, with ventilating shaft and cupola in center of roof, thus having every provision for plenty of light and fresh air, and by means of which an even, regular temperature is maintained, according to season.

This stall stands by itself, entirely away from other buildings, in an elevated spot, and is protected from heat of the sun, snow and driving rain by a shed twelve feet wide, running all around on the outside. Its flooring is of stout oak plank, the interspace between which and the ground is aired thoroughly by a current passing through ventilators specially built for that purpose. We feed him six quarts of the very best oats daily, divided into three meals; three times a week the last one of the day is mixed with an equal quantity of bran, scalded up and well cooked and given as a mash. He has regular access to salt and a pail of fresh water in his stall all the time. Every night he has also an armful of the best timothy hay to pick over. During the winter he is ridden twice daily by a light-weight colored boy around a large paddock for upwards of an hour each time. In the summer he is turned to graze in a grassy paddock for two or three hours early in the morning as well. Our season with him commences in the early part of March and extends to the latter part of August, during which period he covers from forty to fifty mares. The services are as far apart as possible, and usually in the evening, particularly in hot weather. As with most horses of easy lymphatic temperament, he is a trifle slow at evening, so is never hurried at his work. He makes a vigorous and effectual cover, and is very sure.

Red Wilkes is a very hardy horse, and is never blanketed at any time of the year. During the time he has been at Highland Farm—since October, 1886,—he has not missed a meal, and though daily inspected by our veterinarian, Dr. W. F. Smith, no occasion has yet arisen for a single dose of medicine, being a perfectly sound horse, of such excellent vigor and constitution—which, by the way, he imparts to all his offspring. We consider "Old Red" good for many years to come. He is bedded with rye straw, and wears no shoes, having a stout, strong, natural foot, which is kept evenly trimmed from time to time, as may be necessary. Of course he has quite a big number of visitors, and is a big attraction to all lovers of the trotting horse. Red Wilkes is one of the most gentle and amiably-disposed stallions we know of—a trait particularly transmitted to all his produce. He has for companions in his stall two little dogs, to whom he is much attached. W. C. France & Sons.

HOW HAMBLETONIAN WILKES IS KEPT.

Chicago, Feb. 24, 1892.

Editor of the Monthly:

As to how Hambletonian Wilkes 1679 is treated in and out of stud season will say: His stall and the breeding pen are separated from the other stables, being enclosed in a three acre paddock by a six-foot tight board fence. In this paddock Hambletonian Wilkes is turned out during the late fall and early winter on pleasant days for from four to six hours, as the weather permits. In the paddock there is plenty of fresh water and salt at all times. The stall is 20x30 feet. There are two windows on the east side and two on the west side of the barn, ten feet from the floor (which is plank) and a cupola in the center of the roof, so that he has plenty of fresh air without a draft touching him when the windows are open. He runs in the paddock until February 1., when we commence jogging him previous to doing stud duty. which begins about March 1st. He gets about five miles a day to start on, and gradually increases until he gets ten miles a day. When the warm weather comes he is jogged briskly twice a week and scraped out. He is jogged in the early part of the day and serves the mare in the evening. He is limited to one mare a day. His feed consists of good oats, timothy hay, plenty of bran and carrots during the winter, and oats and plenty of grass during the summer. The yearlings at the farm by him are a strong substantial lot, and a visit to the farm will show that by the above usage he has got a very large percentage of the mares with foal that were bred last year. We have one man to take care of him and try mares. The mares are tried once a

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week for six weeks after service. Of course there are mares sent to Hambletonian Wilkes with directions from the owners as to when and how often to breed them while in season. With these mares we always go according to owner's directions if possible. Yours truly,

W. P. MALONEY,

Supt. Murphy's Stock Farm, Park Ridge, Ill.

ALCAZAR 2:20¼ EXERCISES HIMSELF IN THE WINTER—A SURE FOAL GETTER.

TRUESDELL, WIS., Feb. 18, 1892.

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

Replying to yours of a few days ago regarding the way Alcazar is kept, I will, in as brief a space as possible, tell of the daily routine of his life.

He is housed in a fire-proof building called "Alcazar's barn." This building is 40x40 feet. It is built and finished as well as a dwelling-house, covered with galvanized iron, shingled with iron shingles, finished inside with hardwood, and also provides a sleeping room for a man.

The horse's box is 30x40 feet, with high ceiling and ventilator in the ceiling. The windows are high and are so arranged that they can all be opened and no draft fall on the horse. Adjoining the barn is a paddock 40x100 feet, with high, tight fence. This paddock is filled one foot deep with tan-bark and cinders. The door is left open, and Alcazar goes in and out at will. He is always busy walking or trotting around the paddock, therefore, takes plenty of exercise.

The 1st of March he will be driven about ten miles daily, on the road or track. Two or three times a week in summer he is brushed along a quarter. His food in winter consists of a small quantity of oats, hay, bran and apples. In mare season he is fed ten quarts of oats, hay and all the grass he will eat. Alcazar is about the surest foal getter I ever saw. Last season he served sixty-two mares, getting fifty-eight of them with foal and his foals are all very strong and sound. I see he is the first horse to put a colt in the 2:30 list in 1892.

HENRY LAUGHLIN.

I have no desire to respond at any length to Mr. Wallace's last letter, on the pedigree of Sunol's grandam. In that letter Mr. Wallace states that he had asked me whether or not the words "Keenon Mare" in the Welsh-Swigert contract were in the handwriting of Mr. Swigert. My knowledge of Mr. Swigert's handwriting is based entirely upon an inspection of the two copies of this contract, one found in the possession of Anderson's administrator in California and the other found in the hands of the representatives of Mr. Swigert in Kentucky. The handwriting, however, is very peculiar and could not easily be mistaken for any other. Every word of each copy of the contract, excepting the signatures of Welsh and the witnesses, are in the same handwriting, which I do not entertain the shadow of a doubt is Mr. Swigert's. Of course this includes the words "Keenon Mare" in each copy of the contract.

The other matters discussed by Mr. Wallace in his last letter do not appear to me to have any special relevancy to the question at issue, and I do not care to take the time of the reader in replying to them. Jim Eoff may have been a very bad man, and may have played any number of smart games, but whether he did or not does not, in my judgment, very greatly affect the merits of the present controversy. I think that with the unbiased reader, who has carefully perused the testimony which I have offered, there can now be very little doubt that the second dam of Sunol was by Lexington, out of the "Keenon Mare" by Brawner's Eclipse. Except for the purpose of ascertaining and establishing the truth, it is not very material whether this particular animal was the grandam of Sunol or not. It is admitted even by Mr. Wallace, I believe, that she was probably "running bred." It is not part of my system of discussion to deny facts. If I can not account for them satisfactorily, so much the worse for my theories. I have, therefore, no disposition to throw any doubt upon Sunol's pedigree. It sometimes has happened that one or two crosses of first-rate trotting-blood has been sufficient to make a great trotter.

—*Iconoclast in Kentucky Stock Farm.*

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WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

AMERICAN TROTTING REGISTER ASS'N, Publishers.

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1892.

Office: RIALTO BLD'G, CHICAGO, ILL.

TERMS:

THE MONTHLY.—The subscription price of this magazine is $2 per annum, payable in advance, and never less to single subscribers. Single numbers, 20 cents.

Ten dollars in one remittance will secure six copies for a year, five of which must go to strictly *new* subscribers. This is a gratuitous copy to the man getting up the club, and not a reduction of the price to the members of the club.

Subscription agents and postmasters will be allowed a commission of 30 cents on each new subscriber, and 15 cents on each renewal.

Let it be understood that there is no reduction on clubs or parts of clubs of less than six.

THE YEAR-BOOK.—Notwithstanding the increased size and cost of the Year-Book for 1891, there will be no change in the price.

Single copies at the office or post paid.....$ 2.50
Six copies in one order, at the office..... 12.00
1888, '89, '89 and 1890, in one order..... 6.00

The Year-Book for 1891 contains 1,000 pages. These prices will be strictly maintained in all cases.

THE TROTTING REGISTER.—Vols. 1 and 2 are out of print.

Volumes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, each.....$ 5.00
All in one order..... 35.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN MONTHLY.

Space.	One Year	Six Months	Three Months	One Month
One Page.....	$100	$65	$40	$25
One-half Page.....	62	40	25	18
One-quarter Page.....	40	25	18	12
One-eighth Page.....	25	18	12	8
One-sixteenth Page (12 lines).....	16	12	8	6
Card (6 lines).....	10	7	5	3

Packer, The Bogie Man.

THE spectacle of a small boy with a jack o' lantern, endeavoring to terrify older and wiser people than himself on a dark night is about what the antics of Secretary Packer of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders amount to in his present will-o-the wisp dance behind the skeleton of the stud book that came into existence in New York the other day.

As a Bogie man Mr. Packer is not a success. Nobody is in the slightest degree deceived or alarmed by his candle-in-the-pumpkin demonstration. The whole affair is so shadowy as to not deserve serious attention. In the first place, there is no such thing as a "National Trotting Stud Book of America Association," and, therefore, it could not tender to the "voluntary" organization known as the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders supervisory control of registration in its proposed bargain-counter stud book. It is also a fact, and a very siginificant one, that not more than four members of the executive committee of the last-named association took any part in the recent proceedings in New York, whereby it was attempted to give the latest stud book bantling a conveniently accessible godfather, and even this quartet sang its song in a very wobbly manner indeed, not once striking the key-note of intelligent action. This, however, is not surprising, as the four gentlemen who are endeavoring to amuse the public with a double song-and-dance which has evidently been insufficiently rehearsed, have not even the backing of the extremely limited membership of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders. Even those who are still by courtesy members of that organization, take no interest in the concern, know nothing of the actions of their executive committee, and care less.

The situation is really a most ridiculous one. Here are four men, not one of whom is a breeder of trotting horses, who get together like the historical tailors of Tooley street, shake hands all around, agree that they are the people, and then lend their supposititious endorsement to a mythical stud book for the purpose of supervising the registration of animals belonging to thousands of breeders, many of whom have hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in trotting-bred horses. This being done, Mr. Packer, proprietor of the celebrated Moonshine Farm, situated in the beautiful valley of Nowhere, is sent out with his jack-o-lantern, which he bobs up and down vigorously in the dark, meanwhile imitating the weird notes of a screech-owl with the idea that sombody is going to be thrown into convulsions of terror by his performance.

It won't do. Mr. Packer's committee of four can "endorse" things until it is black in the face if it has a notion to, but no serious attention will be paid to its actions by the breeders of trotting horses.

Trotting-Bred Mares Lead.

THE overwhelming superiority of Electioneer as a sire of 2:30 speed from dams of all sorts of breeding is now so thoroughly established that there is no question as to the prepotency of the dead California stallion. No other trotting stallion ever had such varied opportunities in the breeding ranks as were afforded Electioneer by reason of his becoming the property of Senator Stanford. That

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gentleman, in addition to having given a great deal of attention to the theories of breeding, was also from his youth a practical horseman of no mean pretensions, and when to these qualifications was added the possession of practically limitless wealth and the ambition to excel as a breeder of light-harness horses it will be seen that Electioneer during his lifetime was fortunate in other directions than that represented by his undoubted individual excellence. Not only did Electioneer get a fair percentage of trotting speed from mares of radically different blood lines, but also in nearly every instance produced at least one or more representatives with extreme speed—the standard in that respect being placed at 2:15. From the thoroughbred mare Dame Winnie he sired Palo Alto, 2:08¾. From a mare half thoroughbred came Sunol, 2:08¼. From the trotting-bred mare Manette he sired Arion, 2:10¾, as a two-year-old, the greatest trotting phenomenon ever seen; while from a mare with a considerable portion of pacing blood in her veins Electioneer sired Manzanita, the champion four-year-old of her day, with a record of 2:16, and Wildflower, whose two-year-old mark of 2:21 stood unchallenged for seven seasons.

In view of this remarkable showing of Electioneer as a sire of great prepotency, irrespective of the blood-lines of the dams of his trotters, it is interesting to place the facts in such shape that their bearing on the general breeding problem will be readily seen, and with this idea in mind, the ten fastest trotters by Electioneer out of each of the classes of mares mentioned above are herewith grouped; the record of each, the age at which said record was made, and the average record and age of the ten being given. Under this method of getting at the facts we find that the fastest ten trotters by Electioneer from strictly thoroughbred dams are are follows:

Palo Alto (9)	2:08¾	Aldeana (9)	2:25
Ansel (7)	2:20	Emaline (5)	2:27½
Azmoor (7)	2:20½	Hugo (4)	2:27½
Express (7)	2:21	Whips (8)	2:27½
Gertrude Russell (5)	2:23	Cubic (5)	2:28½

Average record, 2:23.

Average age of performers, 6 6-10 years.

From half-thoroughbred mares Electioneer's fastest ten trotters are:

Sunol (5)	2:08¼	Antevolo (4)	2:19½
Anteeo (6)	2:16¼	Cecilian (2)	2:22
Amigo (6)	2:16¾	Truman (3)	2:22
Electricity (7)	2:17¾	Susette (7)	2:23½
Suisun (6)	2:18½	Coral (3)	2:25

Average record, 2:19.

Average age, 4 9-10 years.

The fastest ten trotters got by Electioneer from trotting-bred mares are:

Arion (2)	2:10¾	Norval (7)	2:17½
Advertiser (3)	2:16	Mont Rose (3)	2:18
Adair (7)	2:17¼	Bell Boy (3)	2:19¼
Campbell's Electioneer (5)	2:17¾	Hinda Rose (3)	2:19½
		Del Mar (4)	2:20
Lot Slocum (6)	2:17½		

Average record, 2:18.

Average age, 4 3-10 years.

The fastest ten from pacing mares are:

Manzanita (4)	2:16	Fred Crocker (2)	2:25¼
Ladywell (5)	2:16½	Aleck B. (9)	2:25¾
Bonita (7)	2:18½	Lucyneer (3)	2:27½
Wildflower (2)	2:21	Pomona (6)	2:28¼
Fay (11)	2:25	Alma (7)	2:28½

Average record, 2:23¼.

Average age, 5 6-10 years.

To recapitulate the facts in the case, which are certainly very interesting and ought to be remarkably instructive to people who take an interest in such matters, it may be said that in brief the showing is as follows, the trotting-bred mares having a great deal the best of it both in respect to the average record of their ten fastest trotters by Electioneer, and also as to the age at which these trotters made their best records:

Dams.	Av. rec.	Average age.
Trotting-bred	2:18	4 3-10 years.
Half thoroughbred	2:19	4 9-10 years.
Thoroughbred	2:23	6 6-10 years.
Pacing	2:23¼	5 6-10 years.

It will be noticed that trotting-bred mares in every particular which is taken notice of by this tabulation are ahead of all others, having produced the greatest average rate of speed, and also accomplished this at the earliest age by their sons and daughters, next to them coming the half thoroughbred mares, then those strictly thoroughbred, and last the pacing-bred mares, although the pacing dams beat the thoroughbred matrons a little as to the average age at which their trotters by Electioneer became standard by performance. In other words the ten best trotters by Electioneer out of trotting-bred mares had an average speed of 2:18, and reached their best records at an average age of four and three-tenths years, while the others are quite a distance behind them in all respects.

It should not be forgotten, however, that Electioneer's fastest trotter, Sunol, is out of a half thoroughbred mare, and that his next fastest, Palo Alto, is from a strictly thoroughbred mare. But to offset this show-

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ing comes Arion, a representative of the trotting-bred mares, with his unparalleled record of 2:10¾ as a two-year old, which is unquestionably a greater performance than the 2:08¼ of Sunol at five years of age, or the 2:08¾ of Palo Alto when nine years old. Therefore it can not truthfully be said that in respect of producing extreme speed the thoroughbred or half-thoroughbred mares have shown themselves thus far in any way the superior of the trotting-bred mares, unless one undertakes to argue that the records of Sunol and Palo Alto as aged horses are better than that of Arion as a baby. Another point that does not appear in the above tabulation is the fact that Electioneer's one yearling trotter that has beaten 2:30 is out of the intensely trotting-bred mare Beautiful Bells, and this is certainly worthy of presentation and consideration, because only four horses in the world have sired yearlings with trotting records better than 2:30, they being Sidney, Electioneer, Matadon and Sable Wilkes, and in each instance it is a significant fact that the dams of these yearling 2:30 performers were trotting-bred mares. It will be readily enough conceded by those who have given the breeding problem attention and study, that in the matter of getting speed from all classes of mares irrespective of their blood lines Electioneer has never had an equal, inasmuch as he stands far above any other horse as a sire of 2:30 speed, having now 99 trotters in the list, and as he also has more than ten from each of the classes of mares mentioned above the comparison that has been made is a fair one, because with ten examples in each class it is evident that there can be no juggling of facts or figures to fit any particular theory. The result is a plain enough showing to the effect that no matter from what standpoint the observation is made, Electioneer has done better with trotting-bred mares than with those of any other blood lines, both as regards average speed production and age at which the 2:30 limit was reached or passed.

Hambletonian Blood in Pacers.

News comes from New York that the pacer, Goldleaf, a daughter of Sidney, that made a record of 2:11¼ as a four-year-old, is to be bred to Direct, whose record of 2:06 is the best to the credit of a pacer. Mr. Shults, who owns Goldleaf, is one of the modern school of breeders who believe that horses are not likely to impart to their progeny a quality that they themselves do not possess to any marked extent, and therefore, except when buying animals whose lack of age is reason enough for their not having been trained, he demands a certificate of merit in the shape of properly attested speed. Following naturally in this same line of thought, it is the theory and practice of Mr. Shults that the mating of fast animals is more likely to result in the production of speed than a mare and stallion neither of whom had shown extra capacity in the desired direction, would accomplish. It is reasoning on this line that he proposes to breed Goldleaf to Direct, and while the wisdom of uniting the blood of two such remarkable pacing performers is so apparent as to need no comment, it is worthy of note that both Direct and Goldleaf are, with the exception of one strain which comes through the dam of the mare, almost entirely free from pacing blood. Direct is by the trotter, Director, 2:17; he in turn by Dictator (brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), and out of the famous Mambrino Chief mare, that has three sons and one daughter in the 2:30 list, their average record being 2:21½. The dam of Direct is the trotting mare, Echora, 2:23½; she by Echo, a son of Hambletonian, and as Dictator, the grandsire of Direct, is also a son of Hambletonian, it will be seen that Direct traces on both sides of his pedigree to the founder of the greatest trotting family the world has ever known. Naturally enough with this sort of breeding Direct had trotting speed, as his record of 2:18¼, made at that way of going when four years old, is ample attestation, but in spite of his breeding he took of his own accord to the pace, and, as everybody knows, eclipsed all records made in races or otherwise. Goldleaf, so far as her sire is concerned, inherits a lot of trotting blood, the crosses being piled one on top of another in profusion, and more than this the strains are pretty much all of the performing variety, as her sire, Sidney, is by Santa Claus, 2:17½; he by Strathmore; dam Sweetness, 2:21¼, by Volunteer; second dam by Edward Everett. Here is a horse sired by a grandson of Hambletonian, out of a daughter of Hambletonian, second dam by a son of Hambletonian, and yet Sidney, although a reasonably fast trotter when a colt, preferred the pacing gait and made his record of 2:19¾ as that way of going. He sires a lot of pacing speed, as well as some phenomenal colt trotters, and this versatility in the matter of getting different styles of speed could never be better illus-

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trated than by the fact that last fall two of his get captured the yearling record for both trotters and pacers with respective marks of 2:25¼ and 2:22¾, added to which is the further fact that the baby which set the yearling pacing mark at 2:22¾ had only a couple of weeks previously made a trotting record of 2:40, so that her performances as a yearling at both ways of going are unquestionably phenomenal, it requiring only the addition or subtraction of a little of the weight from her forward feet to make her assume either gait at will, and perform with far more than average speed for her age. The blood of Sidney and Flaxtail through such a phenomenally fast pacer as Goldleaf, united with that of Direct, which embraces in its current such strains as come from the lines of his pedigree noted above, will result in the production of a colt in which the preponderance of Hambletonian blood will be absolutely overwhelming, tracing as it does five times to "the old horse." There is something remarkable about the manner in which the Hambletonian blood will not infrequently produce pacers of the highest class as well as record-breaking trotters at all ages and ways of going. Just now there is considerable being said and written concerning the prepotency of the blood of the pacer, Flaxtail, which animal sired the dam of Goldleaf, and it would be manifestly unfair to ignore that horse in considering the marvelous speed of the daughter of Sidney at the pacing gait. But on the other hand it would be equally absurd to overlook the fact that Sidney himself, although trotting-bred, was a 2:19¾ pacer, which is a considerably faster record than Flaxtail could ever secure when at his best. The fact also that from other mares than the dam of Goldleaf Sidney has sired some phenomenal pacers is not to be set aside, and when the entire proposition is boiled down it resolves itself into an unusually clear and strong presentation of the greatness of the blood of Ryskyk's Hambletonian in producing pacers as well as trotters.

That Potent Margrave Blood.

MR. COVEY, who resides in California, has discovered that the excellence of a considerable number of well-known trotters and sires and dams of trotters comes from the fact that they are related through an ancestor who figures in the misty past to a thoroughbred horse called Margrave, that won the St. Leger in 1835 and was brought to this country two years later. It might strike some people that considering the infusions of other blood that have been necessary to make that of Margrave trot a little the chances were rather against the theory that the 1837 running horse was particularly potent in producing 1891 trotters, but the gentleman in California has apparently gone over these trifling obstacles much as a good steeple-chaser does a three-foot hurdle, and he lands safe and sound on the other side.

He says of Margrave: "His blood not only flows in the veins of the greatest trotting horse of the day, Palo Alto 2:08¾, but is also prominent in such sires of trotters as Alcantara, Alcyone, Hambrino, Edward Everett, Nephew and Whips, whose produce aggregate more than 100 2:30 performers. No arguments can refute the wisdom of the introduction of thoroughbred blood into the pedigree of the modern trotting horse, and the closer the union the more marvelous has been the result."

This is as refreshing as the dew of a June morning. But in spite of the fact that Mr. Covey has declared in advance that "no arguments can refute the wisdom of thoroughbred blood into the pedigree of the modern horse," he will perhaps not take it amiss if benighted individuals in other parts of the country than that whose wonderful climate has produced such a choice exotic in the way of an argumentative gentleman as himself make a few remarks on the subject concerning which he writes in such an *ex cathedra* manner.

The blood of Margrave, according to Mr. Covey, "is prominent in such sires of trotters as Alcantara, Alcyone, Hambrino, Edward Everett and Whips." Now let us see how much of actual cold-blooded truth there is in this statement concerning the "prominence" of Margrave blood in the veins of these well-known sires, and what proportion of the statement is the figment of an oriental imagination which makes rose leaves out of shavings. Beginning with Alcantara, it is found that this horse is a son of the trotter George Wilkes, record 2:22, which horse was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian and out of a mare by Henry Clay. It is on the female side of Alcantara's pedigree that the all-powerful grand old Margrave running blood that mysteriously makes trotters in 1892 on account of having produced a runner in 1835, comes in, and it doesn't come in remarkably soon at that, as this precious strain is derived through the second dam of Alma Mater, which latter

mare produced Alcantara. In other words Alcantara's great grandmother on his mother's side was sired by the 1837 running horse Margrave, which fact, according to the logic adopted by Mr. Covey, accounts for his trotting in 2:23 and becoming a great sire of trotters. It has already been related that the sire of Alcantara was a famous trotter with a record of 2:22, and it may also be mentioned in passing that the dam of Alcantara is by Mambrino Patchen, a horse that sired quite a number of 2:30 trotters and that was himself the brother of the famous Lady Thorne, whose record of 2:18¼ was not by any means the measure of her speed. Most people—that is most people who have not the sibyl-like faculty of peering into the past possessed by Mr. Covey, would in their hum-drum matter-of-fact way reach the conclusion that Alcantara trotted fast and early principally because his sire was a trotter with a record of 2:22 and his dam was sired by the brother of a 2:18¼ trotter, but of course they would be mistaken. The fact that the sire of Alcantara has also given the world about seventy-five other trotters and pacers with records of 2:30 or better, cuts no figure in the matter, although some people will doubtless fall into the error of imagining that it does. The further fact that Alcantara's dam was sired by a horse many of whose sons and daughters have trotted fast, must also not on any account be figured in when a person desires to know why Alcantara was a trotter and a sire of trotting speed. The way to solve the question is to hark back to Alcantara's great-grandmother. She was a horse that couldn't trot any but was a first-class runner, ergo, Alcantara is a trotter. It is all very easy and simple and beautiful and rose-colored when you come to find out how it is done.

As to Alcyone, what has been said regarding Alcantara will fit his case, he being a full brother to that horse. Hambrino is the next stallion that, according to Mr. Covey, derives his principal virtues as a trotter and sire of trotters from the Margrave blood in his veins. In this case the potent thoroughbred infusion comes in on both sides of the pedigree, Hambrino being by Edward Everett, a stallion that was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and whose dam is given in the books as "said to be by imp. Margrave." Of course a little thing like "said to be" doesn't stand in the way of such a beautiful cross-country thinker and arguefier as Mr. Covey, but the mere fact that according to the best authority nobody knows positively that Edward Everett has any Margrave blood at all in his veins would by some people be at least alluded to. Edward Everett has sired quite a lot of trotting speed, as have over a hundred other sons of Hambletonian. The general impression is that the Hambletonian blood is what made Edward Everett a sire of trotters, and this is a reasonable view of the situation, inasmuch as when the thing happens 110 times with different individuals it may be taken as indicative of a general tendency in that particular strain of blood to produce that particular result. Edward Everett, therefore, according to Mr. Covey, got trotters because his dam was said to be by imp. Margrave. This is certainly a powerful argument.

Nephew, another horse in Mr. Covey's galaxy of equines, who owe their eminence as trotting sires to the presence in their pedigree of Margrave blood, is a son of Hambrino, which horse, as has just been shown, was at best only "said to be" a grandson of Margrave in the paternal line. This is stretching the matter a little, to lug in a son of Hambrino on this "said to be," and it is hardly necessary to point out the fact to men of a reflective turn of mind that to Mr. Covey and his beautiful theory should be given credit for the fact that the grandam of Hambrino in the maternal line is by imp. Margrave, which fact, by the way, he seized upon as a basis for the statement that "Hambrino has a double cross of Margrave blood," again ringing in that "said to be" as an established fact.

Whips, the last stallion mentioned by Mr. Covey as an exponent of the idea that the Margrave blood is great in the production of trotters, is a son of Electioneer and out of the thoroughbred mare Lizzie Whips. It appears that the grandam of Lizzie Whips was by Margrave, so that Whips gets his infusion of this valuable strain through his great-grandmother. His mother was not only bred for a runner, but performed creditably at that gait before being taken to California after her purchase by Senator Stanford. Mated with the intensely trotting-bred stallion Electioneer, she produced Whips, that has a record of 2:27½, and Linnet, two-year-old record 2:29. Whips has sired a couple of 2:30 trotters. Inasmuch as Electioneer had at the close of 1891 a cool hundred with records of 2:30, or better, to his credit and as a sire of early speed has never been approached, hav-

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ing produced a yearling trotter with a record of 2:26¼; a two-year-old with a record of 2:10¾; a three-year-old with a record of 2:10½; a four-year-old with a record of 2:10½; a five-year-old with a record of 2:08¼, it might without any terrific effort of the imagination be thought by most people that it was his blood that made Whips a trotter and a sire of trotters, and not the blood of his great-grandmother, who was by Margrave, his grandmother, who was also a thoroughbred, or his mother, who was a successful performer on the running turf.

The Breeders are Drawing Out.

SINCE the publication of the new standards proposed by the secret committee meeting of the N. T. H. B. A., we have received several expressions of dissent from members of that association. They strongly deprecate the proposed action, and as a sample, the one published below is so thoroughly to the point that we think it will not only have a marked effect upon the members of the N. T. H. B. A., but will also rally breeders who have not yet done so to an active support of the American Trotting Register Association. This is emphatically the breeders' battle. It is against their interests to have two stud books, with the inevitable confusion which such a result would entail. The letter of Mr. S. C. Wells, a prominent breeder and proprietor of Dreamland Stock Farm, Le Roy, N. Y., is as follows:

"LE ROY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—*W. F. Redmond, Treasurer N. T. H. B. A., New York, N. Y.—Dear Sir:* Your notice of membership dues received. You can drop my name from the membership of the association for the following reasons: I do not approve of the course adopted by the executive committee in fathering an opposition trotting register. The members of the association have not been consulted, and I do not believe a majority will approve of a course so ruinous to their interests. The whole scheme is the invention of a few disappointed men, who are willing to act on the principle 'to rule or ruin.' It is a grave misfortune to the breeders that there are a few men who are not willing to submit to the large majority in a matter so vital to their interests and are bound on opposition, discord and confusion. One trotting register is ample enough, and let a majority of the breeders say what that shall be and then let us all support it heartily, loyally, and the financial interests of the breeder as a whole will be subserved. I may be the only member of your association who will take this view of the matter, but will be greatly disappointed if a majority of the members do not revolt against the movement.

"Yours truly,

"S. C. WELLS."

We are informed from an excellent source that the names of several prominent breeders, which have been used as in favor of the new scheme, have been used without their authority, and the signs are not wanting that this smallest of all the stud-book boomlets is already in a moribund state.—*Spirit of the Times.*

"CHICAGO, Feb, 20, 1892.—*W. F. Redmond, Esq., Treasurer N. T. H. B. Assn., P. O. Box, 516 New York.—Dear Sir:* I have yours of 1st inst. regarding dues. I wrote Secretary Packer some time ago that I understood the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders were to start a new register, or have it done through their instrumentality. If such is the case, please present my resignation, as I could not consistently remain a member.

"Yours truly,"

[Signed] "F. S. GORTON."

FRANKLIN, VENANGO CO., PA., Feb. 24, 1892. *Mr. L. D. Packer, Secretary National Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, 1 Broadway, New York City.—My dear Sir:* Please present my resignation as a member of the Executive Committee to your board at its next sitting. The reasons impelling this resignation are known, doubtless, to you, but may be briefly stated as arising from the fact that the starting of an additional register is opposed to my interests as a breeder, and not to mine alone, but, in my judgment, to the interests also of the great mass of breeders. In any event, it is proper that any enterprise seeking success should be officered and directed by those in sympathy with the movement, and deeming, as I do, this movement unwise and destined to provoke conflict, it would be manifestly improper to embarrass your plans by remaining as a director in a company whose object is so contrary to my views of what constitutes "the highest good to the highest number." I have just emerged (with no great glory and some financial loss) from one conflict in behalf of a single register, and that one controlled by, and the property of all breeders. Hailing from the State of Pennsylvania, "I am a man of peace."

At this time, permit me to express, through

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you, to all my associates on the board the highest esteem for their personal qualities and sincere devotion to their conception of the highest good to the breeders' interests—but from my standpoint a mistaken conception—and to close with the hope that they may yet see that those interests can be better served by the expenditure of their talents and energy in some other direction.

Very respectfully yours,

J. C. SIBLEY.

What Mr. Simpson Thinks.

IN this issue of the MONTHLY there appears an article from the pen of Wilfred Page, a California breeder, in which the action of the American Register Association directors, in admitting pacers to standard rank on the basis of a 2:25 performance is criticised at considerable length, and following the letter in question is an analysis and dissection of its statements. In the course of his elaboration of his views on the admission of the pacer Mr. Page undertakes to say in advance how the well-known breeder, turfman and writer, Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, of California, will view the subject. As it happens, it is possible for the editor of the MONTHLY to permit Mr. Simpson to speak for himself on this important point, which he does, in a letter from Oakland, Cal., under date of February 17. Says Mr. Simpson: "I have yet to find a man who, upon being questioned, did not admit that he would rather have a 2:25 pacing mare to breed fast trotters from than one standard-bred which could not trot, and I certainly would choose a fast pacer for a sire of trotters in preference to a trotting-bred trotter which could not trot—both untried. The last *Rural World* I saw had a very sensible editorial in relation to this question, and it is only a matter of time, not long at that, when the opposition will have to give way." Anent this subject of the admission of the pacer, we give place in another part of this issue to an article by Mr. Simpson, which appears in the current number of the *California Breeder and Sportsman*, in which paper Mr. Simpson conducts a most interesting department. In his consideration of the subject it will be noted that the California writer presents the matter in the light of logic and reason, stating facts to uphold the position he takes, and it will prove instructive reading, whether or not one is arrayed on either side of the subject at issue.

Don't Overtrain.

JAMES ROWE, a young man who as a boy was a jockey, and who, by reason of having a little different shape of head from the average youth who rides race horses, was able, when he reached man's estate to branch out as a trainer of thoroughbreds, in which field he has achieved marked success, recently contributed to an eastern turf journal a very interesting paper on the training and management of race horses.

From a perusal of what Mr. Rowe has to say on this subject, it appears that, like trotters, a good many of the fastest and most reliable thoroughbreds need but little training outside of their races. On this point, Mr. Rowe says: "I do not think it is well to ask too much of a horse in the way of trials before his races. He does not need much strong work, and a trainer frequently makes the mistake of having a horse run his race in his trials. Unless a horse is gross and sluggish, when he is raced twice a week he won't need much exercise beyond trotting and cantering."

These words can be read and pondered over with profit now that the season for training trotters is close at hand by a great many men, who during the next six months will have in their charge valuable horses for the purpose of developing the speed of such animals to the greatest possible extent. "Don't overtrain" should be painted in large letters on the front entrance to every driver's intellect, and if these two words were heeded by at least eight trainers out of every ten in the country there would be more fast records made by trotters than is now the case and a far less number of animals would be made cripples from injudicious work and speeding. Anyone who was familiar with the methods of training employed only fifteen or twenty years ago can see that at the present time a man who would go back to the ideas in vogue when Dan Mace, for instance, was in his prime, and Flora Temple, Dexter and Goldsmith Maid successively lowered the trotting record would not have much chance of success. Of course there are some drivers who are way behind the tail-end of the procession in this matter of training, but they have never amounted to anything, and never will. The day of constantly using the sweat hood, "working out" at least twice a week, jogging around the track from ten to fifteen miles every day and a long walk in the latter part of the afternoon has departed for good, and in its place we see rational treatment of the trotter—a system

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of moderate exercise calculated to bring out the highest flights of speed, the natural courage and ambition of the horse produced by breeding being relied upon to carry him through a succession of mile dashes called heats when the race day arrives. The most successful trainers of the present day are those who as a rule do not give their horses anything like the amount of work that would have, a dozen years ago, been deemed necessary, and even in the olden times it was noticeable that in many instances trotters made their best performances when, according to the old-fashioned ideas of how they should be prepared, they were "short of work." Instances innumerable showing where horses have gone the fastest miles of their lives when their drivers thought that on account of lack of training they could not possibly be at their best could be given, and it is safe to say that at the present time the average trotter does not receive over half the "training" that would have been given him had he been on earth fifteen or twenty years ago. It is seldom indeed that a horse suffers from too little training, whereas it is within the personal knowledge of everyone who has to do with the trotting turf that overtraining is an ever-present evil.

The Return of Foxhall.

THE American-bred stallion Foxhall, a son of King Alfonso that was taken to England something like ten years ago and that in his three-year-old form stamped himself not only as the best horse ever sent across the Atlantic from America, but also as the best one seen in England for many a decade, has been repurchased by Mr. J. R. Keene, who owned him at the time of his great performances on the turf, and is now on the ocean *en route* to this country. Foxhall's career as a race horse on the other side of the water was a gloriously triumphant one. He was of the same age as Iroquois, and the year the last-named American horse advertised himself and the place of his birth all over the world by winning the Derby and St. Leger, Foxhall, although his victories were in events of a less classic character than those of Iroquois, performed such prodigies in the way of weight carrying and speed as to stamp him infinitely the superior of any three-year-old in training in France or England, and that he was several pounds better than Iroquois was never doubted by intelligent turfmen who saw both of the American bred colts perform as three-year-olds. Foxhall was not entered in the great stakes which Iroquois won, and beginning early in the season he crossed the channel to France where the French Derby, technically known as The Grand Prize of Paris, fell to him so easily as to at once stamp the big son of King Alfonso as a race horse far above the common. Coming back to England, Foxhall won the Grand Duke Michael stakes at Ascot, and his victories later in the season in the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire handicaps were of such a remarkable character that he went into winter quarters eulogized the world over among horsemen and race critics as the greatest three-year-old that had ever looked through a bridle. In the two big handicaps of the fall racing season in England, Foxhall gave away weight to nearly every notable horse of his age in that country and some Derby winners of former years were behind him at the finish of those races. It was not deemed possible that the American colt could, after romping home in front of a large field in the Cesarewitch, possibly win the Cambridgeshire, as that race in its history of more than a hundred years had only once been captured by a three-year-old, that being in 1845. The horse in question carried forty pounds less than the weight at which Foxhall was in, and so confident were the bookmakers that the American colt had no chance in the Cambridgeshire that fifteen and twenty to one was freely laid against him at the post. But Foxhall won the race just the same, coming first past the post ahead of as fine and large a field of English thoroughbreds as had ever faced the starter, and some years after this in writing a book on the thoroughbred race horse the eminent English trainer John Day had no hesitation in saying that Foxhall was the best race horse he had ever seen. Coming from the source it did, this was praise of the highest order, and it warmed the cockles of every true American heart to read from the pen of an English trainer, a man who would naturally be prejudiced in favor of the horses which his own country produced, that our big bay colt outclassed the world. And this, too, in a year when another American race horse, and bearing a distinctively American name, Iroquois, had captured what Lord Disraeli long ago aptly denominated "the blue ribbon of the English turf." It was a great year for American horses in England, and the glory obtained through their prowess has never faded. Iro-

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quois was brought back to this country by his owner, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, and is now at the head of the Bell Meade stud in Tennessee. Foxhall was purchased by an English nobleman, and in the breeding ranks has shown that the blood which bore him to the front in many a hard-fought race is still potent, as his sons and daughters have won their share of the races in which they started. Foxhall was named for Mr. Keene's son, and it is gratifying to note that one result of that young gentleman's trip to Europe is the repurchase and shipment to this country of a horse whose achievments reflected honor on this country in a field of endeavor that is open to the world.

Foxhall's breeding is thoroughly American, as in addition to being sired by a horse that was foaled in this country, he is out of a mare by Lexington, whose performances on the turf and the deeds of whose progeny did much to bring the American thoroughbred into good repute all over the civilized world. King Alfonzo, the sire of Foxhall, was got by Phaeton, a stallion that when owned in England was condemned as practically worthless by so high an authority as Admiral Rous, who was practically master of the English turf. It was mainly on account of this adverse verdict concerning him that Phaeton was practically expatriated, being sold for export to this country at a very small price. He proved himself, however, a great sire, and had he done nothing after reaching America other than getting Ten Broeck, who in his day lowered the records at one, two, three and four miles, Phaeton would have been a cheap horse at the price paid for him, but in addition to Ten Broeck, others of his get ran well, and King Alfonso has sired many other winners besides Foxhall.

Doble on a New Rule.

Budd Doble, looking even more youthful than usual with a newly started mustache in place of the familiar one of so many years' standing, felt pleased with himself and the world in general, as he sat in his office the other day and received the congratulations of some friends over his good fortune in securing Drextell, the brother to Axtell, for $7,500, at one of the recent Kentucky sales.

"Yes, I think it was a good buy," said Doble, "and yet, when I went to Lexington, I had not the slightest idea of bidding on Drextell, or for that matter, any other horse in the sale. The day I reached the Kentucky town, however, two or three people spoke to me about what a fine looking colt the brother to Axtell was, knowing that I would naturally be somewhat interested in him, owing to my having his brother with a 2:12 record as a three-year-old, in my stable. That evening I heard still more about Drextell, and on my return from a trip to one of the stock farms the following day, I resolved to take a look at him, and before going to bed that night, saw Russell Railey and asked him if he would go out in the morning with me and look at a colt. He agreed to do so, and when Drextell was led out for our inspection, Railey was immensely pleased with him, saying he was certainly a grand individual. I then told him what colt it was, and he said right away, 'You ought to bid on him.' I made up my mind that I would, and the next day at the sale mentioned the fact to Mr. S. A. Browne and asked him if he would bid for me. You remember that the first horse of the Williams consignment offered was Barnhart, and when Mr. Henry bid $15,000 for him the first crack it sort of stunned the people and there was not another offer on the horse. Before the crowd had got over its surprise Drextell was brought in and it was quite a little time before he was started, and even then there was not a great deal of competition, as Mr. Brown got him for me for $7,500. That night Williams, who evidently felt that the colt had gone for much less than his value, said to me that if he had not thought Drextell would sell for $20,000 or $25,000 he would not have brought him to Lexington. I shipped the colt to Terre Haute, and my brother Charlie, who is in charge of my horses there, is very much pleased with him, as indeed, is everybody who has seen him. He is about as handsome coated a horse as I ever saw, a solid bay in color, with black points, and yet his coat has a peculiar changeable quality, sometimes seen, so that by standing him in a certain light he looks to be a chestnut, while in another you would think he was a red sorrel. He is what I call a first-class individual.

"No, I shall not train him as a yearling, and for the matter of that he will not be asked to do anything in the way of racing as a two-year-old, as you know it has always been my idea that little good is accomplished and sometimes great harm done by trying to drive trotters a mile at the top of their speed before they are fully matured as to bone and muscle. If Drextell has speed as a two-year-old I shall prob-

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ably let him brush along a little, if people want to see him go, but no campaigning or trotting races for me with a two-year-old colt. I bought this one to keep, not to sell, and if he makes a fast record it will be when he is four or five years old—that will be time enough for him. Of course, I know that in these days when colt trotters are the fashion, that in most cases it is better to sample a horse's speed, if he has any, as soon as possible, and I am handling colts for other people with the idea of making them go fast, just as soon as they are able to do so. As you know, I gave Monbars a two-year-old record of 2:18, which has been beaten by only one other trotter of that age. By the way, you may say if you like, that Monbars will not be in my stable this year, although I understand he is to be trained after making a season in the stud.

"You want to know my opinion of the rule passed at the recent Congress of the National Trotting Association, which provides that a driver shall be permitted to lay up only one heat in a race, and that he must give the judges notice before hand of his intended action? Well, I think it is a bad rule, a senseless one, and that it will not be possible to enforce it. What an absurdity for judges to undertake to tell me or any other competent driver that he shall, under penalty of punishment, try to win every heat in the race! There are dozens of times every season, when after taking the word with the intention of driving for the heat, a man is obliged from various causes, to change his mind and lay it up. His horse may make a break, some other horse may get off with such a lead that to attempt to overtake and beat him would be foolish, and there are dozens of other things liable to occur at any stage of the race that would make it the height of folly for some of the horses to be driven in a fruitless attempt to win. Perhaps a man could sometimes tell before-hand whether he wanted to lay up a heat or not, but it would not very often come that way, and if he notified the judges of his intention to lay up, as the new rule provides, of course he would be expected to carry out his statement, when, as a matter of fact, it might be possible, through other horses breaking, for him to win the heat that he had intended to not try for. The talk about protecting the people who bet on heats is well enough in its way, but look at the injustice that the new rule will work to drivers. I never bet a dollar on heats, and seldom have a bet on the result of a race. My interest lies in winning the purse money, in enhancing my own reputation by having my stable as successful as possible, and in adding to the value of horses driven by me and owned by other men. Would it be at all right for the judges to make me drive out a horse that had no chance to win a heat, thereby ruining his subsequent chances of success in the race, and perhaps lowering his market value by an injudicious drive under circumstances that would place the horse in a false light? That rule ought to be reconsidered and abolished. It will work harm to every honest driver if it is attempted to be enforced, and so far as the dishonest ones are concerned, the judges can protect the public against them, and are expected to do so, by the application of other rules than this one in reference to laying up heats. If the judges are supposed to know enough about driving a race so that they are to decide when a man shall drive for a heat and when he shall not, it would naturally follow that they would also know when any driver was pulling a horse. The best thing to do with that rule is to repeal it.

"I saw an article in an eastern paper, not long ago," continued Doble, "which gave something of the early history of the chestnut gelding called Dot, that was in my stable along back in 1869, and it told how he was brought up in the maritime provinces and badly abused before Wesley P. Balch of Boston bought him for Colonel Russell. Dot was the smallest horse I ever drove, and I guess the smallest that ever showed speed enough to beat 2:30 trotting, as he stood only thirteen and one-half hands high and weighed barely 600 pounds, so that you see he wasn't very much, even for a pony. The first I ever heard of him was when I received a telegram one day from Col. H. S. Russell, of Boston, saying that he had shipped Dot to me. I didn't know what Dot was, and was rather surprised at finding a mere pony when the express car reached Philadelphia. I soon discovered, however, that Dot was a genuine trotter. He was a chestnut in color with a white face, and I think three white feet, and a prouder or more up-headed little horse you never saw. He seemed to know that he was great goods for his inches, and acted as though he were sixteen hands high instead of thirteen and one-half. I trotted him quite a little the summer of 1869, starting in June and going the last race at Baltimore in November, when he beat George M. Patchen Jr. Dot's record while in my hands was 2:32½, but I drove him

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a mile in 2:29, and one time when the owner of a little stallion called Ironsides, that was also a Philadelphia horse, was arranging to get a match against Dot, both horses to go with running-mate, I hitched Dot that way and he stepped a mile for me in 2:21. I had learned that Ironsides had gone in 2:23 rigged the same way, and therefore, when the other people came around looking for the match, I accommodated them, and beat Ironsides easily enough. Dot was subsequently burned to death in a fire that destroyed a good many horses, being at that time, in John Turner's stable."

A Logical Reply.

From the Spirit of the Times, January 30.

It is with the utmost satisfaction and confidence that the unbiased and unprejudiced breeder of the trotting horse and the admirer of trotting sport reads the long list of stockholders of the American Trotting Register Association, recently published in the Monthly. It is in itself a calm yet overwhelmingly logical reply to the false yet reiterated accusation that the association was a monopoly in the hands of a few wealthy shareholders. When the convention of trotting-horse breeders met at Chicago in May, 1891, it was for the distinct purpose of taking the registration of trotting stock out of the hands of the one man monopoly of the Wallace Register Company and of placing it in the hands of an association composed of and governed by the breeders themselves. At that convention every great breeding section was represented, and it was admitted to be absolutely and thoroughly representative of the great breeding interests. The great work of organization was completed with unanimity and enthusiasm, and the spirit and sentiment of the convention was conscientiously carried out by the Board of Directors in the organization of the association. In spite of legal delays, the American Trotting Register Association was soon in active operation, and it is now transacting the great business of registering the eligible trotting stock of the country in so prompt and reliable manner that, instead of carping criticism, it is entitled to the loyal support of all honorable horsemen. The Jesuitical statement that there is no trotting register simply because the pacer has been admitted to the standard is a specimen of verbal hair-splitting unworthy of the source from whence it emanates. The trotting register of to-day is a greater fact and a more progressive one than at any time in the past history of the breed, for it is backed, endorsed and owned by the leading breeders of the land. There should be no jealousy on the part of those who declared their inability to do that which the Register Association has successfully accomplished. The demand of the vast majority of the breeders of the country was unanimous for immediate action, and the door is open to-day for every breeder who has not yet joined the present association to do so. The Board of Directors of the American Register Association are men of national reputation. They are a body of which any association might well be proud. The office sought them, not they the office. At great sacrifice of time they have devoted their vast business abilities and their great experience "in all honesty of purpose" to the interests of breeders of the trotting horse. Every trotting horse breeder to-day can register his stock at one-half the fee paid to the Wallace Company by becoming the owner of one share, and in addition he becomes a stockholder and has a voice in its management. The policy of the association is to scatter the stock so that every breeder will be a stockholder, and breeders who have not yet done so are cordially invited to apply for stock. The association is doing a great work and doing it well. It is not the duty of this journal to inquire into the motives which have caused the attacks upon the executive which began immediately after the election, it is enough to say that to the impartial mind no reasonable motive is discernable. It is certainly unjust and unmanly to subject the officers of the association to a running fire of hostile comment before they are warm in their seats and months before they will be able to give an account of their stewardship at the first annual meeting of the shareholders. We are quite satisfied when that day does come they will enjoy then, as they do now, the support and confidence of the trotting-horse breeders of the continent.

What the Turf Journals Say.

The convention was a remarkably harmonious one. A spirit of fraternity prevailed throughout its sittings. There was no factional fight in any of the proceedings. The directors were elected with unanimity, and the Executive Committee was elected with the same unanimity. Everything has gone on since the convention adjourned with even

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better results than was anticipated by the most sanguine members of the convention.

In so large a body of men it is surprising that so little fault has been found. Of course all men don't and can't see alike. There is a diversity of opinion on all subjects, but that the directors have carried out the views of a large majority of the breeders there is no doubt. The majority must rule. The minority can not rule in a country like ours.

The work of registration has gone on splendidly. Since the clerical force in the register's office at Chicago got into working order they have done more work in the same time, and as good work, as was ever done by Mr. Wallace's trained clerks, and if the volumes that are now being issued don't contain less errors than those that preceded them, we shall be greatly mistaken. The registrar is doing his work splendidly. He is a most diligent, systematic, methodical man. He is thoroughly impressed with the great responsibility resting upon him, and the directors believe he is doing his work in such a manner as will commend it to the approbation of the breeders of the entire country. Should he fail to do that, there is not a director that would not try to find a more competent man.

In the convention of breeders it was expressly stipulated and stated that the object of the convention was to establish rules for the registration of trotting and pacing horses. We think this was in the report of Major Campbell Brown, of Tennessee. This report was unanimously adopted. This convention was the highest law-making power. The directors were elected by the convention to carry out its will. If there was opposition to the registration of the pacing horse, then and there was the time to express it, and strike out the pacer, but it was not done and the directors had no other course left them but to carry out the will and decree of the body that had elected them. —*Coleman's Rural World.*

IN spite of all the lessons of the past, the Committee of the National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders has decided to extend its official authority to a new stud-book on the plea that the admission under certain conditions of the pacer to the standard is distasteful to a large number of the breeders. The secrecy of the preliminary steps of this movement will not commend it to the American people. It was discussed and informally agreed upon at a meeting of the committee on Wednesday, January 27. On the following Wednesday, February 3, it was finally decided, and on Thursday its rules for the recognition of records and its new standards were given to the press. We believe we are right in stating that these half-dozen gentlemen did not call a meeting of the association to ratify such important action, and they certainly did not take the breeders of the country into their confidence. We willingly give the association all the credit which is due to it for the good work it has done in the past. In charity, we pass over its vacillation during the legal difficulties which for a brief period prevented the American Trotting Register Association from obtaining control of registration, but in the light of history we can only see failure in its attempt at an opposition stud-book, and we hope that a policy of conciliation and co-operation will yet prevail. The triumphs of peace are grander and more enduring than the victories of war, and there is no question in dispute before the breeders which can not be honorably and amicably settled at the next meeting of the stockholders of the American Trotting Register Association.—*Spirit of the Times.*

WORD comes from New York that the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders have resolved to open a registry of trotters, and have chosen C. G. Gue as registrar. This announcement, in the opinion of *The Review*, bodes no good to the interests of the trotting-horse breeders. What is wanted of two registers is not easy of explanation. It can only lead to confusion, for with two registers with different standards, the words "standard and registered" will have lost their significance unless accompanied with an explanation. The founder of the registry was J. H. Wallace, who carried it on until April of last year. Mr. Wallace was the man of all men for the work in its early period, but he had many qualities which caused bitter enemies, among them the powers that be in the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders. Growing out of the quarrel between Mr. Wallace and that association was the convention of breeders held in Chicago last April. At that convention breeders from all parts of the country were in attendance, and by those breeders the American Trotting Register Association was organized and the Wallace plant purchased. The new register was to be of the breeders, by the breeders and for the breeders, and every breeder in the land was invited to take stock in the corporation and assist in its management. The effort was honestly made to

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have it representative of the breeders from the whole country, and some hundreds are now holders of stock. The board of directors chosen comprise the best representatives of the business, and they are all gentlemen of the highest character. Mistakes were undoubtedly made, as is likely in the organization of such an institution, but they are easily remedied and no doubt will be rectified. * * * Upon the breeders of the country depends the welfare of the register. However much they may see in the American Trotting Register Association to censure, they must still remember that it is their own association, and each and every breeder has his share of responsibility. Let each and every man do his duty and take an interest in the affairs of the assotion—not leave it to others—and then the registry will fully and amply represent them. Until we become more fully advised as to the intents and purposes of the new candidate for the patronage of breeders we refrain from comment on their action and their proposed methods of doing business. We reiterate, however, that we see no reason for the establishment of a new register, especially if the ne now in existence will take cognizance of is needed and will so shape its affairs as ive to the breeders of the country that it dealizes the situation, and by clean, clearsiness methods demonstrate its ability pile the complex and multifarious details come under its jurisdiction.—*Clark's se Review.*

NOT INDORSED BY TRACY AND STANFORD.

It was stated by whoever gave to the press the report of the Executive Committee concerning the establishment of a National Trotting Stud Book that "H. W. T. Mali, L. D. Packer and W. F. Redmond are behind the movement, while it is endorsed by Secretary Tracy, Senator Stanford and other prominent breeders." The reporters who made use of the announcement can inform their editors who their authority was. It is certain that the truth was not fully stated. Secretary Tracy does not indorse the proposed National Trotting Stud Book. He said to us that the scheme is Quixotic. The American Trotting Register is too strongly intrenched with the breeders of the country to be overthrown. Two registers are not desired because they would create great confusion. In a letter to us, Senator Leland Stanford says: "Until the receipt of your letter I had not given the matter consideration, but I certainly do not feel disposed to lend my support to two registers unless it is for some good reason that has not yet been explained to me." Senator Stanford is a stockholder in the American Trotting Register. The proposed trotting stud book seems to have the support of just three men, Mali, Redmond and Packer. It exists only on paper.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

THE MALI-PACKER COMPANY.

The little Mali-Packer concern, that is making such a noise about the registration of trotters, will not seriously disturb anyone. Many members of the old association, miscalled the National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders, will have nothing to do with the projected movement, and those who are undertaking the job are not formidable factors in the breeding business. The high-sounding title which this body has assumed was no doubt adopted in irony. They called themselves National because they were sectional, and trotting-horse breeders because they bred none. Neither Mr. Mali nor Mr. Packer was ever known as a trotting-horse breeder to any alarming extent. If either of them has ever issued a catalogue or bred a 2:30 trotter the fact has escaped our notice. The association never had a vestige of authority except what it assumed of its own volition. It represented nothing but its own membership, and did not represent that well enough to hold on to the powers which it had usurped.

The real trotting-horse breeders of the country have organized a registry of their own. They thought themselves fully as capable of conducting their own affairs as were a little band of dilletante horsemen in New York or any other state. They have bought out the Wallace company at great expense, elected competent officers who are performing their duties in a very satisfactory manner, and they are now receiving the support of the trotting horsemen of all sections of the country—*Kentucky Stock Farm.*

"A CLUMSY SUBTERFUGE."

The American Registry Association is the most thoroughly democratic and representative organization of the breeders which has ever been propagated in the United States. If there is anything in the policy it represents antagonistic to the real interests of the trotting horse, it may be set down as a fact not to be disputed that a suitable manifestation of disapproval on the part of the breeders will be

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wholly adequate to procure the application of corrective measures. The Registry Association has never been asked in a formal way, by any person or faction entitled to consideration, to amend its rules in regard to the pacer. Until a demand of this sort has been made in some manner to indicate that it is the voice of a respectable proportion of the breeders, who are solely interested, any alliance that sets up an establishment of its own and makes the rule in question a pretext of its apostasy, can not easily clear its skirts of the imputation that it has plunged the government of the turf into needless and entangling complications. This is the indictment that will stand against the National Breeders' Association, if its own reasons for its course are to be accepted. But, as previously outlined, its declaration is a mere sham—a clumsy subterfuge to conceal its vaulting ambition. It was defeated (whether wisely or not, we shall not discuss) in its demand for recognition by the assembled breeders at Chicago, and it has resolved upon radical measures to restore its waning power in the control of affairs, not stopping to consider whether its headstrong course were likely to result in illimitable and unnecessary injury to the trotting turf, or whether it had received a call to till the field which it enters with such confident footsteps. It is significant and inspiring to observe that its arbitrary assumption of authority finds but one defender among all the turf papers, and that *The Horseman*, which is willing to become the "stuffed prophet" of anything that promises to encompass the humilation of the present standard, regardless of what else may be wrecked by the process. Assuming that the turf press fairly reflects the sentiment of its readers, the new domination has not much favor to expect from that source. —*The American Trotter.*

THE VERIEST PRETEXT.

THE howl about the pacer being admitted to the standard comes a little too late to be in good taste. Both Mr. Mali and Mr. Packer were members of the Chicago convention, and were doubtless present when the charter of the new Register company was adopted, which instrument provided for the registering of pacers as well as trotters. Their shrieking and wailing should have begun then. This is true, also, of some journalists who are now claiming that there is no trotting register because pacers are also admitted. Some of these gentlemen, probably all of them, voted for the charter which recognized the pacer. Why were not their clarion voices raised in protest at that time? What was the necessity of waiting to see whether or not the appointment of a registrar would be satisfactory to them before they made their objections?

The talk about the pacer is the veriest pretext. It is a sham, and only used to create prejudice; and it is a sham that these gentlemen should use very charily. It comes with especially bad grace from the gentleman who presided at the meeting that let the pacer in.

There is not the slightest disposition on the part of the breeders to again put themselves in the hands of a body of men that were too imbecile to hold power when they possessed it, and they weigh, at their precise value, the vaporings of writers about the pacer, when they know that these same writers were participants in the deliberations of the body that admitted the pacer to the standard. The American Trotting Register Association will still continue to do the business, without being greatly disturbed by these malcontents or the little local concern that is foolish enough to attempt to become its rival.—*Kentucky Stock Farm.*

ANARCHY, directed by intelligence, is is all a bad sort of curative agent for so[illegible], though it may be more or less energeting- results. It is bitter to the opposing pow[illegible]is- may result disastrously to the bomb-th[illegible]ly but the effect, generally speaking, may be [illegible]ficial. So, also, with the turbulent, even ma[illegible]nant assault upon the present administration of trotting-horse breeders. By this somewhat caustic criticism, it may be benefited in the long run, and certainly there need be no fear that it can be injured. The whole matter rests with the breeders, and while they, as a body, may make errors, they will eventually "square themselves again," and settle the standard in all its departments, in a manner at once commendable to their judgment and in consonance with the rise and progress of the trotting horse of America. Co-operation must be the basis of success. Any man, or set of men, who will deliberately pull out of the parent association, asseverating that there is not now a register, is no friend of the trotting horse. In New York, certain pessimists have exulted in the hope and belief that the American Trotting register would fail to meet the views of the turbulent element of the horse world, and have actually established, or at least printed rules, etc., of what they have christened a National Stud

Book. We do not care to discuss their improved standard, for the reason that when the Chicago plant fails to satisfy our requirements, we can change cars at Albany and go to Boston, or—what's the matter with Dunton?

Let the New York affair die in embryo, for there is room for but one trotting horse register, and the breeders of the nation will not intrust the custody of their honor—and all pedigrees are based upon honor—to the man or set of men who are so antagonistic to unison and harmony as they must be, who will endeavor to inflict upon the people such confusion and uncertainty as other patronized registers would surely do. In this connection, we are reminded of Pope's sapient remark:

"Tis with our judgments, as our watches; none
Go just alike: yet each believes his own."

* * * * * * * * .

We have the utmost faith in the American Trotting Horse Breeders' Association and the officers thereof, in perfecting the rules, laws and regulations in such a manner that they will reflect the industry in its highest form. Never before in the history of the light-harness horse has there been so much interest manifested as at the present time, and it is but perfectly natural that there should rise up a number of people to oppose and people to endorse: there are bound to be elements on both sides that surge strong and hard, some from purely philanthropic motives and some from selfishness. However, water will seek its level, and we look for the American Trotting Horse Register Association to rise strong and rapidly, and to be the gleaming headlight, guiding the breeder on his course to perfected results.—*Western Resources.*

Notes and News.

THE stallion, Mark Field, a son of George Wilkes, dam Corinne, by McDonald's Mambrino Chief, died the other day at Aurora, Ill., of spasmodic colic. He was foaled in 1874, and his fastest representative was the bay gelding, Veritas, 2:18¼.

JAMES K. NEWBRO, who has for a number of years been well known as a trainer and driver of trotters, died on February 10, of pneumonia, at the Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, N. J., with which he was connected. Mr. Newbro's death was entirely unexpected by horsemen, as it was not generally known that he had been attacked by sickness, and the regret concerning his taking off will be general.

THE stallion Electrite, a brother of Sphinx 2:20½ and Egotist 2:22½, all three of these horses being by Electioneer and out of a daughter of the famous Pilot Jr. mare Waterwitch, has been sold by the Allen farm to Mr. Henry Exall, of Dallas, Tex. Electrite was purchased when a yearling at Palo Alto for $5,000. His new owner is a banker and has spent a good deal of time lately looking at various stallions in the North, his first idea having been to secure a son of George Wilkes.

THE London *Field* in an article on "The Horseshoe Problem as Related to the Stone Pavements of English Cities" refers at some length to a recent article in the MONTHLY by "S. T. H." saying: "In this connection there is an excellent paper entitled "Problems in Farriery" in the January number of WALLACE'S MONTHLY. The American expert in horses is nothing if not practical—all experts ought to be—and in the article alluded to are some very sensible remarks which might well be pondered over by English horse owners."

A CORRESPONDENT in Royal Oak, Mich., writes: "I notice much talk regarding the licensing of drivers, some going so far as to suggest that horses also be licensed. It may or may not be best to license drivers, but we have prospered quite a while without it and we might prosper longer with it. One thing is certain, the small breeder who wishes to attend a county fair and take his trotter out for a day's sport, with the prospect of capturing an honest dollar, or, perhaps, making a sale, will not submit kindly to the ordeal of securing a license. As to licensing horses let me illustrate: B has a license for his bay gelding, Hopscotch, fully described. C has a faster horse of the same description, and they trade. Off goes Mr. Ringer with the certificate. He is loaded for a bear, has a license, and how will you stop him with this extra fortification?

IN the present issue of the MONTHLY appears an article regarding Sunol, the fastest trotter in the world, by the records, which article is contributed by Mr. Robert Bonner, whose name has always been a tower of strength to the trotting-horse interests, and who has certainly done far more than any other man to place the ownership, breeding and racing of the light-harness horse on its present high plane. The MONTHLY naturally takes pride, as well as pleasure, in presenting to its readers something from the pen of Mr. Bonner, as heretofore that gentleman has de-

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clined to write over his own signature for publication, although requested to do so by the most prominent periodicals in this country. What he has to say regarding the future of Sunol as a contestant against her own champion record is valuable news, as are also the other facts he gives regarding the great mare.

THE Wallace Year Book for 1891, Volume VII, is now ready for delivery. Price postpaid, $2.50. It is believed to be the most complete and valuable history of trotting and pacing performers ever issued. The Great Tables contain all the 2:30 trotting and 2:25 pacing performers to date of January 1, 1892, with all that is known of their history and breeding. All authenticated trotting and pacing performers of 1891 are published, without regard to time made, and a complete index of places of trotting and pacing, and of performers' names and records attached. The volume contains about 1,000 closely printed pages, and is indespensable to the breeder, owner and trainer of light-harness horses. Orders will be filled as received, and as the first edition is comparatively limited, those wishing to receive volume VII without delay, should order at once.

Volume X, Wallace's American Trotting Register, is now in press, and will be issued about March 15. Price per volume, $5. Order early to avoid delay.

THE late Sir Edward Bulwer (Lord Lytton) gave a very pleasing account of an Andalusian pony, which he purchased merely to satisfy a whim. He was in London, at Broadstairs, when his eye was caught by the singular beauty of an Andalusian pony, exposed for sale in a mart across the street. The pony was so perfect in every particular and such an elegant specimen of the breed that his curiosity was aroused to know what such an animal would bring under the hammer. He inquired the price, and finding it very low, immediately purchased it. Bulwer was then at the age of twenty-one. Of the pony he says in his pleasant way: "Few friendship have I formed among my fellow-men so intimate as with this black-maned Andalusian. It lasted me more than twenty years, and died then, not of old age but of an inflammatory disorder, preserving its beauty and spirit to the last. It was small, but of the Arab form and constitution, which can go extraordinary distances without evincing fatigue. I have ridden it seventy miles a day, and the next morning it was equally fresh and full of fire. I never found another horse which I had the same pleasure in riding, and indeed, I have cared little to ride at all since its loss."—*Exchange.*

THE way blind horses go about is remarkable. They rarely, if ever, hit their heads against a fence or stone wall. They will slide off when they come near one. What is it that warns them? It can not be shade or shelter that warns them. On an absolutely sunless and windless day their behavior will be the same. Did you ever watch a blind horse looking for water in a pasture or along the road? He will walk along with his head straight before him until he comes near the water, and then suddenly drop his head down. Their sense of smell seems so sensitive when deprived of sight that they can detect water at a distance of a hundred yards. There was at one time in a family of the writer a blind horse. He would walk into the open door of the stable and never miss it. Passing down the row of stalls, he would enter his own, and never make a mistake. He was turned into a field bordered by a railroad, and a watch put upon him to see that he did not get upon the road. In the course of the watching it was found that he would not go upon the track. He would walk straight toward it, and when a few yards distant, would suddenly veer away from it. When this fact was ascertained, he was left alone day and night in the pasture, and no harm ever came to him. Some one says that none of the five senses has anything to do with singular perceptive power, but that the impressions are on the skin of the face, and by it transmitted to the brain, and this unrecognized sense is called facial perception.—*Exchange.*

NOT long ago Messrs. Miller & Sibley, of the Prospect Hill farm at Franklin, Pa., of which establishment Charles Marvin is now the head trainer, found that in order to carry out some plans they had formed in regard to that enterprise it was desirable to secure more representatives of the Electioneer blood, and they communicated with Senator Stanford in regard to the purchase of Cecillian, that in 1891 made a two-year-old record of 2:22; Election Bell, by Electioneer and out of Beautiful Bells; and Belleflower, two-year-old record 2:24¾ in 1891, a sister to Election Bell. The dam of Cecillian is by General Benton, second dam Cuba, a thoroughbred daughter of Australian that is also the dam of Cubic, 2:28½. When the

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sale of these three animals was first suggested to Senator Stanford, that gentleman said that they were not for sale at any figure, but after Messrs. Miller & Sibley had explained their reasons for wishing to own the animals he consented to let them have the horses, and that they should fix the price for the three. It is doubtful if in the annals of business transactions in horseflesh a similar proposition was ever made to would-be buyers, and the action of Senator Stanford was the greatest compliment to the absolute fair-mindedness of the Pennsylvania gentlemen that could be paid. They considered the matter and then voluntarily paid $50,000 for the three colts, figuring Election Bell (whose name they have changed to Belsire) at $25,000; Cecillian at $15,000; and Belleflower at $10,000. The two last named are certainly great three-year-old trotters, as evidenced by their performances last season, and they are to be entered freely in all free-to-all stake races for trotters of their age. Cecillian will be bred to about thirty of Miller & Sibley's choicest mares.

THERE has been a good deal written of late in regard to uniformity of color in the progeny of certain stallions, and notable instances of this character have been given. An interesting case in point is that of the stallion Tempest, a son of Almont and out of an Edwin Forrest mare, his second dam being the famous Pilot Jr. matron Waterwitch. Tempest is owned by W. H. Raymond of Belmont Park, Mont., and out of 200 living foals he has sired 195 bays or browns, not a single black, chestnut or roan, the remaining five being grays, out of gray mares. Tempest is in color a duplicate of his sire Almont, being a solid dark mahogany bay. Siren, his dam, was a rich bay, and so was Waterwich. Edwin Forrest was a bay, his sire, Young Bay Kentucky Hunter, was a bay, as was also Alexander's Abdallah and Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Tracing as he does to bay ancestors through four or five generations on each side, Tempest has a license to transmit the bay color and is a good illustration of the fact that color can be reproduced with a reasonable degree of certainty which in this case amounts to almost absolutism. There is no question that at this time a great deal of attention in the breeding of the light-harness horse is being paid to producing a high type of animals in regard to color, size, substance, symmetry, style, beauty and docility. In the way of speed practically everything has been accomplished that can reasonably be expected, and of course in the effort to obtain that much-desired quality other essentials have in many cases been neglected, but from this time on it is inevitable that beauty will be sought for as well as the ability to trot fast, thereby enhancing the valuable qualities of an animal that is already the pride and wonder of the world.

PEOPLE, who at the beginning of the auction-sale season that is now coming to a close, were confident that the trotting-horse market would not stand the pressure to be placed on it by the unusually large offerings of well-bred stock, have by this time, no doubt, reached the conclusion that while the cheaper grades of horses are not bringing as fancy prices as they did a year or two ago, there was never a time when the really high-class ones were selling for as much money or being as eagerly sought for as at the present time. This was amply demonstrated when Mr. Forbes went to California and paid $125,000 for Arion, and while it might possibly be said that this transaction was one in which the value of the animal that changed hands was fixed arbitrarily by one rich man and concurred in by another, Mr. Forbes made two other purchases, which showed that even when a really sensational performer was not the goods disposed of, prices ruled high for first-class material. Mr. Forbes paid $25,000, for instance, for the four-year-old Electioneer filly Mont Rose, 2:18, as a three-year-old, and Starlight, that beat 2:30, as a two-year-old last season. It is true that these animals were exceptionally were well bred in the female line as well as the male, one being out of a mare with a four-year-old record—Beautiful Bells. These were long prices to pay in California for animals that must be shipped east before they could begin earning back the money paid for them, and yet it was not more than they would have brought in the open market, if offered for sale in that manner. The public sales of trotting stock this season have demonstrated that the market was never in better shape, but there has been a marked change in the ideas and methods of buyers. Not long ago there were plenty of men investing in horseflesh every season who would pay long prices for pedigrees alone, but at the present time it is found that in order to command top figures horses must not only be trotting-bred, but must also be trotters, or the progenitors of trotters. Of course particularly distinguished relationship

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is worth a good deal in the auction mart for horses, as evidenced by the fact that a brother to Arion, 2:10¾, brought $25,000; a brother to Sunol, 2:08¼, $14,500; a brother to Allerton, 2:09¼, $15,000, and a yearling brother to Axtell, 2:12, $7,500. A performer was never so high priced as at the present time. For instance, one breeder, a Pennsylvanian, paid, at a recent sale, $41,550 for three brood-mares and one yearling colt, but the mares were Mary Marshall, 2:12¾; Palo Alto Belle, 2:22½; Lizzie Mac, 2:25¼, while the yearling colt was by Alcantara, 2:23, and out of Palo Alto Belle. In addition to having fast records, these mares are among the highest bred ones in the world, and still young in years. The sales of the present winter have demonstrated the fact that real merit—which means speed or producing qualities—is in demand.

THE latest act in the Nelson-Noble drama, so far as the National Trotting Association is concerned, took place at the meeting of the Board of Review in New York City, February 10, when Noble and the stallion Alcryon were expelled, similar action regarding C. H. Nelson and his namesake, the stallion with the record of 2:10, having been taken a long time ago. George Robens, who drove Alcryon in the famous stallion race at Boston, over which all the trouble regarding Nelson and Alcryon arose, was present at the board meeting in New York city and made a statement in his own behalf, saying that, so far as he was concerned, the Boston race was trotted on its merits, as his instructions from Noble were to win with Alcryon if he could. It is understood that Robens' manner impressed the board favorably, and his case was continued until the May meeting, when the chances are that he will be reinstated. Robens, whose name has, during the last few trotting seasons, been mixed up, either justly or otherwise, with a good many rather shady turf transactions, was, a dozen years or so ago, about as innocent and truthful a young man as ever held the lines behind a trotter. In the summer of 1879 Robens came to Chicago with the bay gelding Russ Ellis and started him in a race for trotters of the 2:27 class, the balance of the field consisting of Deck Wright, Rose of Washington, Lida Bassett, Alley, Monroe Chief and G. T. Pilot, every one of which horses subsequently made fast records. It was an exciting race all the way through. Monroe Chief, being owned in Chicago, was a local favorite, but Frank Van Ness, who drove him that day, was a little shaky in his nerves, owing to having, in another race, met with an accident on the back stretch while driving Scott's Chief, that horse choking down and falling through the fence with Van Ness. This left a hole, and in the Monroe Chief race when Van Ness reached that point in the mile again he lost his head completely and drove the Chief against the fence, the sulky being capsized and the driver pitched out. This was in the fourth heat of the race, Alley having won the first in 2:19 and the second in 2:20¼, while Rose of Washington had taken the third in 2:21¾. When Monroe Chief ran into the fence and dumped Van Ness overboard he was behind the other horses and, of course, started to run away. As the drivers came down the home stretch there was a good deal of excitement and shouting by the crowd to the drivers to look out for Monroe Chief, who wanted to knock the whole outfit against the fence. In the scuffle to get out of his way which ensued Deck Wright managed to win the heat in 2:23¼, Monroe Chief being distanced. In the fifth and deciding heat Russ Ellis, who started in the race a little lame and had been getting worse all the time, found himself so far behind the others when the half-mile pole was reached that it was only by virtue of a long run that he landed inside the flag. If he stayed in the race he was certain of fourth money, and it was apparent that the judges really didn't know whether or not the horse was out. The distance judge was also in the dark. Finally Robens was called over to the stand and asked by one of the judges how far his horse ran. Under the circumstances it would have been the most natural thing in the world for Robens to have given a non-committal answer, but instead of doing this he replied with evident truthfulness, "About a quarter of a mile," which statement, of course, left the judges no alternative but to distance Russ Ellis, thereby knocking him out of fourth money.

Questions and Replies.

L. H. McG., MORTON, MINN.—1. Please give description, age, pedigree and breeder of all registered geldings named Chester. 2. Give best record in 1891 of bay gelding J. W. B., by Chrosroes, and where, when and in what class made. 3. Is there any penalty against him on American or National Association tracks?

ANSWER.—1. There are two only, viz.: b g foaled 1886; by Hambletonian, 10; dam by Seely's American Star; bred by Gabriel

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Wood, Middletown, N. Y., and ch g foaled 1867; by Patrick Henry; dam Molly, not traced; bred by William T. Sawyer, Hartford County, Md. 2. Best record, 2:42, at Corydon, Iowa, as per the following summary:

Corydon, Iowa, Sept. 23. 1891—Purse $50. 3:00 class.

J. W. B., b g, by Chosroes.....	1	1	1
Chancy T., b h, by Little Crow....	2	3	2
Rowdy Boy, ch h, by Dick McNair	3	2	4
Benny C., —, by Ensign.....	4	4	3
Winnie B., br m., by George Milo.	5	5	5
Lady Bestow, br m, by Walter Lewis.....	6	6	dr

Time, 2:42—2:44¾—2:46.

3. No penalty or claim against the horse on books of the American Trotting Association. Cannot inform you in regard to the National Trotting Association. Address, M. M. Morse, Secretary, Hartford, Conn.

H. McK., Kinsman, Ohio.—1. Is there a registered son of George Wilkes named Forward: if so, give number and pedigree in full. 2. Is there a new 2:30 performer named Oklahoma, by Judge K. Wilkes?

Answer.- 1. Yes, No. 1961, bl h foaled 1875: byGeorge Wilkes 519; dam Lou Coons, by American Clay 34; 2d dam Nokomis, by Mambrino Chief 11; 3d dam Mrs. Caudle (dam of Ericsson), pedigree not traced. 2. No. The only 2:30 performer with any name approaching Oklahoma, is Okalona, black mare, by Warwick Boy. Record 2:27¾, at Rome, N. Y., July 31, 1891.

C. A. R., Santa Ana, Cal.—Give registered number of—1. Hambletonian Star (Andrew's Abdallah), by Abdallah, 15. 2. Mariner, by Smuggler. 3. Norwood, by Norman 25. 4. Glenwood, by Blackwood. 5. Black Captain, 2:29¾, by Mazeppa. 6. Was this Mazeppa the sire of Happy, 2:27?

Answer.—1. No. 2732. 2. No. 1718. 3. Not standard, hence no number. 4. Not standard. 5. Not registered as standard. 6. The breeding of Happy is not positively established. She is by a horse called Mazeppa, but not known to be Mazeppa, 15261, sire of Black Captain.

A. M. R., Newago, Mich.—1. Is Kitty Odell, by Phil Sheridan 630, registered. If so, give volume, full pedigree and name of breeder. 2. Give number, age and full pedigree of Ben Odell, by Louis Napoleon.

Answer.—1. Yes. Volume VII, page 418, American Trotting Register, chestnut mare foaled 1876; by Phil Sheridan 630; dam Toronto Maid, by St. Lawrence 657. Bred by Remi Joinesse, Sandwich, Ont., Can. 2. No. 5279, bay horse foaled 1873; by Louis Napoleon; dam Kitty Odell, by Phil Sheridan, etc.

J. A. B., Emporia, Kas.—Can you give me any information concerning Cash Boy, by Dick Turpin? Has he a record of 2:30 or better? If so, when and where made.

Answer.—Cash Boy, bay gelding, by Dick Turpin, is credited with a record of 2:36¼, but we fail to find an account of any heat made by him faster than 2:38¼, at Vinita, I. T., September 24, 1885. He certainly has no record of 2:30 or better.

J. F. H., Donnellson, Ill.—I enclose printed card, giving pedigree and description of "The Thoroughbred Abdallah Stallion, Roy Clark." 1. Please give his registered number, volume and page. 2. Also number of Tom Crittenden, said to be a full brother of Roy Clark, and registered on same page.

Answer.—The card containing alleged pedigree of Roy Clark is certainly false and fraudulent in many particulars, possibly in all. It states, "The Thoroughbred Abdallah Stallion, Roy Clark, bay horse, foaled June 10, 1884, registered in Vol. IV, American Trotting Register; by Abdallah Jr., son of Abdallah, 15; dam Humming Bird, by Ben Lomond 2870, etc.," and "For further pedigree, see Wallace's Trotting Register, Vol. IV, page 379." Roy Clark is not registered, either as standard or non-standard, in the American Trotting Register, nor is he eligible to registration. He is not a "thoroughbred Abdallah stallion," and his further pedigree can not be found on page 379, Vol. IV, Wallace's Trotting Register. Henry Fath, of Fillmore, Ill., who advertised him (as manager) in 1891, has either been greatly deceived, or is knowingly issuing a fraudulent pedigree. 2. Tom Crittenden is registered as non-standard, Vol. IV, page 379, bay horse foaled 1881; by Woodside's Abdallah Chief, son of Abdallah Jr., by Abdallah 15; dam Humming Bird, by Ben Lomond, etc. Being non-standard, he has no number, and is not, according to pedigree given of Roy Clark, a full brother of that horse.

C. W. A., La Plata, Mo.—1. Give breeding of Lizzie Witherspoon, on dam's side. 2. Breeding of Gough's Wagner. 3. Breeding of Joe Hooker's dam. 4. Breeding of Lady Wood's dam, of Virgil and Wild Oats. 5. Breeding of Nellie M., on dam's side.

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ANSWER.—1. By Gough's Wagner, further pedigree untraced. 2. By Wagner, dam's pedigree not recorded in thoroughbred Stud Book. 3. Can not give pedigree of Joe Hooker, by Andrew Jackson, on dam's side. 4. The dam of Virgil and Wild Oats is Lady, by Young Columbus, further pedigree untraced. 5. The breeding of Nellie M., on dam's side, is untraced.

Catalogues for 1892.

LARCHWOOD BREEDING STUD.

ONE of the handsomest and best arranged catalogues issued this season is that of W. A. Sanborn, Sterling, Ill. The catalogue contains the tabulated pedigrees of 150 standard-bred animals, including the royally-bred stallions Capoul 1037, record 2:28, by Sentinel, dam Rosa Clay, by American Clay; Combat 1038, by Hero of Thorndale, dam Abutillon, by Belmont; Williams 4013, record 2:20½, by Combat, dam Gauntlette, by Dictator; and Benefactor 4009, record 2:28, by Egbert, dam Mary, by Woodford Mambrino; a quartette of great horses, as sires and individuals. The younger stallions are Gotha 11121, by Mambrino Wilkes, dam Lindora Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes; Anthedon 10898, by Antevolo, dam Ruby, by Winthrop; and Job (a full brother to Brown, 2:18¼, and Williams, 2:20½), by Combat. The pedigrees of the brood-mares, nearly fifty, are full of illustrious names and rich breeding, and the young stock offered for sale is worthy the attention of the most fastidious buyer of trotting horses, either for track, road or stock farm. Among the many fast 2:30-performers bred at Larchwood are Williams, 2:20½; Brown, 2:18¾; Soudan, 2:20, and Ovid, 2:24½. Sterling is 110 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railways. Visitors are cordially invited to inspect the stock.

LYLE STOCK FARM.

C. E. Lyle, of Dowagiac, Mich., issues a neat little catalogue for 1892, the first pages being devoted to the premier stallion of the establishment, McGregor Wilkes 11444, three-year-old record 2:22¼, four-year-old record 2:21. As his name implies, this stallion combines the McGregor and Wilkes strains, being sired by Robert McGregor, 2:17½, dam Alice Wilkes, by Red Wilkes; second dam Alice K., by Almont. Individually, he is as good as his breeding, and his speed is attested by his record of 2:21 in 1891, after a season in the stud until August 1. McGregor Wilkes was also winner of first prize as trotting-bred stallion at the Chicago horse shows of 1889 and 1890. The other stallions at Lyle Stock Farm are Broomal 10516, by Stranger 3030, dam Brooch, by Jay Gould 197, and Metropolis 2782, by New York 524, dam Frosty May, by Joe Downing 710. Both these horses are exceptionally good individuals. The brood-mare list, though small, is very good, a first-class foundation for a breeding establishment.

SEACORD'S STOCK FARM.

The Seventh Annual Catalogue issued by Fred Seacord, Galesburg, Ill., is a neat pamphlet of some forty pages, giving the pedigree and history of the many highly-bred animals owned at the farm, with several pages devoted to information useful and interesting to owners and breeders of trotting horses, such as "Scale of Points for Judging Horses," "Rules of the Standard," etc. The premier stallion at the Seacord Farm is Muscovite 5221; record 2:19¼, sire the great Nutwood, dam the grand brood-mare Reina Victoria, by Hambletonian 10; second dam Hyacinth, by Volunteer, third dam Clara, dam of Dexter and Dictator, by Seely's American Star. Muscovite, a horse of royal breeding, tried speed, and nearly perfect trotting formation, promises a grand career in the stud. Associated with him is the stallion Prince Edward 8002, record 2:20, by King Rene, dam Smyrna, by Japhet; second dam Snowbird, by Steel's Snowstorm. Like Muscovite, he has breeding, speed and great individual excellence. Haverill 3059, by Princeps, dam Fautress, by Hamlet, is another fashionably-bred sire owned by Mr. Seacord. The brood-mare list in the catalogue includes some twenty highly-bred mares, and is supplemented by a number of young things offered for sale at very low prices, considering their breeding and individual excellence. Seacord Stock Stock Farm is only three hours' ride from Chicago on the C. B. & Q., or A. T. & S. F. railways, and adjoins the city of Galesburg. Visitors are cordially invited and welcomed on any week day.

THE DUBOIS FARM.

The breeding establishment of Du Bois Bros., is situated at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, near Denver, Colo., and their first catalogue, recently issued, is a credit alike to the horse-breeding interests of the great West in general, and those of the silver Centennial State in particular. "None but standard and

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registered animals embraced in this catalogue" is a notable announcement to be able to make of a pamphlet of nearly one hundred pages, issued in a state, whose standard-bred trotting horses could, ten or a dozen years since, have been counted on the fingers of one hand. But the roll of the DuBois stallions and brood-mares includes the choicest strains of blood in the Trotting Register. The head of the stud is the great stallion Superior 4012, record 2:17¼, by Egbert, dam Mary, by Woodford Mambrino, second dam Belle, by Alexander's Norman, third dam Vic, by Mambrino Chief. Superior was a great race horse, and promises equal success as a sire, the eldest of his get to be trained, Elsie S., securing a record last summer as a three-year-old of 2:29¼. Red Reuben 11961, by Jay Bird, dam Roan Pony, dam of Blanche Clemons, 2:27½, by Reuben, is the second stallion in the list, followed by Redicta 12818, by Red Chief 4603, dam Ina, by Dictator, and Brownspur 12857, by Brown 4011, dam Nora by Hotspur. Magnet 1329, one of the favorite stallions on the farm died in 1891, but his history and pedigree are preserved in the catalogue, and several of the most valued brood-mares were sired by him. He was by Magnolia 68, son of Seely's American Star, dam Mischief, by Alexander's Abdallah. The forty-five brood-mares on the farm embrace some of the choicest strains of trotting blood, being by such well-known sires as Mambrino Patchen, Dictator, Egbert, Mambrino Chief Jr., Peck's Idol, Red Wilkes, Jay Bird, Nutwood, Abbottsford, King Rene, Stranger, Slander, Guy Wilkes, Masterlode, Magnet and Superior. Most of the mares are in foal to Superior, and the foals of 1890 and 1891 are either by that horse or Magnet.

There is no breeding establishment in the West with a better foundation for success than that of Du Bois Bros., and a trip to the farm, six miles from Denver, is one of the regulation excursions of the horse-loving visitors to Colorado.

AURORA STOCK FARM.

The catalogue of Aurora Stock Farm, A. B. Harris, proprietor, is confined to the stallions offered for public service. They are five in number, all standard and registered, three of them with fast race records. The premier stallion, Bismont 8546, record 2:18½, is by Victor Von Bismark 326, dam Ducky Almont (dam of Memento Wilkes, 2:29), by Almont 33. Bismont is described as a grand individual as well as a game and successful race horse; coming from producing ancestors on both sides, his owner is fully justified in expecting him to prove a successful and prepotent sire. King Chester 15634, record 2:19¼, at four years, is a young horse who promises to reduce his record during 1892, as during the past season he lowered his three-year-old record of 2:26¼ seven seconds, showing his ability to train on. His sire is Prairie King 2743, record 2:23½, dam Lady Prince, by Hambletonian Prince, 9716. He will make an early stud season and then be put in training. Climatize 8544, has a race record of 2:24¾, he is by Climate 8543, dam Carrie Patchen (dam of Crawford, pacer, 2:15¼), by Mambrino Patchen 58, second dam by John Dillard, a desirable and fashionable pedigree. The other stallions are Ed Hedges, 9859, by Climate 8543, dam Neilson, by Jim Monroe, and Pitt Kellogg 12855, by Chester Chief, 2172, dam Alice (dam of Oxford, 2:29½) by Toronto Chief Jr. Aurora Stock Farm is a valuable acquisition to the breeding interests of northern Illinois, and the highly bred horses there located should receive a large patronage. Aurora is about forty miles from Chicago, on the Chicago Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago & Northwestern railroads.

ASHLAND.

The seventeenth annual catalogue of historic Ashland, the great breeding establishment of H. C. McDowell & Son, Lexington, Ky., comes to hand replete, not only with a long list of royally bred trotting stallions, brood-mares, colts and fillies, but with tables and statistics that are valuable to all students of trotting pedigree and performance.

The premier stallion of the farm, the great Dictator, whose fee has been $500, is now retired, his entire service being needed at Ashland. The two horses advertised for public service are King Rene 1278, by Belmont, dam Blandina, by Mambrino Chief, and Noblesse 14486, by Dictator, dam Fuga, by George Wilkes, second dam Betsey Trotwood (dam of Phallas), by Clark Chief. King Rene is sire of seventeen 2:30 performers and of four sons, sires of 2:30 performers. King Rene is one of the greatest show horses in the country, having taken eighteen first premiums without a single defeat. The younger stallion, Noblesse, was foaled 1887 and has been selected by the proprietors of Ashland, as worthy by breeding and individual excellence to take the place of his celebrated sire Dictator, now old and retired from public service. The nineteen

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brood-mares, whose pedigrees and produce are set forth at length in the catalogue, are matrons of the first rank, sired by such well-known stallions as George Wilkes, Mambrino Patchen, Cuyler, Belmont, Volunteer. Pretender, Harold, Princeps, Louis Napoleon, Woodford Mambrino, Thorndale, Alcyone, Dictator and King Rene, out of high bred and producing dams. A score or more colts and fillies, out of these mares by Dictator, King Rene and Noblesse, are offered for sale, and a full description and extended pedigree of each given. The catalogue itself is a model of typographical beauty, conveniently arranged and illustrated with a handsome engraving of the park at Ashland and portraits of Dictator and King Rene.

WOODBURN,

2:08¾, is emblazoned in gold on the front page of the catalogue of trotting stock at Woodburn Farm; the long-time champion record of Maud S., and still the fastest mile ever trotted in harness over a regulation track. Woodburn catalogue contains the names, pedigrees and performances, of 139 animals and calls attention to the following pithy facts:

"The dams of Maud S., 2:08¾, Palo Alto, 2:08¾ and Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, were bred at Woodburn.

Woodburn has bred seventy-eight animals with records from 2:30 to 2:08¾, eleven new ones in 1891.

Fifty-five Woodburn bred mares have produced ninety horses with records of 2:30 or better, including Maud S., 2:08¾; Jay-Eye-See, 2:10 and Palo Alto, 2:08¾.

Seventy-five Woodburn bred stallions are the sires of 479 horses with records of 2:30 or better, including sixty-six in 2:20 list.

This does not include the sires of sixty-seven horses with records of 2:30 or better, or the dams of thirty-eight horses, with records of 2:30 or better, that Woodburn has owned and did not breed, but whose reputations are closely identified with the farm.

Ten new Woodburn bred stallions have entered the list of 2:30 sires in 1891.

Woodburn bred stallions are the sires of 116 new comers in the 2:30 list of 1891.

Thirteen Woodburn bred mares are dams of seventeen new 2:30 performers in 1891."

This is a record unequaled by any trotting establishment in the world and a fitting introduction to the list of stallions for service and produce for sale.

The trotting stallions offered for public service in 1892 are Harold 413, by Hambletonian 10, dam Enchantress, by Lakeland Abdallah; Lord Russell 4677, by Harold, dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; King Wilkes 1867, by George Wilkes, dam Missie, by Brignoli; Velocidad 14901, by Electioneer, dam Nutula, by Belmont; Expedition 14900, by Electioneer, dam Lady Russell, by Harold; Yataghan 10879, by Lord Russell, dam Yolande, by Belmont; and Sineus 16091, by Lord Russell, dam Primrose, by Alexander's Abdallah—seven horses unsurpassed for fashionable breeding and stud performance.

The band of brood-mares at Woodburn is unequaled. It includes thirteen of that most exclusive coterie of trotting matrons "The Great Broodmare List," and the dams of forty 2:30 performers, including Maud S., 2:08¾; Nutwood, 2:18¾; Pancoast, 2:21¾; Kremlin, 2:21¼; also the dams of the producing stallions, Princeps, Woodford Abdallah, Erelong and others. Eighty-five colts and fillies, the produce of the mares referred to, are offerred for sale, visitors being invited to examine the stock on all week days. Letters and requests for catalogues should be addressed to L. Brodhead, agent, Spring Station, Woodford county, Ky.

GRETNA FARM.

Gretna Farm, the breeding establishment of F. S. Gorton, is twenty-four miles from Chicago, at Gretna, Ill., readily accessible by more than 100 trains daily, also connected by telephone with Chicago. The pedigrees of four highly-bred trotting stallions are fully set forth in its pages, the first, Pleasanton, being advertised to make the season of 1892, at Valley Farm, Grand Rapids, Mich. Pleasanton, 13662, is a full brother of Margaret S., 2:12½, sired by Director 1989, 2:17, dam May Day, by C. M. Clay 54, second dam Kate, by Hiram Drew. May Day has a record of 2:30, is also dam of Incas, 2:14½, and has the proud distinction of being the only mare which is the dam of two trotters with records better than 2:15. The next stallion, the premier for 1892 at Gretna Farm, is indeed royally bred, and from both ancestors in the most prepotent of early speed-producing lines. Saccharine 13663, is by Director, the sire of Direct, 2:06, Margaret S. (4 years), 2:12½, Guide, 2:16¼ and Evangeline, 2:19. Director was an early trotter, securing a 2:30 record at three years old. The dam of Saccharine, Sweetness, by Volunteer, has a record of 2:21¾, and is the dam of the

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great Sidney, pacing record 2:19¾, and sire of the phenomenal youngsters, Frou Frou, 2:25¼, the champion yearling trotting record; Fausta, 2:22¾, the champion yearling pacing record; Fleet, 2:24, and Sid Fleet, 2:26½, at two years, Faustino (3 years), 2:14¾; Goldleaf, pacer, 2:11¼, and Adonis, pacer, 2:11½. The second dam of Saccharine is Lady Merritt, by Edward Everett; third dam by Harry Clay, 45. No young horse (Saccharine was foaled in 1888) has a better right to success as a sire of early speed. Syndic 5828, by Stranger, dam Sybil, by Jay Gould; second dam Lucy, 2:18¼, by Geo. M. Patchen, comes from race-horse families on both sides, having among his direct ancestors the famous mares Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, Lucy, 2:18¼, Lady Thorne 2:18¼ and the stallions Jay Gould, 2:20½, and Geo. M. Patchen, 2:23½. Plenty of developed speed in the blood lines of this horse. Melburn 7165, by Monon; dam Maggie F., by Menelaus; second dam Molly King, by Lexington; third dam Brunette, by Mambrino Chief; fourth dam by Gifford Morgan, combines in his pedigree the fashionable Nutwood strain, with that of Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, Morgan and thoroughbred. The broodmares at Gretna are worthy consorts of the horses mentioned, most of the popular and successful sires of the day being represented in their pedigrees, and the colts and fillies offered for sale are as good individually as in breeding. For a comparatively new establishment Gretna Farm is on very broad and firm foundations from the standpoint of fashionable trotting pedigrees.

FORREST CITY FARM.

One of the most complete and extensive catalogues of trotting stock published this year is that of C. F. Emery, Forrest City Farm, Cleveland, Ohio. It contains name, description and breeding of nearly 200 animals, including seven stallions and forty-four brood mares, all of popular and fashionable trotting strains. With one exception the stallions are tried turf performers with low records, and among the broodmares are nine with records of from 2:12¾ to 2:29¼; sixteen that have produced one or more with fast records, and twenty-seven that are out of producing dams. These statements give an idea of the care that has been exercised in selecting the standard animals of the Forrest City Farm, and of its extent and importance as a breeding establishment. The leading stallion is Patron, 2529; record 2:14¼, by Pancoast; dam Beatrice, by Cuyler; second dam Mary Mambrino, by Mambrino Patchen. This is choice performing and producing blood on both sides. Pancoast, record 2:21¾, is sire of thirteen 2:30 performers. Beatrice is dam of Patron, Prodical, 2:17¼, and Pactolus, 2:22½; also of Patronage, sire of Alix, 2:16½, and Mary Mambrino is dam of Elvira, 2:18½, at four years old. Patron is sire of Stamina, 2:26½. Brown Wilkes, 2040, record 2:21¾, is the next stallion in the catalogue; by George Wilkes; dam Jennie Irving, by Henry B. Patchen; second dam by Witherell Messenger. Brown Wilkes made his first season in 1885, and has three 2:30 performers. Nuggett, 1398, record 2:26¾, is by Wedgewood, 2:19, dam Minerva, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Bacchante Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief; third dam Bacchante, by Downing's Bay Messenger. Nuggett has eight 2:30 performers with records from 2:16¼ to 2:29¾. Mar Caspio, 7619, is the only stallion for service without a record of 2:30 or better, but his breeding is full of choice performing and producing blood. He is by Director, 2:17; dam Kate Nutwood, by Nutwood; second dam Kate (dam of Homestake, 2:14), by Volunteer; third dam Jennie (dam of Powers), 2:21, by Seely's American Star. Connaught, 2432, record 2:24, is by Wedgewood, dam Consuella, by Harold; second dam Young Portia, by Mambrino, and is sire of Clonmore, 2:27¾. Monte Carlo. 2429, record 2:29¾, is a son of Monaco, by Belmont; dam Bicara (dam of Pancoast, 2:21¾), by Harold; second dam Belle, (dam of Belmont), by Mambrino Chief, he is sire of Moerlein, 2:28¾. The last stallion on the list is Hermes, 548, record 2:27½; dam Hermosa, by Alexander's Edwin Forrest; second dam Black Rose, by Tom Teemer. Hermes is sire of five 2:30 performers, and five others with records of from 2:30½ to 2:35½. The list of brood-mares is too long for extended mention. Like the stallions, their pedigrees are full of developed and producing speed lines. Mattie Hunter, 2:12¾, pacing; Annie W., 2:20; Secret, 2:20½; Katie Middleton, 2:23; Nettle Leaf, 2:23½; Hoodwink, 2:25; Cascarilla, 2:25½; Canilla, 2:28¼; and Bertha S., 2:29¼, are those with fastest records. Belle of Cayuga, Zelinda Wilkes and ten others have produced one or more 2:30 performers, and, as previously stated, more than a score of others are out of producing dams. The believers in developed speed will find plenty of it at Forrest City Farm, combined with the richest

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and most fashionable trotting strains. Twenty-five highly-bred mares, with nearly one hundred colts and fillies from yearlings up are included in the sale division of the catalogue, all of them by the stallions and out of the mares mentioned above. The stallions are offered for public service from March 1 to September 1.

Forrest City Farm is situated at Randall Station, ten miles from Cleveland, Ohio, Visitors are cordially invited, and by notifying the office or farm, conveyances will be sent to Randall depot to meet them.

CLAIREVIEW STOCK FARM.

The catalogue of this important breeding establishment is one of the most beautiful, comprehensive and correct compilations of the kind issued this year. It is replete with useful information and valuable statistics, also contains pictures and maps of Claireview and surroundings, in addition to handsome engravings of the most representative animals on the farm. The descriptive matter following the tabulated pedigree of the leading animals is not only a careful statement of their individual performances and characteristics, but a succinct and valuable history of the trotting families represented in their breeding. The total number of animals so described is eighty-six, including stallions, brood-mares, colts and fillies of the most approved and fashionable strains of trotting blood. The stallions offered for public service at Claireview are eight in number, as follows: Antevolo 7648, record 2:19½, by Electioneer 125, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond, (dam also of Anteeo 2:16¼ and Coral 2:25). Wheeling Wilkes 7761, record 2:32½, dam Lady Rand, by Edward Everett. Harrogate 3525, by Harold 413, dam Dahlia (dam of Daireen 2:21½, Dacia 2:29½ and Davenant 2:26¼), by Pilot Jr. 12. Claire Bell 13221, by St. Bel 5336, record 2:24½, dam Dongola, by Onward 1411, second dam Embassy, by Harold. Alston 11135, by Red Wilkes 1749, dam The Jilt, by Shelby Chief 923, second dam by Forrest King 1754. Lord Claire 9628, by Benefactor 4009, record 2:28, and full brother to Superior 2:17¼, dam Lola (dam of Cosher 2:30), by Administrator, second dam Abutillon, by Belmont. Varney 9629, by Combat 1038, dam Westwood, by Egbert 1136, second dam Steele Grey, by Blackwood 74; and Mapoline 11134, by Louis Napoleon 207, dam Hattie Mapes, by Abdallah Star, second dam Fanny Mapes (dam of Jerome Eddy 2:16¼), by Alexander's Abdallah. These eight horses have been selected for their individual merit as well as their breeding. Forty brood-mares have been secured by the proprietors of Claireview to mate with these highly bred stallions, all standard and by such well-known sires as Bonnie Wilkes, Electioneer, Gen. Washington, Capoul, Combat, Dictator, Onward, Nutwood, Sweepstakes, Louis Napoleon, Guy Wilkes, Jerome Eddy, Red Wilkes, Piedmont, Gen. Benton, Masterlode, Benefactor and Happy Medium. No less than forty-eight of the great brood-mares are represented in pedigrees of the sires and matrons at Claireview, and the colts and fillies for sale, thirty-eight in number, are offered at bottom prices considering their breeding and quality. Claireview farm contains 600 acres, situated on Lake St. Clair, about eleven miles from the city of Detroit, Mich., easily accessible by street railway and motor line. Full and complete directions to visitors and shippers are contained in the catalogue. The post-office address is Claireview, Wayne county, Mich., and telegraph address, Detroit, Mich. Visitors are cordially welcome.

Our New Advertisers.

The Stallion Service Book, advertised by the Northwestern Live Stock Insurance Co., Des Moines, Iowa, is one of the most complete books of the kind published by it.

Wilfred Page, Penn's Grove, Sonoma Co., Cal., offers for public service his highly bred Electioneer stallion, Eclectic, full brother to Arion, two-year-old record 2:10¾. Write for catalogue.

The Owen Electric Belt & Appliance Company, the largest establishment of the kind in the world, call attention in this issue to the special adaptability of their specialty to the needs of horsemen.

Among the many articles invented for the convenience of horsemen, the Perfection Horse Tail Tie, is one of the cheapest and most useful, especially during these muddy spring months. Manufactured by the Des Moines Novelty Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

N. B. Richards, of Galesburg, Ill., is the fortunate owner of Roscoe Conklin 8025, record 2:30, by Governor Sprague, 2:20½; dam Bertie, 2:27, by Blue Bull; second dam by Tom Crowder. This is developed speed on both sides, as well as prepotent and performing ancestors.

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Gov. Sprague is sire of thirty-two performers in 2:30, or better, and Bertie, by Blue Bull (sire of over sixty 2:30 performers), is also dam of Gertie, 2:33. At $50 per season the breeders of Central Illinois should rapidly fill the book of Roscoe Conklin, 2:30.

Hugh Brien, 480, 482 Ninth avenue, New York, is justly proud of his highly bred stallion, Hudson Boy 10868, by Guy Wilkes, dam by Del Sur, second dam by The Moor. These are the strains of blood that have given to the trotting world many early and fast performers. As an incentive for those who breed to his horse to train and develop their colts, Mr. Brein offers $150 to the first colt or filly to enter the 2:30 list, $100 to the second, $50 to the third. Hudson Boy will make the season of 1892 at East Williston, L. I., N. Y.

Walsingham 2166, record 2:35, trial 2:28¼, is one of the tried and successful sons of George Wilkes, and his dam, Neilson, by Mambrino Pilot, is one of the great brood-mares, being also dam of Prospect Maid, 2:23½; Georgia Wilkes, sire of three in 2:30 or better, and Beverly Wilkes, sire of one in 2:30. Walsingham has sired Latitude, 2:19¾; Mount Airy, 2:30; Naboth, 2:31¼, and a number of others with records up to 2:40, also of two fast yearling performers. This well-bred horse is owned by H. F. Calef, Monticello, Ill.

B. C. Armstrong & Co., of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., offer a trio of high-class stallions for public service in Pharas, Acteon and Delmonico Sprague, and the terms are so liberal that there is no excuse for breeders in their vicinity patronizing horses of unknown or inferior lineage. Pharas 3877 is by Phallas, dam Hoosier Girl, by Blue Bull; Acteon 3876, by Alcantara, dam Adalia, by Administrator, 2d dam by Gill's Vermont; and Delmonico Sprague 2818, by Gov. Sprague, dam Flora, by Delmonico, 2d dam by Old Tom Crowder. The advertisement gives full particulars.

The vehicles manufuctured by the Wayne Sulkyette and Road Cart Company, Decatur, Ill., are so well illustrated in their full page advertisement that little remains to be said. The sulkyette is one of the most popular track vehicles for all purposes short of actual racing, and horsemen who have used them for jogging or speeding are unanimous in commendation. The jogging cart is also a great improvement on the ordinary vehicle made for that purpose. The Wayne Sulkeyette and Road Cart Company is a thoroughly honorable and reliable business house, and none but the best material enters into the manufacture of any of their goods.

Cuyler 100, by Hambletonian 10; dam Grey Rose, by Hambletonian 2, is one of the most successful sons of the old Hero of Chester. He was the favorite stallion of the late J. C. McFerran, of Glenview, Ky., who bred him to some of his choicest brood mares. He has fourteen 2:30 performers, and a large list of producing sons and daughters, and, although foaled in 1868, is as strong and vigorous as a colt. Undoubtedly the purchase of Cuyler was a great acquisition to the breeding interests of Iowa. He is owned and offered for public service by Tom James, Des Moines, Iowa, who also owns the royally bred Wilkes stallion, Lord Wilkes, by Baron Wilkes, 2:18; dam Nathalie, by Nutwood, 2:18¾; second dam Beatrice (dam of Patron, 2:14¼), by Cuyler. Fast records bristle in this horse's pedigree.

The annual announcement of South Elkhorn, R. P. Pepper & Son, Frankfort, Ky., appears in this issue of the MONTHLY. The great Wilkes stallion, Onward, is at the head of the stud. One of the most prepotent and successful sons of Geo. Wilkes, with forty-five in the 2:30 list, ten producing sons and five producing daughters, his services are comparatively cheap at $500. Norval, 2:17½, by Electioneer, sire of Norhawk, 2:20½ at three years; Novelist, 2:27 at two years, and Norlaine, yearling, 2:31½; Madrid, by George Wilkes, sire of Cognac, 2:20½, and Charley R., 2:30; Nutpatch, by Nutwood, dam Patchen Maid, by Mambrino Patchen, and Striker, by Onward, out of the dam of Catchfly, 2:18¼, are the other stallions offered for public service at South Elkhorn, and they make with Onward a quintette in blood and performance equal to the requirements of the most exacting breeder of light harness horses. Choice standard bred stock for the track or stud is always for sale.

OUTSIDE of the breeding problem, there is, perhaps, no other one thing that so greatly occupies the minds and attention of horsemen as the track sulky. After the breeder has spent years in trying to breed a fast trotter or pacer, his next move is to buy and use such a sulky in which his horses can be driven to their limit of speed. That the sulky plays a very important part in the success or failure of a horse's turf career, can not be disputed. With-

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in the last decade the track sulky has been wonderfully improved. No other sulky has greater publicity and is more extensively used among the best class of horsemen than the Truss Bar and Truss Axle, manufactured by the old established and reliable firm of S. Toomey and Co., Canal Dover, Ohio.

In this sulky are embodied all the modern and mechanical principles, and the many advantages derived from their use have manifested themselves in many ways, and need no comment. The genius, S. Toomey, still heads this firm, and devotes his time in making new improvements, and adds such devices from time to time as may materially assist the horse in his struggles for prestige. The firm have recently made a large shipment of Truss Axle sulkies and skeleton wagons to Berlin, Germany, where their name and sulkies are as well known as here, some of the fastest records made in Europe being in the Truss Axle sulky. Consequently, with such a showing, S. Toomey & Co. are bound to command the patronage of the progressive horseman of the future.

The Standard.

AS REVISED AND ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN TROTTING REGISTER ASSOCIATION, MAY 19, 1891.

IN order to define what constitutes a standard-bred horse and to establish a BREED of trotters and pacers on a more intelligent basis, the following rules are adopted to control admission to the records of pedigrees. When an animal meets the requirements of admission and is duly registered it shall be accepted as a standard-bred animal:

First. Any Trotting Stallion that has a record of two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30), or Pacing Stallion that has a record of two minutes and twenty-five seconds (2:25), or better, provided any of his get has a record of 2:35 trotting, or 2:30 pacing, or better; or provided his sire or dam is already a standard animal.

Second. Any mare or gelding that has a trotting record of 2:30, or pacing record of 2:25, or better.

Third. Any horse that is the sire of two trotters with records of 2:30, or two pacers with records of 2:25, or one trotter with a record of 2:30, and one pacer with a record of 2:25, or better.

Fourth. Any horse that is the sire of one trotter with a record of 2:30, or one pacer with a record of 2:25, or better, provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: 1.—A trotting record of 2:35 or a pacing record of 2:30, or better. 2.—Is the sire of two other animals with trotting records of 2:35, or pacing records of 2:30, or one trotter with a record of 2:35, and one pacer with a record of 2:30, or better. 3.—Has a sire or dam that is already a standard animal.

Fifth. Any mare that has produced a trotter with a record of 2:30, or pacer with a record of 2:25, or better.

Sixth. The progeny of a standard horse when out of a standard mare.

Seventh. The female progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare by a standard horse.

Eighth. The female progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard mare.

Ninth. Any mare that has a trotting record of 2:35, or a pacing record of 2:30, or better, whose sire or dam is a standard animal.

		To Stockholders.
Registration Fee, whether Standard or Non-Standard.....	$2 00	$1 00
Insertion in the MONTHLY.....	1 00	50
Official Certificate of Registration	50	50
Transfers to appear first in the MONTHLY, and then in the Register	25	25

Capital Stock, $150,000; shares, $100 each; Can be had upon application.

TROTTING REGISTER.

STANDARD ANIMALS.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees in the Register will be reprinted here, at the option of the owner. The charge for publishing pedigrees here is one dollar each: to stockholders fifty cents. Insertion here is purely optional with owners. The advantages are two-fold: Immediate publicity is given and opportunity is furnished to all for criticism and correction. It is not only an effective and cheap advertisement, but it is *an official certificate of the registration and status of an animal.* The numbers of stallions are given (mares are not numbered), and at the end of the pedigree the volume of the Register in which it is recorded is denoted. As stated above, these are copies of registered pedigrees, and of course nothing is given here that is not already recorded in the Trotting Register.

ADDIE WOOD, (7) ro m foaled 1887; by Admiration 11415; dam Kitty W., by Hambletonian 572. [See Kitty W., Vol. VIII.] Bred by Hubbard Cotton, passed to William Crandall, Friendship, N. Y. [Vol. X.]

AGUARELLA, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Prince Alfred, 5262; dam Rye Mark, by Victor Bismarck 326; g d Brownie, by Ryland, 3580, etc. [See Rye Mark, Vol. IX.] Bred Bred by Charles Stapf, Wampum, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

ALLEGANY BELLE, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Pocahontas Medium 4326; dam Belva Lockwood, by Alleghany Boy 3401. [See

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Belva Lockwood.] Bred by W. C. Farnum, Wellsville, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

ALPHA, (7) ro m foaled 1891; by Zillet 8497; dam Nadine, by Zilcadi Golddust 4400. Bred by L. L. Dorsey, Middletown, Ky., passed to Henry Reese, Jr., Gonzales, Tex. [Vol. XI.]

ALTA M, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Midvale Prince 8721; dam Thello, by Othello 9885; g d Lady, pedigree not traced. Bred by Thomas J. Mounce, Mullica Hill, N. J. [Vol. XI.]

American Boy 16963, (4) b h foaled 1878; by Pocahontas Boy 1790, or Blue Bull 75; dam Dolly Yetter, pedigree not traced. [See Vol. V.] Bred by Andrew Yetter, Maple Valley, Ind., passed to Richard Hunt, Anderson, Ind. *Pacing record 2:26½.* Sire of *Tasco, pacing record 2:21¾.* [Vol. XI.]

ANILINE, (6) br m foaled 1891, by Rockford 4227; dam Kitty Hill, by Hull 1239; g d Lula, by Satellite 2500, etc. [See Kitty Hull, Vol. VIII.] Bred by A. W. Harbison; New Castle, Pa., passed to Charles Stapf, Wampum, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

ANTIVENIO 16408, (6) b h foaled 1891, by Antevolo 7648; dam Lida Bassett, trotting record 2:20½, by Forrest King 1754; g d Belle (dam of Lady Mascotte, trotting record 2:25½), by Alcalde 103, etc. [See Lida Bassett, Vol. IV.] Bred by George S Davis, Claireview, Mich., passed to H. M. Bock, Richland City, Wis. [Vol. XI.]

ANTONETTE, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Bedford Bismarck 8786; dam Lady Prince, by Merchant 599. Bred by Louis Spelbrink, passed to Alph Aymond, St. Charles, Mo. [Vol. XI.]

ARIAL 17845, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Wildnut 13472; dam Nina, by Piedmont 904; g. d. Nancy, by John Nelson, 187, etc. [See Nina, Vol. VI.] Bred by Leland Stanford, Menlo Park, Cal.; passed to Walter I. Hayes, Clinton, Iowa. [Vol. XI].

BABE, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Mambrino Swigert, 2089; dam Daisy, by Royalty, 1503; g d Flora, by Star Bashaw. Bred by Eugene Whitmore, Lancaster, Wis. [Vol. XI.]

BARBERRY, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Mambrino Payne 3526; dam Madam Maud, by Adirondack 719. Bred by A. H. Connor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

BARON BEL 18320, (6) bl h foaled 1890; by St. Bel 5336; dam Batrina, by Baron Wilkes 4758; g d Daisy Blackwood, trotting record 2:29¼, by Blue Bull, 75. [See Batrina, Vol. IX.] Bred by Charles T. Luthy, Peoria, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

BELWARD 18321, (6) b h foaled 1890; by St. Bel 5336; dam Palfrey, by Onward 1411; g d Griselda (dam of Motor, trotting record 2:29½; and Grit, trotting record 2:29¾) by William Rysdyk 527, etc. [See Palfrey, Vol. VII.] Bred by Charles T. Luthy, Peoria, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

BEULAH B., (7) b m foaled 1891; by Frank Burgess 8911; dam Kitty Ranken, by American Ethan 362; g d Nelly Wood, by Bay Hambletonian, son of Abdallah 15; etc. [See Kitty Ranken, Vol. V.] Bred by Edward L. Bates, Bennington, Vt. [Vol. XI.]

BEVER 16393, (6) br h foaled 1891; by Mambrino Payne 3526; dam Bessiel, by Railroad 1469; g d Bessie L., by Strathmore 408, etc. [See Bessiel, Vol. VII.] Bred by A. H. Connor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

BLANCHE, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Brenner 5213; dam Donie, by Darling 8922; g d Molly Darling, by Edwin Forrest 3532, etc. [See Donie, Vol. VIII.] Bred by J. T. Donovan, Montgomery City, Mo. [Vol. XI.]

BLUE BLOOD 18319, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Baron Wilkes 4578; dam Mary A. Whitney, trotting record 2:28; (dam of Brava trotting record 2:20½; First Love, trotting record 2:22½, etc.), by Volunteer 55; g d Peggy Slender (dam of William H. Allen, trotting record 2:23¼), pedigree not traced. [See Mary A. Whitney, Vol. IV.] Bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., passed to Charles T. Luthy, Peoria, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

BLUFF VIEW BOY 16394, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Mambrino Payne 3526; dam Montie C., by Egmont 1828; g d Nellie Bashaw, by Fred Douglas 1153, etc. [See Montie C., Vol. IX.] Bred by A. H. Connor; passed to C. D. Ives, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

BOYANT 18128, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Ballast 8996; dam Lady Clare (dam of Trotwood, trotting record 2:23¼ and Fashion, trotting record 2:29), by Volunteer 55; g. d. Fanny Dikeman, by Champion 807, etc. [See Lady Clare, Vol. V.] Bred by John Newman, Elgin, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

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BRIGHTMARCK 17693, (1, 6) b h foaled 1887; by Victor Bismarck 336; dam Lula Bright, by John Bright 566; g. d. Mattie Stockbridge (dam of McCready, trotting record 2:29¾), by Stockbridge Chief Jr. (Talbot's), son of Stockbridge Chief, etc. [See Lula Bright.] Bred by W. F. Collins, Leesburg, Ky.; passed to I. H. Gregg, Tuscola, Ill.; then to M. Crews, Arcola, Ill. Trotting record 2:29½. [Vol. XI.]

BROTHER PAYNE 16392, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Mambrino Payne 3526; dam Flora, by Deacon 2437, etc. [See Flora.] Bred by A. H. Connor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

BURLEIGH 17690, (6) br h foaled 1888; by Chelton 1652; dam Maid of Racine, by Swigert 650; g. d. Dolly Dutton (dam of Governor D., trotting record 2:26¼), by Black Douglas, son of Sherman Black Hawk 142, etc. [See Maid of Racine.] Bred by I. V. Baker Jr., Comstocks, N. Y.; passed to Benjamin W. Hunt, Eatonton, Ga.; [Vol. XI.]

CARRIE L., (7) b m foaled 1890; by Mount View 6906; dam Grace P., by Colonel Crockett 11940; g. d. Clara Lee, pedigree not traced. Bred by J. H. Wilhite; passed to I. E. Lambert, Emporia, Kas. [Vol, XI.]

CHARLEY'S GIRL, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Charley Wilkes 3563; dam Goddess of Liberty, by Phil Sheridan 630; g. d. Madam Tiernan (dam of Commonwealth, trotting record 2:22), by Young St. Lawrence, etc. [See Goddess of Liberty, Vol. V.] Bred by J. R. Farnum, Waltham, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

CLARA MILES, (6) br m foaled 1891; by Superior 4012; dam Clara Belle, trotting record 2:29¼, by Masterlode 595; g. d. Ida Mills (dam of Middleway, trotting record 2:22¼), by Mambrino Chief Jr. 214, etc. [See Clara Belle, Vol. IX.] Bred by Du Bois Bros., Denver, Colo. [Vol. XI.]

CORA MAY, (7) ch m 1888; by Almont King 3062; dam Fan S., by Red Cross 1813. Bred by M. D. York, Marengo, Ill.; passed to Frank Wilcox, Coral, Ill.; then to F. E. Vail, Marengo, Ill.; then to W. R. Snyder, Hastings, Neb. [Vol. XI.]

COUNT GUY 18307, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Valensin, 12049; dam Rita Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes, 2867; g d Huntress (dam of Hildago, trotting record 2:27), by Arthurton, 365, etc. [See Rita Wilkes, Vol. VIII.] Bred by F. C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn.; foaled the property of Du Bois Bros., Denver, Colo. [Vol. XI.]

CREAMELLE (7) cr m foaled 1890; by Garrett 11509; dam Sadie, by Gilt Edge, 14878; g d Lucy, by Louis Napoleon (Manlove's), son of Captain (McDowell's). Bred (at Middletown, Del.,) by William Rothwell, New York, N. Y.; passed to E. E. Marsh, Warwick, Md. [Vol. XI.]

DAISY, (7) br m foaled 1874; by Bashaw Drury, 4775; dam Fanny, by Blackbird, 401. Bred by Morey & Benham; passed to A. P. Fisk; then to Mrs. F. B. Fisk, Moline, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

DODO, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Shadeland Hero, 2628; dam Rattling Belle, by Almont Rattler, 500; g d Lucy Clay, by American Clay, 34, etc. [See Rattling Belle, Vol. V.] Bred by C. H. Thornburg, Long Beach, Cal. [Vol. XI.]

DOLPHIN 18305, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Superior 4012; dam Dolly P., by Burger, 2511; g d Pet, by American Star 14. [See Dolly P.] Bred by Du Bois Bros., Denver, Colo. [Vol. XI.]

DUNDEE 17975, (6) br h foaled 1886; by Compeer 492; dam Almira, by Combat 1038; g d Antares, by Antar 4950, etc. [See Almira, Vol. X.] Bred by G. C. Hawley, Dundee, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

ELSIE S., (2) ch m foaled 1888; by Superior 4012; dam Ruth, pedigree not traced. Bred by John D. Morrisey; foaled the property of Du Bois Bros., Denver, Colo. Trotting record 2:29¼. [Vol. XI.]

EMMA F., (7) b m foaled 1891; by Emigrant 6970; dam Hiatoga Gem, by Whisker 1633; g d Dolly, by Copperbottom Bert, son of Ohio Copperbottom, etc. [See Hiatoga Gem, Vol. VII.] Bred by C. H. Thornburg, Long Beach, Cal. [Vol. XI.]

ERGOT 17652, (6) br h foaled 1891; by Ebony Wilkes 17651; dam Carrie Gustin, by Connaught 2432; g d Evening Star, by Star Hambletonian 1534. [See Carrie Gustin, Vol. VII.] Bred by W. C. Fair, Cleveland, Ohio; passed to R. Hilfritz, St. Ansgar, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

ESMOND H. 18203, (6) bl h foaled 1890; by Edge Hill 2766; dam Belle (dam of Frank Hill, trotting record 2:29¾), by Ledger 1669; g d Kate, pedigree not traced.

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[See Belle.] Bred by Belle Jacobs, Youngstown, Ohio; passed to Jacobs Bros., Hubbard, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

FLORA, (5) b m foaled 1884; by Deacon 2437; dam Fanny, pedigree not traced. Bred by William Kenison, New Hartford, Iowa; passed to John E. Murphy, Waterloo, Iowa; then to A. H. Connor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

FLORA K., (7) b m foaled 1891; by Barney Monroe 7739; dam Fanny, by Rathlin 4755; g d Fanny, by Whirlwind, son of Indian Chief 832; g g d Angeline, by John Marshall. Bred by G. B. Kerr, Apollo, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

FORGET ME NOT, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Prince Eugene 9621; dam Dora Gould, by Jay Gould 197; g d Dora, by Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Dora Gould, Vol. IX.] Bred by W. H. Fearing, Jobstown, N. J. [Vol. XI.]

FRANK HILL 17655, (1, 6), b h foaled 1888; by Edge Hill 2766; dam Belle, by Ledger 1669; g d Kate, pedigree not traced. [See Belle.] Bred by Phillip Jacobs, Youngstown, Ohio; passed to Jacobs Bros., Hubbard, Ohio. Trotting record 2:29¾. [Vol. XI.]

GENERAL G. 18123, (6) bl h foaled 1891; by Ellwood 6633; dam Mattie M., by Compeer 492; g d Kitty Red Cross, by Red Cross 1813, etc. [See Mattie M.] Bred by John Goodrich, Union, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

GEORGIA GIRL, (7) b m foaled 1880; by Almont Jr. 1764; dam Lady Anderson, by Ashland 47; g d by *Cockspur*. Bred by David Bidwell, Bullittsville, Ky.; foaled the property of L. L. Abbott, Paris Ky.; passed to W. A. Anderson, Macon, Ga.; then to S. P. Salter, Atlanta, Ga.; then to O. P. Olford Lexington, Ky.; then to Frank B. Desnoyers, Green Bay, Wis. [Vol. XI.]

GLAUCUS 17394, (1) br h foaled 1886; by Whippleton 1883; dam Maude, by Paris, son of Ethan Allen Jr. 2903; g d Browney, pedigree not traced. Bred by T. L. Rutherford, Rutherford, Cal.; passed to T. B. Eddington, Oakville, Cal.; then to E. W. Allen, Seneca, Kas. Trotting record 2:29½. [Vol. XI.]

GRACE CUYLER, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Clay Cuyler 1707; dam Donie, by Darling 8922; g d Molly Darling, by Edwin Forrest 3532, etc. [See Donie, Vol. VIII.] Bred by J. C. Smith, Caledonia, Mo.; passed to J. T. Donovan, St. Louis, Mo. [Vol. XI.]

GRACE NUGGET, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Alhambra Chief 16914; dam Kit Nugget, by Nugget 1398; g d Jennie Stridaway, pedigree not traced. Bred by S. F. Shelly, Defiance, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

GUYMATEO 18210, (6) ch h foaled 1890; by Guy Wilkes 2867; dam Lady Delmas, by Del Sur 1098; g d Sunny Slope Belle, by The Moor 870, etc. [See Lady Delmas, Vol. VIII.] Bred by William Corbitt, San Mateo, Cal.; passed to Charles W. Richardson, Apponang, R. I. [Vol. XI.]

HARLAN 18313, (4) b h foaled 1879; by Dauntless 3158; dam Casto, by Owosso Prince, son of Milford Mambrino, g d Nelly Hero (dam of Gean Smith, trotting record 2:15½), pedigree not traced. Bred by G. Tarbell; passed to Theodore Harlan, Decatur, Mich. Sire of Andrew C., trotting record 2:29½. [Vol. XI.]

HILLROSE, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Kinsman 6040; dam Rose Hill Maid, by Wedgewood 692; g d Goddess of Liberty, by Phil Sheridan 630, etc. [See Rose Hill Maid, Vol. VII.] Bred by J. R. Farnum, Waltham, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

HORTENSE C., (7) b m foaled 1891; by Beriah 10315; dam Topsy Logan, by Little Logan 16873; g d Nance, pedigree not traced. [See Topsy Logan.] Bred by William Meek; passed to E. Atkinson, Walnut, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

IDA MAY, (7) ch m foaled 1882; by Narragansett 16789; dam Hop Waltz, by Logan 127; g d Hop Martin Mare, pedigree not traced. Bred by Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, Ill.; passed to J. R. Gorby, Bell Valley, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

IDANO, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Hermetic 8099; dam Pansy Wilkes, by Ira Wilkes 5916; g d Long Legs, by Don J. Robinson 451, etc. [See Pansy Wilkes, Vol. IX.] Bred by M. J. Piper, Concord, Mich; passed to Davis Bros., Neenah, Wis. [Vol. XI].

INSURANCE 17811, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Cornelius 11335; dam Black Swan (dam of Annie Laurie, trotting record 2:30), by Ten Broeck; g d said to be by Davy Crockett [See Black Swan, Vol. IX.] Bred by J. B. Haggin, Sacramento, Cal.; passed to Wesley Van De Bogart, Copake, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

IMO MEDIUM, (6) br m foaled 1890; by Pilot Medium 1597; dam Doll, by Tom Hunter

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935; g d by Mambrino Chief Jr. 214, etc. [See Doll, Vol. VII.] Bred by Walter Clark, Battle Creek, Mich.; passed to John Newman, Elgin, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

Irma C., (2, 6) gr m foaled 1884; by Jim Wilson 12088; dam Fanny, by Pocahontas Boy 1790; g d Laura C., by Ooltawa; g g d by Tom Crowder. Bred by F. M. Cory, Shelbyville, Ind.; passed to Bruce Carr, Indianopolis, Ind. Pacing record 2:18. [Vol. XI.]

JAY AUDUBON 18015, (6) ch h foaled 1876; by Jay Gould 197; dam Belle Strickland, trotting record 2:26, by Merrow Horse 848; g d Welch Mare, by Witherell Messenger 7. [See Belle Strickland, Vol. IV.] Bred by Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, N. J.; passed to C. H. Middleton, Philadelphia, Pa.; then to W. A. Reed, Shannonville, Pa.; then to A. L. Klaus, Allegheny, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

JAY SPHINX 17795, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Sphinx 5343; dam Mabel Parmeter trotting record 2:29, by Hambletonian Gift 7168. [See Mabel Parmeter.] Bred by Temple Emery, East Tawas, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

JENNIE NUGGET, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Alhambra Chief 16914; dam Kit Nugget, by Nugget 1398; g d Jennie Stridaway, pedigree not traced. Bred by S. F. Shelly, Defiance, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

JOSEPHINE HOOD, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Mount Hood 12040; dam Session Girl, by Ulster Chief 18011; g d by Signal 3327. [See Session Girl.] Bred by F. C. Talbot, San Leandro, Cal. [Vol. XI.]

KEDAN 18133, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Kinsman 6040; dam Alice Martin, by Phil Sheridan 630; g d Rose Standish, trotting record 2:29, by Corbeau, 98, etc. [See Alice Martin, Vol. V.] Bred by J. R. Farnum, Waltham, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

KINDNESS, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Kinsman 6040; dam Goddess of Liberty, by Phil Sheridan 630; g d Madam Tiernan (dam of Commonwealth, trotting record 2:22), by Young St. Lawrence, etc. [See Goddess of Liberty, Vol. V.] Bred by J. R. Farnum, Waltham, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

KING WILTON 17837, (6) br h foaled 1889; by Wilton 5982; dam Betsey and I (dam of Moquette, trotting record 2:26¼), by Ericsson 130; g d Molly Lincoln, by imp. Australian, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Bred by Mrs. E. Eagle, Lexington, Ky.; passed to Chas. S. Caffrey, Camden, N. J. [Vol. XI.]

LADY M., (6) b m foaled 1891; by Squire Talmage 668; dam Topsey M., by Byerly Abdallah 1856; g d Kitty, by Draco 116, etc. [See Topsey M.] Bred by A. R. Mullins, Covington, Ky. [Vol. XI.]

LADY MAX, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Glory 1738; dam Belle Crabb, by Chickamauga 4776. Bred by George Maxwell; passed to Henry Burk, Rockville, Conn. [Vol. XI.]

LADY P., (7) b m foaled 1888; by Mario 1359; dam Lady, by Mazeppa 15261. Bred by William Paden, Greenville, Pa.; passed to J. B. Thompson, Mercer, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

LAURA, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Fugleman 2478; dam Lady Hampton, by Romulus 271; g d Polly Scott, by Young Roanoke, son of Roanoke Jr. Bred by Courtney Warren, Buda, Ill.; passed to J. T. Donovan, St. Louis, Mo. [Vol. XI.]

LIBRETTO 17944, (1) br h foaled 1887; by Mambrino Swigert 2089; dam Fanny Harris, by Gray Major (Cutlers); g d Fanny, by Cormet (Cutlers); g g d The Cornish Mare, pedigree not traced. Bred by J. P. Smelker, Dodgeville, Wis. [Vol. XI.]

LITTLE BLANK, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Red Prince 7424; dam Exgy, by Little Logan 16873; g d Headley Mare, pedigree not traced. Bred by Edwin Chandler, Walnut, Ill., and M. V. Peterman, Franklin Grove, Ill.; passed to Edwin Chandler, Walnut, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

LUCY BRENNER, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Brenner 5213; dam Lucy, by William L. Hull 6727; g d Alice, pedigree not traced. Bred by J. T. Donovan, Montgomery City, Mo. [Vol. XI.]

MABEL PARMETER, (2) br m foaled 1883; by Hambletonian Gift 7168; dam not traced. Bred by Orlin Parmeter; passed to G. N. Hatch, Horton, Mich.; then to Frank Thompson, Detroit, Mich.; then to William Loups, Lapeer, Mich.; then to Temple Emery, East Tawas, Mich. Trotting record 2:29. [Vol. XI.]

MAMBRINO ONWARD 17395, (1) b h foaled 1883; by Onward 1411; dam Selina, by Mambrino (Dickey's), son of Bay Chief (Alexander's); g d Gem, pedigree not traced. Bred by J. Allen Bell, Shelbyville, Ky.; passed to D. F. Algood; then to J. B. I. Holmes, Rome, Ga.; then to R. J. Walker

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and L. T. Crabb, Eminence, Ky.; then to A. W. Allen, Ottawa, Kas. Trotting record 2:27½. [Vol. XI.]

MATCHLESS, (6) ch m foaled 1891; by Superior 4012; dam Mattie Magnet, by Magnet 1328; g d Bohm Mare, by Monarch 900, etc. [See Mattie Magnet, Vol X.] Bred by Du Bois Bros., Denver, Colo. [Vol. XI.]

MAUD MACE, (2) br m foaled 1885; by Dan Mace, son of Beacon Horse; dam Maud, by Quaker General, son of General Knox 140; g d Bess, by Bismark, Jr., son of Bismark (Howe's); g g d Jennie, by Colonel Kling, son of General Knox 140. Bred by George Eastman, East Wilton, Me.; passed to Eugene Allen; then to Augustus Holmes, Wilton, Me.; then to A. T. Walker, Everett, Mass.; then to N. F. Mayo, Franklin Park, Mass. Trotting record 2:27¼. [Vol. XI.]

MAY FLEET, (7) br m foaled 1889; by Fleet 8688; dam Dolly, by Sentinel 280. Bred by C. T. Barney, Southampton, N. Y.; passed to J. E. McLoughlin, Utica, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

MENO, 18132 (6) b h foaled 1881; by Mark Anthony 15464; dam Adell Clark, by Mambrino Chief, Jr. 214; g d Topsey, by Vermont Hero 141, etc. [See Adell Clark, Vol. VIII.] Bred by C. M. Gates, Honeoye Falls, N. Y. [Vol. XI.].

MISDEAL, (6) br m foaled 1884; by Sherman Wilkes 16942; dam Lucinda, by Sweepstakes 298; g d (dam of Rutledge, trotting record 2:30), by Cassius M. Clay, Jr. 18, etc. [See Lucinda.] Bred by J. A. Sherman, Lexington, Ky; passed to Leo Moser, St. Louis, Mo. [Vol. XI.]

MISS LINDNER, (5) b m foaled 1885; by Triumvir 2546; dam Pony Hinkston by Davy Crockett (Burgess'), etc. [See Vol. VII.] Bred by W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky.; passed to Sisson and Lilley, Grand Rapids, Mich.; then to J. A. J. Schultz, Lexington, Mo.; then to R. Todhunter, Dover, Mo. Dam of C. O. D., trotting record 2:30. [Vol. XI.]

MISS SPHINX, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Sphinx 5343; dam Justice by Princeps 536; g d Lady Legate, by Mambrino Star 585, etc. [See Justice, Vol. VI.] Bred by John Newman, Elgin, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

MONUT 17802, (6) bl h foaled 1890; by Monon 4071; dam Maud Medium, by Rupert Medium 2160; g d Nelly P., by Ben Patchen 1725, etc. [See Maud Medium, Vol. IX.] Bred by J. B. Liston, Carlinville, Ill.; passed to C. A. Metcalf, Girard, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

MOTILLA 18306, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Superior 4012; dam Jenny P., by Metropolitan 1372; g d Carrie (dam of Sally Vajan, trotting record 2:28), by Sir Wallace (May's), etc. [See Jenny T., Vol. VIII.] Bred by W. T. Duncan; passed to Du Bois Bros., Denver, Colo. [Vol. XI.]

NASHAWAY 17977, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Edgemark 7432; dam Warwick Girl, trotting record 2:31½, by Warwick Boy 3368; [See Warwick Girl.] Bred by J. E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

NASHON 16570, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Saville 10229; dam Nell Buckman, by Masterlode 595, g d Dolly, by Mambrino Chief Jr. 214. [See Nell Buckman, Vol. IV.] Bred by R. G. Hart, Lapeer, Mich.; foaled the property of C. W. Darling, Fargo, N. D. [Vol. XI.]

NELLY TEMPLE, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Superior 4012; dam Lady Temple, by Monitor 1327; g d Nellie Blythe, by Mambrino Temple 586, etc. [See Lady Temple, Vol. VII.] Bred by Du Bois Bros., Denver, Colo. [Vol. XI.]

NETTIE WILKES, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Coronet 1035; dam Tremont Belle, by Tremont 1565; g d Musicbox, by William Welch 341, etc. [See Tremont Belle, Vol. V.] Bred by William Crandall, Friendship, N. Y. [Vol. X.]

NORCATUR 17855, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Norval 5335; dam Smirk, by Red Wilkes 1749; g d Coquette, by Pilot Jr. 12, etc. [See Smirk, Vol. VI.] Bred by R. L. McDonald, St. Joseph, Mo. [Vol. XI.]

PALATINA, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Palatka 5590; dam Kate, by Champion Jr. 810. Bred by J. S. Adams, Springfield, Mass.; passed to H. W. Phelps, Minneapolis, Minn. [Vol. XI.]

PANDORA, (7) bl m foaled 1884; by Ben Franklin, 753; dam by Ethan Allen 860. Bred by H. E. Taylor, W. Cornwall, Vt.; passed to G. H. Hicks, Allston, Mass.; then to J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

PAULINE MARK, (7) ch m foaled 1890; by Mark 4589; dam Jennie C., by Draco Prince Jr.

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3829; g d Dolly, pedigree not traced. Bred by O. O. Davis, Northfield, Vt. [Vol. XI.]

PILOT (Lee's), 18115, (1) gr h foaled 1887; by Pilot Medium 1597; dam Mady L., by Honest Dick, son of Washtenaw Chief (Robinson's); g d Flora Tyler, by Mambrino (Dayton's), son of Mambrino Chief Jr. 214; g g d Lady Tyler, by Magna Charta 105. Bred by C. G. Lee, Union City, Mich.; passed to John Powers, Homer, Mich.; then to John Chilson, Hanover, Mich.; then to W. F. Cowham, Jackson, Mich., and John Chilson, Hanover, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

PRINCE SUPERIOR 18308, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Superior 4012; dam Blackwood Princess, by Blackwood 74; g d Sadie (dam of Silver Bow, trotting record 2:22¼), by Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Blackwood, Princess, Vol. IX.] Bred by Du Bois Bros., Denver, Colo. [Vol. XI.]

QUEEN OF THE WEST, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Baron Wilkes 4758; dam Elfie, by Enfield 128; g d Heel and Toe Fanny (dam Jewett trotting record 2:20, pacing 2:14 and Catharine trotting record 2:28¾, by John Innes, etc. [See Elfie, Vol. VII.] Bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; passed to Charles T. Luthy, Peora, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

QUEEN ROSE, (6) ch m foaled 1890; by Kinsman 6040; dam Rose Hill Maid, by Wedgewood 692; g d Goddess of Liberty, by Phil Sherridan 630, etc. [See Rose Hill Maid, Vol. VII.] Bred by J. R. Farnum, Waltham, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

RAYMOND, H. 18202, (6) bl h foaled 1891; by Edge Hill 2766; dam Belle (dam of Frank Hill, trotting record 2:29¾), by Ledger 1669; g d Kate, pedigree not traced. [See Belle.] Bred by Belle Jacobs, Youngstown, Ohio; passed to Dale R. Jacobs, Hubbard, Ohio.

RED ERIC 17580, (6) b h foaled 1885; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Betsey and I (dam of Moquette, trotting record 2:26¼), by Ericsson 130; g d Molly Lincoln, by imp. Australian, etc. [See Betsey and I.] Bred by Nancy Eagle; passed to Brook Curry, Lexington, Ky.; then to Joseph J. Jermyn, Scranton, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

REI, (8) b m foaled 1885; by Rienzi 1492; dam Maggie Dunn, by Prince Albert Jr., son of Prince Albert; g d Lucy (dam of Abel, trotting record 2:24¼), by Vermont 104, etc. [See Lucy.] Bred by Mock Bros., Danville, Ky.; passed to E. F. Scales, Byrdville, Va.; then to M. B. Rowe, Fredericksburg, Va. [Vol. XI.]

RENA G., (6) b m foaled 1889; by Bay Billy 1767; dam Adell Clark, by Mambrino Chief Jr. 214; g d Topsey, by Vermont Hero 141, etc. [See Adell Clark, Vol. VIII.] Bred by C. M. Gates, Honeoye Falls, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

RENIA B., (6) b m foaled 1890; by Brenner 5213; dam Laura, by Fugleman 2478; g d Lady Hampton, by Romulus 271, etc. [See Laura.] Bred by J. T. Donovan, St. Louis, Mo. [Vol. XI.]

ROMANIA, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Romancer 7291; dam Queen Phallas, by Prince Phallas 6438; g. d. Lady Logan, by Logan 127, etc. [See Queen Phallas, Vol. IX.] Bred by J. R. Gorby, Belle Valley, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

ROSALIND, (7) b m foaled, 1891; by Brenner 5213; dam Lucy, by William L. Hull 6727; g. d. Alice, pedigree not traced. Bred by J. T. Donovan, Montgomery City, Mo. [Vol. XI.]

RUSSELL SPHINX 18129, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Sphinx 5343; dam Ruby Russell, by Mambrino Russell 2008, g d Sunset, by Strathmore 408, etc. [See Ruby Russell, Vol. VII.] Bred by John Newman, Elgin, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

RUTH RUCKER, (7) ch m foaled 1890; by Superior 4012; dam Ruth, by Colorado Chief 1078. Bred by A.W. Rucker; passed to Du Bois Bros., Denver, Colo. [Vol. XI.]

SAGUA 17782, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Edgemark 7432; dam Pandora, by Ben Franklin, 753; g d by Ethan Allen 860. [See Pandora.] Bred by J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

SALLY J., (7) b m foaled 1878; by Administrator 357; dam Belle Anderson, by Belmont 64; g d Sally Anderson, by imp. Glencoe, etc. [See Belle Anderson, Vol. VI.] Bred by B. J. Treacy, Lexington, Ky.; foaled the property of Gilbert B. Reed; passed to George C. Corning, Denver, Colo. [Vol. XI.]

SELENE, (7) ch m foaled 1891; by Superior 4012; dam Magdalene, by Magnet 1328. Bred by Du Bois Bros., Denver, Colo. [Vol. XI.]

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SESSION GIRL, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Ulster Chief 18011; dam by Signal 3327. Bred by Josiah Sessions, Oakland, Cal. Passed to F. C. Talbot, San Francisco, Cal.

SPARKLE, (7) ch m foaled 1891; by Superior 4012; dam Carrie B., by Lexington Goldust 4205; g d by Eclipse Morgan, etc. [See Carrie B., Vol. III.] Bred by Du Bois Bros., Denver, Colo. [Vol. XI.]

STORNAWAY JR. 16509, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Stornaway 14252; dam Lady Patriot, by Patriot 1442; g d by Abdallah 16 [See Lady Patriot, Vol. IX.] Bred by E. A. Chase, Laconia, N. H. [Vol. XI.]

SUFFIX 18304, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Superior 4012; dam Vixen, by Monitor 1327; g d Vixen, by Mambrino Temple 586, etc. [See Vixen, Vol. VII.] Bred by Du Bois Bros., Denver, Colo. [Vol. XI.]

SUNETTE, (6) ch m foaled 1891; by Superior 4012; dam Lady Magnet, by Magnet 1328; g d Wyatt Mare, by Union Boy; g g d Lady Reno (dam of Thornburg, trotting record 2:21½), by General Grant, etc. [See Lady Magnet, Vol. IX.] Bred by Du Bois Bros., Denver, Colo. [Vol. XI.]

TENNIE N., (7) b m foaled 1891; by Leicester 11513; dam Tansy Lambert, by Daniel Lambert 102; g d Fanny Smead, by Churchill Horse, son of Vermont Black Hawk 5; g g d Castiron Mare (bred by Martin Fitzpatrick, Pittsford, Vt.); by Vermont Black Hawk 5; g g g d Hibbard Mare, said to be by Green Mountain Morgan. Bred by James E. Tennien, Pittsford, Vt. [Vol. XI.]

TENTABIT 15840, (6) gr h foaled 1888; by Pilot Medium 1597; dam Minnie Hoag (dam of Lady Belle, trotting record 2:28¼), by Bay Middleton 2850; g d Lucy, by a horse called Green Mountain Boy. [See Minnie Hoag.] Bred by Thomas Hoag, Battle Creek, Mich. [Vol. X.]

TOPEY M. (7) b m foaled 1886; by Byerly Abdallah 1856; dam Kitty, by Draco 116; g d Kitty Phillips, pedigree not traced. Bred by A. R. Mullins, Covington, Ky. [Vol. XI.]

UTILLA, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Nutbourne 1399; dam Gem, by Dictator 113; g d Wingate (dam of Edmonita, trotting record 2:30), by Blackwood 74, etc. [See Gem.] Bred by Robert Bonner, New York, N. Y.; passed to H. W. Phelps, Minneapolis Minn. [Vol. XI.]

VALEO 16663, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Wheeling Wilkes 7761; dam Lizzie T., by Louis Napoleon 207; g d Belle Isle (dam of Chandler, trotting record 2:28), by Young Dictator, son of Dictator 113, etc. [See Lizzie T.] Bred by George S. Davis, Claireview, Mich.; passed to P. R. Wilson, Wayne, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

VERN. WALKER 18144, (6) ch h foaled 1889; by Badger Sprague 1087; dam Belle B., by Model 2123; g d Kit, by Tom Hunter 935. [See Belle B., Vol. VI.] Bred by Henry Williamson; passed to C. D. Sherwin, Goshen, Ind. [Vol. XI.]

VIOLINESS, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Violin 7988; dam Alta, by Pennypack 2445; g d Sally Winter, by Woodstock, son of imp. Australian, etc. [See Alta, Vol. VI.] Bred by A. R. Miller, Pataskala, Ohio; passed to Lawrence Benz, Pittsburgh, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

WANITA, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Prince Alfred 5262; dam Choice, by Onward 1411; g d Parepa, by Delmonico 110, etc. [See Choice, Vol. VIII.] Bred by Charles Stapf, Wampum, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

WILKEROS 17398, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Anteros 6020; dam Opal Wilkes, by Bartholomew Wilkes 7054; g d Matt (dam of Geneva Wilkes, trotting record 2:24¼), by Rolla Seymour, said to be a son of Mambrino Chief 11, etc. [See Opal Wilkes.] Bred by Charles McCalla, Columbus, Ind.; passed to D. T. Mount, Omaha, Neb. [Vol. XI.]

ZULIEKA, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Romancer 7291; dam Ida May, by Narragansett 16789; g d Hop Waltz, by Logan 127, etc. [See Ida May.] Bred by J. R. Gorby, Belle Valley, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

APPENDIX TO TROTTING REGISTER.

ANIMALS NOT STANDARD.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees from the non-standard department of any volume of the Register will be published here on the same conditions as stated at the head of "Standard Animals." Under the current rules, the following are eligible to entry in the Register as non-standard. 1. Mares, fillies and geldings by standard horses. 2. Animals that are historical and worthy of preservation. Stallion colts cannot now be registered unless they possess two standard crosses.

BELVA LOCKWOOD, ro m foaled 1878; by Alleghany Boy 3401; dam not traced. Bred by G. V. Dayton, Elm Valley, N. Y.; passed to M. H. Macken; then to W. C. Farnum, Wellsville, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

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BILL CODY, br h foaled 1886; by Sprague 4194; dam Fanny Bright, by John Bright 566; g d Fanny, by Hickory Boy, etc. [See Fanny Bright.] Bred by Henry E. Bishop, Gillum, Ill.; passed to Isaac N. West; then to George Stubblefield, Bloomington, Ill.; then to A. D. Long, Brookville, Pa. Trotting record 2:37½. [Vol. XI.]

DAISY S., b m foaled 1888; by Okemos 2372; dam Beauty, by Mambrino Billy; g d Snip, pedigree not traced. Bred by W. P. Ainsley, Williamston, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

FANNY, b m foaled 1880; by Banker Rothschild, 5747; dam Nell, by New York Ledger; g d Gipsey, pedigree not traced. Bred by Edwin R. Smith, Clinton, Mich.; passed to Frank L. Silvers; then to Mr. Satterwait; then to L. Bidwell, Tecumseh, Mich.; then to J. R. Keeney, Tipton, Mich.; then to F. W. Dickey, Marshall, Mich.; then to John Powers, Homer, Mich.; then to C. W. Jones, Richland, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

FANNY BRIGHT, b m foaled 1878; by John Bright 566; dam Fanny B., by Hickory Boy; g d Dolly, by Tyrack Veto (Kauffman's). Bred by Henry C. Bishop, Gillum, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

TOPSY LOGAN, b m foaled 1884; by Little Logan 16873; dam Nance, pedigree not traced. Bred by William Hout, Pomeroy, Iowa; passed to F. Kense; then to William Meek; then to E. Atkinson, Walnut, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

RECORD OF OFFICIAL TRANSFERS.

NOTE.—When registered animals change owners the transfer may be recorded here and will be carried into the next volume of the Register, thus maintaining the identity of the animal with the new ownership. The fee is twenty-five cents.

ADDIE C., (6) b m foaled 1881; by Ryse Duke 654; dam Miss Wilson, by Blue Bull 75, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to C. L. Hooper, Lincoln, Neb.; then to J. T. Fargason, Memphis, Tenn.

ADEQUATE 15738, (6) br h foaled 1889; by Beauclerc 7408; dam Rosa Lee, by Chatham 3125, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to George F. Scoville and J. N. Lemon, Hartington, Neb.

AGGIE, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Alphington 5702; dam Kitty Woodruff, by Jim Fisk 1726, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Davis Bros., Neenah, Wis.

ALLIE COON, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Colonna 4635; dam Elsie Cuyler, by Cuyler 100, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Robert L. Bond, Baltimore, Md.; then to Alfred Colony, Fergus Falls, Minn.

ALIS STAR, (7) b m foaled 1876; by Jay Bird 5060; dam Cricket, by Tom Crowder 933, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Richfield & Leathers, Lexington, Ky.; then to Austin Robinson, Regan, Texas.

ALTAMAHA 15090, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Alchemist 2138; dam Miss Innes, by Happy Medium 400, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to S. H. Long, Hagerstown, Md.

AMANDA SPRAGUE, (6) gr m foaled 1880; by George Sprague 5606; dam Lady Temple (dam of Sprague Pilot, trotting record 2:24), by Pilot Temple 248, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to V. A. Taylor, Jefferson county, Ky.

ANNIE BANK, b m foaled 1881; by Red Bank 636; dam Stella Bank, pedigree not traced. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to R. L. Howard, Buffalo, N. Y.; then to W. J. White, Cleveland, Ohio.

BEE BEE, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Rebate 7700; dam Andy Girl, by Highland Chief 8227. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to S. F. Vose, Francesville, Ind.; then to Changnon & Soucie, Rensselaer, Ind.

BEN ODELL 5279, (7) b h foaled 1883; by Louis Napoleon 207; dam Kitty Odell, by Phil Sheridan 630, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Mrs. Kate E. Robinson, Newaygo, Mich.

BESSIE, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Barney Wilkes 3060; dam Queen, by Brignoli 77, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Robert G. Barnes, Ypsilanti, Mich.

BET, (7) b m foaled 1880; by Mambrino Patchen 58; dam Mag, by Abdallah 15. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Lewis S. Frederick, Lexington, Ky.

CARRIE B., (7) b m foaled 1885; by Juggler 1267; dam Kate Gaines, by Allie Gaines 2380, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to E. Cooper, Adrian, Minn.

CHESTERMARK 8654, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Chesterwood 1070; dam Bettie Bismarck, by Victor Bismarck 326, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to O. L. Moore, Clinton, Mo.

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CHIVALRY 10630, (6) ch h foaled 1888; by Nutwood Mambrino 3659; dam Capitola, trotting record 2:24¼, by Ensign 469, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Waters Stock Farm, Genoa Junction, Wis.; then to Davis Bros., Neenah, Wis.

CLARA L., (6) ch m foaled 1889; by Jersey Wilkes 2516; dam Rhoda McGregor, by Robert McGregor 647, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to E. O. Hough, Chicago, Ill.

COLONEL STONER, (6) ch g foaled 1881; by Strathmore 408; dam Miss Canada, by Pennypack 2445, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to D. Higgins and J. Martin, Prescott Ont.; then to F. E. Vail, Blue Bonnets Montreal, Canada.

CONSTANCE, (6) bl m foaled 1885; by Ellerslie Wilkes 3804; dam Kincora (dam of Constantine, trotting record 2:19¾), by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. H. Crawford, Lexington, Ky.

CONSTANTINE 10870, (1, 6) b h foaled 1887; by Wilkes Boy 3803; dam Kincora, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to W. H. Crawford, Lexington, Ky. Trotting record 2:19¾.

CORA, (7) bl m foaled 1884; by Robert Medium 4827; dam Lucy, by Woodburn Hambletonian 1639, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to M. B. Rowe, Fredericksburg, Va.

CORONADO 2642, (6) b h foaled 1882; by Coriander 426; dam Flora McGregor, by Robert McGregor 647, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to W. H. Fares, Emerson, Manitoba, Canada.

COUNT VON MOLTKE 15658, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Favorite Wilkes 3257; dam Lady Jefferson, by Clark Chief, Jr. 3002, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Cressler, Eagleson & Moody, Scranton, Iowa.

CROSBY 13917, (6) br h foaled 1888; by Resolution 5170; dam Fanchon, by Fairy Gift 1145, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to John A. Worswick, Aberdeen, S. D.

DEAN SAGE 1000, (4, 7) br h foaled 1873; by Hambletonian 10; dam Nellie Sayre, by American Star 14, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to Lackey & Carmony, Cambridge City, Ind.; then to Crandall and Kern, Ellsworth, Minn.

EDWARD W. 7541, (6) bl h foaled 1887; by Wilkes Spirit 5866; dam Antoinette, by Aristos 771 etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to George White, Flatbush, N. Y.

EL MERITO 11697, (6) ch h foaled 1888; by Hambrino 820; dam Bess, by Volunteer 55, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Desnoyers & Duchateau, Green Bay, Wis.

EUSTACE 10541, (6) gr h foaled 1888; by Empire 2378; dam Elora, by Pilot Medium 1597, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to A. J. McCarty, Ingersoll, Ontario, Can.

FAWN, (9) br m foaled 1875; by Marion; son of Mambrino Chief 11; dam Mahaska Belle, by Flaxtail 8132, etc. [See Vols. III and VII.] Passed to Alfred H. Cohen, San Francisco, Cal. Trotting record 2:30½.

FEARLONG 12489, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Erelong 1141; dam Ada C., by Alden Goldsmith 733, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Alton Ripley, Oshkosh, Wis.

FERNWOOD, (7) ch m foaled 1884; by Wedgewood 692; dam Sadie Wilkes, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed (in 1885) to Charles McFadden, Trevanion, Md.

FLEETFOOT, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Sirocco 4643; dam Music (dam of Arden, trotting record 2:29¾), by Goldenbow 2436, etc [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. H. Pinnell Nevada, Mo.

FLEETMONT 11458, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Egmont 1828; dam Flaxie (dam of Zoe K., trotting record 2:30), by Flaxtail 8132, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Nat Bruen, Burlington, Iowa.

FLORA B., (7) b m foaled 1883; by Spink 7627; dam White Nose, by Champion 808, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. C. Kovaltsik, Bay Shore, L. I.; then to H. C. Brown, Northport, L. I., N. Y.

FOWLERINE, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Maj. Fowler 9230; dam Maud Reed, by Surveyor 6124, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. P. Hanaford, Chadwick, Ill.

GIRLIE C., (7) b m foaled 1889; by Madison Smith 9505; dam Jessie S., by Hamdallah 2917, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Laird. Norton Co., Winona, Minn.

GOLDDUST MINNIE, (7) bl m foaled 1882; by King Mambrino 2566; dam Fanny C., by Pilot Golddust 3329, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. A. Murphy, Chicago, Ill.;

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then to C. C. Ward, Waukesha, Wis.; then to C. A. Hayes and H. Dettloff, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

GOLDHUNTER 6400, (7) ch h foaled 1885; by Goldenbow 2436; dam Jenny Joy, by Mambrino Rattler 1356, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to M. Du Bois, Brighton, Mich.

GOSSAMER, (7) ch m foaled 1884; by Judge Somers, 3825; dam Betty Fox (Belle Fox), by Blue Bull 75. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to William Owsley & Son, Burkesville, Ky.

GREAT BEND 6516, (7) b h foaled 1886; by McFerran (Comrade) 2526; dam Belle Bashaw, by Major Downing 210, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Nelson Sage, London, Ont., Can.; then to David McGregor, Winnipeg, Manitoba; then to James Walton; then to Bell Bros., Stonewall, Manitoba.

GREY HAWK 6473, (7) gr h foaled 1885; by Moody 4706; dam Nancy, by Nutwood Chief 2030, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to D. G. Brown, then to R. Fitzgerald, Chicago, Ill.

HARMONIAN 3340, (6) b h foaled 1884; by Starmont, 1526; dam Clarabel, by Enchanter 468, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to Powell Bros., Shadeland, Pa.; then to C. G. Church, Watertown, S. Dak.; then to A. C. Porter, Volga, S. Dak.

HILDA WILKES, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Kentucky Wilkes, 1854; dam Hildegarde (dam of Cheltenham, trotting record 2:28), by Harry Clay 45, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] passed to Roland W. Smith, Ballston, N. Y.

HOTSPUR JR. 3612 (4) b h foaled 1871; by Hotspur 172; dam Patty, by Blind Tuckahoe, son of Herod Tuckahoe, etc. [See Vols. VI and IX.] Passed to David B. Nims, Bellevue, Ohio; then to John R. Hall Jr., Van Wert, Ohio.

IDOL M. 11555, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Idol 44; dam Fancy, by Mambrino Joe 7519, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to B. B. Wilson, Lexington, Ky.; then to Carl K. White, New Hope, Ky.

IVY, (7) b m foaled 1889; by St. Jerome 6430; dam by St. Joe 3681. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Davis Bros., Neenah, Wis.

JOANNA, (6) br m foaled 1885; by Madrid 1835; dam Patience, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Cowan & Michael, Ottumwa, Iowa.

JOSIE, (7) ch m foaled 1884; by Bay Diamond 1819; dam Cricket, by Goldenbow 2436. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Davis Bros., Neenah, Wis.

JULIANO 7584, (6) bl h foaled 1885; by Walsingham 2166; dam Roma (dam of Romance, trotting record 2:29½, and Farce, trotting record 2:29¼), by Golddust 150, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to M. H. Morthland, N. Topeka, Kas.; then to S. L. & I. J. Kemmerer, Ludden, N. Dak.

KENWOOD 15876, (4) br h foaled 1877; by Harry Clay 45; dam Maggie W., by imp. Leamington, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed (1889) to Frank H. White and George Hannon, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

KINSMAN GIRL (Centennial Girl), (6) b m foaled 1876; by Dave Hill 858; dam Lady Trumbull (dam of Kinsman Boy, trotting record 2:28½), by Vermont Trotter, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to C. T. Boggs, Lincoln, Neb.

LADY BELLE, (7) br m foaled 1888; by Bona Fide 720; dam Flora, by Nitre 3294, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to William L. Williams, Willimantic, Conn.

LITTLE GEORGE 12905, (6) b h foaled 1886; by Ferguson 8015; dam by Ericsson 130, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Davis Bros., Neenah, Wis.

LIZZIE S., (2, 6) bl m foaled 1886; by Wildfire 15204; dam Kit, pedigree not traced. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Curtis Webber, Corry, Pa.; then to Jacob Eysinger; then to Martha A. Shirley, Warren, Pa. Trotting record 2:22¼.

LUGO, b h foaled 1889; by John F. Goodwin 4638; dam Myrtle, by Charles Blackman 2536, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Mrs. John W. Page Jr., Wickford, R. I.

MAMBRINO BELLE, (7) br m foaled 1890; by Mambrino Boy 844; dam Nelly K., by Adrian Wilkes 6560, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to A. S. Funk, Danville, Ill.

MARK ANTHONY 6024, (6) br h foaled 1886; by Tennessee Wilkes 2736; dam Little Top, by Blackwood Jr. 380, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to W. J. White, Cleveland, Ohio.

MARY F., (7) bl m foaled 1890; by James King 8514; dam Kitty Swigert, by Swigert 650. [See Vol. X.] Passed to D. & W. T. Williams, Daysville, Ill.

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MAUD REED, (6) b m foaled 1885; by Surveyor 6124; dam Pet Lacy, by Peavine 513, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to T. P. Ruth, Milledgeville, Ill.

MAY MEDIUM, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Blackwood Medium 2139; dam Babe by Gen. Gano 5057, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to A. J. McCarty, Ingersoll, Ont., Can.

MESSINA, (8) b m foaled 1888; by Madrid 1885; dam Kildare by Barto, son of Belmont, 64, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to P. F. O'Malley, Ellsworth, Minn.

METROPILOT 7226, (7) ch h foaled 1886; by Metropolitan 1372; dam Lady Pilot, by Pilot Mambrino 515. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Joseph O. Colladay, Philadelphia, Pa., February, 1891.

MONTREAL 11690, (6) ch h foaled 1888; by Beaumont 370; dam Rosina, by Sirius 6162, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to A. J. McCarty, Ingersoll, Ont., Can.

MORAINE 14173, (6) br h foaled 1889; by Don Cossack 980; dam Minx, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Joseph C. Fickem, Paris, Ill., October 28, 1891.

MUNGO 6371, (6) ch h foaled 1885; by Royal Fearnaught 1501; dam Nelly, by Masterlode 595, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to John T. Peek; then to John T. Peek, Florence, Mich., and O. M. Lyman, St. Joseph, Mo.; then to S. H. Black, Liberty, Mo.

MURIEL, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Glenview 1170; dam Kitty Wiser, by Hambletonian George 2897. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Thomas McGee, Detroit, Mich.

MUSETTE, (6) b m foaled 1886; by Jay Bird 5060; dame Muse, by Winthrop Morrill 373, etc. [See Vols. VII and IX.] Passed to T. A. Woodward, Battle Creek, Mich., then to E. Snyder, Delaware, Ohio.

NIKANOR 15064, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Frank Noble 1709; dam Hypathia, by Grand Sentinel, 865, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Marcus E. Herrick, Crapo, Mich.

NIL DE DE, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Nil Desperandum 1389; dam Winsome, by Marksman 592, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to James McGivern, St. John, N. B., Can.

NITTY THORNE 13838, (6) b h foaled 1889; by California Lambert 10936; dam Ida Thorne, by Hawthorne 10935, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Leonidas Scott, Rushville Ill.

ORANGE DUROC 1413, (6) b h foaled 1875; by Messenger Duroc 106; dam Maggie Jones, by American Star 14, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to H. & N. W. Scales, Iowa City, Iowa; then to John F. Nuttall, Keota, Iowa.

PANSY, (6) br m foaled 1888; by Pancoast 1439; dam Bertha, by Dictator 113, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Roland W. Smith, Ballston, N. Y.

PANSY WILKES, (6) gr m foaled 1886; by Ira Wilkes 5916; dam Long Legs, by Don J. Robinson 451, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Davis Bros., Neenah, Wis.

PHOEBE B., b m foaled 1877; by Western Chief 695; dam by Shadow, son of Goldsmith's Abdallah 164, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to Stannard & Cox; then to M. M. Stannard, Norfolk, Neb.

PINKERTON 6689, (6) ch h foaled 1884; by Hambleton 1221; dam Olivet, by Blue Grass 382, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to T. W. Whitney, St. Louis, Mich.; then to W. J. Flynn, Akron, N. Y.; then to A. G. Flynn, Akron, N. Y., 1889.

POCOSON 14812, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Prince Belmont, 3878; dam Cora, by Robert Medium 4827, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to M. B. Rowe, Fredericksburg, Va.

PORTER 8812, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Wilkie Collins 3901; dam Alide, by Rothschild 495, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to R. L. Howard, Buffalo, N. Y.; then to W. J. White, Cleveland, Ohio.

PROTEUS 10741, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Balaklava 1853; dam Phallas Maid, by Phallas 1446, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to W. H. Fares, Emerson, Manitoba, Can.

PULLEN 9547, (6) gr h foaled 1887; by Gen. Wilkes 8493; dam Mamie Hambletonian, by Squire Talmage 668, etc. [See Vols. VIII and IX.] Passed to W. R. Snyder, Hastings, Neb.

QUAKER 11857, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Princeton 2513; dam Viva, by General Knox 140, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Buford & Tarlton, Lexington, Ky.; then to J. R. Johnson, Spring Valley, Minn.

RAVENSCRAG 11221, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Dispatch 4480; dam Clara R., by Strathmore 408, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to W. H. Smith, Princeton, Ind.; then to Estes Bros., Opdyke, Ill.

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ROLLA 4380, (6) b h foaled 1883; by Administrator 357; dam Grace Galloway, by Happy Medium 400, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed (1886) to Charles McFadden, Trevanion, Pa.

ROLL CALL, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Reveille 1472; dam Harrison Maid, by Harrison Chief 3841, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Polk & Brown, Ashwood, Tenn.

RIPPLE, (6) b m foaled 1886; by Prompter 2305; dam Grace (dam of *Creole*, pacing record 2:20), by Buccaneer 2656, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Frank H. Burke, San Francisco, Cal.

RUSH, (7) br m foaled 1890; by Pluto 1950; dam Andy Girl, by Highland Chief 8227. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Edwin Harris, Mt. Ayr, Ind.

SADELLA, (8) ch m foaled 1889; by Madrid 1835; dam Ella D., by Vidette, son of Vindex, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Vail & Patrick; then to F. G. Vail, Marengo, Ill.

SANTA RITA, (7) br m foaled 1885; by Sidney 4770; dam Titania, by Buccaneer 2656, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. J. White, Cleveland, Ohio.

SCHOOL GIRL, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Aberdeen 27; dam Patsy F. (dam of Waymart, trotting record 2:27¼), by Mambrino Patchen 58. [See Vol. X.] Passed to S. A Browne & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; then to William P. Maloney, Park Ridge, Ill.

SEVILLE, (7) b m foaled 1884; by Madrid 1835; dam Patti, by Mambrino Chief 11, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Cowan & Michael, Ottumwa, Iowa.

SHADELAND PRINCE 8389, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Wilkes Nutwood 8000, dam Roxy, by Enchanter 468, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to J. H. Cartwright, Oregon, Ill.

SPITE, (7) br m foaled 1887; by Falkenberg 3063; dam Pique, by Dictator 113, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to H. C. England; then to L. V. Halberstadt, Reading, Pa.

STARLING, (6) b m foaled 1884; by Volunteer Star 1614; dam Kate Forrest, by Edwin Forrest 3532, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Wilson Bros., Cave City, Ky.

STARWARD 15620, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Regent 2681; dam Zelda, by Star of the West 666, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to O. N. Ainsworth & Co., Sloan, Iowa.

SURPRISE, (6) gr m foaled 1884; by Rooker 7415; dam (dam of Nelly Woodruff, trotting record 2:30), pedigree not traced. [See Surprise, Vol. X.] Passed to William Gregor, Windsor, Ont., Can.

TENTABIT 15840, (6) gr h foaled 1885; by Pilot Medium 1597; dam Minnie Hoag (dam of Lady Belle, trotting record 2:28¼), by Bay Middleton 2850, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. F. Church, Denver, Colo.

THORNEMONT 12506, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Wimbledon 3564; dam Dell Thorn, by Hero of Thorndale 549, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Wagoner Bros., Sterling, Kas.

TITO 8840, (7) b h foaled 1887; by Egbert 1136; dam Laura, by Billy Adams 3601, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Estate of R. West, Lexington, Ky.; then to James W. Fitzgerald, Maysville, Ky.; then to J. T. Long, Lane, Kas.

TRICOTINE 6486, (7) b h foaled 1886; by Tramp 308; dam Rosa Hatch, by General Hatch 139, etc. [See Vols. VII. and X.] Passed to Simon M. Beachy, Falls City, Neb.

ULSTER CHIEF 18011, (4) b h foaled 1863; by Hambletonian 10; dam Lady Ulster, by Dunkin Mambrino, etc. [See Vol. I.] Passed 1874, to Josiah Sessions, Oakland, Cal. Died in 1890. Sire of Niles Beauty, trotting record, 2:25¼.

WAR FLAG 13917, (6) ch h foaled 1890; by Warpaint 9287; dam Rose Clay, by American Clay 34, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Frederick Kessler, Dodgeville, Wis.

WAYFARER 8392, (7) b h foaled 1887; by Wilkes Nutwood 8000; dam Evoleen, by Satellite 2500, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to W. K. Orr, Kingston, Ohio; then to J. A. Hall, Mt. Sterling, Ohio; then to J. Hamlet Allen, Ottawa, Ont., Can. October 5, 1891.

WILDFIRE 15204, (4) br h foaled 1868; by Volunteer 55; dam by Morse Morgan, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Frank E. Shaw, Dunkirk, N. Y.; then to Jacob Eysinger and J. T. Shirley, Warren, Pa., June 23, 1890.

YOUNG DUKE 14769, b h foaled 1890; by Maximus 5175; dam Blanche Star (dam of Annie S., trotting record 2:26, and Almont Star, trotting record 2:28¾), by American Star 37, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to E. S. Hartman, Cleveland, Ohio.

ZERLINA F., (7) ch m foaled 1889; by Col. Tom 6415; dam Laura W., by Great Western, 5663, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to E. O. Shaw, Newaygo, Mich.

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THE METHODS OF PALO ALTO.

BY S. T. H.

II.

THE annual volume, averaging three hundred pages, of breeding stock and its produce, issued by the proprietor of Palo Alto, is the text book that reveals its laws of trotting-horse production. The published interviews of Senator Stanford are like explanatory marginal annotations. In both the same persistency of purpose, the well-settled conclusion from theoretical and experimental deductions are manifest. The success of Palo Alto is built upon what its owner deems to be the correct laws of reproduction as immutable in heredity and physiology as are the foundations of the rock of Gibraltar in the depths of the sea. All other aids to development, such as the miniature track for weanlings and yearlings, the least possible encumbrances on the feet and limbs, demanding the absolute banishment of heavy shoes and toe weights, as means of balancing the action, and the highest professional skill of the trainer's art are constantly employed; but in comparison with the laws governing the production of the Palo Alto trotters, these are merely the subsidiary aids to success. These laws all revolve around one conception—*blood*. Nerve force and physical conformation are desirable, probably necessary, but thoroughbred blood is the absolute prerequisite, without which, in the judgment of its profoundly studious proprietor, Palo Alto can not maintain its supremacy as the leading trotting-horse stock farm of the world. In this position he antagonizes nearly all the great trotting-stock establishments, and opposes all the influential trotting authorities of past and contemporaneous turf literature. This law is the constant infusion of thoroughbred blood; not in the grandam, as maintained by the late Lord Alexander, of Woodburn; not as a foundation in the third or fourth remove of ancestry, as contended for by the late Gen. W. T. Withers, of Fairlawn, but closer up, as near and as much as possible to the trotting action and to the trotting inheritance, as can be injected, without diminishing or obliterating these prerequisites. This can be done, he claims, by the use of thoroughbred dams for trotting-brood purposes, provided those dams have good trotting action, and are the daughters of thoroughbred sires, whose lineage has commingled successfully with trotting pedigrees. To substantiate this position he points to Palo Alto, 2:08¾; Ansel, 2:20; Azmoor, 2:20½; Express, 2:21, and ten others, all being the produce of thoroughbred matrons. He goes further. He contends that these trotting horses out of thoroughbred mares will not only produce great performers out of trotting-bred mares, as already proved by Ansel's three standard trotters. but that they will produce phenomenal trotting speed and stamina, when mated with thoroughbred mares; for he has stinted, as recorded in his catalogue, thoroughbred Helpmate to half-bred Azmoor, 2:20½, and Kitty by Exchequer—the sire of two standard trotters—to Whips, 2:27½, by Electioneer, out of Lizzie Whips, by Enquirer, the son of Leamington. He predicates this conclusion upon these facts.

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In both lines of thoroughbred blood, therein united, there is positive trotting excellence. Thus: Enquirer was by imp. Leamington, out of Lida, by Lexington. Lexington, although the greatest four-mile running horse of his day, yet furnished the grandams of Sunol, 2:08¼, Maud S., 2:08¾, Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, one-eighth of the blood elements of Clingstone, 2:14, Electricity, 2:17¾, and one quarter of Ansel, 2:20, Nora Belmont, 2:27¼. Temple, 2:30, and Lady Prewitt, 2:30, while Lexington's son, Woodburn, not only sired Monarch, 2:28, but Emma Robson, the dam of Emaline, 2:27½. Exchequer, the thoroughbred sire of Lucille, 2:21, and Rigolette, 2:22, was by Revenue, the sire of Planet, who, in turn, sired Dame Winnie, the thoroughbred dam of Palo Alto, 2:08¾, Gertrude Russell, 2:23⅛, and Big Jim, 2:23⅛, and also sired Helpmate, the thoroughbred dam of Hugo, 2:27½, while Revenue was the son of imp. Trustee, who sired the chestnut gelding, Trustee, that trotted twenty miles in 59 minutes, 35⅛ seconds as early as the year 1848. All of the thoroughbred mares used for trotting brood purposes at Palo Alto have the heraldry of trotting action and record producing performances that sustain, to the satisfaction of its proprietor, and justify him in founding upon the thoroughbred basis this great establishment. Trotting purists, like the founder of the Trotting Registers, Mr. John H. Wallace, contend that this is merely "running foolishness," at variance with the law that the only certain method of producing trotters with uniformity, that will eventually become a type so full of trotting inheritance, with no diluting outcrosses, that in their perfect state, they will never break from the extreme trot to the galop, is to breed trotters to trotters, developed trotters to developed trotters, of the most extended trotting pedigrees; for the law of inheritance is as absolute as it is universal, that "*Like produces like, or the likeness of some ancestor.*" This position is also maintained and acted upon by the great body of trotting-horse breeders. Palo Alto stands practically alone in this contention as to the correct principles of breeding the trotter endowed with the very highest capacity for speed. But it stands firm and self-reliant. It points to its record for proof. It has not only the champion stallion record by one of its number out of a thoroughbred dam, but fourteen others, with records from 2:20 to 2:29¾, similarly bred! These surprising results have all been accomplished within fifteen years. There are forty-eight thoroughbred mares and sixty-one half bred, and two hundred and forty-seven trotting and pacing-bred mares used for trotting matrons at Palo Alto. The thoroughbreds number one-eighth of the entire lot, yet they have produced nearly one-seventh of the standard trotters to the embrace of the great premier, Electioneer, and the second fastest record in existence, that of Palo Alto. The half-bred brood mares mount up to sixty-four, somewhat over one-fifth of the number, yet they have produced one more than one-fourth of the charmed one hundred standard trotters, including the world's record of Sunol, 2:08¼. The trotting and pacing-bred matrons are two hundred and forty-seven, more than two-thirds of the entire complement, yet they have produced six less than two-thirds of the one hundred standard trotters, a less proportion than either the thoroughbred or half-bred dams, with the third, or poorest position with reference to extreme speed, that of Arion, 2:10¾. These are the statistics furnished by the greatest trotting horse experimental breeding station in the world. Whether the preponderance will continue in favor of half and quarter-bred mares can not be determined by the present history of Palo Alto, for it is comparatively in its infancy. The speed of pure-bred trotters, at the ranch, is greater, at the same age, than that of either the half or quarter-bred ones, and the trotting-bred brood mares have presented several examples of producing, individually, more standard performers than any in the two former classes. But the average results, considering the incipiency of the test, are sufficiently encouraging to warrant Senator Stanford in these utterances:

"*It did not take me long to appreciate that plug* (cold) *blood did not produce speed. I am therefore eliminating all traces of cold blood as fast as circumstances will permit.*"

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This statement will not bear a rigid construction. The catalogue does not evince a disposition to eliminate all trotting blood and pacing blood that does not trace directly to a thoroughbred ancestry. But it shows a tenacity to acquire and retain speed-producing dams and to assume their blood elements from ulterior facts. Thus the little pacing pony, Mayflower, sired by St. Clair, the pacer, out of an unknown dam, savors strongly of "plug" blood, yet in a note she is described as a "performer of a high order, and as a brood mare stands second to but few, if any, in the land," an encomium she has well earned through her daughter, Wildflower, two years old, record 2:21, and Manzanita, four years old, record of 2:16. The powerful gray mare, Lucy, one of the great pacing quartette with Sleepy Tom, and Mattie Hunter, and Rowdy Boy, in the early eighties, is also retained, though she has no pedigree. But omitting notable exceptions like these, preference is given to thoroughbred crosses. Palo Alto has bred and now retains twenty-two half-bred stallions! These are being mated quite extensively, with highly bred mares, some of them having a preponderance of thoroughbred blood! Of course there is an appreciative estimate, beyond the fixing of a price of such purely trotting-bred young sires as Advertiser, three years old, record of 2:16, by Electioneer, out of Lula Wilkes, second dam Lula, 2:15, by Alexander's Norman, and Electricity, seven years old, record of 2:17¾, by Electioneer, out of Midnight, by Pilot Jr.—the dam of Jay Eye See, 2:10, and Noontide, 2:20¼. Their employment with some of the most successful trotting-bred matrons, as well as the half-bred mares on the farm, plainly indicate that the thoroughbred, though it may be gifted with great trotting excellence, is not designed to supplant the successful trotter, bred in trotting lines exclusively, even in the distant future. This inference is further enforced by the fact that Palo Alto and the other half-bred sires are generally mated with trotting-bred dams, carrying the blood of Piedmont and Nephew and Gen. Benton, while the pure trotting-bred sires are largely used in connection with half and quarter-bred matrons. But the comprehensive conclusion from a careful examination of the crossings of both classes is fairly reached, when it is stated that the primal law of breeding trotters at Palo Alto is to infuse as much thoroughbred blood as possible in the progeny from both sire and dam as is compatible with the preservation and the development of trotting speed. The most recent combinations, as recorded in the catalogue for 1891, indicate that three-quarters of thoroughbred blood can be infused without diminishing the trotting inheritance or the trotting speed. If Palo Alto, with its vast resources of blood elements, endowment fund, and learned professors can compass this result, it will work a complete revolution in the present extremely prosperous methods of producing the swift-trotting horse.

"Extreme speed, Senator Stanford as-"serts, comes from breeding, physical "conformation and nerve force." This general proposition can not be gainsaid. Its application alone provokes contention among trotting-horse breeders. They admit that his thoroughbred mares have these qualifications in an eminent degree, for they have the choicest of blood elements, the highest possible physical conformation, and a superabundance of nerve force. But are these in the line of trotting progression? The problem that Senator Stanford has raised among many trotting breeders and the owners to solve, which he has placed upon Palo Alto, is, whether the physical structure and the mental traits or inheritance of the thoroughbred are in furtherance of the still greater development of trotting potency? The ambition for speed may be granted to be even greater in the mind of the running horse than in that of the trotter, for the sufficient reason that the gallop enables him to attain a greater momentum, but when he changes his action his physical structure is regarded as so little adapted to the diagonal movement, that it is generally conceded the thoroughbred trots with an awkward, stiff-knee action, which is painful when compared with his graceful leaping action that has long been typified as the poetry of motion.

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Governor Stanford concedes that this

ungainly trot must be changed, in the thoroughbred brood mare devoted to trotting maternity, into pronounced trotting action. "All my thoroughbred "mares, he says, designed for trotting "brood purposes, could trot. It was the "speed shown by Palo Alto's dam at the "trot that led me to buy her." This is, undoubtedly, an important advantage in the thoroughbred brood mare, as it assists the trotting potency of the trotting sire, when mated with a thoroughbred mare gifted with trotting action, to perpetuate, the more easily, the trotting action in the progeny. Nowhere, either in theory or in practice has the master mind of Palo Alto ever ventured to use the thoroughbred sire to beget trotters, even from the most successful of speed-producing trotting dams. In the earlier periods of the trotting problem, thoroughbred sires have been tried with indifferent success. Woodburn, the home of the very choicest thoroughbred and trotting-bred sires, has furnished the best though not ample means for testing this experiment, with no less competent an authority to make the selections than the late R. A. Alexander himself. Mr. L. Brodhead, the very able manager of Woodburn, writes to the author about the trotting capacity of the great thoroughbred sires on the farm, during its eventful epochs, in these words:

"Lexington, I do not think, had "much trotting action. His blindness "would have prevented him being tested "at that gait. Planet had good action, "and is reputed to have had some speed. "*Imported Scythian had enough action* "*to justify Mr. Alexander in breaking* "*him to harness, but, unfortunately, he* "*was killed before he could be trained.* "Imported Australian had better trotting "action than any thoroughbred I have "ever seen. He opened out well, and "liked to trot."

In this connection it is pertinent to remember that Lexington had the least trotting action, and that none of his daughters are in the great trotting-brood-mare list, either at Palo Alto or elsewhere; while both Planet and imp. Australian had exceptionally good trotting action, and, consequently, their daughters are represented in the list of great producers of extreme trotting speed. Thoroughbred blood in the present crystallized period of trotting pedigrees can be considered under three phases, namely: The use of the thoroughbred sire with trotting-bred dams, thoroughbred matrons with trotting sires, and one thoroughbred cross, that of the grandam, with two trotting crosses, the trotting-bred sire with the half-bred dam.

Whether the use of the thoroughbred sire with trotting dams, or even with thoroughbred mares—providing both sire and dam are gifted with pronounced trotting action, will ever obtain at Palo Alto, is only problematical. If the thoroughbred filly Governor Stanford has named "Experiment" develops into a trotter of moderate speed, so fascinated has he become with thoroughbred blood in the trotter that he may push his empiricism to the extremity of employing a thoroughbred sire for trotting-stock purposes. He certainly has some warrant "in trotting turf history for this experiment," and all of his experiments, however costly they may prove, will redound to the ultimate solution of the trotting problem.

So composite has been the lineage of standard trotters, that some have been sired by thoroughbred stallions. Imported Bonnie Scotland produced Scotland, record 2:22½ out of the pacing-bred mare Waterwitch, by Pilot, Jr., a son of imported Trustee, whose lineage appears in the blood lines of many noted trotters, sired John Nelson out of the Redmond mare by Abdallah 1, and he has become the sire of four standard performers. Exchequer, by Revenue, the pure-bred son of imp. Trustee, out of Nina by Boston, has sired two standard performers, both being out of pacing-bred mares; while Chenery's Gray Eagle, through his breeding is given as unknown by Mr. Wallace, yet it is certified to by the late Mr. O. B. Gould, of Franklin Furnace, Ohio, a breeder of probity, accuracy, and intelligence, as by Gray Eagle, son of Woodpecker, dam by imp. Trustee, not only made a trotting record of 2:31 and two miles to wagon in 5:09½, but he is the sire of two in the standard list out of mares of unknown breeding. If, therefore, the experiments at Palo Alto

had gone so far as to have tested the capacity of a thoroughbred sire to produce trotters, there would have been some earnest of, at least, limited success. But the record shows neither a numerous trotting progeny nor extreme speed from this method of breeding, both of which conditions may be too highly prized at Palo Alto for its owner to ignore in his breeding tests.

The records stamp the thoroughbred sire of trotting produce as a comparative failure. Neither Palo Alto nor any other breeding establishment at the present advanced stage of solution of the breeding problem would probably waste much time or treasure in prosecuting a method so barren of results as the use of the thoroughbred sire in the trotting harem, no matter how great may be his trotting disposition or perfect his trotting action, or successful, as trotting matrons, his thoroughbred daughters.

Perhaps the most satisfactory test of this experiment was had in the case of Ringmaster, the thoroughbred son of Ringgold, which came within the writer's personal knowledge.

Although Ringmaster was a superb race horse, at all distances, from one to four miles and repeat, yet he was fond of trotting, and his trotting action often reminded the author of that splendid description of the trotting movement of imported Messenger, as portrayed by the late David W. Jones in the *Spirit of the Times*, under the *nom de plume* of Long Islander. There was the same "beautiful roll of the knee" and the same "widening behind, just sufficient to clear his front limbs and feet," and the same "bold, resolute earnestness when at full trotting speed." Like Messenger, he was low over the withers, to which conformation the trotting pitch has been attributed, and which is plainly delineated in the portrait of his sire, the English Mambrino, by the famous Stubbs, the best animal painter of England in his century.

While Ringmaster was taking his exercise one morning at the old Buckeye course near Cincinnati, his persistency to maintain the trot was so marked that his owner, the late Edward Smith, commanded the jockey to ride him a mile up to his speed on the trot without forcing him into the gallop. *Many horsemen were present, the writer among the number, all of whom mounted the judges' stand and timed him from start to finish in exactly three minutes and three seconds.* Our watches all agreed. None made it as slow as three minutes and four seconds! This was considered so remarkable a performance that when his racing days were over he was purchased by Mr. Chester M. Poor, a roadite of the Queen City, for service as a trotting sire. He was broken to harness and driven for years as a roadster. His trotting action was as perfect to harness as when under saddle in the trial above narrated; *but he never exceeded that rate of speed, although trained for an entire season by an expert on the fair ground half-mile course at Carthage.* When the jockey placed upon his head the open bridle and prepared to mount, he was as full of spirit and fire as imported Glencoe, but when the blind bridle was shown him, and his vision was narrowed by the blinders, his ears would sullenly drop, his flag would lower, and his entire crestfallen dejection plainly showed how keenly he felt the humiliation of his transformation from the fleet-footed freedom of the high-mettled racer to the restricted drudgery of the routine roadster. This expression of humiliation was so marked that the bridles were often exchanged by the owner simply to show visitors the degree of Ringmaster's intelligence. The same expression of humiliation marked the pair of Australian geldings that formed the hackney team at Woodburn to draw visitors to and from the station during the lifetime of the late Mr. R. A. Alexander.

Ringmaster was largely patronized. The success of other thoroughbred sires, with pacing matrons, induced the owners of fast pacers, like Gipsey Queen, to breed to him. Trotting mares of decided merit in speed, daughters of Stockbridge Chief and Dolphus, and Mambrino Star were bred to him for many seasons. His progeny was numerous, possessing fine size, elegant style, notable power, and fair trotting action; *but none of them ever became standard trotters.* Indeed none could trot a mile in two minutes

and forty seconds. If the many other instances of the use of thoroughbred stallions for trotting service could be authentically recorded they would satisfactorily account for the small number that have forced themselves into the Great Table of standard sires, and probably explain why such profound students of the trotting problem as the late R. A. Alexander and the living Senator Stanford never employed them in the trotting harems of Woodburn and of Palo Alto. But if, perchance, the buoyant success of the prince of trotting-horse breeders with thoroughbred mares will lead him to make this experiment, with thoroughbred sires, his conclusions on the large scale, which Palo Alto affords, will determine this phase of breeding, the writer firmly believes, in the negative, for all future ages.

But this leading breeding farm is testing the experiment closely allied to this extreme view. It is now breeding the half-bred Palo Alto to choice trotting-bred brood mares with confident anticipations of brilliant results. If he were bred to thoroughbred, or even to half-bred brood mares, of pronounced trotting action, thereby, in the one case, obtaining a preponderance of thoroughbred blood, and, in the other, a double admixture of both running and trotting blood, the probabilities would preponderate that the progeny would return to both the formation, disposition and action controlled by the older lineage, which has become the more intense by reason of having so many more generations of inbreeding and peculiar training. The trotter is not yet one hundred years old. The runner antedates him as far as Place's White Turk does Treadwell's Abdallah. In the half-bred trotter, the disposition to return to the gallop of his thoroughbred ancestors, despite the restraint of harness and vehicle, is liable to precipitate him into breaks. Palo Alto, it will always be remembered, made many futile attempts to win the champion stallion record before he succeeded. His strong infusion of thorough-bred blood caused him to rush headlong to the half-mile pole with such uncontrollable speed that, mile after mile, he indulged in these disastrous breaks, which prevented him from wresting from Allerton the championship which, in any one of his trial miles, had it not been for his unsteadiness, he was able to compass. To further enforce this conclusion, the trials of Arion, his almost purely trotting-bred stable companion, is in point. He made three trials to reduce the champion two-year-old record. Every mile he trotted without a break. Every trial eclipsed his former effort, although he was urged to the limit of his trotting capacity. But he did not seem to know how to break from the trot to the gallop. In none of his wonderful trials did he show the least tendency to exhaustion. Indeed he rated his quarters with a capacity to hold his speed, and finished each mile with a resolution to succeed that has never been surpassed by any winner of the English Derby. No half-bred trotter, indeed no quarter-bred trotting horse has ever shown as much steadiness, coupled with the same speed, mile after mile, as has this most successful two-year-old trotter in turf history.

If the half-bred horse is thus unreliable on the turf, will his produce manifest the same flightiness?

This is another phase of the thoroughbred problem which Palo Alto is destined to solve. That he will produce trotting speed can not be questioned. That it will be uniform, is exceedingly questionable. Statistics show that pure trotting-bred sires produce the largest average of standard trotters; that three-quarter trotting-bred sires the next largest average; that half-bred the next largest; and that thoroughbred the least. Were it not for the extreme speed that is allied to thoroughbred infusion, this diminishing ratio of averages would solve the problem adverse to the use of thoroughbred blood.

The general reader may admit the success of three-quarter-bred trotting horses, like Alcyone and Alcantara, and Nutwood, who stands at the head of living sires, but he may question the trotting potency of half-bred sires. Taking the sires in the first letter of the alphabet in the Year Book of 1890, five are thus bred, American Clay and Almonarch each being the sire of three standard performers. But Edward Everett 81, is probably the most instructive instance in this connection. His dam is given as the daughter of imported Margrave. Mr. Wallace, the most

searching of skeptics of thoroughbred blood in the trotter has been unable to disprove this pedigree. For his generation Edward Everett was among the foremost of notable sires. He was not only the sire of extreme speed, as in the instance of Fullerton, and of several others whose records border on to 2:20, but of thirteen in the standard list, one of which, Eclipse 2:25, was three-quarters bred, being out of Dolly Varden by imported Eclipse. He has shown himself to have been quite a prepotent sire, for nine of his sons have produced twenty-eight standard trotters, and nine of his daughters are the dams of eleven performers. His two most successful sons are Hambrino and Hambletonian Tranby. The dam of Hambrino was Mambrina by Mambrino Chief, *second dam Susie by imported Margrave.* So that the dam of his dam as well as the dam of his sire was by the same thoroughbred imported Margrave. Yet he is the sire of the sensational Delmarch whose record of 2:11½ in a race has shown him worthy of favorable comparison with both Nelson and Allerton!

Hambletonian Tranby is a still stronger instance; for he is by Edward Everett out of thoroughbred Stratagem by Captain Beard, grandam by imp. Tranby. He was only fifteen years old when he died, yet he produced six standard trotters and four pacers, all making records of a low average. Governor Stanford, therefore, has sufficient precedent to warrant his breeding experiment, which he inaugurates upon a vantage ground superior to that which has ever been vouchsafed to any previous breeder in trotting history. Electioneer, the sire of Palo Alto, was a much better trotting-bred horse, and far more prepotent than Hambletonian the sire of Edward Everett. Dame Winnie, the dam of Palo Alto, was not only endowed with pronounced trotting action, but she has shown her capacity by producing three foals with trotting records ranging from 2:08¾ to 2:23½, while Dolly Varden the dam of Edward Everett never presented one to the standard list.

Palo Alto is infinitely superior to Edward Everett in formation, blood lines and speed. His harem will as far exceed, in the superlative riches of their varied trotting inheritances, that of Edward Everett, as he is himself the superior of that splendid sire; for the pedigrees of seven dams of his standard performers were not traced, nor traceable, while one was thoroughbred, and another was by Gridley's Roebuck, and only three were trotting bred, one being by Jupiter, one by Eureka, and one by Mambrino Chief. The example of Edward Everett bespeaks for Palo Alto extreme speed, but does it warrant great numbers as well as quality? Eleven sons by the same sire, Hambletonian 10, outrank Edward Everett as standard sires, and they are all out of trotting-bred dams. The majority of them are breeding on in the second generation much more prolifically than their sires. Senator Stanford has doubtless considered the force of these statistics against his favorite theory of breeding half-bred stallions for stock purposes. He may conclude that the conditions now existing at Palo Alto for so much greater success than that which awarded the services of Edward Everett, may bring up the numbers of performers sired by a half-bred horse to the average of pure trotting-bred sires. The alternative is tenable. He may be confident that the extreme speed which such a combination will develop will more than counterbalance the diminution in the numbers of standard performers. Such a result would not only increase, in the aggregate, the commercial value of the progeny, but add to the glory of his half-bred favorite Palo Alto, whose fame, as the champion trotting stallion, has compassed the ends of the earth.

The methods of Palo Alto in the use of thoroughbred mares will receive our consideration in the next paper.

FROM THE OLD SOD.

BY HENGIST.

"THE point of view" is always changing. It is generally with what is *next* that we now mostly concern ourselves. But a great deal of human interest lies cob-

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webbed o'er, like good old wine, safe from sacriligious touch, till, opened up on special occasions, it is found to have enhanced its bouquet with accumulated years, then

"Former times shake hands with the latter,
And that which was before comes after."

So we have, to express ourselves in plainer language, been wandering over the record pages of the turf of yore—"the old sod," verily. Like every one who has done so, we have found much entertainment, feeling and hearing again the "touch of the vanished hand, and the voice that is still." It is a great world, the turf, and we shall present some views of it that may amuse the reader as they have the collector. "Doing as we would be done by," is it not pleasant to think that we may so help to establish more firmly a precedent for future generations, after we ourselves are dust, for making similar excursions into "the past" that will revive many an episode,' incident or saying of to-day that will soon be but a yesterday?

The chariot race described by Homer as taking place at the funereal games in honor of Patrolus is generally believed to have been the first racing that ever took place or was mentioned in history. Though this is not actually the fact, there having been one previous occurrence at which racing was "on the programme," it is certainly the better known of the two "events." It was the first time that we have any record of betting having been indulged in in connection with the horse. Idomeneus offered "the lesser" Ajax to lay a cauldron or a tripod on the field against the favorite. The bet was "booked," and Ajax had to pay, the favorite being, alas, nowhere.

Coming nearer home we find that during the reign of Henry II, *circa* 1170 A. D., Fitz Stephen, the monk, in his description of London, mentions trotting horses and running horses, relating with great animation the incidents that took place at the races, which were then held at Smoothfield, now known as Smithfield. This is supposed to have been the first mention of trotting in English literature.

In Britain, indeed, racing was "preeminently indigenous"—the "elastic turf and equable climate," it might be added "such oats, such horses and such men," to improve on Dr. Johnson—conducing thereto so effectually. Yet it is remarkable that there is scarcely an allusion to the "disport" by the immortal bard of Avon. This would show that it had not become so thoroughly national in the times of good Queen Bess, as it has in those of good Queen Victoria, when, according to a certainly stretched estimate of the enthusiastic "Druid," the doings of the turf interested four millions, a number, it has been shown, which must have included the total male population of the islands.

During Elizabeth's reign running horses were not yet kept exclusively for such purpose. Gentlemen matched their hackneys and rode the race themselves.

The most fashionable trial for the speed and goodness of their horses was hunting red-herrings, or "the train scent," from the body of some animal that had previously been drawn across hedge and ditch. Here the scent was certain and hot, and the hounds would run upon it to the end, with their utmost speed. The matched horses followed these hounds, and to be in with them was generally accounted a very satisfactory proof of goodness.

Markham and Michael Baret describe another mode of running matches across the country, denominated the wild-goose chase. "An imitation of the same continued in occasional use," says Lawrence (1809), "till the present time, under the name of steeple-chasing. Two horsemen, drunk or sober, in or out of their wits, fix upon a steeple, or some eminent distant object, to which they make a straight cut, over hedge, ditch and gate ('bee-line,' as we would curtly express it), the devil take the hindmost." The wild-goose chase was a more regular thing, and it was prescribed that after the horses had run twelve-score yards the foremost horse was to be followed, wherever he went, by the others, within a certain distance agreed upon, as twice or thrice his length, or be beaten or whipped up by the triers or judges. A horse so left behind a limited distance was deemed beaten and lost the match. Sometimes it happened that a horse lost the lead, which was gained and the chase

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won by his stouter although less speedy antagonist. The lead was indeed frequently lost and won, "no doubt to the rapturous enjoyment of those who could relish such laborious and dangerous amusement," which was also frequently attended with disgusting cruelty, in the triers beating up the hindmost horses.

Those rude and barbarous modes of racing gave way in succeeding reigns to the more scientific, accurate and satisfactory trials of the horse carrying stated weights over the measured and even turf.

We must, however, here leave the early developments of the turf to deal with some incidents of later times. Some driver lately remarked that it was the horse that tried to win that was wanted, which remark was given much greater point when our editor added elsewhere that it was just such drivers too that were desired. The turf is full of stories of jockeys whose ambition seemed to be to try to win.

The great Sam Chifney, for instance, was a genius. He was the originator of "the waiting-race" idea. He was always the last until near the end of the race. Then he crept up to his rivals in a manner peculiar and stealthy, and "all his own." Once observing a young jockey (a son of the celebrated Clift) making very much too free with his horse to suit Sam, the latter addressed the lad thus: "Where are you going, boy? Stay with me and you'll be second." The anxious recruit drew back his horse, and a beautiful race ensued. But when it came to the final struggle it has not to be guessed who was the winner. "The Chifney rush" was as full of subtlety and genius as it was of irresistibility. As a sample of his skill it may be remembered that Eleanor, ridden by him, won the Derby and Oaks easily, while, ridden by an "outsider," she was beaten terribly by a common plater at Huntingdon.

It sometimes, however, would happen, even in the best regulated "waiting games," that the astute jockey counted without his host, so that in spite of all his exertions he would get inevitably left. On such occasion some calculating genius would, at the start, make a plunge for the prize, and get so far ahead that it was impossible for the surprised riders in the rear to make up the distance. Such a contingency had, therefore, to be, as Chifney apparently had, in the case related, watched for.

Chifney believed in one great principle, which has since been so successfully advocated as beneficial in prolonging human existence itself, viz., change. In a race, at critical moments, he would, imperceptibly to the horse, relieve the weight, distribute it or lighten it, by alterations in the positions of his seat in the saddle. He would alternate his seat in such a way that "that tired feeling" would scarcely be felt by the eager horse.

Chifney therefore was a rider who saved his horse all unnecessary exertion, to do which so few were competent. It may be imagined that during his career many a one "just lost the race" by a hairbreadth.

> Curs'd still to be near,
> But ne'er to reach the first,

which they never could understand. It likely made them think their horses were just as good as the winner; a pleasant result that Chifney's system, of saving the better horse, was responsible for. It did not accentuate the great difference between a great horse and a mediocre.

Chifney rode Escape for King George IV at Newmark in a sweepstakes against three other horses. Escape was the favorite in the betting, but he lost the race. Next day on the Beacon Course against five horses, when the betting was five to one against him, the horse again ridden by Chifney won. This resulted in an investigation by the Jockey Club and an ultimatum was sent to the royal owner "to quit"—the jockey or the course. To the credit of the King, be it ever said, he stood by his jockey. He soon, however, had his revenge; for though begged to return, he never gratified the repentant invitation.

King George was enthusiastically interested in the turf. On his deathbed he had the results at Ascot Heath made promptly known to him. He set an example not only to the best element in the society of his time, but to subsequent royal families and aristocracies. This interest has given that vitality of the turf

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which it has so marvelously attained in Britain, where the veriest Quaker can talk learnedly (profitably) on horseflesh.

The "inexhaustible Edwardses" were continually a source of confusion. When George IV, seeing his own horses mixed with Lord Jersey's at Ascot, and being anxious to identify them and their riders, would ask "Who is that?" and repeatedly got the same reply—"Edwards!"—"Bless me," exclaimed he, "what lots of jockeys that woman breeds!" It must have been the same sovereign who originated the remark, "That must have been a great year for colts."

The duke of Cumberland, uncle to one of the royal Georges, was also warmly attached to the turf. He had a favorite colt, got by an Arabian. Being very solicitious about this colt, whilst in training, his highness often asked his groom concerning his improvement. This honest servant could never be tempted by the desire of pleasing his master to give a favorable account. "And please your royal highness," said the old man, "I don't like this colt's form of going, and I have no opinion of him." "Poh! Poh!" replied the duke, "what signifies talking at that rate. He must be thoroughbred you know, he is got by an Arabian." To this the unabashed man of years answered, with a smile: "What, then, and please your royal highness, they have no cart-horses in Arabia!"

Holcroft was another famous jockey, and, besides, was so accomplished as to be able to perpetuate himself, like Chifney, in a book—one of those books by "practicians" that bulge out with the great, good things learned of experience. His remarks as to the sort of a "leg" that is most successful on the turf has no reference to bookmaking. "Boys with straight legs, small calves, and knees that project but little, seldom become excellent riders. I, on the other hand, was rather bowlegged. I had then the custom of turning in my toes, and my knees were protuberant. I soon learned that the safe hold for sitting steady was to keep the knee and calf of the leg strongly pressed against the side of the animal that endeavors to unhorse you; and as little accidents afford frequent occasions to remind boys of this rule, it becomes so rooted in the memory of the intelligent that their danger is comparatively trifling." And he remarks that the best of stable boys are derived from what has become known as the "pigmy" breed.

John Day, the latest trainer in England to write a book, has produced "fac similes of himself cast in the right mould for the saddle," and riding about four stones—featherweights—less than half the weight of an average man. "Pigmies" for the "pigskin" must be an hereditary accomplishment.

From some remarks made in a recent paper on "American Riders" that appeared some months ago in *Harper's Magazine*, these riding hints may be useful to some of the jockeys of this country therein referred to. These American riders would seem to be "na muckle better than a draff-pock in the saddle," which was remarked by Moniplies, in the "Fortunes of Nigel," of some of his acquaintances. We are referring to the jockeys, not the gentlemen riders. The American jockey has not attracted the national brain as the American (sulky) driver has, seemingly.

The story of the brilliant career of poor Fred Archer, and its tragical termination was a sad commentary on the system which required training down to a requisite weight. The abstinence is sometimes intolerable. Instance the case of a jockey who had accomplished the necessary reduction. On the morning of the race, being afflicted with a thirst, he drank a cup of tea, and at once increased six pounds in weight. Scientists explained this by the fact of the rapid absorption of water by the vessels of the skin, the action of which was excited by the hot fluid taken into the stomach. The explanation came rather late in this case.

It is a strange comment on humanity that "that noble gift of Providence, the horse," has become such an evidence of depravity. It has been remarked that nothing remains honest but the horse himself, on that animal's coming into relations with human sporting ngenuity. The great and leading qualification of a horse bred for the turf, it has been well asserted, is the immaculate purity of his

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blood. It would be a noble day if such could be the *sine qua non* of the bipeds that patronized the same in so far as their morals were concerned. "Every bookmaker is a leg, every backer of horses a Greek, every owner a gambler, every spectator a heathen of the deepest dye." If such is not a true synopsis of the turf to-day, it was "believed" to be so at one time. Then it was that "winners of races are not now in request." What was wanted was a good favorite. The favorite! "The race was not to the favorite, or even to the swift, but to the horse on whom the largest sum stood in certain persons' books," that is, to the horse "best" in the book. "Milking" was a phrase applied to working up a favorite and its results. Jockeys, many of them, were guilty of dabbling with private books. The consequence was that such riders, by mere nervous trepidation, were unfit to "engineer" the race, even for their own benefit, which might be to lose.

Yet among all this darkest turfdom there was no place where the proverb "A good name is as precious as ointment" was so treasured; or where the reality would be given so much for, if it could be put up to auction, and could carry with it, to the highest bidder, an outward recognition of its truth. "I would give £50,000 for a bit of character," said the old sinner Charteris, "for if I had that I think I could make a plum of it. Doing business on credit, however, always proved a bad policy.

Working backward, or deeper into this vein of depravity, we find that before "stealing races" was common, as a result of the establishment of the turf, that stealing the horse itself was quite a respectable profession. In Britain at one glorious period, it is recorded in certain chronicles that "horsethieving was a gentleman's business, but sheep stealing was only fit for hanging." However, in Yorkshire, where the horse was always such a prominent factor, we find that "punishment by death"—euphuistic allusion to hanging —was the reward of horse-stealing, up till a comparatively late period. It would seem that horse-stealing led to a dreadful reduction in the population; at any rate, since the abolition of the death penalty for the grave offense, so horsey had the county become that a great increase of population took place immediately after the abolition of capital punishment for doing a "gentleman's business."

There has been necessarily a "fringe of rascaldom and ruffianism hedging the turf," from which could be traced the villainy and roguery that was so intolerant when it was discovered. Yet that is destined to be kept more and more in check. "Bubbing another man's groom," "nobbling" and "drugging the favorite" are now, it may be said, unknown and unsung. On the other hand we find that the ardent love for racing, that is bred in the best of men, "has been concurrent with industrious, unselfish patriotism and healthy political views." The affairs of state and stud may be seen noted alternately in the same page of the diaries of Britain's greatest ministers. This is likely to be so still in the future.

Remedies for the abuses of the turf have been suggested in the restriction of the betting to the race-course, to transactions being made in ready money, and to the use of the Totalisator, which is legally enforced in Australia.

Our old friend, John Lawrence, declared that, "Stratagems are surely lawful in horse-racing as well as in love and war," and he gives an extended defense of his statement. But he is pronounced in the distinction between "pure" stratagems and deliberately planned "crookedness." His plea is stratagem against stratagem. He gives a good example of what he and most of us, too, would doubtless regard as a legitimate proceeding: "Merlin was matched for a considerable sum of money to run against a favorite horse of the noted (or notorious) Mr. Frampton, at Newmarket. Immediately on its being closed there was great betting between the north and south country gentlemen. After Merlin had been some little time at Newmarket, under the care of one Heseltine, Mr. Frampton's groom endeavored to bring him over to run the two horses a private trial, at the stated weights and distance agreed upon in the match, observing, by that means, they might both make their fortunes. Heseltine refused, but in such

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a manner as to give the other hopes of bringing him over. In the meantime, Heseltine took the opportunity of communicating by letter, into Yorkshire, the proposed offer, to sir William Strickland, who was principally concerned in making the match. Sir William returned for answer that he might accept of it, and instructed Heseltine to be sure to deceive his competitor by letting Merlin carry seven pounds more weight than agreed upon, and at the same time laying a particular injunction to secrecy. Soon after Heseltine received this hint he consented to the proposal, but previous thereto Mr. Frampton had given his groom similar instructions. The two horses were prepared, started and ran over the course agreed to in the articles of the match, when Merlin beat his antagonist something more than a length of excellent running. This being communicated to each party by their secret and faithful grooms, who both rode the trial, flattered each with certain success. Merlin's friends observed that as he had beat the other with seven pounds more weight, he will win this race to a certainty. On the other hand, said Mr. Frampton to himself, as my horse ran Merlin so near, with seven pounds extra weight, he will win this race to a certainty. Immediately after, proposals were made on both sides to an enormous amount and accepted. It has been asserted that there was more money betted on this event than was ever known, gentlemen not only staking all the cash they were able to advance, but their other property also. At last the important hour arrived for the determination of this great event, and each party was flushed with the prospect of success. The south country gentlemen observed to those of the north that 'they would bet them gold while gold they had, and they might sell their land.' The horses started. The race was won by Merlin by about the same distance as in the secret trial. In a short time after, the plot became known, to the mortification of its inventor, Tregonwell Frampton, Esq." However wide of the fair the above might be allowed to be, it is difficult to blame the counter-plot of the north-country baronet. Tregonwell Frampton, who seems to have had rather an "unfortunate" reputation, was keeper of the royal studs of William III, Anne and George I and II. He died in 1727 at the age of eighty-six, "father of the turf." A reminiscence of him has lately occurred in the discovery, by Mr. J. B. Muir, author of "Raciana," of what is supposed to be the earliest extant portrait of a race-horse—Leeds. This horse was purchased by Queen Anne in 1705 from Mr. Holloway, for Prince George of Denmark. The portrait, in oil, is by J. Wooton, and introduces the portraits of Thomas Spedding and Mr. Frampton standing at the head of the horse. The picture is an interesting turf relic.

His grace the duke of Queensberry, another "father of the turf," was asked, on the Newmarket course, rather *mal apropos*, by a green jockey, loud enough to be heard by the bystanders: "How am I to ride this race, my lord duke?" The interesting question caused great mirth. But the duke was equal to the occasion, to use a hackneyed phrase. With a coolness and skill "peculiarly his own" (that was, apparently, a phrase much in vogue at the time), he parried the laugh by exclaiming: "How are you to ride? Why, take the lead, my boy, and keep it, to be sure, if you can; how the devil would you ride?" which reply was a lucky hit, it was remarked, for the duke, it seems, intended to make the play.

Lawrence relates the following: "Crazy Jack, or Tom Rider, a well known groom and jockey, rode a mare called Mad Hannah, the dam of Latham's Snap, and of Rattle, son of Snip, with panniers upon her, himself in the garb of a baker, all over powdered with flour, upon some country course, and demanded to have his mare entered at the post, which was agreed upon. He was an entire stranger, and as none but those in the secret knew from whence he came, the company was much amused with the jawing baker and his shabby-looking mare, for such was her appearance, fully expecting to see her lost by the race-horses. They were, however, much chagrined, as the baker's mare won the plate, and some money besides for the baker himself who rode her, habited as

he was in dusty-white, with an old hat."

As it is quite conventional for extremes to meet, here is another to keep the above company: "A chimney-sweeper in London kept a racer or two in training, and the fellow who rode for him was known by the name of Blackwig. This sportsman's mare was leading up and down the course at Epsom, some time before starting, when a gentleman interested in the race rode up to the person leading the mare, and the following laconic dialogue passed between them: 'What is the name of this mare?' 'Blackwing.' 'Who rides him?' 'Blackwig.' 'To whom does she belong?' 'Sootbag.' 'Umph! I hope she won't prove a black bargain for somebody.'"

The "ringer" seems to have been played in those days. In 1779 a number of people returned to London from Guildford with very long faces. They had lost their money in the following way: On the last day of the race, Old Slim, Old Damper, Miss Harvey, by Eclipse, and a horse of Hull's, met to run for the Town Plate. It seemed to have been settled that Damper was to win, and five to four was the betting upon him against the field. But a Newmarket horse entered in the name of Flush, no other than Humbug, by Chrisolite, a horse which had capital speed and which had won large sums at Newmarket. By an almost incredible inadventure, many regular bettors were actually ignorant that it was Humbug, against which they had laid their money at four to one; four sporting trials were never made of the race, and the horse, under the new name of Flush, humbugged a number of sportsmen out of their money. He verily proved a royal Flush for his exploiters.

There was in those days a horse named Copperbottom that became famous on account of the number of lawsuits there were over him. After Lord Mansfield had tried several courses to determine the ownership of the horse, and grown weary of such repeated litigation, the old judge, on being once more confronted with the mettlesome case, exclaimed from the bench, with that peculiar dryness of manner which was natural to him, and in a cadence equally peculiar: "What i' Godalmighty's name, gentlemen! will you never have done running this Copperbottom, ha?"

The judge may have come to the conclusion in this case that

> Witnesses, like watches, go
> Just as they're set—too fast or slow.

The "Lay of the Turf" would be a suggestive title for some literary expert. Here we do not refer to the odds, the topography, or the strategy. We have simply in mind a few measured courses of hoary rhyme. The following ingenious prescription, for the perfect composition of a jockey, will show that the idea of Gilbert in "Patience," as to that popular mystery a heavy dragoon, was by no means original:

> Take a pestle and mortar of moderate size,
> Into Queensbury's head put Bunbury's eyes;
> Cut Dick Vernon's throat, and save all the blood
> To answer your purpose, there's none half so good;
> Pound Clermont to dust, you'll find it expedient,
> The world can not furnish a better ingredient.
> From Derby and Bedford take plenty of spirit,
> Successful or not they have always that merit—
> Tommy Panton's address, John Waistill's advice,
> With a touch of Prometheus, 'tis done in a trice.

The following toast was a standing model for every such occasion:

> And when they came unto the ending post,
> Wicked Jimmy, he call'd for a bumper and toast,
> Here's a health to all sportsmen and to the grey mare,
> That lost all her cash on the Plains of Kildair.

The passion for "riding" has always been irresistible. Jimmy Hurst, "the Yorkshire eccentric," took his first lessons on a sow, and went hunting on his bull Jupiter. The passion for locomotion, other than on foot, was not confined to the sterner sex:

> Our maid she would a-hunting go;
> She'd never a horse to ride;
> She mounted on her master's boar,
> And spurred him on the side:
> Chink! Chink! Chink—the bridle went,
> As she rode on the Downs.
> So here we drink to our maiden's health,
> Drink 'round, brave boys, drink 'round.

The following is an adaptation from Bishop Hall after Juvenal, and contains some apt remarks:

> Go to the brutes, for here you'll think with me,
> Vain, without deeds, is pride of pedigree.
> Yon horse is noble, ask not how he's bred,
> Who wins the cup at Goodwood by a head:
> Who bears his heavy burden first of all,
> And bravely answers Archer's anxious call:
> Though beaten, quickens to his rider's hand,
> Amid the thunders of the roaring Stand.
> But if the jockey rouse, but rouse in vain,
> The quailing scion of a noble strain,
> The handsome coward has no charm for you,
> Though son of Stockwell, son of Caller Ou
> Without a sigh you bid the jade depart
> To penal servitude in cab or cart.

To bring these trial spurts to a finish, and to bring the view back to our own thoroughbred, the trotter, let us ask: If devotees of the running turf are called *turfites*, why might not the enthusiasts of the trotting track be called *sulkites*?

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THE NEARNESS OF ANIMALS TO MAN.

THE late Professor von Prantl takes the ground that the lower animals are endowed with moral and intellectual faculties, but adds: "They are destitute of any logical apprehension and power of abstraction; for while they comprehend objects and their optical, acoustic and other efficient qualities in a certain abiding manner, they have no conception of substance or attribute, of coexistence or succession. Animals perceive also an actual casal connection, and are therefore capable of drawing causative conclusions, reasoning forward and backward, from cause to effect and from effect to cause, but not capable of a logical deduction; they seek a cause, but not a logical ground or reason, and are, by virtue of such endowment, wary and cautious, but without foresight" (*behutsam und vorsichtig, aber ohne Voraussicht*). In other words, "animals think without logic, but not therefore illogically."

Again, "in order to formulate precisely the distinction between man and beast," he sums up this difference in the succinct statement, "man has time-sense." Beasts have "space-sense," or the "sensual perception of expansive being," but not "time-sense; that is to say, the brain activity of man is competent to comprehend also pure succession as such, and the pure intensity of occurrence in general."

In proof of this proposition Prantl states that "man can count." Even without the use of names or numerals "he can fix the succession of days by marks, or express the number of objects lying before him gesticulatively with his fingers." This "sense of continuity, denied to the whole world of lower animals," renders man "conscious of being the same in a later as in a former time," and thus endows him with "immutable ego, consciousness, or Kant's transcendental apperception." It enables him to look before and after, to bind together the past and the future, and thus to create law and order, domestic, social, and political institutions, ethics, art, religion, science, and history, and to make external things serve his purposes and supply his wants. "Man, and man only, fabricates weapons and tools, kindles fire, plants seeds in the earth, and is alone capable of self-renunciation and suicide." "By virtue of this continuity of his self-consciousness and his look into the future, he transforms the realities around him and makes them minister to his ideals." The sole and ultimate source of all these higher developments and ideal acquisitions of humanity, individual, social, political, industrial, and artistic, is to be sought in "the far-reaching and fundamental postulate that man is endowed with time-sense."

For this reason man alone is able to distinguish between the subjective and the objective, to conceive of the subject as an object, and to apprehend mathematical truths and relations, which are purely ideal, as real. "It would be ridiculous to ascribe mathematics to animals; nevertheless the labors of the bee and of the spider excite astonishment; but inasmuch as, with genuinely animal limitations, they always appear in a definite geometrical form, they show that they are not products of spontaneous mathematical thinking."

Prantl also denies that expressions of sorrow, remorse, or gratitude on the part of animals furnish any evidence that they act under the impulse of moral ideas, but interprets them as having reference to their own well-being or comfort. To talk of the "art-instinct of animals" is, he thinks, a mere confusion of terms, "since we demand of art that it shall realize an idea." Still, after all his metaphysical distinctions, he admits that the essential nature of man as distinguished from that of the beast is "only the result of a progressive upward evolution." If this conclusion be correct, and it is all that the most advanced zoöpsychologist has ever claimed, then the distances (*Abstande*) between man and beast are not impassable, and even "human speech" (*die menschlische Sprache*) is but a higher development of "animal utterance" (*die thierische Kundgebung*).

The weak point of these speculations concerning the mental powers of animals is that they are too exclusively metaphysical, constituting a logical and systematic exposition of conceptions or notions without that accurate and exhaustive ob-

servation of facts which no acuteness of analysis and no vigorous process of pure thinking can supply. Not only is Prantl ignorant of the habits and aptitudes of animals, denying them capacities which they are known to possess, but he is liable to an opposite error, equally fatal to his theories, in his tendency to ascribe to the human race as a whole faculties which are characteristic of man only in a high state of civilization. He ignores the savage and the boor, and compares beasts with the most cultivated and most highly developed human beings, overlooking the long period which man existed on the earth before he even learned how to chip flints.

As to the "ideal-sense," upon which Prantl lays peculiar stress, there are low tribes in which it is wholly wanting, and which are as destitute of historical annals as any herd of apes. How much knowledge of the past may be transmitted from generation to generation by tradition in a community of monkeys it is impossible to determine. The amount of information thus preserved and accumulated in simian hordes is probably very small and exceedingly vague, since even human hordes not native to the countries they inhabit soon lose all recollection of the early migrations of their ancestors, and all traditions concerning the cradle of their race. This is why savages always regard themselves as autochthones, even in cases in which it can be clearly proved that they are not aboriginal to the soil, and that their immigration is of comparatively recent date.

There is no reason to believe that "time-sense," which Prantl claims to be the exclusive attribute of man, and from which he derives the superior mental evolution and equipment of the human race, is wholly lacking in the lower animals. Every creature endowed with personal consciousness and memory must know that it is the same being to-day that it was yesterday, or, in other words, that it exists in time. The possession of this knowledge does not imply the possibility of indulging in philosophical reflections about it any more than the possesion of thoughts necessarily involves the power of thinking about thoughts, although it would be rash to affirm that animals may not be capable of giving themselves up to meditation by recalling mental impressions and making them objects of thought.

Time-sense is very highly developed in domestic fowls and many wild birds, as well as in dogs, horses and other mammals, which keep an accurate account of days of the week and hours of the day, and have, at least, a limited idea of numerical succession and logical sequence. A Polish artist, residing in Rome, had an exceedingly intelligent and faithful terrier, which, as he was obliged to go on a journey, he left with a friend, to whom the dog was strongly attached. Day and night the terrier went to the station to meet every train, carefully observing and remembering the time of their arrival, and never missing one. Meanwhile he became so depressed that he refused to eat, and would have died of starvation, if the friend had not telegraphed to his master to return at once if he wished to find the animal alive. Here we have a striking exhibition of time-sense as well as an example of all-absorbing affection and self-renunciation likely to result in suicide.

Love, gratitude, devotion, the sense of duty, and the spirit of self-sacrifice are proverbially strong in dogs, and only a "hard-shell" metaphysician, who neither knows nor cares anything about them, would venture to deny them all moral qualities, and to assert that they are governed solely by a regard for their own individual well-being. There are also many apparently well-authenticated instances of animals deliberately taking their own lives; and without too credulously accepting anecdotes of this sort, in which it is difficult to determine whether the creature was a *felo-de-se* or the victim of an accident, there is no psychological reason for rejecting them as old-wives' fables.

According to Spinoza, benevolence in animals consists in the exercise of friendly feelings toward their kind, and this is all that we have a right to demand of them. A good cat, for example, is a cat that is good to her kittens, however cruel she may be to birds and mice. Indeed, her goodness, from a feline as well as from a human point of

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view, is in direct proportion to her destructiveness of the smaller rodents. A like standard of virtue prevails among low races of men, and constitutes the highest ideal of tribal ethics. The best man among barbarians is the one who is most terrible to their foes, and can put the greatest number of them to death in the shortest time. Such manifestations of love of kin and love of country are only enlargements of self-love; and it is a long way from this primitive form of egotism to universal philanthropy, and to the still broader benevolence which Buddhism inculcates toward all sentient creatures. One is inclined to pardon the gruff cynicism of Dr. Johnson in denouncing patriotism as "the last refuge of scoundrels," when one sees how much individual selfishness finds a covert under this fine-sounding word, and what fierceness of interdynastic and international strife it is made to provoke and to palliate.

Not only the social instincts, but also the moral sentiments growing out of social relations, are common to man and to beast. It is evident that germs of moral ideas and perceptions of moral obligations enter into the conjugal unions of beasts, and impart a certain stability and sacredness to these ties. Many animals are strict monogamists, and have thus attained what Aryan civilization now generally accepts as the highest and purest form of sexual affection and association. With beasts, too, as with men, it is the male which scruples least at transgressing the monogamous principle, and makes light of this breach of fidelity, treating it as a pardonable peccadillo.

The mandarin duck is proverbial for conjugal faithfulness, and the Chinese are accustomed to carry a pair of these fowls in bridal processions, as an emblem of connubial love and an example of constancy for the newly wedded couple. Canaries are also characterized by the same virtue, and the attempt to force them into bigamy by keeping one male and two females in the same cage is uniformly destructive of domestic bliss, and frequently fatal to the young. Jealousies are quite sure to arise in consequence of a preference of the male for one of his mates; and the consort that feels aggrieved by marital neglect will take every opportunity to avenge herself by pecking and pestering her favored rival, and destroying her nest with its contents of eggs or callow brood. Even the young which are reared under such circumstances are far inferior in beauty and vigor, as well as in numbers, to the offspring of a peaceful monogamous canary household.

Whether the family may be the originary nucleus of the tribe, or, as is more probable, may have been developed through a process of differentiation out of a primitive community, whose members lived in sexual promiscuity, the impulse to herd, as well as the purposes it subserves, are the same in savages and in beasts. Wolves hunt in packs, cattle, horses, and sheep unite for mutual protection, and this tendency remains even after their domestication, when it is no longer essential to their safety, and becomes, as in man a purely social feeling. Birds of passage assemble for their annual or semi-annual migrations, and separate into families as soon as they have reached their destination; still preserving, however, their larger and laxer social organization as "birds of a feather," which enables them to "flock together" again with facility, whenever the general interest requires united action of any kind. This sense of community is especially strong in rooks and storks, which seem to have a regular system of government, by means of which they enforce discipline, reproving and correcting deviations from their common standard of rectitude, and even inflicting capital punishment for certain transgressions. In such cases the family ceases to exercise jurisdiction over its own members, and recognizes the superior penal authority of the commonwealth.

The instances recorded of animals holding courts of justice and laying penalties upon offenders are too numerous and well authenticated to admit of any doubt. This kind of criminal procedure has been observed particularly among rooks, ravens, storks, flamingoes, martins, sparrows, and occasionally among some gregarious quadrupeds. It is as clearly established as human testimony can establish anything that these creat-

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ures have a lively sense of what is lawful or allowable in the conduct of the individual so far as it may affect the character of the flock or herd, and are quick to resent and punish any act of a single member that may disgrace or injure the community to which he belongs.

Sometimes an irascible husband may take the law into his own hands, and summarily avenge himself on a faithless wife and her guilty paramour without bringing the case before a general assembly of his kind. Usually however, it is the whole body which, after due deliberation, pronounces and executes judgment and maintains the majesty of the law. The penalty does not always involve the forfeiture of life, but varies in rigor according to the turpitude of the offense; the culprit being often condemned to a severe castigation, after which he resumes his position in society a sadder and wiser member of it.

Dr. Edmonson states that the hooded crows in the Shetland Islands hold regular assizes at stated periods, and usually in the same place. When there is a full docket, a week or more is spent in trying the cases; at other times, a single day suffices for the judicial proceedings. The capitally condemned are killed on the spot.

The owner of a house near Berlin found a single egg in the nest of a pair of storks built on the chimney, and substituted for it a goose's egg, which in due time was hatched, and produced a gosling instead of the expected storkling. The male bird was thrown into the greatest excitement by this event, and finally flew away. The female, however, remained on the nest, and continued to care for the changeling as though it were her own offspring. On the morning of the fourth day the male reappeared accompanied by nearly five hundred storks, which held a mass-meeting in an adjacent field. The assembly, we are informed, was addressed by several speakers, each orator posting himself on the same spot before beginning his harangue. These deliberations and discussions occupied nearly the entire forenoon, when suddenly the meeting broke up, and all the storks pounced upon the unfortunate female and her supposititious young one, killed them both, and after destroying the polluted nest, took wing and departed, and were never seen there again.

It happens, occasionally, that the confidence of the male stork in the virtue of his spouse is too strong to be shaken even by the presence of such questionable progeny; or, if he suspects her of frailty, he deems it best to condone the fault. They then unite in exterminating the bastard brood, and prudently keep the mysterious episode of ciconian domestic life to themselves.

Prof. Carl Vogt tells the story of a pair of storks which had lived together for many years in a village near Soletta. One day, while the male was absent, providing for his family, a younger suitor appeared, and began to pay court to the wife. She received his addresses at first with indifference, but as the woman who hesitates is lost, so she finally fell into the snares of her passionate and persistent adorer. His visits became more frequent, and at last he succeeded in so completely fascinating the matron that she was persuaded to accompany him to a marshy meadow, where her unsuspecting husband was engaged in catching frogs, and to join her gay paramour in putting the old stork to death.

A similar case occurred recently in north Germany. A pair of storks had had their nest on the roof of a barn for several seasons, without any apparent discord in their domestic relations. Suddenly, early in the spring, a powerful male stork made his appearance, and violently attacked the husband, who bravely defended himself, his spouse, strangely enough, taking no part in the fray. The assailant withdrew toward evening, his feathers dappled with blood, but renewed the attack on the following morning. The proprietor of the estate on which the scene took place resolved to interfere and shoot the intruder, but unfortunately aimed at the wrong bird, and killed the husband. After this mishap, the female remained quietly perched on the roof by the side of the stranger, with whom she soon began to chatter in a very lively manner. The talk continued for about an hour, when both storks, as with one accord, fell upon the nest, threw out the

eggs, tore it in pieces, and, after gazing for a moment on the ruins, rose together into the air, and, mounting in ever higher circles, vanished from view. Here the wife was at least accessory to the crime after its commission, and her conduct during the combat would seem to indicate that the strange stork was her accepted lover. and his coming preconcerted. Such occurrences, however, are exceptional. As a rule, storks are distinguished for conjugal fidelity no less than for their superior intelligence and the strong ties of affection which they form for human beings.

Ravens also have been known to destroy a nest in which a young owl had been discovered, and to kill both the birds whose home had thus suffered contamination, being evidently determined that the ancient and honorable race of *Corvus corax* should not be corrupted; and cocks, in several cases, are said to have killed hens which had hatched the eggs of ducks or partridges. One would hardly suspect such susceptibilities in a polygamous fowl, and least of all in our sultan of the barnyard, who guards his harem with the fierce jealousy of a Turk, but bears his paternal responsibilities very lightly, leaving the brooding mothers and their young for the most part to shift for themselves.

The impulses and motives which lead to the commission of crime are essentially the same in beasts and in man, and students of penal jurisprudence are just beginning to learn that the psychology of criminality in civilized society can never be fully understood except by a careful scientific study of it not only in savages, but also in the lower animals. The incentives to deeds of violence are pretty much the same in both. Many actions, such as the killing of deformed or sickly infants and of old and infirm individuals, are common to barbarians and to beasts, and are regarded as right because they contribute to the collective strength and consequent safety of the tribe or herd; but with the civilization of man and the domestication of the brute this precaution is no longer needed, and the primitive practice is abandoned. Mice take excellent care of their aged, blind, or otherwise helpless kin, concealing them in safe places and providing them with food. It must be remembered, however, that the mouse has lived in a semi-domestic state as the companion of man from time immemorial.

In the development and organization of social and civic life the bee and the ant hold the foremost place among articulates, corresponding to that of man among vertebrates. They stand respectively at the head of their class, and represent the highest point attained by insect and mammal in the process of evolution. As regards form of government, it is a mistake to speak of the bee state as a monarchy; it is, on the contrary, the most radical of republics, or rather a democracy of the most rigorous kind, with absolute power vested in the working class. The claims of "labor" to the exercise of supreme control in political affairs are here fully recognized and practically realized. The so-called queen is really the mother of the hive; her functions are maternal rather than regal. If she may be said to reign in a certain sense, the workers rule, deciding all questions and performing all acts affecting the common weal. The existence of but a single queen leaves no room for those dynastic enmities and rivalries which have so often disturbed the peace of human empires, and inflicted such untold misery upon mankind. If perchance two queens are produced at the same time, instead of forming factions in the state and exciting civil war, they contend personally for sovereignty, until one of them is killed. Sometimes the workers intervene, and put the less desirable of the claimants to death; or if the hive is populous and circumstances are favorable, a portion of the inmates swarm and carry off one of the contestants to found a new colony. In all these operations the queen initiates nothing; she is a passive instrument in the hands of the workers, whose decisions she accepts, but does not influence in the slightest degree. There is no "blue blood" in her veins except such as may be produced by a process of pampering; she is simply a worker, taken in a larval state and fattened into regal favor and function by what Huber calls "royal treatment;" that is, by relieving her from all toil and supplying

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her with richer nutriment. If on account of bad weather or for any other reason, the bees do not wish to swarm, they do not hesitate to throw all superfluous members of the royal family out of the hive. The institution of appanage is unknown to apian communities. But, in order to provide for emergencies, several larvæ are reared in a single cell, which the old queen is never permitted to approach, since she is as jealous of these royal scions as was ever Persian padishah of his next of kin. For this reason they are kept in close confinement until they are needed.

Doubtless the queen has certain constitutional rights, but they are very limited. She is in the condition of Queen Victoria with Mr. Gladstone as prime minister: she is not asked what ought to be done, but is simply told what the cabinet intends to do, and is expected to indorse it, whether agreeable to her feelings or not. But this relation does not prevent a strong sentiment of loyalty toward her on the part of the workers, who are ready to defend her at the risk of their own lives.

On the other hand, they do not show the slightest affection for the males, or drones, who are in the unenviable position of prince consorts, or mere propagators of the race. No provision is made for them when the winter supplies of food are laid in; they fulfill their mission in summer, flying abroad on wedding tours with the queens of various hives and enjoying their honeymoon; but with the early frosts they are thrust out of the hives, and perish of hunger and cold. Meanwhile the queens preserve the sperm in a sac, and use it at pleasure for fecundating the eggs; as the fecundated eggs produce females and the unfecundated males, the numerical relation of the sexes can be easily regulated. The workers, or neuters, are really females, whose sexual organs remain rudimentary because all their energies are absorbed in labor. The ovary is only partially formed, and they are incapable of laying eggs; but it needs only a course of "royal treatment," consisting of luxury and idleness, to develop any of the larvæ into queens. The queen has no heirs, either apparent or presumptive, and no right of succession is recognized. Any larviform worker can be metamorphosed into a queen, as every American schoolboy is a possible president of the United States.

That this perfect social and industrial organization, in which the principle of the division of labor is so admirably applied and a career opened to every talent, is the result of gradual growth and evolution is evident from the more primitive habits of other hymenoptera, such as wasps, hornets and bumblebees. Tame honey bees also differ greatly in this respect from wild ones, and are known to have changed their manner of life and to have improved their methods of work to a considerable extent within the memory of man. They have ceased to make comb since the apiarist has begun to furnish them with a good manufactured article, and devote all their activity to filling the cells, an arrangement apparently satisfactory to both parties. It is probable, too, that bees, after having been supplied with artificial comb for several generations, would finally forget how to make it, and perhaps be no longer able to secrete the wax.

Populous and powerful bee communities sometimes relapse into barbarism, renounce the life of peaceful industry for which they have become proverbial, acquire predatory habits, and roam about the country as freebooters, plundering the smaller and weaker hives, and subsisting on the spoils. These brigand bees seldom reform; if they busily "improve each shining hour," it is not to "gather honey all the day from every opening flower," but to range the fields in looting parties, and ransack the homes of honest honey-makers. Against these anarchists of apian society and other foes the honey bees often fortify their hives, barricading the entrance by a thick wall, with bastions, casemates, and deep, narrow gateways. When there seems to be no immediate danger of hostile attack, these defensive works, which seriously interfere with the ordinary industrial life of the hive, are removed, and not rebuilt until there is fresh occasion for alarm. The common bee (*Apis mellifica*) not only rifles the nest of the bumblebee (*Bombus*), but numbers of them often

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surround one of the latter and force him to give up the sacs of honey he has gathered. The clumsy and not very courageous bumblebee submits to the demands of these highwaymen, surrenders his treasure without much ado, and then flies afield in search of more.

It is undeniable that, in the life of the honey bee, a sort of historical connection exists between the mother hive and her colonies. This sense of kinship extends to the colonies of colonies, and thus gives rise to something like international relations between a large number of apian communities, which share the friendships and the hatreds of the original stock and transmit them to their posterity. Lenz relates his own experience on this point. Six of his hives were blown down by the wind; he hastened to set them up again, but the bees, rushing out and seeing him thus engaged, regarded him as the cause of the disaster, and stung him. For years afterward they pursued him whenever he approached their hives, and this unjust antipathy was inherited by all the swarms which issued from these hives and founded colonies elsewhere.

Here we have a striking instance of hereditary enmity, such as often characterizes families, tribes and clans, and takes the form of the vendetta. The bees that had suffered the supposed wrong never forgot it, and communicated their feelings to their descendants by way of tradition.

Prantl's assertion that animals do not plant seeds in the earth and raise crops is merely one of many *a priori* deductions from his assumption that they lack time-sense, and therefore can have no appreciation of the succession of seasons. All facts opposed to this inference he would treat with a skeptical shrug of the shoulders, or relegate with an incredulous smile to the realm of fable. Nevertheless it is only by the careful observation and critical sifting of facts that such questions can be decided.

It has now been ascertained beyond a doubt that in Texas and South America, as well as in southern Europe, India, and Africa, there are ants which not only have a military organization and wage systematic warfare, but also keep slaves and carry on agricultural pursuits. Nineteen species of ants with these habits have been already discovered, and their modes of life more or less fully described.

Nearly half a century ago Dr. Linsecom began his studies of the Texan agricultural ant (*Atta malefaciens*), and after devoting some fourteen years to this subject communicated the results of his researches to Mr. Darwin, who embodied them in a paper read before the Linnean Society of London, April 18, 1861. This ant, he informs us, "dwells in what may be termed paved cities, and, like a thrifty, diligent provident farmer, makes suitable and timely arrangements for the changing seasons. . . . It bores a hole, around which it raises the surface three and sometimes six inches, forming a low circular mound having a very gentle inclination from the center to the outer border, which, on an average, is three or four feet from the entrance. On low, flat, wet land, liable to inundation, though the ground may be perfectly dry at the time when the ant sets to work, it nevertheless elevates the mound in the form of a pretty sharp cone to the height of fifteen to twenty inches or more, and makes the entrance near the summit. Around this mound, in either case, the ant clears the ground of all obstructions, and levels and smooths the surface to the distance of three or four feet from the gate of the city, giving it the appearance of a handsome pavement, as it really is. Within this paved area not a blade of anything is allowed to grow, except a single species of grain-bearing grass. Having planted this crop in a circle around, and two or three feet from the center of, the mound, the insect tends and cultivates it with constant care; cutting away all other grasses and weeds that may spring up amongst it, and all around outside the farm circle to the extent of one or two feet or more. The cultivated grass grows luxuriantly, and produces a heavy crop of small, white, flinty seeds, which under the microscope very closely resemble ordinary rice. When ripe, it is carefully harvested, and carried by the workers, chaff and all, into the granary cells, where it is divested of the chaff and packed away. The chaff is taken out and thrown beyond the limits of the paved area. During protracted wet

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weather, it sometimes happens that the provision stores become damp, and are liable to sprout and spoil. In this case, on the first fine day, the ants bring out the damp and damaged grain, and expose it to the sun till it is dry, when they carry back and pack away all the sound seeds, leaving those that had sprouted to waste. They also check the tendency of the seeds to germinate by biting off the incipient sprouts, treating them as a farmer does his potatoes or onions under similar circumstances.

In pasture-lands, the grass cultivated by the ants is liable to be cropped by cattle, and thus prevented from bearing seeds and producing a harvest. In order to avert such a disaster, the ants avoid the meadows, which are given up to grazing, and establish themselves in the fence corners of cultivated fields, along garden walks or near gateways, or in other protected places, where their crops run the least risk of being destroyed.

These observations, the truth of which is amply confirmed by other writers, as, for example, by Dr. Henry C. McCook in The Agricultural Ants of Texas, are a complete refutation of Prantl's zoöpsychology; for no husbandman ever showed greater skill in adapting himself to circumstances, or manifested a higher degree of intelligence and foresight in conducting his agricultural operations, and in consulting for this purpose the nature of the soil and the variety of the seasons, than are exhibited by these marvelous insects.

Indeed, nearly all the institutions and gradations of culture and civilization which the human race has passed through, and of which we find survivals among the different tribes of men, exist also among ants. Besides the tillers of the soil just mentioned, there are other species, like the Peruvian cazadores, which still lead a nomadic life, having no permanent homes, but wandering from place to place; entering the houses of the natives by millions; killing rats, mice, snakes, and all sorts of vermin; devouring offal; and performing in general the useful functions of itinerant scavengers. On the approach of these hordes the inhabitants quit their dwellings, and do not return until the invading host has passed on. Dr. Hans Meyer, in an account of his ascent of the Kilima-Njaro, in equatorial Africa, states that his camp was one night attacked by an army of driver-ants, and had to be abandoned. He describes the army as divided into three distinct classes, or castes—superior officers, under officers, and the rank and file, each of which is provided with mandibles of different size and efficiency as weapons, and corresponding with the duties they have to perform. Other ants have advanced beyond this nomadic life of pillage, and have acquired fixed habitations; they do do not cultivate the soil, but keep herds of aphides, or plant-lice which yield them a milky substance, and are also slaughtered for food.

The slaveholding ants are of several kinds, and differ greatly in the manner in which they treat their vassals. Some make them do all the work under the direction of overseers; others share their labors; while still others have fallen into such habits of luxury as to be unable or unwilling to wait upon or even to feed themselves, and are carried about and provided with food by their body-servants. In many cases this sybaritism is the mere ostentatious love of being served. The incapacity is not physical, but moral; and arises from an aristocratic aversion to any kind of menial labor, from the pleasure of being served by a train of obsequious attendants, and the notion that it is more dignified and distinguished to be borne along and to have food put into their mouths than to walk on their own legs and help themselves to victuals; since these apparently so helpless ants are agile and energetic enough as warriors, when it is a question of conquering and plundering their peaceful neighbors. It is the false sense of honor, fostered by the military spirit which takes pride in brandishing a sword and, on the slightest provocation, plunging it into the vitals of a fellow-man, but would deem it a deep disgrace for an officer to brush his own clothes or black his own boots.

Sometimes, in consequence of severe exactions, the slaves rise in revolt, and are mercilessly put to death; and formican like old Roman law seems to recog-

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nize the right of the master to inflict summary capital punishment in such cases. This power is often exercised by the red-bearded ant (*Formica rubibarbis*), who is a fierce slaveholder, and as pitiless in suppressing mutiny as was Barbarossa after the siege of Milan.

Ants differ in quickness of apprehension and in ingenuity quite as much as men do. Some with which Sir John Lubbock experimented, when cut off from their supply of food by the removal of a little strip of paper which had served as a bridge over a chasm a third of an inch in breadth did not know enough to replace it. In similar cases, ants have been observed bringing straws from a distance for the express purpose of bridging chasms that separated them from a desirable article of food. Bridges for this purpose are often an inch long, and made of mortar or cement consisting of a mixture of fine sand with a salivary secretion.

In a monastery near Botzen, in the Tyrol, one of the monks put some pounded sugar, together with a few ants taken from an ant-hill in the garden, into an old inkstand, which he suspended by a string from the cross-piece of his window. Very soon the ants began to carry the sugar along the string to their home in the garden, and returned with many others that went to work in the same way. After two days, although the greater part of the sugar was still in the inkstand, no ants were seen on the string; and, on closer examination, it was found that about a dozen of them were in the inkstand, busily engaged in throwing the sugar down upon the window-sill below, where others were carrying it off to the hill. They thus saved themselves the trouble of climbing the whole length of the window and down the string into the inkstand and back again with their burdens, and avoided by this means an immense expenditure of strength and loss of time. This change in the plan of operations shows remarkable powers of observation and reflection, and was doubtless suggested by some of the more thoughtful and practical members of the community, and, after being communicated to the others, was adopted by them.

As regards moral attributes, says Dr. McCook in his work on the honey ants: "I am much inclined to the view that anything like individual benevolence, as distinguished from tribal or communal benevolence, does not exist. The apparent special cases of beneficence, outside the instinctive actions which lie within the lines of formicary routine, are so rare and so doubtful as to their cause that, however loath, I must decide against anything like a benevolent character on the part of my honey ants."

It is often quite impossible to determine whether human actions arise from public spirit or private feeling; and an attempt to fathom the motives of ants, and to decide whether they are animated by a love of their kind and a desire to promote the general weal, or by a special good will toward individuals and what we call personal kindness, is attended with equal difficulty. But what the author affirms of honey ants is also true of savages, whose benevolence is tribal rather than personal; even civilized man, with rare exceptions, moves in the same narrow traditional rut, and is swayed in all his sentiments by national prejudices and prepossessions. The feeling of kinship is nevertheless especially strong in ants and is not weakened by long absence. Mr. Darwin shut several of them in a bottle with asafœtida, and then released them and brought them back to their colony. At first their fellow-ants threatened to attack them and thrust them out, but soon recognized them under their offensive disguise, and received them with evident marks of affection. Still, no one would be justified in asserting that the elements of individual love and personal preference do not also enter into these relations. There is no doubt that strong attachments are formed between animals, and that they are capable of emotions of pity and acts of generosity, not only toward their own kind, but even toward creatures of another species. A gentleman who had a great number of doves used to feed them near the barn; at such times not only chickens and sparrows, but also rats, were accustomed to come and share the meal. One day he saw a large rat fill its cheeks with kernels of corn and

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run to the coach-house, repeating this performance several times. On going thither he found a lame dove eating the corn which the rat had brought. Such an action on the part of human beings would be looked upon as a charitable desire to relieve the necessities of a helpless cripple, and every one would be satisfied with this simple explanation; but as a rat is assumed to be incapable of similar feelings, its conduct is regarded as the resultant of a series of impulses of sensation, perception, and conception, under which the animal is led to do wonderful things in an automatic way, without any conciousness of the purpose for which it does them; and thus a moral virtue is obscured and wholly hidden from view by a mass of metaphysical jargon.

Again, the ability to use tools and to wield weapons, which Prantl derives from the possession of time-sense, is not exclusively human. Ants build bridges with splinters of wood, small pebbles, grains of sand, and other available materials, and tunnel small streams, and their skill in performing such feats of engineering and in meeting any emergencies that may arise is almost incredible; but the testimony of Bates and Bär and other naturalists leaves no doubt as to the reality of these achievements. They also make a clever and effective use of implements in capturing and killing the ferocious sand-hornet, which they seize by the legs and fasten to the ground by means of sticks and stones and then devour at their leisure. Here we have an unmistakable instance of the use of instruments for the accomplishment of a particular purpose. The same is true of the ant-lion when it prepares a pitfall and lies in wait for its prey, just as any hunter would do.

Mr. Romanes seems to think that the only tool-using vertebrates are apes and elephants, but such a restriction is hardly justified by facts. The following incident, which is vouched for by Mr. William B. Smith, on whose farm at Mount Lookout it occurred, proves that an ass may understand the worth of weapons, and be able to avail himself of them. A donkey, which was in the same pasture with an Alderney bull, was frequently attacked by the latter and worsted in the combat. Convinced that his heels were no match for his adversary's horns, the ass took a pole between his teeth, and, whirling it about, whacked his assailant so vigorously over the head that the latter was finally glad to give up the contest, and lived thenceforth on a peaceful footing with his long-eared and long-headed companion.

Cats and dogs open doors by pressing the latch-key, or cause them to be opened by pulling the bell-cord or lifting the knocker; and every farmer knows, to his frequent vexation, how readily cows familiarize themselves with the mechanism of gates.

Crows, cormorants, gulls, and other birds carry shellfish into the air and drop them on rocks, in order to break their hard covering and to eat the flesh. If the first fall is not sufficient, they carry it up still higher, and thus virtually hit it a harder blow. If a boy cracks a nut by hurling it against a stone, he makes use of the stone as a tool as truly as if he should take a stone in his hand and strike the nut with it. The former process is that employed by the birds, which are in this respect tool-using animals. There are rocks on the seacoast which have served generations of birds as stationary hammers for smashing mollusks, and are evidently regarded by them as a permanent slaughter-house.

It is well known that monkeys living near the seashore where the ebb tide leaves the rocks covered with oysters, evince extraordinary expertness in opening these bivalves with sharp stones, just as a man would do under like circumstances. It would require only a very slight increase of intelligence for a monkey to learn to break a stone into proper shape, instead of selecting a suitable one from the shingle of the beach, and, by thus fabricating a tool, bring himself abreast, intellectually, with the flint-chipping man of the early stone age. Indeed, it has been suggested by some scientists that man had not yet appeared upon the earth in the miocene age, and that the chipped flints of that period are the work of semi-human pithecoid apes of superior intelligence; and there is nothing in the theory of evolution or

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the facts of natural history that would render such a supposition absurd. Monkeys use stones as hammers and sticks as levers, and appreciate the advantage to be derived from this the simplest of the mechanical powers. With them, as with primitive or uneducated men, this knowledge is purely empirical, a product of experience, and does not imply a perception of mathematical truths or principles any more than the taking of a short cut diagonally across a field involves a knowledge of the relation of the hypothenuse to the other two sides of a right-angled triangle. In neither case is there any question of what Prantl calls "spontaneous mathematical thinking."

Simian dexterity is greatly increased by association with human beings and by observation of their doings. The owner of a pet monkey, which annoyed him by ringing the servants' bell, tied several knots in the cord, in order to make it shorter and place it out of the animal's reach. But the crafty creature was not to be thwarted by such a clumsy device, and, climbing up on a chair, artfully untied all the knots, and then gave the bell a succession of violent jerks to signalize his triumph.

Prantl also characterizes man as the only animal familiar with the use of fire, and capable of applying it to culinary and economical purposes and to the increase of personal comfort. But this attainment is by no means common to all mankind. *Homo sapiens* inhabited the earth for ages before he discovered methods of generating this element and making it subservient to his interests. The habitual use of fire is the sign of a very considerable advancement toward civilization, and marks an important epoch in the evolution of the race. Chimpanzees, gorillas, and orang-outangs have been repeatedly seen bringing brushwood and throwing it on the camp-fires which travelers have left burning; showing that they have learned by observation how to keep up a fire, although they have no means and do not understand the art of kindling it. By associating with man they soon acquire this knowledge, igniting friction matches, and often have to be watched carefully, like children, lest they should do immense mischief unwittingly as incendiaries. The same is true of ravens, which, when tamed, are fond of throwing pieces of paper and other light combustibles on the glowing coals, and seeing them flash into flame. This favorite pastime renders them exceedingly dangerous inmates of the house; and it is probably this bird that was spoken of by Pliny as *avis incendiaria*.

Ants store in their chambered hillocks certain substances which, by fermentation, produce quite a high temperature, and are put there for the sole purpose of generating heat and warming their dwellings. Some birds, as, for example, the Australian megapode, or tungle fowl, hatch their eggs by artificial heat, resulting from the decomposition of the leaves and decaying substances with which they cover them, raising large mounds that are sometimes twenty or thirty metres in circumference, and serve as incubators for successive generations of birds. Thus, while it is true that animals do not make use of fire, they are not ignorant of the properties of heat, which they turn to practical account in matters of domestic economy and household life.

It is questionable whether Prantl's statement that animals "expect an effect but not a logical sequence, and seek a cause, but not a logical ground," can be maintained. The following incident, related by Dr. Schomburgk, director of the zoölogical garden at Adelaide, in South Australia, would seem to render such a distinction untenable. An old monkey of the genus *Macacus sinicus*, which was confined in a cage with two younger ones, flew at the keeper one day as he was supplying them with fresh water, and bit him so severely in the wrist as to injure the sinews and artery and to endanger his life. Schomburgk ordered the animal to be shot, but as an attendant approached the cage with a gun the culprit showed the greatest consternation, fled into the sleeping apartment of the cage and could not be induced, by any offers of tempting food, to come out of this place of refuge. It must be added that the monkeys were perfectly accustomed to firearms, which had been frequently used for killing rats

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near the cage, and had never manifested the slightest fear of them. Even now the other monkeys ate their food as usual, with a conscience void of offense, and were not at all disturbed by the sight of the murderous weapon. No sooner had the man with the gun withdrawn and concealed himself than the old monkey sneaked out, and, snatching some of the food, rushed back into his asylum; but when he tried to repeat this experiment a keeper closed the sliding-door from without and thus cut off his retreat. As the man with the gun drew near again, the poor monkey seemed quite beside himself with terror. He first tried to open the sliding-door, then ran into every nook and corner of the cage in search of some way of escape, and finally, in despair, threw himself flat on the floor and awaited his fate, which soon overtook him. The conduct of the monkey in this case can be explained only by assuming the animal to have been endowed with a moral sense and a logical faculty, implying a clear perception of right and wrong, a consciousness of guilt, a knowledge of the use of firearms, and quite a complicated process of reasoning from these premises to a perfectly correct conclusion.

Perhaps the most human of anthropoid apes, as regards intelligence, is a species of chimpanzee called the soko, first discovered by Livingstone, and most fully described by him in his Last Journals. "The teeth of these creatures," he says, "are slightly human, but their canines show the beast by their large development. The hands, or rather the fingers, are like those of the natives. They live in communities consisting of about a dozen individuals, and are strictly monogamous in their conjugal relations, and vegetarian, or rather frugivorous in their diet, their favorite food being bananas." The aborigines, the Manyuema, are, on the contrary, cannibals, and are described by Livingstone as "the lowest of the low." One of them, who had killed a woman, offered his grandmother to be killed in expiation of his offense, and this vicarious punishment was accepted as satisfactory. Even the sokos have a higher and more correct conception of justice than this; at least they do not make the innocent atone for the crimes of the guilty. If a soko "tries to seize the female of another, he is caught on the ground, and all unite in boxing and biting the offender. Numbers of them come down in the forest within a hundred yards of our camp, and would be unknown, but for giving tongue like foxhounds. This is their nearest approach to speech. A man hoeing was stalked by a soko and seized. He roared out, but the soko giggled and grinned, and left him, as if he had done it in play." It is evident that these animals have some sense of humor and appreciate a practical joke. They are inoffensive and unaggressive, but fearless and energetic in self-defense. They never molest women or unarmed men, but if any one approaches them with a spear they rush upon him and wrest the weapon from his hands. If struck with a dart or an arrow, they pull it out, and stanch the blood by stuffing leaves into the wound. The natives recognize their harmless and human character, and say, "Soko is a man, and nothing bad in him."

Sometimes they kidnap a child and take it up into a tree, but they never hurt it, and are ready to exchange it at any time for a bunch of bananas. Perhaps the robbery is for the sake of the ransom. When roaming through the forest, the female usually carries her infant in her arms, but in crossing a glade or other open ground, where they would be more exposed to danger, the father takes the child, and returns it to the mother as soon as they enter the wood again. They are extremely fond of assembling in a remote part of the forest and drumming on hollow trees and other resonant objects, accompanying this fearful din with loud yells, like sopranos and tenors of strong pulmonary powers trying to outshriek the clash and clang of a Wagnerian orchestra. This deafening noise does not differ greatly from the "natives' embryotic music," and is quite as harmonious and pleasant to the ear as much of the music of the Chinese and other Oriental peoples.

Livingstone had a young female soko, which, after having been petted for some time, was "quite like a spoiled child." She enjoyed shaking hands, and took as

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much pleasure in this tiresome manual ceremony as any American citizen who honors the president of the United States by calling on him at the White House. She liked to be carried about, and would beg people to take her in their arms. If they refused, she seemed greatly aggrieved, and would make a wry face, as if about to burst into tears, and wring her hands, apparently in severe distress of mind. She learned to eat whatever was set before her, drew grass and leaves around her for a bed, and covered herself with a mat when she went to sleep. She could untie a knot with her fingers and thumbs "in quite a systematic way," "looked daggers" at any one who interfered with her doings, and resented every attempt to touch what she regarded as her personal property.

Indeed, the idea of personal property, in distinction from communal property —such, for example, as the provisions stored by ants for winter—is quite as strongly developed in many of the higher species of animals as in some of the lower races of men.—*E. P. Evans in the Century.*

PROBLEMS IN FARRIERY.

BY S. T. H.

I. Concluding Reflections on Balancing the Action. II. Weight-bearing Portions of the Hoof.

As a prelude to this examination, it is germain to add that the objective point of these studies is the correct shoeing of the trotting horse, who, in connection with his inseparable double, the fleet-footed pacer, is not only the exceptional swift light-harness horse in existence, but the most difficult to keep sound in limbs and feet by shoeing.

These observations apply to the ease and comfort of all horses, but more especially to those of the diagonal and lateral gaits, whose foot exercise and resultant concussion are excessive. Speed demands the greatest skill in shoeing; and the requirement of the present day of the trotting horse is not only speed, not only extreme speed, but the very ultimatum of extreme speed. The breeder and the trainer as well as the farrier must all contribute their share to this consummation. In order to secure this superlative merit the trotting horse must be, what has become the nausea of trotting parlance, from its captious repetition by grooms, race track habitues, trainers and breeders alike, "*a good individual.*" To be a good individual, it is now becoming an accepted truism, that, in addition to the brain capacity, and the physical conformation being of the highest order, the movement must indicate that he is a "*line trotter.*" But few horsemen comprehend the entire significance of these terms when applied to the subtle laws that govern his locomotion.

To be a line trotter not only the limbs and feet should be in coincidence, but the axis of the body should be in a line with the axis of the extremities. Every part of the animal mechanism, to use a builder's phrase, should be exactly plumb. This is one of the great secrets of the Electioneer success. Head, neck, body, limbs and feet, all work harmoniously together in a straight line, and the kindergarten track, where the Electioneers are given their elementary lessons in trotting, and where the natural carriage of each colt is carefully noted and preserved when subjected to harness, has contributed powerfully to this end.

If the head, in motion, turns to one side, as in the case of so many trotters, who are thereby rendered so troublesome to handle, there is a positive conflict of mechanical forces; because, this very influential factor, in determining the direction of the locomotion, is carried out of line. If the head is out of line, the feet will be just as much out of line in order to preserve the center of gravity of the carcass. This is manifest by the frequent ankle-cuffing and knee-banging in front, and the more serious ankle and shin interferences behind, on the limbs toward which the head inclines. If the head is carried straight, and one or more feet

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turn either in or out, the same disturbances occur. Interference is the most powerful hindrance to speed. Nothing destroys ambition to forge ahead like this hindrance to clear action. For this reason the movement of the trotting horse is now being regulated with an approximation to scientific accuracy. His pedal extremities are being more closely observed than ever with reference to ascertaining the exact laws of their mechanical action. The head and neck, too, are receiving their meed of thoughtful experimentation by the master reinsmen. But nothing, as yet, has been written about that important posterior steering oar, the tail. It is the uniform practice of the average trainer to pull the tail up, out of line, twist it to one side, and then wedge it immovably between his own body and the seat of the sulky. This valuable appendage given to the horse, not only to protect his sensitive hide from flies, but to control, to a certain extent, the slightest variations of movement, that disturb his center of gravity, is thus lost or rendered impotent under the foolish impression that the flag—generally out straight in a line or slightly elevated, might possibly hang down between the hind limbs and the hair interfere with the propellors. The tail should be unrestrained. When the horse steps upon uneven surfaces, or is forced out of his straight course on either side by a sharp pull on one rein as the exigencies of a trial or a race may require, as well as speeding around the turns, the average trainer recognizes how much assistance he may prove to him, by steadying his center of gravity, either by lifting his head and neck into equipoise, or by helping with greater pressure upon one rein than the other. But apparently he rarely realizes how materially the horse may right himself up by the instant use of his tail, somewhat as the birds of the air do in their varying flights, if that member was left free for his own manipulation. Then again many a professional driver seems to think that it adds force and bravo to his handling of the reins if he sways his body over to one side and daringly hangs from the seat in a tangent to the line of motion. His reflection has never taught him to realize that he is thus handicapping his horse with an opposing force, instead of really affording him the assistance that he is anxious to render. Sulkies, too, are multiplied with such alarming rapidity, fortified with so many patents of improvements, real and fanciful, that the prime necessity of a perfect balance of all the parts, attended with the least possible friction, is in danger of being lost in many of them. The center of motion of the vehicle should be in line with the center of motion of the horse; and to insure this result the sulky should not only be perfect in all of its proportions, but the horse should be so fastened to it that no opposing forces should be created against the correct draft line. When the shafts of the sulky are raised to the height in the tugs that they should properly occupy, so that the draft line from the shoulder points to the axles is correctly adjusted, the center of motion of the burden to be drawn is in the center of the seat, immediately above the center of the axle. From that point, therefore, to all corresponding points, on both sides, posterior and anterior, wherever it is possible to take measurements, the several parts should have the same relative distance from the center of motion, just as the corresponding parts of an accurately balanced hoof measure alike from the cleft to the frog. For instance: the distance to the shoulder of each spindle should be mathematically the same; and so should the distance to each foot rest, and to the point of each shaft, with the line of curvature exactly alike, and to each angle and bend of the framework in the rear part. The diameter of the wheels should correspond to the minutest fraction of an inch, and the arms should be welded on to the axles at precisely the same angle, so that the orbit each wheel circumscribes should be alike and the friction of movement thus reduced to the minimum. Then the entire vehicle in all of its parts would be as perfect in equipoise as the accurately adjusted mechanism of a thoroughly regulated chronometer; many sulkies that are now loaded down with patent improvements would be materially benefited if their builders thought less of trusses and more of perfect proportions.

With all these precautions for securing co-operation, the horse can the more

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easily be taught to become a line trotter. Doble or Marvin or Williams or Splan mounted behind a champion afford a graphic illustration of the force of these observations. Man, vehicle and horse all seem to be component parts of the same harmonious mechanism. When they come down the home-stretch in a painfully critical finish, there is no conflict of forces; no swaying of the body of the reinsman; no twisting of the carcass or limbs, or tail of the horse, but all are intently subservient to the one great desideratum of extreme speed, in a straight line, without which the two-minute trotter can never possibly materialize. This completes the consideration of the subject of balancing the horse, and we turn to the weight-bearing portions of the hoof.

The continued preservation of sound feet, when subjected to iron shoes, riveted on with unyielding nails, of the most tenacious iron, from the world-wide famous works of Sweden and Norway, and to the tremendous concussion of the race track, at full speed, or the hard macadam of our highways, depends largely upon a correct bearing of the iron plate upon the parts designed by nature to sustain the weight.

Remedial devices for foot lamenesses require this bearing to be distributed with scientific adjustment. If this can be determined by the combined mastery of the anatomical, and mechanical action of the foot, fortified by empirical demonstrations, then a great advancement has been made in the complicated art of farriery.

Institutions of practical farriery should should be established by the leading governments, wherein civilization demands the constant services of the highest forms of blooded horses. The United States should have a governmental smithy, where all the theoretical and practical knowledge that can be brought to bear on this subject could be systematized and taught to the horse-shoers. Not only this country but England who has developed the blood-horse, and given to the world more distinct types of horses than any other nation, has signally failed to establish these necessary institutions of practical knowledge.

Mr. Fleming, on page 107 of his premium essay makes this remarkable admission.

"The English government does nothing to improve veterinary science in any way. Hence the low state of this important branch of medicine in Great Britain. Hence, also, the degraded and barbarous condition of farriery, even in our cities and towns. With the exception, on very rare occasions, of the distribution of a prize or two, at some local agricultural show, to farriers (who imagine that paring and rasping and a fantastically wrought piece of iron constitute the acme of shoeing), the subject is thought unworthy of notice. Even at the veterinary schools, during my matriculation, farriery was dismissed in the brief lecture of an hour. Nothing of the principles or practice was even referred to, or taught."

Professor Gamgee, in his preface, gives equally deplorable testimony.

"This volume (he writes *Treatise on Horse-shoeing and Lameness*), now submitted to the public, is in extent, as a drop, added to the sea of books, which have appeared on the same subject during the last half century. It is, however, the result of study and observation of fifty years, constantly spent in the practice of the veterinary art, and the prevention and curing of lameness, fifty years of apprenticeship pupilage, practice and teaching. After years of oscillation from one set of errors to another, during which I had found that very much I had been called upon to believe and rely on, as scientific knowledge, was nothing but verbose trash, or the expression of crude hobbies. I trust that this work may be judged, as an earnest attempt to teach accurately and to counteract the effects of the injudicious teachings of the last three-quarters of a century."

These sweeping denunciations, of both pathological and practical farriery, of these pre-eminent authorities, on shoeing, in England, would lead the student of this specialty to hope that they are in accord upon the proper methods of paring the hoof and of nailing on the correct forms of shoes, so that the feet would be preserved in their normal shape and con-

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dition, and that the functions and mechanical action, both externally and internally, would be constantly brought into use, to insure the continuance of healthy feet, and to restore those that have been distorted into abnormal shapes, and tortured with the many forms of lameness, that veterinary works scarcely do anything more than classify. *Yet the careful perusal of their monumental works profoundly disappoint the reader; for their teachings are in direct opposition to each other.*

In these respects the most intelligent of American farriers are far in advance of these leading English authorities. In the large cities of this country there are smiths like Hughey of Philadelphia, and Russell of Cincinnati, and the skillful shoers who traveled with the great trotting stables of the winning campaigners, and there are trainers like Doble and Splan and Marvin, whose success has largely depended upon the proper conditioning of their horses, which includes the perfect preservation of the feet and limbs, who could instruct both of these English professors in the art of paring and forging shoes, best adapted to the intricate wants of that most difficult of all horses to keep sound upon his feet, the swift light-harness horse. The reason is obvious. Like the learned professors, they have not only dissected green feet, and noted the action of tendons, ligaments and joints, but they have sat for years behind the light-harness horse, in the sulky, the best possible arrangement for studying the poise of the body, the swing of the limbs and the revolution of the feet. *Body, limbs and feet, as has been herein elucidated, must move in a straight line to insure perfectly balanced action.* The pole or straps to straighten the hind parts, carried out of line, the compensation in paring the hoofs to make the tilted knee or ankle joints to articulate with even precision in their journals, the proper length of the toe and height of heel to bring into full, yet harmonious play, the flexor and extensor muscles with their tendinous prolongations. All these are intricate problems in farriery that neither the English, nor French nor German nor Italian farriers have ever had presented to them, simply because they have no swift light harness horses, to any extent, either trotters or pacers, that constantly bring these difficulties up for the solution of the horse shoer.

But all farriers, American or foreign, must alike start from the same point, when the uplifted foot is pressed between the knee clamps of the operating smith. How shall the hoof be prepared, so as to bring the pressure upon the wall sole, bars and frog in the manner designed by nature? What are the instructions of these eminent foreign authorities upon this vital enquiry? Mr. Fleming, with a commendable display of learning, strengthened by experimental practice, as an English army farrier, stoutly insists that "*frog pressure is necessary to expand the foot and to promote the healthful growth and action of the hoof.*" He therefore earnestly recommends the use of thin-heeled shoes, and even of "tips," which permit the frog to bear directly upon the ground, at all times, as the wise provision of nature for expanding the hoof, thereby aiding the elasticity of the hoof in rapid action, and preventing the legion of diseases that afflict it in the domesticated horse.

Professor Gamgee, the self-constituted iconoclast in his profession, on the contrary, comes to directly the opposite conclusion. These two authorities are selected because they represent the two antagonistic schools that have been opposed to each other on the weight-bearing portions of the hoof since the earliest beginnings of farriery. Palpably the whole question rests upon the functions of the frog. If the frog bears upon the ground then the bars and the sole must bear a portion of the weight in a thin-heeled shoe, even though that proportion of weight-bearing capacity be secondary. In tracing their conclusions we are, therefore, presenting a resume of the entire literature of this subject.

By reason of a series of scientific experiments, Professor Gamgee comes to the conclusion that the frog does not exert any agency whatever in expanding the hoof. He claims that corns and thrush are not caused by the elevation of the frog from the ground, thereby producing contraction, which thus concentrates the

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concussion upon the angle of the heels that encourages corns, and by lateral shrinkage so presses upon the frog as to cause thrush and the wasting of the frog. He affirms that corns arise simply from improper shoeing, and thrush from the constant moisture and decomposition always taking place in the unclean stall, without proper drainage, where the suffering horse is compelled to stand.

Over against Mr. Fleming's assertion that, in the English army and elsewhere, he has cured thousands of lame horses merely by placing the sole, bars and frog upon the ground, so that, as he argues, each part can bear its proportion of the weight, Professor Gamgee defiantly claims that "*in London and Edinburgh, where this thin-heeled method of shoeing is practiced, over forty per centum of the horses in general use are lame.*" In Paris, on the contrary, where the Charlier method of shoeing is abandoned, he asserts, only nine per centum of the horses in general use are lame, by actual enumeration, *simply because the frog is not permitted to rest upon the ground.*

Mr. Fleming, on page 57 of his well written essay, elaborates in detail, the injuries arising from calkins that raise the frog above the ground. "Calkins, he "forcibly writes, are injurious to the "limbs in proportion to their height. "When smallest they are an evil, as they "have a tendency to raise the back part "of the foot higher than the front; to "alter the natural direction of the limb; "to throw undue strain upon the fore "part; to jar the limb and expose it to "twists; to induce shortening of the "flexor tendons; to interfere with free "action; and to throw unnecessary "strain upon the nails and hoofs. Neither "must it be forgotten that they remove "the frog from the ground. All these "observations (he adds), are the result of "many years of study of farriery in "Glasgow and Manchester and of fifteen "years' practice in the army."

Strangely, he omits the main objection to calkins. They obviously concentrate the pressure and resultant concussion upon the heel points, like two projecting spikes, and then, when the foot revolves, upon the toe calkin, instead of dissipating it around the entire margin of the wall. This concentrated concussion is enormous, when it is remembered, that the pressure upon the bottom of the hoof of a horse, weighing one thousand pounds, and trotting at the rate of a mile in two minutes and forty seconds, has been estimated to be equal to one thousand pounds of pressure to each square inch. To illustrate the intensity of pressure and resultant friction, it is well known that many a race-horse, upon the full gallop, has bolted the track, because his feet, though shod in the lightest possible frictionless plates, have become so heated upon a firm track, as to cause an intensely burning pain. No horseman appreciates the extent of this friction unless he has had sensible demonstration of its existence. The writer was once seated in a road-wagon, behind a celebrated turf mare, who was drawing her owner and himself for a brush, a quarter of a mile in thirty-six seconds. One of her front shoes was thrown off, and came ringing, with a dangerous singing, like the stinging buzz of a threatening wasp, past the writer's ears. The accident was noted, and the horse slowly pulled to a stop, then turned and driven back more than fifty yards, to where the shoe lay upon the ground. *He alighted and hastily picked up the shoe, but it was still so hot, that he quickly dropped it for longer cooling.*

Now if the friction is so great as to cause intense heat, when the shoe is a thin, light, concave seated pattern, that enables the hoof to come almost flat-footed upon the ground, its base of action, how much more magnified must it be, when concentrated upon three isolated points by the three calkins of the shoe? Calkins certainly do clog the action. They cause the foot to land quicker than do either the plain shoe of uniform web, or the thin-heeled shoe. Moreover they retard the articulation of the coffin joint, just as the rolling motion shoe accelerates the joint movements of the hoof and limb, and thereby correspondingly retard all the joints to the carcass. Who can estimate the handicap that many a trotting horse thus suffers from heel calkins on his hind shoes, by reason of this concentration of concussion, and resultant heat, and fettered articulation, where he

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needs no remedial appliances to correct faulty action? Who, that is versed in the mathematics of trotting forces, can calculate the hindrances to the momentum of the superb trotting horse, Nelson, all of whose four feet are thus armed with heel and toe calkins?

But to return to the literature of the English authorities on calkins. Professor Gamgee, in the face of this opposition of Mr. Fleming, thus grows eloquent in their defense.

"Englishmen have a dread of calkins "on shoes. Such appendages are against "current notions on the economy of the "horse's foot, no amount of old, or even "surviving experience to the contrary "availing. It has never been denied "that in Switzerland, the Tyrol, and the "whole of Germany, from the sources of "the Rhine and Elbe to that of the Dan-"ube, horses work all the year round "with shoes armed with calkins, and, in "the case of heavy draft horses, with toe "pieces also; equally certain is it that "the free movement of these horses, and "proportionally, little lameness is as con-"spicious over that vast part of Europe "as the opposite is in England."

The question of the healthful preservation of the foot, armed with calkins, when subjected to great speed, never enters into this English discussion. Probably Professor Gamgee would not place calkins upon the racing plates of the English thoroughbred race horse; nor would he upon the rapid American trotting horse. Not, primarily, because they would be injurious, but that they would hinder and retard the action so perceptibly as to injuriously affect their highest speed. Calkins are placed upon draft, coach, and all horses of the slower classes, all over the world, to secure a safer foothold and prevent slipping; but whether they promote or lessen the sanitary conditions of the hoof and its contents can be more readily determined in violent action than either in walking or jogging, for then, and then only, are the severe effects of raising the hoof so high above its base of action certain to result.

Thus do the leading authorities of England, and, indeed, of Continental Europe, radically differ upon this primal proposition of frog pressure. The careful reader can now appreciate how trifling has been the progress of veterinary science upon this fundamental inquiry of farriery, as to what is the office of the frog, when informed that this same grave question, whether calkins are injurious or not, agitated the leading colleges during their earliest existence in France and England.

In Johnson's Sportsman's Cyclopedia, London, 1831, we learn, on page 348, Mon. St. Bel, the founder of the Royal Veterinary College, contended that: "The "use of the frog is merely to serve as a "cushion or guard to the tendon of the "flexor muscle of the foot." On that account he instructed English smiths to raise the frog from the ground by a thick-heeled shoe. His successor, the great Professor Coleman, eminent as a human physician, as well as a veterinary surgeon, maintained that: "The law of its nature "demands that the frog should press upon "the ground in order to perform its func-"tions; that unless it sustains uniform "pressure, the heels as well as the frog "contract. But if that organ be in close "contact with the ground, then it spreads "and is free from thrushes and canker, "and operates as a wedge to keep open the "heels of the hoof. On this princi-"ple," (he concludes) "I long since rec-"ommended a shoe with thin heels, as "the best adapted to bring the frog upon "the ground."

Thus after the lapse of three-quarters of a century of investigation, and practice, and learned controversy, the great veterinary authorities of Europe are at sea upon the inquiry: "What is the office of the frog when the horse moves from a position of absolute rest and takes a single step? They disagree upon the initial inquiry: How shall he put his foot down upon the ground, so that the cushion, in its posterior lower surface, shall bear only just such pressure, if any, that nature designed, among the weight-bearing portions of the hoof?

Until this question is conclusively determined, beyond the possibility of controversy, there can be no scientific progress in farriery.

These great authors have certain premises of agreement. They both correctly insist that the foot, as the terminal ex-

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tremity of the limb, is the last phalanx of the digit; that practically, as well as scientifically, it is of no value to examine the anatomy and mechanical action of the foot by itself; but that the entire limb must be dissected, and articulated in connection with the examination of the functions of the foot in all of its bearings.

They both concur in the general belief that the great majority of the disorders that afflict the horse's foot come from defective shoeing. Mr. Fleming, on page 12, thus forcibly bemoans this fact:

"A large percentage of lameness is due "to faulty shoeing. *The art of farriery* "*in this country (England) has never re-* "*ceived a scientific development, but has* "*ever been a mere affair of routine and* "*tradition.*"

Professor Gamgee, taking up the same refrain, adds:

"Most of the malformations and in- "firmities of the horse's foot are produced "by defective shoeing, and can only be "remedied by correct shoeing." And yet if the anxious smith should apply to these authorities, as to what disposition he should make of that perplexing V-shaped cushion of spongy horn that separates the bars and walls at the heels, the one would exclaim: "Raise it from the ground and from all pressure, because it is designed merely to act as a cushion for the downward stroke of the flexor tendon." While the other, with equal vehemence, would as confidently instruct him to "place it squarely and firmly upon the ground to insure its healthful conservation, and to prevent both corns and thrush, because it is not only a primary weight-bearer, but acts as a wedge to force apart the heels, and thus avert that greatest of all hoof calamities, the contraction of the wall at the quarters and heels."

If the bewildered horse-shoer should turn from them in discouragement, and appeal to the great body of English veterinary professors, Professor Gamgee says his satisfaction would be still more unappeased, for he adds:

"Veterinarians have long since aban- "doned farriery and the shoeing forge "as the ungentlemanly part of their pro- "fession."

In this country no such mawkish sentimentality afflicts the veterinary surgeon. His daily practice leads him to the forge, where he instructs the smith how to pare the hoof, and how to arm it with the shoe. He seeks to know more than mere pathological shoeing. To classify and give the causation of foot disorders, are only preliminary to the remedial methods he instructs the horse-shoer to apply. Yet he is no farther advanced than his confreres across the great waters, on the question, "What are the functions of the frog? Is it a primary or a secondary weight bearer? If neither, what are the offices in the economy of the foot?"

Before considering this matter it is necessary to determine the bearings of farriery on the other portions of the foot, especially the bars and the sole.

ONCE AROUND THE GLOBE.

BY R. C. A.

Introduction.—It is proposed in this article to show how the horse, in the course of its evolution or development, has made a complete circuit of the globe, starting from its original home and ever pursuing the course of the sun, still westward, till it found itself again in its prehistoric haunts.

In doing this, we shall have to deal largely with what is called the buried history of the horse, as established by "speaking" evidence discovered in the shape of fossil or diluvial remains. From such a study we believe that horsemen can learn much to interest them.

Hard-headed, practical men — horsemen, as well as others—are sometimes inclined to sneer at knowledge of their particular pursuits not gained within the precincts of the stable or the track. Science can afford to overlook that, for the horse has, from a biological point of view, furnished the most splendid modern instance we have of the grand results of time. The horse, it may be epigrammatically said, has been making the running

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for the modern theories as to the evolution of existing species of animals.

Instead of further constructing for the reader a preliminary synopsis of this thesis, *i. e.*, detailing beforehand the results we have arrived at, we shall plunge him at once, *in medias res*, and allow him to make his own mental summary. But we shall mark off the stepping stones, so that he may know how far he has advanced in this newly conducted globe-trotting tour.

The Original Home of the Horse.—It is now an established fact that America is the original home of the horse. For this knowledge we are indebted to the geologist and the paleontologist. These scientists have proved that during the whole of the tertiary formation (which geologists divide into three periods, the eocene, miocene and pliocene—of each of which there are early, middle and later periods) this continent was occupied by horse-like mammals of many and various forms. These all became extinct before the discovery of the country by the occidental voyageurs, so it would evidently appear.

But their abundant remains furnish the materials for making out the genealogy of the horse in an unbroken succession of forms.

The study of their fossils has shown that the oldest representatives of the horse on this continent all had many toes, and were of small size. In the course of time there was a gradual increase in size and a diminution in the number of their toes, until the present type of horse was produced. The line of genealogy has been made out through seven successive stages, and the fossil proofs of its validity and completeness can be seen in the museums. All the facts go to show that the horse tribe is derived from an original ancestor having five toes on each foot, but this parent progenitor has not yet been discovered in perfectness. The oldest member of the group that has become known, and the last also to be discovered, is the *Eohippus*, which has four well-developed toes, and the rudiment of another on each fore foot, and three toes behind. It was about as large as a fox, and appears in the lower eocene or at the base of the tertiary formation. The *Orohippus*, in the next higher division of the eocene, resembled its predecessor in size, but had only four toes in front. The *Mesohippus* came later, and was about as large as a sheep; it had three usable toes, and the splint of another on each fore foot. In the later *Miohippus* (*Anchitherium*) the splint bone is reduced to a short remnant. In the pliocene above occurs the three-toed horse *Protohippus* (*Hipparion*), about as large as a donkey. Still higher, a near ally, *Pliohippus*, of the modern horse appears. The series is complete in the subsequent appearance on the scene of the true *Equus*, as large as the present horse, and of various species.

Discoveries of fossils made over such a wide range of territory, from Behring Straits to Patagonia, have revealed the fact that in North and South America there have existed many species of the genus Equus, and thirty more species allied to them. These discoveries have proved indisputably the filiation of equine ancestry from the quatenary to the eocene and the progressive evolution of the horse from a many-toed ancestry. Species of fossil horses have been found in North America which are closely allied to the present living animal. Professor Cope, the distinguished American paleontologist, has described these closely allied species in the *American Naturalist*, and in other papers.

The discovery of these remains is no new thing, however, but their significance and what they could tell us was for long not suspected. Captain Beachy had formerly obtained many specimens from the mud cliffs of Eschscholtz Bay, where they were found associated with the bones of the mammoth, and a fossil or extinct ox (a bison). Mr. Darwin had observed horses' bones mingled with those of the mastodon, which had been several times transmitted to England. These, it was always imagined, were modern horses' bones accidentally thrown in with the mastodons'. Mr. Darwin found the fossil tooth of a horse in the red clayey stratum of the pampas, at St. Fe, South America, together with one of the extinct toxodon, and also another at Bahia Blanca, imbedded with numerous fossil remains of extinct animals of the edentate order, in a beach covered at springtides. In the

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caverns of Minas Geras, a mining district of Brazil, the relics of a species of horse (*Equus curvidens*, Owen) have been found in considerable numbers.

Thus, then, did certain species of horse live coeval with the mammoth, the mastodon, and the megatherium, in past ages, throughout America, from north to south.

The Evidence of the Horse's Descent from a Differently Formed Ancestor.—One thing that comparative anatomy has proven, and which is now one of its most elementary axioms, is, that the animals of the vertebrate type are all constructed on a uniform plan. For instance the various parts of the body as determined by the skeleton are made up of similar analogous parts. Thus, taking what are technically termed the hands and feet of vertebrates, it appears that five fingers and five toes is the perfect number, as seen in man and other animals. But how can the horse, a vertebrate, be said to be formed in such a way? He has, it will be exclaimed, no toes at all! That is just where we have been so long mistaken, and what the past has, as discovered by the scientists, made beautifully clear to us. The original ancestor of the horse had five fingers and five toes.

It may be convenient here to give a summary table of the various forms of horses that have existed, showing, at a glance, the links connecting the five-toed ancestor with the one-toed individual of to-day:

1. *Eohippus*. Period: Early eocene. Size: as large as a fox, Toes: fore foot, four well developed, with rudiments of fifth; hind (four ?).

2. *Orohippus*. Period: Eocene. Size: somewhat larger. Toes: fore foot, four, fifth disappears.

3. *Mesohippus*. Period: Miocene. Size: as large as a sheep. Toes: fore foot, three, with rudiments of fourth; hind, three.

4. *Miohippus* (parallel to *Anchitherium* of European series). Period: Upper miocene. Size: somewhat larger than last. Toes: fore foot, three and slight rudiments of fourth; hind, three.

5. *Protohippus* (parallel to *Hipparion* of European series). Period: Lower pliocene. Size: about that of an ass. Toes: fore foot, three, the middle largely developed compared with laterals; hind similar, but the "extras" not so well developed.

6. *Pliohippus*. Period: Pliocene. Size: larger. Toes: fore foot, one, small hooflets of laterals gone; hind, ditto.

7. *Equus*. Period: Upper pliocene. Size: horse, Toes: fore and hind feet, one, with rudiments of splints.

As we shall now attempt to show how the horse came to be so *imperfect* as to number of digits in becoming the perfect locomtory ideal, the possessor of a so "wonderfully constructed foot," as Fleming describes it, the reader must imagine he has before him the hand of a man, and a hand or fore foot of a many-toed horse. We shall then start at points where horse and man had the normal number of digits irrespective of the "periods" during which each were so possessed.

Dealing with portions of the hands and feet known as the carpus (wrist) and tarsus (ankle), the following table will show the existing parts in each animal:

ANALAGOUS PARTS IN "HAND" AND "FOOT" OF MAN AND HORSE.

Fore Extremity.

Man.	Horse.
Wrist (*carpus*)	Knee
Hand—palm (*metacarpus*)	Leg (cannon, splints)
Knuckles	Fetlock
Finger (*middle*)	
1st phalanx	Large pastern
2d "	Small "
3d "	Coffin bone

Hind Extremity.

Man.	Horse.
Ankle (*tarsus*)	Hock
Heel (*os calcis*)	Point of hock
Foot—sole (*metatarsus*)	Leg
Ball of foot	Fetlock
Toe (*middle*)	
1st phalanx	Large pastern
2d "	Small "
3d "	Coffin bone

We shall take the hand and forefoot alone for comparison. It is the digit corresponding to man's thumb, pollex or first finger, in the horse, that has been the first to be withdrawn from use. That was the first change in the *Eohippus*, the immediate successor of the full five-toed horse; the thumb occurred as a rudiment. In the four-fingered *Orohippus* it has disappeared with the corresponding metacarpal, leaving the second, third, fourth and fifth.

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It may be as well to say here at once that it is the third or middle finger (and corresponding toe) of man that the one finger (or toe) of the horse of to-day represents, and that it is the fingers (or toes) on the other side that have been, alternately, withdrawn. Instead of the second finger being the next to be withdrawn, therefore, it was the fifth or little finger on the opposite side to that of the thumb.

Mesohippus was the first horse that appeared as having got rid of the fifth (and first) digits and corresponding metacarpals. Then there were left the second, third and fourth—one on each side of the third or middle, it will be noticed. These occurred and were present in the *Mesohippus*, *Miohippus* (*Anchitherium*), and *Protohippus* (*Hipparion*). But in each successive form there was a gradual and sure withdrawal of the digits on each side of the main finger, *i. e.*, of the second and fourth. In the *Pliohippus* these fingers (second and fourth) had been got rid of altogether, leaving necessarily reduced metacarpals. These second and fourth metacarpals were subcutaneous, and were more or less fused, apparently, to the middle metacarpal or cannon bone. Now the path was cleared for the advent of the modern horse. The second and fourth metacarpals became more reduced, till they became mere rudiments on either side of the cannon bones of the horse. They remain in evidence, however, of the former condition of the animal, as mere vestiges known as the splint bones.

Thus we have followed the successive steps in the gradual withdrawal or disappearance of the first, second, fourth and fifth digits.

Man uses the entire length of his foot for resting; he, therefore, is called palmigrade or plantigrade. The horse, however, supports himself on the tips of his (third) "toes and fingers" covered by the hoofs (nails). He is called unguligrade (*i. e.*, going on hoofs). The horse, in fact, supports himself entirely on the digits named, as a *premiere danseuse* seems to do as she pirouettes down the stage, which she does, however, on her big toes.

Cause of Reduction in Number of Digits.—As to the causes of digital reduction, Professor Cope has shown that in plantigrade quadrupeds the extremities of the toes are arranged in a semi-circle, when they are all applied to the ground. In the act of running, the heel and wrist are raised, throwing the weight of the body upon the median digits. An infinite repetition of this posture in digitigrade creatures unable to withstand the attacks of their enemies, and whose only escape was in flight, the strengthening of the median digits, and the consequent reduction of the outer ones, would follow according to the law of use and disuse of parts. This subtraction of toes has progressed step by step, until the modern one-toed horse has been reached.

When the hand of man is palmed on a flat surface, with the fingers expanded to their widest, the "circle" is beautifully apparent. Marking the points where the five tips situate themselves, a circular line can be perfectly drawn by connecting these marks. If the hand, again, as above described, is gradually gathered up from the prone, in such a manner as to allow the tips of the fingers to rest on the surface, but still extended, it will be seen that, on continuing the movement, the first to become free is the thumb, (*which has but two phalanges*); next, the little finger; next, the second; then the fourth; leaving the longest, or middle finger, as stated in table above, still planted on the surface. This was the exact mode of the horse's rise, or behavior in his evolution, from the plantigrade to the digitigrade. And the appearance of extra digits, as atavisms, of course, would occur from the fourth, second, fifth, to first (or thumb) finger; and it so takes place.

There is a curious belief common among a certain class of people that "unusual length of the first joint of the fingers is an indication of blue-blood." As it is by the greater lengthening of the first phalanx, at the expense apparently of the second and the third, that the increased length of limb in the horse is attained, which tendency he has inherited from distant ancestors, the curious belief mentioned has some interest for us.

The process of elimination, remarks Professor Cope, is not necessarily an evolu-

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tion or survival of the fittest, in the sense of modern derivationists. It rather implies that in certain past conditions of the earth, the conditions of life afforded scope for many forms not now required, or replaced by other types more suited to the advanced and specialized nature of the animal's environment.

The horse has thus advanced in his development by becoming more simple in the anatomy of his feet; he has got rid of the superfluous toes or digits. But as the imperfections of the sire appear even to the third and fourth generation in the son, so it is in the horse; as seen in the occasional appearances of extra, if rudimentary, hoofs—indicating an undeniable connection between the sire and son as all of one source, which will now be noticed.

Atavism Proves the Alleged Descent.—That the claim that these various forms existed, not simultaneously, but in succession and independently, we have, fortunately, the record of certain investigations and facts, which at once proves the descent thus traced out.

For instance if, in modern horses, we find parts of the animal similarly constructed to parts which were peculiar in formerly existing times or species, we have surely an unassailable argument in our favor.

It is not the "hands and feet" alone of the horse, or their fingers and toes, or the wrist or ankle, in which modifications in the above series are observed. Corresponding changes have taken place in the bones of the forearm and of the leg. The outer bones of both—the ulna and the fibula—have undergone a corresponding degradation—absorption or obliteration.

Now, if the present horse is a descendant of the formerly existing form, and, admitting, as everyone does, the force of the argument of atavism, we would expect, the case would demand it, that the present-day horse should be unable to live its race life, if there were not born individuals with peculiarities altogether novel to our present conceptions of proper horse anatomy, but which in previously existing times were normal. What does that prove? Simply that the blood, to put it in a way that will best convey understanding, exists in the horse of to-day that existed in the polydactyle equine of earlier, geologic times; that both are of one continuous line, from one source.

As said, it is not alone the fingers and toes, but the bones of the arm and leg that show this. In recent horses and asses have been observed cases of a complete and uninterrupted ulna—quite different from the usual condition found in the true modern horse, where the ulna is, in its middle portion, greatly reduced and even interrupted and connected with the radius in young animals by means of sinews, and in old ones by bony growths.

Prof. A. Nehring, of Berlin, produced, in 1882, the forearm bones of a horse of the Cleveland breed, and also those of an adult ass. Those specimens showed that in *Equus caballus* and *E. asinus*, the ulna is sometimes so far developed as to take the form of the ulna of *Hipparion*. Such cases are more common in the horses of heavy breeds than in those of lighter frame; they are also more common in the ass, which seems to represent a more primitive type among the recent Equidæ.

As for the fibula, it is so degraded in the recent horse as to consist merely of a rudimentary portion above, and a lower joint-piece intimately attached to the tibia. Sometimes, however, as in the Cleveland horse above mentioned, the fibula, though not complete, has the interval between its upper and lower remnants much smaller than in the majority of horses—not larger, indeed, than is found in *Hipparion*. According to Mr. Steel, complete and uninterrupted fibulae occur sometimes in the ass.

To us those departures from the normal equine type are cases of atavism or reversion to ancestral forms. They afford the evidence which satisfactorily connects the recent Equidæ with their fossil progenitors. If atavism is recognized as explaining individual peculiarities in present races as being derived from more immediate ancestors, so it must hold good in explaining the derivation of other race peculiarities from species of former ages.

Professor Marsh said, 1880: "In addition to each main digit of the ordinary

horse, the anatomist finds concealed beneath the skin two slender metapodial 'splint-bones,' which are evidently the remnants of two other toes originally possessed by the ancestor of the horse. It is an interesting fact that these splint-bones are sometimes quite fully developed, and may even support extra digits, which are much shorter and smaller than the main foot. As these small hooflets are usually regarded as a serious detriment to the animal, they are generally removed from the colt soon after birth, but, in such cases, the enlarged splint-bones not unfrequently indicate in the adult their former existence. Numerous cases of extra digits in the horse have been recorded, and in nearly all of them a single lateral hooflet was present on one of the fore legs."

George Simon Winter recorded two cases of polydactyle horses, in his famous work on horses, published at Nuremburg, in 1703. Other cases have been recorded by Geoffroy St. Hilaire, Owen, Leidy and others. Professor Marsh examined an interesting case that appeared at New Orleans in 1878. This animal was of small size, and about ten years old. The four main hoofs were of the ordinary form and size. The extra digits were all on the inside, and corresponded to the index finger of the human hand. They were less than half the size of the principal toes, and none of them reached the ground. With the exception of the extra digits this horse was well formed. He was known among showmen as the eight-footed horse, from Cuba, where he was said to have been foaled. The writer reported a case in the *American Naturalist*, May, 1889.

The famous Bucephalus was of this polydactyle nature. Odin's horse is sometimes described as "the eight-footed Sleipnir," and would thus appear to be of the same kind, but as he is also described as "the eight-legged," we can hardly be certain. Gmelin, in the thirteenth edition of the System of Linnæus made two divisions of the genus, the first being *Molinus Equus Bisulcus*, "now universally regarded as fabulous" (Hamilton-Smith). The Koomrah or *E. hippagrus* of northern Africa was an animal supposed to have been "a species of monstrous mule, between the mare and the bull." Lawrence mentions the Jumard as being "well known in many countries upon the European continent," he calls it a mule resulting from the conjunction of the horse and cow, of which "we know practically nothing in this country (Britain)." In 1768 there was produced at Thorney Abbey, in the Isle of Ely, "an uncommon creature"—a curious mixture of calf and foal. We allude to these because they help to explain the animal known by the name of hippotaurus, "which was believed to be a possible creature down to the middle of last century." These hippotauri themselves may have more value "as evidence" than they have been yet credited with. They seem to be the reminiscences crystallized in so-called fabulous mythology (but which seems to be proving itself not so fabulous as supposed) of previously existing kinds of equines such as we have seen did previously exist.

Besides the limbs of the horse there are other parts of the animal's anatomy which prove, unmistakably, its descent from and connection with such forms as are claimed as its ancestors. Among these points are: the teeth, the orbits, the guttural pouches, and other parts. All these are too interesting to attempt to deal with here.

There are certain curiosities in this connection, however, that we may allude to. These are the "ergots" or spurs embedded in the hair of the fetlock, and the "chestnuts" on the extremities above the knee, in front; and below the hock, behind. Youatt described the latter as "sallenders and mallenders," and from him people were led to believe that they were diseases to be treated for removal. Now, in scientific works they are made respectably useful as pointing out distinctions between the true horses and the asses. And some naturalists have seized them to satisfy their craving for having vestigial hoof representations of the lost digits. This is a very alluring explanation. But we are told that "position is everything," and the positions of these are such that, to our mind, we must find some other explanation for them. At present the chestnuts are an unexplained mystery. What is their use—or analogy?

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Cases of the absence of the spurs themselves are on record, an interesting fact to know.

The Passage of the Horse from the "New" to the "Old" World.—How, if this continent was the original home of the horse, was he able to become distributed in other countries of the so-called "old" world with the wide Atlantic between?

In his migration the horse kept his nose continually toward the western setting sun. He followed it into the day of his perfect completeness. There was only one way that he could do this, and science has pointed it out. It was during that distant time known as the miocene period, and the route was by what is now known as Behring Straits. At that time the connection between the two continents had not yet been entirely cut off. Then there existed what has since been called the miocene bridge between what we now call America and Asia. Over this rather precarious stepping-way the horses of those times passed and repassed to the latter continent. A time supervened, however, when the passage or bridge became submerged, sunk beneath the waters, was channeled out, forming the impassable straits of to-day. Thus the retreat of the horse was effectually cut off; and thus the "old" world became enriched at the expense of the "new." This phase of our history presents the exact parallel to the much later cutting off of Britain from the main land of Europe by the silver streak known as the English channel.

The remarkable part of the history is that in Asia and Europe the horse species (or the adventurous portion, in which was implanted the unconscious "germ" of evolution that developed itself into such splendid descendants of the early form) lived, while in America he became extinct. He left behind, it appears, his effete companions in which the force of continuation had become extinguished.

That this was the manner of transference of the horse to the old world, is supported from the similar evidence derived from a study of the remains of the musk-ox of the farther north. From such evidence it is clear that the musk-ox long ago roamed westward to Siberia and found its way eastward even to the British Isles. The musk-ox, though, became extinct in Europe and Asia, while the horse persisted. The reasons for this have yet to be furnished.

If the claims above stated as to the origin of the horse in America are true, we should expect to find, in the "old" world similar traces of early horse forms to those found in America. So we do. This part of the subject will, however, have to be dealt in Part II.

THE PACER IN THE TROTTING REGISTER.

BY J. T. L.

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

Mr. Wilfred Page in the March number of the MONTHLY exhibits a spirit of fault-finding with the officers of the Trotting Register Association that is neither commendable in him nor just to those officers, who simply carried out what they understood to be the wishes of a majority at least of the stockholders of the association.

The American Trotting Register Association is not a close corporation, it is not a one-man-power affair, but every breeder in the country to the number of 1,500, the present number of shares of stock, can and is invited to become a stockholder in the Association and voice and vote for choice of rules, and for officers to carry out those rules, and the power lies in the hands of the stockholders only to see that the officers perform the duty for which they were elected. Under such circumstances it would have been more to the credit of Mr. Page and more interesting to the readers of the MONTHLY, if he had given his full reasons why the 2:25 pacer should not be registered under proper designation in the Trotting Register. If pacers having a record of 2:25 were recorded in a separate book marked "The Pacing Register," I understand from Mr. Page's article that such registration on part of the directors would be justifiable under the charter of the Association and the

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authority of stockholders. It seems to me however, outside of convenience, that it is a matter of very little importance whether 2:25 pacers are registered with 2:30 trotters under their respective sires and properly designated or whether they are registered in a separate book, but it is a matter of the greatest importance whether 2:25 pacers shall by their performance confer standard rank upon animals that otherwise would not attain to standard registration.

Herein lies all that is of special importance to the great breeding public. They have no sympathy with, nor interest in, contributors or editors who indulge in petty quibbles, in technicalities, and personal fault-findings, nor in the disappointed aspirants for office or control, who, because they cannot rule, try to make the administration of others unpleasant, and succeed at least in annoying the reading public. What the breeding public want are facts that bear upon this great subject, and it will read with great interest all facts and deduction that each writer may draw therefrom so long as an advancing spirit toward light and knowledge guides the writers. There are two sides to every question, and no one man knows it all, hence the necessity for charity toward the opinions of others when honestly expressed, and the necessity that truth regarding breeding in whatever form and however it may conflict with preconceived ideas, be given to the public, that in the fullness of time there may be established a standard that everyone will approve.

At present the knowledge of breeding can not be called a science, it is largely experimental, and no one defined line carrying extreme trotting speed has been established. If one desires to breed 2:30 trotters, he will have no difficulty in finding strictly trotting-bred material to aid him in accomplishing his purpose, and with reasonable certainty of success, while to produce 2:10 trotters he would find greater difficulty; and to produce 2:05 trotters would to-day puzzle him, to say the least. There are breeders who look beyond 2:05, and are placing the limit at 2:00, and so long as the limit of trotting speed has not been determined and the desire is uppermost in the mind of progressive breeders to determine that limit, just so long will they use such material as nature has placed before them and which in their judgment will help them attain the desired end. It can not be denied that trotting horses carrying the highest rate of speed have been the product of a union between trotters and speed at another gait. Since such is the fact, and until the limit of trotting speed is determined, we can not expect breeders to limit their breeding to what are to-day called strictly trotting-bred, remembering that it is but a short time ago that the ancestors of the trotting horse of to-day were non-standard, and counted full of "running foolishness." They did not then talk so much about the "pacing foolishness."

The trotting horses of to-day that lead the world in speed were bred in the line of experiment, and our whole list of trotters would be to-day far behind the present rate of speed but for the introduction of blood other than trotting blood. Palo Alto, 2:08¾, was an experiment. Sunol, 2:08¼, was an experiment. Maud S., 2:08¾, was an experiment, and for a time was not highly valued, but later, by her unequaled performance, was crowned queen, which honor she held for many years, and still holds on a regulation track. The first-named was the produce of a union of trotting and thoroughbred, the second a union of two lines of trotting to one of thoroughbred, and the third a union of trotting, pacing and thoroughbred. The success of these experiments, the fastest trotting to date, will stimulate further research, and if the successful combination that trots in 2:00 includes the pacing blood, it will not be a matter of surprise when we remember the queen. Trotters relieved from weight have trotted close to 2:00, and the problem is, how can additional strength be given to carry weight and still maintain the flight of speed, or how can you increase the flight of speed, retaining present strength to carry the weight? There are three known gaits at speed. The fastest, running; the next fastest, pacing, while trotting stands third. Will a combination of these three in some form produce the ideal? The trotting register was formed, if I under-

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stand it correctly, to establish a standard by which the trotting horse could be improved. It was not intended to anchor to a past nor to a present limit of speed and breeding, nor was it intended to place stumbling blocks in the way of progress, and all attempts to limit that register and cause it to do injustice to the trotting horse must fail of its purpose.

The present standard is not perfect, neither can a perfect standard be framed to-day, but whatever its imperfections, the recognition of the pacer therein is not one of them, rather is it the righting of a wrong that existed under the Wallace rules. If a thoroughbred running mare produced a 2:30 trotter, that mare, under the Wallace rules, was standard, and all her produce from a standard horse will be standard, however slow they may trot, pace or run. If a non-standard trotting bred and trotting mare, to the cover of a standard horse, produces a 2:25 pacer or better, why should she not have credit for the power to produce speed? In the first case the relatives of the 2:30 trotter, if they have not speed enough to take a record, are standard-bred trotters, while in the second case, though the pacer develops the speed of the wind, yet it is denied recognition under the Wallace rules. The wonderful two-year-old Arion, 2:10¾, had for a dam a mare that was made standard by the trotting performance of her relatives, and yet she could not trot at speed, but she could run like the wind, and to the cover of a controlling sire she produced the trotting wonder of 1891. Who can say, since the trotting horse Direct, 2:18¼, became the pacing wonder, 2:06, of 1891, that the controlling power of some sire may not, from a despised pacer, produce the wonder of all time.

When the extreme limit of trotting speed has been attained, then will it be time enough to talk of an exclusive trotting register and turn the back upon those elements that have so largely contributed to the production of extreme speed in the trotting horse. I have no love for the pacer as a pacer, and would gladly debar him from registration with trotters at any speed limit, and debar him from conferring standard rank by performance upon relatives who otherwise would be excluded from trotting registration, *if it could, with equal justice, be done, and the desired end accomplished*, but I am free to admit that I do not see how justice can be done the trotting horse by such exclusion, and I am sure gross injustice would be done the pacing horse bred in and from trotting lines, the accident of whose gait no one can account for. You can not discriminate between two members of the same family and do justice to either member, nor to the owner and breeder. If strictly trotting-bred sires and dams did not beget pacers; if a strictly trotting-bred horse did not trot one year, and the next year, in spite of all you could do (except shoeing), go to speed only at the pace; if shoeing did not change a trotter to a pacer, and a pacer to a trotter; if from the same strictly trotting-bred sire and dam there was not produced one year a colt that knew nothing but trot, and the next year a colt that knew nothing but pace; if it were not that the science of breeding has never yet been able to unravel the mystery of nature that surrounds the subject, then it seems to me we shall advance faster toward one ideal, *i. e.*, *extreme trotting speed and the establishment of a type of trotters capable of reproducing and sustaining that speed* by wisely using such means as nature has placed before us, and study how to control nature to continuously produce one ideal, without doing injustice to any member of the equine or human family.

PACING FACTS AND STATISTICS.

EDITOR MONTHLY:—There would be no use for argument if the two journals opposing the American Trotting Register had never any influence among the breeders, large and small, but such is not the case. The *Horseman*, in days past, has been one of the leading papers of the west, devoted to the interests of the breeders of saddle and light-harness horses. There has always been an attempt to issue a paper that would serve the interests of the breeders of thorough-

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breds, and the news that belongs to that class of literature has always been conspicuous in the makeup of the paper. It suited many on account of this feature of its work, as some of our breeders also keep a jumper, yet do not feel like keeping up the expense of subscribing to the literature of both branches of the business. There is but one thing that the two antagonistic organs can agree upon, which is that the usefulness of the Register has been destroyed by the admission of the pacer on a basis of 2:25. One would think from the choice extracts of one journal copied into the other that with the advent of the American Trotting Register Company changes had been wrought that would change the whole purpose of the work. "There is now no Trotting Register," and such funny extracts are printed in one and copied in the other. I went over the last Year Book issued by Wallace, and I find there are *three hundred and fifty-five* sires of 2:30 pacers, and I find that of the *three hundred and fifty-five* sires *two hundred and eighty-five* are standard sires with a number attached, and this leaves only *seventy* sires of 2:30 pacers not already admitted by the trotting performance of their get. Of the *seventy* only *forty* of them have ever sired 2:25 performers, and many of these that have sired 2:25 and better performers have not and can not comply with the other requirements of the standard. So that of the sires of 2:30 pacers at the close of 1890 only about thirty of the sires then represented are likely to be brought into the standard by this change of the rules. We are numbering now nearly two thousand standard trotting sires, and of these, thirty-six that I have followed are strictly pacing-bred, and had entered the register on the merits of their trotting produce. No warning or note of alarm was sounded, although we have two thoroughbreds numbered as standard trotting sires and thirty-six pacers and pacing-bred sires had, with their families, gained admission to the trotting standard. Now, when on a speed basis five seconds faster a door is opened that may admit thirty more, with their families, a virtuous cry of indignation arises in the select circle of the rejected *National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders*, and is echoed by the would-be registrars at Chicago and Cleveland. I have named three elements disgruntled and dissatisfied, but in the last number of the MONTHLY came a surprise, the letter of Mr. Wilfred Page, "A House Divided Against Itself Must Fall." If Mr. Page is speaking his true sentiments and has studied the records as much as he seems to have done the proceedings of the Chicago convention, he should sell his stock and register in the great moral "What is it" presided over by Mr. Mali and run by Mr. Packer and solicited for by Mr. McLeod, of Chicago, and Mr. Gocher, of Cleveland. These are *honorable* gentlemen, and have no axes to grind, and will make the great moral "What is it" a success if it does reduce the work of mailing clerks of their respective homes. Mr. Page is in the wrong camp or misunderstands the situation. Since the compilation of the first volume of the Wallace or American Trotting Register every addition to the blood of the recognized trotting families has come from the pacer. In the early part of the last half of the present century the families of the Clays or Bashaws and the Vermont Black Hawks were in the ascendancy. Mambrino Chief was a six-year-old, and Hambletonian was a yearling. Pelham, a pacer, and the wonderful gray mare, Lady Suffolk, an inbred Messenger, had on the same afternoon trotted in 2:28¼.

Three years later the gray gelding, Hero, by Harris Hambletonian, paced in 2:20½, and one year later the dun gelding, Ben Higdon, paced in 2:27, and the next year the pacing-bred pacer, Pocahontas, electrified the world by pacing to wagon in 2:17½, carrying Tom Rolf, at that time showing plainly the higher rate of speed and greater endurance of the pacer over the aristocratic diagonal traveler, which has been and is up to the present time upheld by all classes from yearlings to aged horses. Smuggler, a converted pacer, held the stallion record for eight years. Blue Bull, a pacer, for four years, held first place as a sire of 2:30 trotters, and yet holds it, and always will, for the longest list of 2:30 trotters from untraced dams. Up to the last day of 1890, thirty-six pacing-bred stallions

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had made a place for themselves and earned the required trade-mark, a standard number, and no one was injured and no one sounded a note of alarm, but there were still thirty outside whose usefulness was curtailed because they had not yet acquired the trade-mark, but the new management or the convention or their committee saw the advantage of admitting this handful of sires, if only they sired extreme pacing speed.

The howl comes from California, Illinois, Ohio and New York, these thirty sires that may possibly be admitted will destroy the work of the twenty thousand already admitted, although quite a number of those already in are of the same cosmopolitan construction as the possible new comers. If they would put it in this way it would do no harm, but no, the 2:25 pacer has been admitted. The bars were let down by the new Association. *They were down when the trotters were admitted on a 2:30 basis*, as no pacer that sires speed at either gait, but will sire 2:30 trotters, and several that were out of the standard in 1890, would now have to be admitted by having sired more than one 2:30 trotter. The worst that I see from the admission of the pacer comes from such sires as Clinker, 2:20, and Cohannet, 2:17½, to unite with the blood of Epaulet, Simmons, Alcryon, Barney Wilkes, Lyle Wilkes, Cheyenne and Wilkes Boy, and thus establish a family of flyers and race winners who will never enjoy seeing their own victories, with sightless orbs they amble back to their stalls victors, but the poise of the head and the activity of the ears show to an appreciative looker-on that the poor horse, through the cupidity of man, was brought into this world a poor dumb brute, who must rely on his driver to save him from accidents and collisions, from fences and ditches If we must take the numbers away from those already in, let's raise a race of sound horses, and expunge from our books the sires that are lame and halt and blind. I may be an interested writer, as S. T. H. intimates. *Justice may be as thin as water*, as Mr. Gocher says, but I am a better friend to the American trotter than the one who would crowd out the sound enduring pacer to give place to a blind phenomenon. Some will say you are injuring private property, or the business of your neighbor. It is like injuring the business of the burglar or thief. Hundreds of colts in fashionable lines are sold every year to purchasers, who would not buy if they had known the sire or dam was blind, and when the purchase goes blind, this man who is not able to own a blind horse can not account for the blindness of a colt as well treated as he knows his has been. L. E. CLEMENT.

The Trotting Instinct.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

JUST now we are hearing a great deal about the *instinct* to trot fast—that is, being bred into colts—and the claim is made that if we breed mares with fast records to horses with fast records we will ultimately have colts that will know no other gait than the trot, and that that will be their fastest gait.

They quote the old axiom of "like producing like," and further fortify their position by claiming that a long continued system of training for a special purpose will eventually result in an *instinct* to do naturally that for which they have been trained, and instance the pointer and setter dogs as proof of their claim.

Were this true, the problem of breeding the trotter would be solved, and the production of the 2:30, 2:20 or even the 2:10 trotters would be a matter of time and some money. I do not wish to draw upon my humble head the wrath, scorn and sneers of all the eminent *breeders* that are now editors of turf journals (for I take it for granted that they must be breeders, as they know all about the breeding problem, and have it on tap at from two to four dollars per annum) by saying that I do not believe there is one word of truth in the claim, and that there is not one particle of proof to sustain it. But I must say now, that *instinct* does not now, or will it ever play any part in trotting *speed*.

I understand instinct to be that attribute or faculty implanted by nature in all animals to do certain things requisite to sustain and protect *life* voluntarily. The foal just dropped will instinctively struggle to stand upon its feet, and that attained will instinctively nose around its

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dam until it finds the food that nature provided the dam with for its use. At maturity it walks around feeding, and will not trot or jog off leisurely to its companions; but if *danger* threatens will *flee* at its fastest gait, which is the run.

Nature has so constructed the horse, and, in fact, most of the quadrupeds, that the run is naturally their fastest gait. And when *instinct* plays any part in speed it is when the animal instinctively flees from danger, and then they always run.

That a long system of training for a special purpose has any effect upon the progeny, is a very nice *theory* for *theorists*, but it is not borne out by facts or experience. Man has trained animals for hundreds of years for special purposes, and while the individual, as the result of such training and from habit, will do many unnatural things and least to be looked for, yet they have never transmitted either their training or acquired habits to their offspring. We are just as careful, and perhaps more so now, in breaking our colts to harness and to drive as they were hundreds of years ago. If there is anything more than a *theory* in the *theory*, they ought to be instinctively broken so that at a proper age you could harness and drive them without any previous handling.

A very plausible, and for that reason dangerous to the unthinking, is the theory that pointer and setter dogs point game birds as the result of a long line of well-broken and trained dogs for that pur pose.

It is dangerous to accept the theory because pups at three or four months (and I have seen them even younger) find and point game birds unassisted, but is it the result of ancestral education, or a *natural* instinct. Dogs are better understood and appreciated more by universal man than any other of our domestic animals. We understand him better, and he appears to understand us better. Certain it is that dogs both of low and high degree understand our language to a considerable extent, and for that reason are susceptible of a higher degree of education than any other of the domestic animals. It will not be necessary for me for the purpose in hand to go back to the original breed of dogs and the different families into which they were divided, in fact it is only conjecture; we have as good knowledge of the existence of dogs as the friend and companion of man as we have of man himself, but it is enough to say that there are several different families, each with its own peculiar natural attribute or instinct implanted by nature for the purpose of enabling them to capture their prey for sustenance. The game birds of the field are the natural prey for the setter or pointer, the rat for the terrier, the hare for the greyhound, the deer for the staghound, etc. Man has made use of the natural instinct of the different breeds, and by *education* has curbed that instinct for the purpose of complying to rules governing sport. Thus the terrier is educated to kill the rat with one snap, not worry it afterward; greyhounds to catch and kill hares, but not devour them. In the case of the pointer and setter nature has endowed them with a very fine and sensitive nose. So delicate is that organ that they can readily detect the different species of birds, and by a stealthy approach, not making the least noise and always to the leeward, at last to spring upon, capture and devour their prey. Now, what has man done to develop that instinct? Absolutely nothing. He has only by a system of training curbed the natural instinct so as to have the dog stop short of his spring, and not chase after the bird flushes; and that training has to be repeated with each individual. I have yet to see the first dog that would drop to wing or shot, or retrieve untrained. They point their game, for it is their instinct implanted by nature; the rest is education or training, and is not transmittible, although they may be descended from a long line of dogs on both sides of the house so educated.

"Like produces like," *invariably* only so far as *species* is concerned, and in slightly less positive degree anatomical structure (or the likeness of an ancestor), courage, nervous temperament, disposition and form are, as a rule, transmittible to immediate progeny, in some particular after the sire, in others after the dam, and again a happy medium of the excellencies of both, or it may be their

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defects. Trotting at a speed greater than intended by nature (an intermediate or leisurely gait) is the result of anatomical structure and education. No amount of education will make a 2:20 horse out of a Percheron or Clydesdale, structure prevents it, but the 2:20 horse can not pull the load of the Percheron or make as reliable a workhorse as the Clydesdale. Disposition, nervous temperament and lack of massive structure are in the way. To my mind anatomical structure, courage, disposition, nervous temperament and form are indispensable in the production of the fast trotter, and those are the most positively transmitted and is not instinct in any form. I do not believe in training fillies that are intended for brood-mares any further than to demonstrate that they are susceptible of training to a fast record, or, for that matter, colts either, if intended for the stud. Harold, sire of "Maud S.," nor any of his sires had any speed at the trot that we know of; Miss Russell, her dam, but very little, and the balance of the female line none; Pilot Jr., sire of Miss Russell, only a little, and his ancestry none, yet Maud S. was queen for years, and only dethroned this last fall by a mare that has the same ancestral history, as far as developed speed is concerned. Not a trotting record in the lot, yet behold the queen, 2:08¼, and with no long line of trotting records to establish, nurse and maintain a trotting *instinct*.

Chicago, Ill. M. W. BONFIELD.

Cecilia Clark's Pedigree.

IN Vol. II, page 148 of Wallace's A. T. R., the following pedigree is registered, viz.: "Cecilia Clark, b m foaled 1870, by Clark Chief; dam by Capt. Beard; g dam by imp. Envoy; g g dam by imp. Tranby. Bred by James M. Wood, Franklin county, Ky." This is correct as far as it goes, but as there are at least two different lines of similar breeding, this record is not sufficiently explicit to identify the particular line to which Cecilia Clark belongs, and should be changed to read thus:

"Dam, chestnut mare (bred and owned by James M. Wood), by Capt. Beard; g dam, chestnut mare, foaled 1847 (purchased from executor of D. C. Overton, by James M. Wood in 1856), by imp. Envoy; g g dam, Mary (sister to Vandal's dam), by imp. Tranby; g g g dam, Lucilla, [See Bruce's stud book.] by Trumpator."

Several catalogues, amongst them, those of Palo Alto, Claireview Stock farm, and Robert Steele give this breeding erroneously, making the third dam the dam of American Clay (as per version, marked "II"), and as neither the Stud Book nor the American Trotting Register furnishes enough facts to decide which version is correct, the two were submitted through Mr. Brodhead, to Mr. James M Wood, of Wood Lake, Franklin county, Ky., as follows, for his decision, viz:

I.	II.
Cecilia Clark, by Clark Chief.	Cecilia Clark, by Clark Chief.
Dam, by Capt. Beard.	Dam, by Capt. Beard.
2d dam, by Imp. Envoy.	2d dam, dam of Gen. Hatch. by Imp. Envoy.
3d dam, Mary (sister to Vandal's dam), by Imp. Tranby.	3d dam, dam of American Clay, by Imp. Tranby.
4th dam, Lucilla, by Trumpator.	4th dam, by Aratus.

Under date of March 15, 1892, Mr. Wood writes as follows: "By reference to my book for the year 1869, I find this entry, viz.: 'Bred ch m by Capt. Beard, out of the Envoy mare, to Clarke Chief,' (by Mambrino Chief), April 22, 1869, and bred again May 1, 1869. Foaled bay filly, with star and two hind feet white, (filly large and fine), Wednesday, March 30, 1870.

"I purchased during the year 1856, from the executor of D. C. Overton, deceased, in Fayette county, Ky., the bay mare, Lucilla, by Trumpator, then seventeen years old, and the chestnut mare by imp. Envoy, then nine years old, and owned both of the mares when they died.

"The chestnut mare by imp. Envoy was out of Mary, by imp. Tranby (own sister of the dam of Vandal); second dam Lucilla, by Trumpator; third dam Lucy, by orphan, etc. The chestnut mare by Capt. Beard, out of the Envoy mare, was bred and owned by me, and died upon my place.

"The bay mare by imp. Tranby (the dam of American Clay) was purchased by me from Hector Lewis, of Fayette County, Ky., during the year 1856, and was owned by me when she died.

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"American Clay was bred by me. His dam was by imp. Tranby, second dam, by Aratus, third dam by Columbus, etc. While the dam of American Clay *was* by imp. Tranby, and the third dam in Cecilia Clark's pedigree is also by imp. Tranby, yet the dam of one mare is by Aratus, and the other, Lucilla, by Trumpator—quite different."

This letter clearly establishes the correctness of version "I," and the inaccuracy of version "II," although it is easy to see how the two have been confused. Your publication of this will set the matter right, and prevent the error from spreading.

A. J. MESTON.

ALLEN FARM, PITTSVILLE, Mass.
March 19, 1892.

[The correction will appear in Vol. XI of the Register—Ed.]

A horse can live twenty-five days without solid food, merely drinking water, seventeen days without eating or drinking, and only five days when eating solid food without drinking. An idea prevails among horsemen that a horse should never be watered oftener than three times a day, or in twenty-four hours. This is not only a mistaken idea, but a brutal practice. A horse's stomach is extremely sensitive and will suffer under the least interference, causing a feverish condition. feeding a horse principally on grain and driving it five hours without water is like giving a man salt mackerel for dinner and not allowing him to drink before supper time—very unsatisfactory for the man. If you know anything about the care of horses and have any sympathy for them, water them as often as they want to drink—once an hour if possible. By doing this you will not only be merciful to your animals, but you will be a benefactor to yourself, as they will do more work, they look better and live longer. If you are a skeptic, and know more about horses than anyone else, you are positive that the foregoing is wrong, because you have had horses die with watering them too much, and boldly say that the agitators of frequent watering are fools in your estimation, and you would not do such a thing. Just reason for a moment and figure out whether the animal would have over-drunk and over-chilled his stomach if he had not been allowed to become over-thirsty. A horse is a great deal like a man. Let him get over-worked, over-starved or abused, and particularly for the want of sufficient drink in warm weather, and the consequences will always be injurious. Sensible hostlers in large cities are awakening to the advantage of frequent watering. Street-car horses are watered every hour, and sometimes oftener, while they are at work. It is plenty of water that supplies evaporation or perspiration, and keeps down the temperature. What old-fogy methods amount to may be seen by the change in medical practice to man. Twenty years ago a person having a fever of any kind or pneumonia was allowed but little water to drink, and then it had to be tepid. To-day practitioners prescribe all the iced water the patient can possibly drink, and in addition cold bandages are applied to reduce and control the temperature of the blood. What is applicable to man will never injure a horse. Use common sense and human feeling. Don't think it is a horse, and capable of enduring any and all things. A driver who sits in his wagon and lashes his worn-out, half-curried, half-fed and half-watered team should never complain of any abuse he may receive from his master or employer, for he is lower in character, harder in sympathy and less noble than the brutes he is driving, and deserves, in the name of all that is human, the same punishment of a criminal.

A wealthy gentleman had made up his mind that he must own a fast horse, so he went to a prominent dealer in a large city, who took him into his stable and showed him a number of horses with records from 2:30 to 2:40, and graphically told the wonderful races they had won. The gentleman did not enthuse on these, so he led the way to another stable and showed some colts that were sired by gilt-edged stallions of distinguished families. and after commenting on their good qualities, which was attentively listened to, the would-be purchaser turned to the proprietor and said, "Well, I have seen all of your 'have beens' and all of your 'will bes,' but what I want is an 'is'er.'"—*Ex.*

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WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

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TERMS:

THE MONTHLY.—The subscription price of this magazine is $2 per annum, payable in advance, and never less to single subscribers. Single numbers, 20 cents.

Ten dollars in one remittance will secure six copies for a year, five of which must go to strictly *new* subscribers. This is a gratuitous copy to the man getting up the club, and not a reduction of the price to the members of the club.

Subscription agents and postmasters will be allowed a commission of 30 cents on each new subscriber, and 15 cents on each renewal.

Let it be understood that there is no reduction on clubs or parts of clubs of less than six.

THE YEAR-BOOK.—Notwithstanding the increased size and cost of the Year-Book for 1891, there will be no change in the price.

Single copies at the office or post paid.....$ 2.50
Six copies in one order, at the office..... 12.00
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The Year-Book for 1891 contains 1,000 pages. These prices will be strictly maintained in all cases.

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One Page.....	$100	$65	$40	$25
One-half Page.....	62	40	25	18
One-quarter Page.....	40	25	18	12
One-eighth Page.....	25	18	12	8
One-sixteenth Page (12 lines).....	16	12	8	6
Card (6 lines).....	10	7	5	3

The Sires of Ten or More.

IN these days when young stallions are making reputations as phenomenal sires of speed, exhibiting in their sphere as much precocity as do the baby trotters of the turf, it is nothing like as easy to class trotting sires as it used to be. Up to within a comparatively short time the merits of a stallion, so far as his being a sire of speed was concerned, were determined solely by the number of his get that had entered the 2:30 list as trotters or pacers. In those days precociousness in a sire was practically unknown, and if a stallion had a representative in the 2:30 list by the time he was close to a dozen years old he was considered to be doing very well indeed. But now all this is changed, and the stallion that is not at the age of ten years—having been given a fair opportunity in the stud—able to demonstrate his capacity as a sire of speed, is deemed a little behind the age, and it is no uncommon event for a stallion that is only seven or eight years old to have sired standard speed at the trot or pace.

For this reason it will not do, in considering the respective merits of trotting sires, to be guided entirely by the number of their get in the 2:30 list, and yet, as a general proposition, no better one to follow can be found. It is not so many years ago that the list of stallions that had ten or more of their get in the 2:30 list was not a very long one, but examination of the records up to the close of 1891 develops the fact that in this category there are now ninety-six stallions, some of them, as will be shown later on, being so young that their success is absolutely startling. The list is as follows:

NAME.	Foaled.	No. in list.	Av'ge record.
Aberdeen	1866	26	2:28¼
Alcantara	1876	38	2:24½
Alcyone	1877	25	2:23¾
Almont	1864	36	2:24½
Almont Jr. (Bostwick's)	1871	14	2:25¼
Almont Jr. (Hamlin's)	1872	16	2:22¾
Altamont	1875	13	2:27¼
Ambassador	1875	14	2:23¼
Aristos	1870	12	2:26¼
A. W. Richmond	1862	10	2:28¼
Bashaw (Green's)	1855	17	2:25¼
Bayard	1863	12	2:25½
Bay Middleton	1867	10	2:24¼
Belmont	1864	38	2:25½
Ben Franklin	1873	12	2:27
Blue Bull	1854	58	2:24¾
Bourbon Wilkes	1875	25	2:24¾
Champion (Gooding's)	1853	16	2:25¾
Charlie B.	1869	13	2:26¾
Columbus (Young)	1852	11	2:26¼
Cuyler	1868	13	2:25¼
Daniel Lambert	1858	36	2:26½
Dauntless	1867	15	2:24¼
Dictator	1863	36	2:25½
Director	1877	12	2:22
Doctor Herr	1868	11	2:24¼
Echo	1866	16	2:25½
Edward Everett	1855	14	2:28¼
Egbert	1875	39	2:25½
Egmont	1873	13	2:27
Electioneer	1868	101	2:24
Fairy Gift	1876	11	2:26
Florida	1867	12	2:25¼
Gambetta Wilkes	1881	12	2:28
Gen. Benton	1868	17	2:24¼
Gen. Knox	1855	16	2:25½
Gen. Stanton	1866	11	2:27¼
Geo. M. Patchen Jr	185	10	2:24
George Wilkes	1856	75	2:24
Gov. Sprague	1871	30	2:25
Grand Sentinel	1873	10	2:27
Guy Wilkes	1879	12	2:21
Hambletonian (Rysdyk's)	1849	40	2:25¼
Hambletonian (Wood's)	1858	20	2:25
Hambletonian (Whipple's)	1861	15	2:25¾
Hambletonian (McCurdy's)	1874	15	2:23½
Hambletonian Prince (Baird's)	1863	13	2:27¼
Hambrino	1869	14	2:24¾
Happy Medium	1863	69	2:25¼
Harold	1864	34	2:25¼
Hawthorne	1878	10	2:23¾
Hiatoga	1858	10	2:25
Jay Bird	1878	16	2:24¾
Jay Gould	1864	22	2:25¾
Jerome Eddy	1875	10	2:26
Kentucky Prince	1870	21	2:23
King Rene	1875	16	2:26
Knickerbocker	1865	10	2:25¾
Legal Tender Jr	1869	11	2:23¼
Louis Napoleon	1866	15	2:25¼
Lumps	1875	11	2:25¾
Mambrino King	1872	14	2:22

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NAME.	Foaled.	No. in list.	Av'ge record.
Mambrino Patchen	1862	18	2:26¾
Mambrino Russell	1878	10	2:24¼
Masterlode	1868	21	2:26
Messenger Chief	1870	13	2:23¼
Messenger Duroc	1865	21	2:25½
Middletown	1860	12	2:26
Nephew	1874	10	2:24½
Nutwood	1870	67	2:24½
Onward	1875	43	2:24½
Pancoast	1877	13	2:22¾
Phil Sheridan	1862	11	2:24¼
Pilot Medium	1879	27	2:25¾
Pocahontas Boy	1865	12	2:22½
Princeps	1870	27	2:24¾
Red Wilkes	1874	59	2:25
Robert McGregor	1871	28	2:26¼
Royal Fearnaught	1873	14	2:25¼
St. Gothard	1876	10	2:27
Sidney	1881	18	2:21½
Simmons	1879	22	2:25¾
Squire Talmage	1866	11	2:26½
Strathmore	1866	39	2:25
Sultan	1875	25	2:25
Sweepstakes	1867	22	2:26
Swigert	1866	30	2:26¾
Thos. Jefferson	1863	13	2:25¼
Tramp	1864	10	2:27
Victor Bismarck	1867	21	2:25½
Volunteer	1854	30	2:24
Warwick Boy	1870	12	2:25
Wedgewood	1871	11	2:24
Woodford Mambrino	1863	12	2:25¼
Young Jim	1874	14	2:24½
Young Wilkes	1868	13	2:26

The first thing naturally to be considered in connection with these ninety-six stallions that have risen above the common in the matter of siring standard speed at the trot and pace is, How are they bred? A casual glance at the list shows a remarkable preponderance of the blood of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, so far as the male line is concerned, and careful perusal of the names develops the fact that, outside of Hambletonian himself, sixty-four of the horses mentioned above are descended directly from him, as follows:

Sons of Hambletonian	24
Grandsons of Hambletonian	27
Great-grandsons of Hambletonian	11
Great-great-grandsons of Hambletonian	2

This is exactly two-thirds of the whole number of stallions that have sired ten or more 2:30 or better standard performers, and although the superiority of this strain of blood in the production of trotting and pacing speed is universally conceded a direct statement of this sort, compiled from the official records, is worth yards of argument. There is also information of a valuable and interesting sort to be obtained by an analysis of the breeding of these stallions in the female line. In this particular the tried and tested blood of Mambrino Chief shows up grandly, that horse having sired the dams of nine of the stallions in the list, while his most prepotent son, Mambrino Patchen, is represented by four. The stallions that have sired the dams of two or more horses in the above list are:

Mambrino Chief	9
Seely's American Star	7
Mambrino Patchen	4
Pilot Jr.	4
Alexander's Abdallah	4
Rysdyk's Hambletonian	3
Abdallah	3
Harry Clay	3
Volunteer	3
Edwin Forrest	2
Woodford	2

When it comes to the question of the average rate of speed in those of their get that have beaten 2:30, the pursuit of knowledge becomes absolutely fascinating to one who is interested in blood lines and has made somewhat of a study of them. For instance, taking 2:23 as the standard, it is found that only ten of the ninety-six horses in the above list are eligible, and unquestionably the best of these, all things considered, are Guy Wilkes and Sidney, while right after them comes Director, it being a curious and perhaps a significant fact, that all three of these phenomenal young sires are owned in California, and have passed most of their lives there. The horses with ten or more representatives in the 2:30 list, whose get have in point of record averaged 2:23 or better are:

Name.	Foaled.	Sire.	Av. Rec. of get.
Guy Wilkes	1879	Geo. Wilkes	2:21
Sidney	1881	Santa Claus	2:21½
Mambrino King	1872	Mambrino Patchen	2:22
Director	1877	Dictator	2:22
Pocahontas Boy	1865	Tom Rolfe	2:22½
Hamlin's Almont	1872	Almont	2:22¾
Alcyone	1877	Geo. Wilkes	2:22¾
Pancoast	1877	Woodford Mambrino	2:22¾
Gambetta Wilkes	1881	Geo. Wilkes	2:23
Kentucky Prince	1870	Clark Chief	2:23

Guy Wilkes, Sidney and Director, who, when age is taken into account, must be admitted to outrank the others in this list of ten, were foaled, respectively, in 1879, 1881 and 1877. In the matter of siring trotting speed as opposed to that of the pace, Guy Wilkes and Sidney are on a par, each having put ten in the list, but Sidney has no less than eight pacers, some of them cracks, like Fausta, the yearling champion at the gait; Gold Leaf, 2:11¼; Adonis, 2:11½; while Rupee, the fastest pacer by Guy Wilkes, is credited with 2:14¾. Foaled two years later than Guy Wilkes, his nearest competitor among the great sires of the century, Sidney equals him in number of trotters, and

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far outranks him as to pacing speed. The ten trotters by Guy Wilkes average 2:21¾, while the average of the ten by Sidney is exactly two seconds slower. But in pacing speed Sidney fairly outclasses Guy Wilkes, his eight sidewheelers in the 2:30 list having an average record of 2:17½, with a yearling among them at that, while the two pacers sired by Guy Wilkes average 2:16¼. In his day Guy Wilkes has had a three-year-old champion in Sable Wilkes, and a king among two-year-old stallions in Regal Wilkes; but to offset this Sidney puts forward the champion yearling trotter of to-day in Frou Frou, 2:25¼, and the best yearling pacer in Fausta, 2:22¾. Director is also prominent among sires of champions, as he has to his credit the pacer Direct, that holds the world's record, 2:06, at that way of going, and on two occasions has lowered the pacing race record for three consecutive heats. With Direct and his champion all-age record for pacers in his list, Director's eleven trotters and one pacer average 2:22, or not quite as fast as the get of either Guy Wilkes or Sidney, while with Direct out, the discrepancy between Director and the other two California sires who figure in the select list of ten would be still greater.

It is a noticeable fact, by the way, that of this list of ten stallions, the average record of whose progeny is 2:23 or better, no less than three are by George Wilkes, a trotter with a record of 2:22, they being Guy Wilkes, Alcyone and Gambetta Wilkes. Sidney is by Santa Claus, also a developed sire, as his record of 2:17½ amply proves, and Pancoast is by Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½; Mambrino King is by Mambrino Patchen, brother to the 2:18¼ trotter, Lady Thorne; Director is by Dictator, brother to the 2:17¼ trotter, Dexter; Pocahontas Boy is by Tom Rolfe, 2:33½; Hamlin's Almont, by Almont, 2:39¾, and capable of a much higher rate of speed, while Kentucky Prince is by Clark Chief, an undeveloped stallion.

Taking these ten horses and considering them from the point of developed speed as applied to themselves, we find that Guy Wilkes has a record of 2:15¼; Sidney one of 2:19¾ (pacing); Director one of 2:17; Pocahontas Boy one of 2:31; Hamlin's Almont one of 2:26; Alcyone one of 2:27; Pancoast one of 2:21¾; Gambetta Wilkes one of 2:26, while Mambrino King is commonly understood to have trotted a trial in 2:26, and Kentucky Prince was driven a half mile as a three-year-old in 1:11½ for the benefit of Col. John W. Conley and Mr. G. H. Brasfield, who went to the farm of his owner to see the colt, the performance taking place over a poor half-mile ring with the stallion in no condition for that sort of work. It therefore appears that every stallion with ten or more representatives in the 2:30 list, the average record of whose get is 2:23 or better, has a record of 2:30 or better, or has publicly demonstrated the ability to step a mile in the time indicated by those figures, while three of them have records better than 2:20. The average record of the eight stallions in this list with records is 2:24, and the other two showed in public that they could beat 2:30 four or five seconds. This showing, which is a simple presentation of cold facts from the record books, and not the rosy imaginings of a fervid enthusiasm, is one of great significance in these days, when people are naturally anxious for some definite information as to what the developed sires are accomplishing in comparison with stallions who have no place in the record books or authenticated trials at a 2:30 or better rate of speed. This select list of ten stallions contains a horse—Pocahontas Boy—that was foaled as far back as 1865, and another—Sidney—whose natal day came in 1881. A majority of the horses, however, would come under the head of young sires, that is, young to have ten or more in the 2:30 list, and this is also a fact affording instruction and food for thought to breeders, inasmuch as it demonstrates in the clearest possible manner the giant strides that have of late been made in breeding up the American trotting horse to a point where definite results in the way of siring speed are expected and demanded of a stallion while he is yet young in years, especially if by his breeding or performance on the turf his services have been sought for by the public, or he has been mated with so exceptionally a good class of mares by his owner as to draw attention to his work in the stud.

Training Horses by Swimming.

JAMES GOLDEN, an eastern driver of trotters who is a thoughtful man as well as a successful one in his business, recently said to the representative of a Boston paper that within a few years the methods of training trotters would be very much changed, it being his idea that in the future horses would be given less track work. He instanced the fact that trotters frequently would go extra good races after being shipped some distance in the cars, it being

argued that the motion of the train and the alertness on the part of the horse necessary to enable him to keep his feet brings into play nearly all the muscles of the body without calling upon any of them for so great an effort as to produce fatigue, and after stating this Golden puts forward the idea that possibly some sort of a machine will be invented for giving horses exercise without subjecting them to the severe tax on bones and muscles which inevitably accompanies a preparation under orthodox conditions. He also refers to the fact that horses have been trained by swimming them. This idea is being exploited a good deal just now in various parts of the country, no doubt in a great measure owing to the fact that a California breeder has constructed on his farm a ninety-foot tank for the purpose of swimming horses.

When it comes to a question of how to fit trotters for races, no matter what the conditions are, there is no better authority than Budd Doble, and hearing that a good many years ago he tried the experiment of training Hotspur, 2:24½, by giving him swimming exercise instead of working him in the ordinary manner on a track, Mr. Doble was seen and questioned. Said he: "Yes, it is true that one season I trained Hotspur altogether by swimming him. It was in 1871, at which time I had my horses on the old Fashion track, Long Island. In those days Buffalo was about the only place where a big trotting meeting was given, there being no circuit, and the entries to the principal events at Buffalo closed a long time before the time set to trot them. The year I speak of there was a purse of $6,000 to be trotted August 10, and to this race Hotspur being eligible, was entered. As soon as I began to work him I discovered that he had a bad hind leg which filled up very quickly and although I at once ceased training operations and gave the horse a rest I found that as soon as he was started up again the trouble came back, and I saw that there was no chance at all to get him ready for the Buffalo race if he was to be worked in the ordinary manner.

"It then occurred to me that perhaps it would be possible to get him in shape by swimming. I thought the matter over and remembered that when I was a boy swimming was pretty hard work if we wanted to see how fast we could go and keep it up for any considerable length of time. Hotspur was a hardy little horse and I resolved to try the experiment as it could not do any harm, there being no other way to shape him up. So I started in to swim him about two or three times a week in Long Island Sound. On the days when he was to be worked we would go to the beach with all our blankets, hoods and scrapers, just as though the horse was to be given fast work on the track. I hired a man who had a boat and he would do the navigating while I stayed in the stern of the craft and watched Hotspur swim along behind. I would swim him a quarter of a mile at a time and would perhaps give him two or three heats in this way, taking him ashore at the close of each one when we would get the water out of his hide, cover him with blankets and walk him, the result being that he would break out into a sweat and get a good scrape. We worked along in this way until nearly time for the race, the horse not once during that time being taken to a track; he was shipped to Buffalo and two days before the race I gave him a slow mile, that being all the work he had on land before trotting for the $6,000 purse. To show you that he was in pretty good condition from his swimming exercises I may say that Hotspur won the Buffalo event, and it was a five-heat affair at that, the first heat being dead with Byron in 2:25½, after which Myron Perry won the second in 2:25. The third fell to Hotspur, the time not being given on the books, as I see by referring to them, but he won the fourth and fifth heats in 2:25½, 2:25, which last mile was within a second of the best record he ever made.

"Now do not understand me to say," continued Doble, "that I advise swimming horses as a good thing under all circumstances, because it is my opinion, based on experience, that in some cases the effect of swimming exercise instead of training on land would be to weaken a horse, so that if it were kept up a sufficient length of time he would retrograde instead of gain in both speed and staying ability. I rembember that when Oliver K., 2:16¼, was in my stable I tried the swimming plan on him at Detroit, and am satisfied that it weakened him."

The Thoroughbred Cross.

THERE has arisen in the East a discussion between "Aurelius," a well known writer on breeding topics, and "Vision," the last named party being a fervid apostle of the theory that whenever unusual speed at the trot is found

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in a horse such fact is evidence that some thoroughbred ancestor of the animal is responsible therefor. It was in the line of disseminating this theory that "Vision" constructed an elaborate article for an eastern paper which argues that Nancy Hanks trots because of the Diomed blood in her veins, his contention being that the only descendants of Flora Temple, the first mare to beat 2:20, that had shown speed at the trot were those coming through a mare known as The Queen's Daughter, the product of mating Flora Temple with the thoroughbred stallion Leamington, a horse that after proving his merit on the English turf in the most conclusive manner by winning great races was brought to this country, where he founded a family of winners.

If there was any virtue in the idea that the blood of the thoroughbred and that of the trotter could be blended with general success, the breeding of Flora Temple, the greatest trotter of her day, to the successful racehorse and sire Leamington was certainly in the line of its demonstration. But as a matter of fact The Queen's Daughter was no trotter, and her descendants have never amounted to anything in that line. The fact that in the entire history of breeding the trotter one stallion, and one only, has been able to get any considerable amount of standard speed when mated with thoroughbred mares, is the best evidence that the scheme is not one that can with profit be followed by the ordinary breeder. Electioneer controlled the action of his foals from thoroughbred mares, just as he did that of foals from pacing mares, but there was never such another prepotent trotting stallion in the world as Electioneer, and in the matter of controlling the gait of his progeny it may well be doubted if his equal will soon again be seen, although as to siring 2:30 speed he is likely to be succeeded by some other stallion in the next five years. The few people who are clinging to the idea that the pedigree of a colt that is wanted for a trotter can be improved by liberal infusions of thoroughblood close up are not making any headway just now.

The trotters, with few exceptions, that win the money on the turf every season are trotting-bred, and the stallions that command patronage at the highest fees are those with fast records, which means that men who are willing to pay liberally for the services of a stallion believe that the surest way to get trotting speed is to breed to a horse that has a little of that article on tap himself. These men naturally are unable to see how a horse can impart something he does not possess, or, in other words, how a horse that is incapable of trotting is likely to get trotters. To argue that blood lines will make up for lack of speed will not do, because all that makes any set of blood lines valuable is the fact that some horse or horses carrying them have trotted fast. In other words, the performances are what make the blood lines, and it is only after a performance is on the books by a horse of any particular breeding that it is possible to argue that those blood lines are valuable. This view of the case has been borne home very forcibly during the last few years to men in all parts of the country who have bought horses on blood lines alone, in many instances paying, on account of their breeding, long prices for animals that were old enough to demonstrate whether or not they could trot and that did not show speed. The time for sales of that character has gone for good. It has been demonstrated by a yearling trotting in 2:25¼, a two-year old in 2:10¾, and a three-year-old in 2:10½ that, as with the thoroughbreds, trotters can be brought to at least an approximate measure of their speed at an early age, and with this fact demonstrated stakes for young trotters have followed, until at the present time it is these young trotters—those that used to be called babies—that can be heavily engaged, and not the old campaigners. There is to be no more waiting until a trotter is five or six years old before a start in a race is made, with attendant expenditure in training bills, in many instances, of five times what the animal is worth. In these times a man discovers by the time his trotting-bred colt is three years old whether or not it is a trotter, and if the verdict is against the youngster there is neither money nor pleasure in playing the game any further, because demonstrated merit is the only quality that will bring the money, either on the track or in the sale ring.

A Fraud Exposed.

GEORGE J. REIGER, of Midland, Tex., who is one of the proprietors of the Thornhill Stock Farm has been indulging in some practices regarding the registration and sale of stock that entitle him to be branded as a man of whom all reputable people should steer clear.

The story is a simple one. On the 18th of February the Registrar of the American Trot-

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ting Register Association was applied to by Mr. Reiger, who desired to have six animals named respectively, Annie Ray, Lulu Gray, Annie Norwood, Hannah H., Tulo Rosa and Queen of Savannah, registered. Forms that had been filled out were sent on, but a casual investigation of these demonstrated the fact that it was not possible to register the animals as standard, and they were therefore, accepted as non-standard only, and certificates to that effect forwarded.

This application came from Savannah, Ga., and the certificates were forwarded to Reiger at that place, nothing more being thought of the matter until March 7, when the following telegram was received from Mr. E. C. Gleason:

SAVANNAH, GA., March 7th.

J. H. STEINER, American Register Association:

Is Lulu Gray, 4043, standard? Have bought her as such. Think certificate has been tampered with. Wire answer. E. C. GLEASON.

It should be noted here that the number after the name of Lulu Gray refers to the non-standard certificate that was sent to Reiger in regard to the mare. Registrar Steiner at once entered into correspondence with Mr. Gleason, asking that the certificate be sent to this office, and in course of time the following letter arrived:

SAVANNAH, GA., March 7th.

J. H. STEINER,

Dear Sir—I telegraphed you this morning in regard to the filly Lulu Gray, as per certificate, which I purchased with some others as standard-bred at public sale here on February 25th, held by George Reiger, of Midland, Tex. As my telegram says, I thought the certificate had been tampered with, the word "non" being erased.

The same was the case with the filly Annie Ray, formerly Maggie Mitchell, purchased by Mr. W. H. Ray. I surrendered my certificate to Mr. Reiger, but Mr. Ray still holds his of Annie Ray, which I can forward to you if you desire. I desire your attention to this matter, as it of great importance to the public generally. As for myself, I feel in no way satisfied and will refer you to any bank in this city, or other commercial agency as to my standing. Yours truly,

E. C. GLEASON.

The certificate shows indisputable evidence of alteration, and very clumsy work at that. It has been the custom of the Register office in the case of non-standard animals to simply use a standard certificate, marking out with ink the words "standard under rule —," and stamping in place of them the words "Non-standard." In the case of the filly Annie Ray, the certificate as issued to Reiger read: "This is to certify that Annie Ray has been duly registered as non-standard in volume XI, of the American Trotting Register." Then followed the pedigree of the mare, thus: "Annie Ray, b m foaled 1890; by Vivesse 10579; dam Daisy Wood, pedigree not traced," etc. Curiously enough it happened that where the mare's name was given there was left on the line below it, a blank space and in this space after the name "Daisy Wood" was inserted "by Capoul 2:28, g d," so that after the pedigree had been altered, instead of Annie Ray being from a dam whose pedigree was unknown, the certificate read, "Dam Daisy Wood, by Capoul 2:28, g d pedigree not traced." A more clumsy or apparent alteration could not be imagined, there not being even a resemblance in the ink used by the person who made the alteration to that which was employed in the office when the certificate was made out. On the back of the certificate in the place left for transfers, it is stated under date of February 25, 1892, that Annie Ray was sold to W. H. Ray, of Savannah, Ga., and this transfer memorandum is signed "Reiger & Dunn," all this being in the handwriting of Mr. Reiger, as evidenced by the comparison of it with the chirography of a letter from him received at this office, and also further proven by reference to the blanks filled out by him when the animals were first offered for registration. On the 10th day of March a telegram was received from Reiger as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 10th.

J. H. STEINER:

See letter about certificate of Lulu Gray, Annie Ray, Hannah H.

GEORGE J. REIGER.

When this letter arrived it was found to be simply a mass of assertions to the effect that the animals were not sold as standard-bred, but simply as being registered. No attempt is made to explain this alteration of the non-standard certificate into a standard one, and the letter in no way helps Mr. Reiger's case.

But another letter was also received about the time that Mr. Reiger's arrived. It is an interesting epistle, and shows that the Savannah episode was not the first one in which Reiger had figured in an unenviable light. This letter is as follows:

LINCOLN, ILL., March 19, 1892.

JOHN H. STEINER, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir—The enclosed letter written to our mutual friend of this place, has been handed to me with a request that I should answer it and give the particulars of what is known here of George J. Reiger or the firm of Reiger & Dunn.

In the year of 1890, Reiger, under the name of L. Rei-

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ger, shipped to Lincoln about thirty colts, claiming to have shipped them from his farm in Kansas. He advertised the colts for sale as standard-bred and to have been sired by Rushville, Vivesse, McGregor and others. On the day of the sale he stated publicly that all these colts were registered in Wallace's Trotting Register; "that he had sent for the certificates and that he had expected to have received them by the day of the sale." He also stated "that he would leave the certificates at the Lincoln National Bank." He also stated: "That Rushville and Vivesse were both registered horses. On the strength of that, the colts were sold at an average of one hundred and seventy-five dollars per head. They were nearly all yearlings. Of course the certificates never came, the colts never could be registered, and it turned out also that Mr. Wallace had refused the registration of Rushville; he so informed me personally in New York, and I also have a certificate under seal stating that he refused to register Rushville.

Several parties that had purchased these colts and paid for them employed me to see what could be done with Mr. Reiger. I have several letters from him in which he says: "that he will have Rushville recorded," but he does not pretend in these letters that any of the colts that were sold here were standard.

I commenced criminal prosecution against Reiger and obtained a requisition on the Governor of Kansas, but Reiger left for Texas the morning the officer arrived at his place in the evening and in that way the authorities of this state were never able to get hold of him for the purpose of a criminal prosecution.

It turned out that L. Reiger was George J. Reiger's wife. These colts to all appearances as they have grown older, are from mustang mares, probably some of them sired by Rushville, but I do not think any of them were by Vivesse, for the reason that he did not purchase that horse until the 29th day of July, 1889.

I will try and find one of the advertisements made by this man Reiger in advertising his sale of these colts. This man Reiger's real name is Brown, and he came from some place, I think Richmond, Ind., and it is said he left that state to escape criminal prosecution and changed his name to Reiger. Of one thing you may be very certain: that he is a rascal pretending to sell standard-bred trotting colts, with bogus pedigrees, that were sired on a ranch down in Texas from mustang mares. I have the names of witnesses by whom I can prove that the dams of many of the colts sold in Lincoln were mustang mares shipped from Texas to Halstead, Kas.

Since writing the above I have found one of the advertisements of this sale and enclose it in this letter but I would like to have you return it to me as I may need it if we can ever lay hands on Mr. Reiger. You will notice at the bottom of the front page he says: "A certificate of registration of each colt will be furnished." He gave this paper to me while I was looking at his colts and I have kept it ever since. I asked him what he meant by a certificate of registration? He answered me that he meant a certificate from Wallace's trotting registry, that the colts were standard-bred.

Very respectfully yours,
E. D. BLINN.

Accompanying the altered certificate in the case of Annie Ray was a letter from the owner of the mare, which is herewith given.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 14, 1892.

J. H. STEINER,

Dear Sir—Please find enclosed certificate of registry for mare, Annie Ray, as handed me by Reiger, of Reiger & Dunn—that is he represented himself as that person to several of our horsemen. I called his attention to the papers when he handed them to me, and he got very angry, using very filthy language, so much so that I have doubts that he is the Reiger of the above firm.

W. H. RAY.

This is the story in brief of as deliberate a fraud as ever was perpetrated in connection with the pedigree of a trotting horse, and the alteration of the certificate issued from this office as to Annie Ray is an offense which may prove a more serious affair for Mr. Reiger than he imagined it would when perpetrating the act. A recently adopted rule of the American Trotting Register Association provides that in case attempted fraud in the matter of a pedigree, no animals which depend for registration on the evidence of persons connected with such fraud shall thereafter be registered, and consequently purchasers of trotting stock would do well to avoid George J. Reiger of Midland, Tex., and the Thornhill stock farm, of which he is one of the proprietors, unless these matters are speedily and satisfactorily explained.

Sires in the Great Broodmare Table.

IT is only a matter of fifteen years or so ago—in 1875, unless memory is at fault—that the first list of mares that had produced two or more trotters or pacers with records of 2:30 or better was compiled, and at that time not more than a dozen mares had so distinguished themselves, while now it takes thirty-seven pages of the Year Book to contain the names, there being something like 800 of them on the records. In fact, during the last few years such remarkable accessions have been made to the ranks of great brood mares, and so much more attention is now paid by breeders to the question of dams in pedigrees than was formerly the case, that the subject is of more than ordinary interest.

A study of the Great Brood Mare table in the recently issued Year Book, and a considerable amount of figuring theron, brings to light the fact that at the present time no less than seventy-six stallions have sired two or more daughters that are in the Great Brood Mare table. The list of these Great Brood Mare sires is given herewith, and it will prove both interesting and instructive. Of the names it contains, the most prominent is that of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, ten of whose daughters are in the Great Brood Mare list with twenty-five 2:30 or better trotters and pacers to their credit. Next to Hambletonian himself comes

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his grandson, Almont, with an equal number of daughters in the list, their total produce being only four behind that of the daughters of Hambletonian. After these two leaders, the founder of the Hambletonian house, and one of his greatest descendants, comes the potent Pilot Jr. blood with nine mares that have produced twenty-seven trotters and pacers with records better than 2:30, which average per mare is the best in the list where five or more mares are considered, although it is beaten farther down the line by the four daughters of Harry Clay that have produced fifteen trotters, and equaled by the four daughters of Jay Gould that have twelve to their credit. It is also beaten by two daughters of Mohawk Chief, and two of H. B. Patchen, with nine to their credit; but, considering their number, the average of the Pilot Jr. mares is unquestionably the best.

The blood lines represented in this list of stallions that have sired two or more representatives in the Great Brood Mare table, are, it will be noticed, largely of the Hambletonian variety, as in addition to the head of the house himself leading the list, he is represented by sixteen sons, eight grandsons and a few great-grandsons, so that Hambletonian and his direct descendants in the male line, comprise considerably over one-third of the names, this strain of blood being followed in point of representation by that of Mambrino Chief through the old horse himself and his male-line descendants. The list is as follows:

NAME.	SIRE.	Great Broodmare Daughters.	No. of Produce.
Rysdyk's Hambletonian	Abdallah	10	25
Almont	Alexander's Abdallah	10	21
Pilot Jr	Pacing Pilot	9	27
Seeley's American Star	Stockholm's Am. Star	8	17
Alexander's Abdallah	Hambletonian (10)	7	15
George Wilkes	Hambletonian (10)	7	14
Belmont	Alexander's Abdallah	6	16
Mambrino Patchen	Mambrino Chief	6	15
Messenger Duroc	Hambletonian (10)	5	11
John Dillard	Indian Chief	5	11
Harry Clay	C. M. Clay Jr	4	15
Jay Gould	Hambletonian (10)	4	12
Woodford Mambrino	Mambrino Chief	4	11
Mambrino Chief	Mambrino Paymaster	4	10
General Benton	Jim Scott	4	10
Richard's Bellfounder	Hungerford's Blucher	4	9
Enfield	Hambletonian (10)	4	9
Clark Chief	Mambrino Chief	4	9
Dictator	Hambletonian (10)	4	9
Alexander's Norman	Morse Horse	4	8
Cuyler	Hambletonian (10)	4	8
Daniel Lambert	Ethan Allen	4	8
Keatucky Clay	C. M. Clay Jr	3	8
Whipple's Hambletonian	Guy Miller	3	8
Blue Bull	Pruden's Blue Bull	3	8
Strathmore	Hambletonian (10)	3	7
American Clay	C. M. Clay Jr	3	7
Blackwood	Alexander's Norman	3	7
Brignoli	Mambrino Chief	3	7
John Nelson	Son of Trustee	3	6
C. M. Clay Jr. (22)	C. M. Clay	3	6
Fisk's Mambrino Chief	Mambrino Chief	3	6
Hamlet	Volunteer	3	6
California Patchen	George M. Patchen	3	6
Mohawk Chief	Hambletonian (10)	2	9
H. B. Patchen	Geo. M. Patchen	2	9
The Moor	Clay Pilot	2	8
Berkley's Edwin Forrest	Edwin Forrest	2	7
Thorndale	Alex. Abdallah	2	7
Green's Bashaw	Vernol's Blackhawk	2	6
Harold	Hambletonian (10)	2	6
Octoroon		2	6
Gideon	Hambletonian (10)	2	6
Magic	American Clay	2	6
Milliman's Bellfounder	American Bellfounder	2	6
Hanley's Hiatoga	Rice's Hiatoga	2	5
Clifton Pilot	Pilot Jr	2	5
Mambrino Pilot	Mambrino Chief	2	5
Volunteer	Hambletonian (10)	2	5
Golddust	Vermont Morgan	2	5
Captain Walker	Tecumseh	2	5
Mambrino Abdallah	Mambrino Patchen	2	4
Mambrino Boy	Mambrino Patchen	2	4
Alcalde	Mambrino Chief	2	4
Muscatine	Green's Bashaw	2	4
Hambrino	Edward Everett	2	4
Hambletonian Prince	Hambletonian (10)	2	4
Alex. Edwin Forrest	Young Bay Ky. Hunter	2	4
St. Clair		2	4
King's Champion	Champion	2	4
Arthurton	Hambletonian (10)	2	4
Ethan Allen	Vermont Blackhawk	2	4
Princeps	Woodford Mambrino	2	4
Skenandoah	Broken-Leg Ky. Hunter	2	4
Louis Napoleon	Volunteer	2	4
Hamlin Patchen	Geo. M. Patchen	2	4
Mambrino Chorister	Mambrino Chief	2	4
Squire Talmage	Hambletonian (10)	2	4
William's Mambrino	Mambrino Chief	2	4
Tom Hal	Sorrel Tom	2	4
Edward Everett	Hambletonian (10)	2	4
Nutwood	Belmont	2	4
Wildidle	Australian	2	4
St. Elmo	Alex. Abdallah	2	4
Thomas Jefferson	Toronto Chief	2	4
Mambrino King	Mambrino Patchen	2	4

The Pace and Trot.

THE trotter, Prince Hogarth, that has a record of about 2:25, at that way of going, has, according to an Ohio paper, which commonly juggles the English language in a very interesting if not artistic manner, "been converted into a pacer." This is about on a par with the expression "fit into the war," but a criticism of the Ohio paper's pigeon-English (which would be a Sisyphus-like job) is not the point in question just now. When people talk about a trotter being "converted" to pacing, the statement is, without an exception, an erroneous one, because ther is no conversion about it, the natural gait of the animals being a pace, while they have been taught to trot by the use of toe-weights, peculiarly constructed shoes or hobbles. In the old days, when pacers were not worth over thirty per cent of what trotters of

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the same speed would bring, it was the invariable rule to try and make a trotter out of every pacer by loading his feet with weights, and the temptation to pursue this plan was all the greater, because, as a rule, when a pacer was shifted over to a trot he retained all his speed, and frequently even improved on it, a notable instance in this regard being Smuggler, whose record of 2:15¼ was for seven years the best to the credit of a trotting stallion. Nowadays, instead of trying to make pacers trot, sensible men let such animals keep at the gait that nature has best fitted them for, and it is not infrequently the case that after a horse has made a record of 2:30 or better trotting, it will become evident that, with a little alteration in shoeing and rigging, he would go well pacing, and the rule is to let this kind make their change of gait and stick to it. In addition to Prince Hogarth, the gray mare, Elcho, 2:27¼, as a trotter, is now being allowed to pace, and there are others in the same boat. As a matter of fact, every season sees quite a number of additions to the list of horses that have made records of 2:30 or better at both trotting and pacing, and it is a recognized fact that in the case of stallions and mares a dual record of this sort is a first-class recommendation when they are offered for sale, with the idea of being used in the breeding ranks, or their produce comes under the auctioneer's hammer. People are awake to the fact that Sidney, who is by the records the greatest sire of extreme and early trotting speed of his age, is double-gaited, and was originally trained as a trotter, with excellent prospects of beating 2:30, at that way of going, when a three-year-old, but as he took more naturally to pacing, it was as a side-wheeler that he made his record of 2:19¾. His daughter, Fausta, who last year lowered the yearling pacing record to 2:22¾, has a record of 2:40 trotting, and when one considers the infinitesimally small porportion of yearlings that can step a mile in that time on a trot, it is within bounds to say that a 2:40 yearling is a phenomenon, so that while Fausta's work as a trotter is, of course, greatly overshadowed by her 2:22¾ performance as a pacer, it is nevertheless true that in addition to being the world's champion yearling pacer, she was also a phenomenal yearing trotter. In fact it is a pretty fair sort of rule for general application, that a double-gaited horse is more liable to develop a remunerative rate of speed than almost any other kind, and drivers are a little prejudiced in favor of them. Years ago, when not much was known in a practical way regarding the interchangability of the trot and pace, it used to be a saying among drivers that horses which ambled a little in starting off were almost certain to be good ones, and when pressed for an elucidation of the point, they would say that the ambling gait denoted looseness of action and consequent ability to strike a high rate of speed.

The Covered Track.

THERE is no doubt as to the popularity of the covered track among breeders and others who have to do with the management and development of colt trotters, and from present appearances the multiplication of this latest adjunct to speed-making will be so rapid that before long it will be the exception where a yearling trotter of good blood lines is not given a chance during the winter months to proceed satisfactorily with his lessons in learning to trot.

Thus far the covered track is practically an experiment, although a successful one. Sam Gamble, a horseman of considerable experience, says in a letter to the editor of the MONTHLY, writing of covered tracks: "I fully endorse them in your eastern winters, and in my judgment eastern breeders and trainers will derive the most benefit from covered tracks by the advantage it will be to their yearlings and two-year-olds on account of early breaking and development of speed. From a three-year-old and upward I should prefer road work during the pleasant days in your winter months. As to preparing for colt stakes that are ordinarily trotted in August, I should advise the covered track work for yearlings, two-year-olds, and also three-year-olds during the winter months, and in April and May occasionally let up on them and allow them to have a little vacation on the grass. They will be much better by so doing by August and later on. This has been my experience. The covered track work will teach them something and also season them. My object in allowing them the occasional vacation in April and May is that the colts will thereby forget the long tedious jogging they have received during the winter months and will get cooled out by the grass, and by June and July the fast, brushy work they should receive to make a high rate of speed they will learn very quickly, and also to keep up a fast clip. By August they will be in fair form and keep so if not overtaxed. They should con-

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tinue to improve until fall if they are bred in the right lines. I predict that by the use of the covered-track system during the winter months some one during the next five years will breed a yearling to cover a mile in 2:20, a two-year-old to beat 2:10 and a three-year-old in 2:07."

Mr. Charles Backman, who is certainly a successful breeder, says: "I have never seen a covered track, therefore I do not know whether it is a benefit or a detriment. I have always been able to give my young stock all the exercise they wanted in the open air."

Henry C. Jewett & Co., who own the best known covered track in the world, say with quiet sarcasm: "It may possibly take a few years to enable any one with experience to answer your questions so as to be absolutely correct. At present we prefer not to say much about it, we think perhaps it would be best to let those who have had no experience in the matter decide the question, as is so commonly done by writer and turf papers on so many topics of the day."

Mr. C. J. Hamlin, who has raised about as many race-horse trotters as anybody, and who is also successful in the production of fast colts, says that he believes the principal benefit derived from a covered track to be in the opportunity afforded to give regular work and exercise to the horses and to way-wise colts and fillies that are in the breaker's hands.

The subject is one of interest to every horseman and breeder, and the columns of the MONTHLY are open for its discussion.

"Mambrino" Makes an Argument.

AMONG the answers received by President Allen of the American Register Association to his circular in reference to the registration of pacers on a 2:25 basis, was the following from Mr. H. D. McKinney, of Janesville, Wis.:

Your circular letter of the 20th duly received.

Regarding the rules under which horses may be registered I have always entertained views possibly peculiar to myself. In my judgment, amending the original rules, was one of the most unfortunate things that could have occurred to the horse-breeding industry of America. It virtually stopped one cross-breeding, which I believe was in the interest of the average breeder of the country at large, as that line of breeding was progression in individuality if not in speed development, giving us an animal of more uniform size, higher style, and in fact the horse that finds to-day a ready sale, and always will at a remunerative price, *i. e.*, the coach and carriage horse. Amending the rules was virtually sacrificing the multitude that a few might be benefited, resulting in every pretentious breeder keeping all of his standard-bred colt foals entire, irrespective of size, color or soundness, and this has resulted in placing in the small studs all over the country large numbers of stallions that should have been gelded. With the brood mares it is even worse. Many highly-formed, but non-standard mares, have been forced from the farm to give place to new standard, far inferior in all points of individual excellence.

But you do not want an essay on breeding, so will say, in answer to your interrogatories:

No. 1. Yes, unless amended as suggested above, by restoring the original rules.

No. 2. Answered by No. 1.

No. 3. Yes. How are they to be separated? A pacer is a lateral-gaited trotter, the gait being interchangeable from the diagonal trot to the lateral trot, and it is a very simple matter at that. A pacing horse always trots forward. When he changes to a trot he simply changes his action behind, the same as a soldier breaks step; the same from pace to trot. So all talk about trotting conformation, pacing conformation, etc., is simply "bosh." The pacing register by registering the youngsters will in a short time become in a measure a trotting register. No doubt many young things registered as standard-bred pacers will in due time make records as trotters and become standard trotters by performance.

No. 4. Answered by No. 3.

No. 5. No. I notice in the turf journals that Secretary Steiner states that a pacer may be registered as "standard," but not a "standard trotter." Now it is a sure thing that many pacers are being daily registered as standard-bred trotters. A foal by a standard-bred trotting horse, out of a standard-bred trotting mare is a standard-bred trotter, and so registered. When it comes to development it turns out to be a pacer. I have one myself, Opulence 10323; registered standard-bred trotter; sired by Ferguson, trotter, son of George Wilkes, trotter; dam by Sweepstakes, trotter; 2d dam by Young Fillingham, trotter, son of George Wilkes; 3d dam by American Star; he, Opulence, was quite a trotter; is now a *very fast* pacer. What are you going to do about it?

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Cancel his number? Direct was a standard-bred trotter; he is now pacing and a standard pacer, but nevertheless he is a standard-bred trotter. He is only one of a large number that have made dual records. If two separate registers are to be kept, we can readily see that the foal of to-day after being a registered trotter, later turns out a pacer, must we then duplicate our registration? We know that trotting-bred sires and dams will occasionally produce a pacing foal. We also know that pacing sires and pacing dams will occasionally produce trotting foals. There should be no separation of families; all should be registered in the same old family record. Separation of families caused no little trouble in the South before the war; let us avoid war and register all members of the same family in the same book of record. When they gain records then we can designate in the volume of the register the form of action, either diagonal or lateral trot, in which the record was made.

I wish right here to make one very important suggestion, and that is this: We have now ten volumes of registration matter. To run through all of them, looking up animals, occupies much time. Give us a consolidated index of everything registered with reference marks up to date. The breeders will appreciate it and buy it freely. In fact many would buy an index without the volumes as it would assure them of the registration of an animal.

No. 6. Most certainly, with the same requirements by the judges that obtain in all other speed contests. The time made is a measure of merit to the credit of both sire and dam. The public can accept it accordingly; they of course can judge for themselves of the degree of merit attaching to the performance. A horse with a record of 3:00 is entitled to the same consideration in reducing his record as a horse with a record of 2:05 has. No discrimination between horses with fast records and horses with none wishing to make one.

Really, if our Register Company would have the multitude rise up and call them blessed, they would restore the old rules, then it would be but a short time before the great West would have from the American-bred trotting horse the perfect American-bred carriage horse for both the home market and for export, while the breeders of trotting speed exclusively would in no wise be injured, leaving it entirely to man's intelligence to judge of the standard of excellence upon which all breeding should be based.

Iowa's "Ringer" Bill.

THE following is a bill to punish "ringing" that has passed both houses of the Iowa legislature and needs only the governor's signature to become a law. The bill was offered in the senate by J. D. Yeomans:

SECTION 1. That it is hereby made unlawful for any person or persons knowingly to enter or cause to be entered for competition, or to compete for any purse, prize, premium, stake or sweepstake offered or given by any agricultural or other society, association, person or persons in the state of Iowa, or to drive any horse, mare, gelding, colt or filly under an assumed name, or out of its proper class, where such prize, purse or premium, stake or sweepstake is to be decided by a contest of speed.

SEC. 2. That any person or persons found guilty of a violation of Section 1 of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a period of not more than three years, or imprisoned in the county jail of the county in which he is convicted for any period not more than one year, and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That the name of any horse for the purpose of entry for competition in any contest of speed shall not be changed after once having contested for a prize, purse, premium, stake or sweepstake, except as provided by the code of printed rules of the society or association, under which the contest is advertised to be conducted.

SEC. 4. That the class to which a horse belongs for the purpose of an entry in any such contest of speed shall be determined by the public performance of said horse in any former contest or trial of speed as provided by the printed rules of the society or association under which the proposed contest is advertised to be conducted. And any person or persons knowingly misrepresenting or fraudulently concealing the public performance in any former contest, or trial of speed of any horse, which he or they propose to enter for competition in any such contest shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to the same punishment as is provided in Section 2 of this act, whether he or they shall succeed in making said entry or not.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and publication in the Des Moines *Leader* and the Iowa State *Register*.

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Some More Opinions.

I notice that several good friends of mine are engaged in a new enterprise, and as it is a proper subject of public criticism, a subject in which I as well as thousand of others are interested, I beg to say a few words.

There is no reason whatever to think that the new register association will succeed, either in building itself up or in doing any damage to the one already established. It can not be said that it fills a want either long or badly felt. It is true that my friend, the editor of *The Horseman*, says there is no Register at present, but then he is only fooling. It is also true that certain gentlemen in New York City, very good men and valuable citizens, feel bad because the sale of the American Trotting Register did not go according to their way of thinking, but then the public don't care whether John Doe or Richard Roe serves it, so long as it gets its money's worth. Neither is it a matter of much consequence to the public whether Mr. Busbey did or didn't. The public airing of soiled linen is never an edifying sight, and the man with a grievance is, as a general rule, a common nuisance. The name of the National Association of Trotting-horse Breeders is used in connection with the new enterprise, I think unwarrantedly. The most of the members of the National Association may be found in the ranks of the American Register Association, and it is quite likely those who do not will decline to make Mr. Mali, Mr. Packer or Mr. Redmond their spokesmen in this matter. It would be pertinent at this time to show that these gentlemen are speaking with authority. Even should they represent the National Association of Breeders, and conceding that Messrs. Mali, Redmond and others have a just grievance, and even conceding that the American Register did wrong in changing the basis of registration, it would be contrary to the policy of the breeders that they should succeed: hence they will not succeed.—"*Aurelius*" *in American Trotter.*

I have interviewed a number of breeders about the alleged trotting stud book that Packer, Mali & Co. are trying to foist on the trotting-horse public. With one accord they are opposed to the scheme. They think the war that is being made on the American Trotting Register Association in certain quarters is not calculated to do the journal that is making the fight any good. One prominent breeder is very indignant because the journal referred to is trying to injure the Register Association, and says he does not feel inclined to contribute toward the support of the paper by advertising in its columns when its editor is writing and printing the most bitter articles attacking the registrar and trying to destroy the value of a property that cost the breeders of the country $130,000. Of the four hundred stockholders in the Register Association nearly one-eighth of them are Kentucky breeders, and I have yet to know a Kentuckian that does not get fighting mad when his property is attacked. He is a firm believer in the truth of the old saying: "If you love me you love my dog," and I am inclined to think my Chicago friends will find this to be true at no late day. —*Track Walker in Kentucky Stock-farm.*

Notes and News.

M. S. M. Solovieff, Functionary of Imperial Administration of Horses of Russia, is in this country. It is expected he will make a visit to Palo Alto before his return to Russia—for a purpose which may be surmised.

The owners of the sensational colt Monbars, that made a two-year-old record better than 2:17 last season, have decided to leave him in California until July 1st for the purpose of making a short season in the stud there with him, after which he will be shipped direct to Grand Rapids, Mich., and placed in the hands of George Starr, who will handle him.

B. C. Yorks, who is well known as a trainer and driver in connection with Thornless, 2:16½, will train this season for A. C. Beckwith of Evanston, Wyo.

J. H. McFadden, of California, recently passed through Chicago having in charge the stallion Redwood, 2:21½, a son of Anteeo and that will make a season in Kentucky and then be put up in one of the auction sales.

Writing on the subject of toe-weights and their use, J. W. Flack, of Milwaukee, who last year drove the three-year-old Pilot Medium colt Happy Pilot to a record of 2:25½, says: "My experience is that should a horse need weight to balance him it is very necessary to use toe-weights. Many trainers think that a toe-weight can be used only on a horse's forward feet, but my experience has been that more horses need toe-weights behind to make them go smooth, than forward. When a horse wants his weight behind it must be used in the toe of the shoe. I know many a rough-

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gaited horse that if properly weighted behind would go fast, and to go fast means to go smooth. The secret of making a fast horse is to balance the animal so that his stride is equalized and he does not try to go faster with one end than with the other. One often hears the remark made that a horse over-trots himself. This is because he has more stride with one set of legs than with the other. Toe-weights will often remedy this and frequently a horse can be shod so as to get the desired effect. Every horse should be shod as lightly as possible and not interfere with his stride. Every horse needs to stride as far as possible and not dwell. As a rule a rapid stepper should be shod with a low heel and with a weight at the toe. This will give him a long stride and make him go faster. It is frequently the case that when a fast horse changes hands his gait is changed and often he improves in speed, which shows that he is better balanced and his stride is equalized."

IMPRESSIVE TESTIMONY.—If there be any thing in the idea that short speeches are the most impressive, the following direct testimony respecting Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics are to the point and convincing: Palmer Bros., City Livery, La Crosse, Wis., in a press letter; writes: We have used Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics for *twelve* years, and find no cause for regret, and we cheerfully recommend them to our friends.....B. F. Howard, of Duluth, Minn., adds: I had a very sick horse and was recommended to use these Specifics. I did so, and with the most satisfactory results, and since have never been without a good supply. Being actuated by the principle if you know a good thing tell it and let your friends have the benefit, I never fail to advise their use to all having the care of valuable stock.—*Exchange.*

TALKING about well bred stallions, there is one in California called Waldstein that comes pretty near filling the bill. He is by Director, 2:17; first dam, the dam of Waldstein, 2:25¼; second dam, the dam of Albert W., 2:20, and Bonanza, 2:29¼; third dam, the dam of Aurora, 2:27.

MABEL A., 2:23¼, a mare that was brought out several years ago by McHenry and driven to her record by him, was recently purchased by a Boston man who is going into breeding, she being in foal to Mambrino King.

THE stallion Heptagon, sire of Cleon, 2:22, and others, died recently in Pennsylvania.

BLANDINA, the dam of six stallions that have sired 2:30 or better speed, and also of a daughter that produced a pacer with a record better than 2:25, is not credited with a son or daughter with a record of 2:30.

ON the morning of Monday, May 2, there will be issued in New York the first number of the daily edition of *The Spirit of the Times*, a newspaper venture that, unless all the signs fail, should have success, as there is plenty of sport of various kinds to afford work and profitable patronage for a paper issued every day. It will of course be under the management of Mr. E. A. Buck, the editor and proprietor of *The Spirit of the Times*, and will take its place in the front rank of journals of this class.

BLACKWOOD'S RECORD.—On September 25 last at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Robert L., by Artemas, Blackwood, by Rockwood, and Bomba, by Beverly Wilkes, competed in a special race, in which Blackwood was reported as winning the second heat in 2:24½. The report came to this office in official form, and is published on page 322 of the Year Book. Information reached us that this performance was not all right. Accordingly we wrote the secretary of the Sioux Falls Association, and from him have received statements from each of the three judges of the race, the starting judges, the timer and the clerk of the course. All these statements agree that Blackwood ran a considerable portion of the first half mile, that he trotted the last half mile in 1:09½, making the time for the whole mile in 2:19½, and that on account of his running they took off five seconds, giving him a record of 2:24½. As this proceeding is contrary to trotting rules we can not accept this record, and have taken Blackwood out of the 2:30 list. The time recorded 2:24½ remains a bar.

MISS RUSSELL, by Pilot Jr., and Maggie Gaines, by Blood's Blackhawk, are the only mares that ever produced two stallions that are the sires of trotters with records better than 2:16.

RUSSIA, of all European countries, is the most ardent in the support of the trotter, nearly $60,000 in stakes and purses for that class of horses having been given last year.

THIRTEEN mares have produced more than one performer in the 2:20 list. These mares are: May Day, Columbine, Midnight, Mollie Whitefoot, Waterwitch, Countess, Venus, Miss Russell, Soprano, Beautiful Bells, Fleetwing, Mary M. and Lizzie.

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A HIGHLY bred colt was foaled in Tennessee recently, it being by Bow Bells (son of Electioneer and Beautiful Bells); dam by Alcantara, 2:23; second dam Noontide, 2:20½, by Harold; third dam Midnight (dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Electricity, 2:17¾, and Noontide, 2:20½), by Pilot Jr. In the pedigree of this youngster there occurs the blood of such great mares as Beautiful Bells, Minnehaha, Alma Mater, Green Mountain Maid, Midnight and Dolly Spanker, and it also shows the progress that is being made in breeding up the trotter in producing lines, it being now no uncommon thing to have a colt foaled that is practically a thoroughbred trotter in that it has five crosses of producing or performing blood on each side of the house.

A BROTHER to Prince Regent, 2:16½, was foaled recently at the village farm of C. J. Hamlin. It is a chestnut, with white hind ankles and star, and is the largest foal his dam ever had.

Additions and Corrections for the Year Book.

IN view of the immense amount of work necessary in the preparation of the Year Book, it is not surprising that some errors are made and overlooked. We made a very careful revision of the previous Year Book and have every reason to believe that Vol. VII is much more complete and correct than its predecessors. In a number of cases there is yet a difference between the records given in the Year Book and those given by the National Trotting Association. In many instances the difference is only a quarter of a second, but all these cases, however slight the difference, are being investigated.

During the past year we kept a standing invitation in the MONTHLY for the owners of new 2:30 performers to send us full information concerning every new comer in the list. Several parties failed to respond, and in consequence their animals appear with little or no pedigree, for which we are not to blame. In one case, the breeder did promptly respond to our request, stating he could give full information but thought it worth ten dollars. We promptly declined his offer.

We will be glad to have our attention called to any error or omission, as it is our aim to make the Year Book as correct as possible.

The following have been noted since the Year Book went to press:

Page 69—King Herod won the sixth heat of the race on July 9, in 2:24, instead of 2:21, and his record should be changed on pages 685, 728 and 947 to 2:21¾.

" 369—*John C.* won first heat in free-for-all pace at New Sharon, Iowa, in 2:34½, instead of 2:24½, and record should be so changed in index.

" 502—Billy H. appears twice. The first entry should be omitted.

" 503—Black Captain is registered in Vol. XI, No. 15262.

" 520—Cyclone's record of 2:30 (in 1885) was made to top road wagon, but has never been so marked in the Alphabetical list and Table of Sires in the previous Year Books.

" 541—Free made her record of 2:29¼ on September 22, 1891. Her owners write us that she afterward reduced her record to 2:26½ at Meadville. Pa., but the official record of that performance did not reach us.

" 553—Heward H., the "said to be," comes out. He was bred by John Connors, Merrittown, Ont., Can.

" 600—Nettie B., 2:25½, by Jim Irvin, appears twice, and the last entry should be omitted.

" 604—Olney Wilkes was foaled 1888.

" 609—Omit Phœnix 2:29½.

" 610—Prairie Belle's record is 2:26¾.

" 626—Omit Sleepy Dick and change record in index (page 984) to 2:34¼.

" 635—Topsey M., 2:30. We have received evidence substantiating her pedigree as follows: b m foaled 1881; by Trojan Boy; dam Topsey, pedigree not traced. Bred by H. G. Miller, Vischer's Ferry, N. Y.

" 647—The correct number of Albatross is 13024.

" 667—The correct number of Treasure is 3499.

" 669—Mary Marshal should appear in the 2:20 list, among those with records of 2:12¾, and she and Pennant should be omitted from list with records of 2:17.

" 692—Bridal Bells, 2:27½, appears under Beecher 2181, instead of under her sire, Bell Boy 5350, on same page.

" 700—Bonnie Doon was left as he appeared in Year Book for 1890. He is registered under the number

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5322; is a bay horse, foaled 1876; by Blue Bull 75; dam Daisy Maid, 2:37, by Mambrino (Sweet's), son of Mambrino Paymaster Jr., etc. Bred by Mark Smith, Muncie, Ind.; passed to Shirk & Gifford, Tipton, Ind.

Page 721—Duroc Prince. We were informed that the sire of *Rosie C.* (which was given in 1890 Year Book as Draco Prince) was Duroc Prince; that he was a son of Messenger Duroc 106, and that he was registered in Vol. III. As our informant did not give the dam, we took it for granted that it was the Duroc Prince registered in Vol. III, on page 181, but it is the one registered in same volume, on page 378, under his dam Lavina, by Truesdell's Hambletonian, being a black horse, foaled 1877.

" 814—Surprise. This horse was given in Vol. I, of the Year Book, without any pedigree, and so continued until Vol. V, when he was given as "b h foaled 18—; by Comet; pedigree and history not recorded. Located at Walker, Iowa." In Vol. VI, of the Register, page 447, he appears as follows:

Surprise, b h foaled 1867; by Comet (Culter's), son of Herrick, by Black Hawk 5; dam Fanny, pedigree not traced. Bred by Milton B. Persons, Dodgeville, Wis.; passed to William Alderman, Dubuque, Iowa; then to P. M. Wilson, Walker, Iowa.

" 824—Wapsie 688. In Vol. V of the Year Book he was given a record of 2:25, which error has continued to the present. His record should be 2:35.

" 825—Western Chief 695. Cottonette appears as a pacer, but she is a trotter, and her dam, Cotton Picker, is a pacer.

" 834—Under Bassinger, the line, "Sire produced by daughter," etc., should appear under Bay Chief.

844—Belle Brandon should be credited with being the grandam of Clay King, 2:27¾.

Page 855—Indiana, by Mambrino Chief 11, should be credited with being the grandam of Instant, 2:24¼.

" 856—Jenny Martin, by Canada Jack, is also the dam of *Alexander Dumas*, 2:20¾; b h by Dumas 2669.

" 865—Mary Hulse is also the dam of Twilight 315, sire of two trotters, one pacer.

Authorities differ in regard to the correct harness record of Lady Suffolk, the majority giving her record of 2:28, made in 1844, as to harness, but the performance of 2:29½ in 1845 is probably her first record to harness better than 2:30.

Questions and Replies.

L. L., LOAMI, ILL.—Is the horse Messenger Golddust registered? If so give his number.

ANSWER.—Messenger Golddust is not standard or registered. He is sire of Kate Keener, 2:29¼, and recorded as a son of Golddust 150. Further history and pedigree unknown.

G. G. F., ADRIAN, MICH.—1. Has Arden 13930 a record of 2:30 or better? 2. Has he any record? 3. Has Belle of Peru any record?

ANSWER.—1 and 2. Arden has a record of 2:29¾ made at Independence, Iowa, October 24, 1890. 3. Find no record of any kind for Belle of Peru.

A. H. B., DANBURY, CONN.—1. Is Fleetwing by Black Eagle, dam Fanny Fern, standard? 2. Is Daisy Dean by Grey Eagle, dam Lightfoot, standard?

ANSWER.—1. No. 2. No.

S. P. DEV., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—1. Give best record of bay gelding Waldo, trotter. 2. Best record of brown gelding Brown George, pacer.

ANSWER.—1. 2:42, at Ionia, Mich., September 25, 1891. 2. 2:29¼ at Grand Rapids, Mich., September 18, 1891.

F. O., MINIER, ILL.—Is Melrose Wilkes standard and registered?

ANSWER. Yes. No. 5239.

J. W. P., WALLA WALLA, WASH.—Please give breeding of Hunt's Commodore.

ANSWER.—Bay horse, foaled 1828, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger; dam by True American, son of Volunteer, by imp. Messenger; second dam by imp. Tom Bogus.

C. W. M., OCHRE, VA.—Inclosed find pedigree of thoroughbred stallion Harry B. 1.

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Is the horse registered; if so give his number. 2. Is the pedigree inclosed correct?

ANSWER.—1. Harry B. is registered in Volume IV, American Stud Book, page 411. Thoroughbred horses are not registered by number. 2. The pedigree is correct, except for a few errors in spelling; practically all right.

S. T. V., CANAL DOVER, OHIO.—My neighbor has a mare; he breeds her to my stallion; after she is bred I buy her, and get no pay for the service of my stallion. The colt is foaled for me. Who is the breeder of the colt? I own the mare of course.

ANSWER.—Your neighbor is the breeder of the foal. It is well established that the breeder of an animal is the person who selects the parents, and by virtue of ownership or other authority causes them to be mated.

R. D. W., RUSH CREEK, OHIO.—Give full pedigree of Electioneer, especially on dam's side.

ANSWER.—Electioneer 125, bay horse foaled 1868; by Hambletonian 10; dam Green Mountain Maid, by Harry Clay 45; second dam Shanghai Mary; pedigree untraced. Harry Clay 45, by Neaves Cassius M. Clay Jr. 20; dam Fan, by imp. Bellfounder.

INQUIRER, ATHENS, PA.—1. Is number and breeding of Gold Patch, as given in inclosed advertisement, correct? 2. If so what is number and breeding of the Royal George which sired his grandam?

ANSWER.—1. The breeding of Gold Patch 15413, as registered, is chestnut horse foaled 1887; by Nutpatch 8713; dam Nelly C., by Artemas 1793; second dam Nell, by Royal George 9852. Further pedigree not recorded. 2. Royal George 9852 (Murphy's), chestnut horse foaled 186-; by Royal George 393 (Howe's); dam said to be by Cadmus; second dam said to be by Nimrod Messenger. Murphy's Royal George is sire of Russian Spy, 2:26½.

J. D. F. CLYDE, OHIO.—1. Is Robert Fillingham Jr. standard? If so, is he eligible for standard registration as sire of Joe Ray, 2:30, and *Dr. W.*, 2:24½?

ANSWER.—1. Robert Fillingham Jr. is now standard and registered number 18722, and will so appear in Vol. XI, American Trotting Register. He has been registered very recently (since the year book for 1891 was printed), hence does not appear therein with a standard number. 2. Robert Fillingham Jr. is registered under Rule 4, being the sire of *Dr. W.*, 2:24½. He is not credited with Joe Ray, 2:30, pedigree of that performer not being established.

B. M., EDENBURG, IND.—1. Has Joe Jefferson 4661, any 2:30 performers? If so how many?
2. Which horse is sire of Joe Mack?

ANSWER.—1. No. 2. Do not know to which horse you refer. There is no horse named Joe Mack in the 2:30 list, pacing or trotting.

J. K. C. PATERSON, N. J.—1. Who owned Hill's Black Hawk? How many sons did he have and were they standard bred?

ANSWER.—1. Black Hawk 5, known as Hill's or Vermont Black Hawk, was foaled 1833. Bred by Benjamin Kelly, Durham, N. H.; died 1856, the property of D. Hill, Bridport, Vt. 2. There is no data which would give the number or names of all the sons of Hill's Black Hawk. He sired a great many horses, some of which afterward became standard by their own performance, or that of their progeny. Fourteen of his sons are sires of 2:30 performers. Can not suggest any way of your tracing up the history of pedigree on dam's side of an unnamed son of Hill's Black Hawk, nor is it very likely that the mares referred to by you were sired by a son of Hill's Black Hawk, which died in 1856.

J. B. B., BARDSTOWN, KY.—Please give name and address of owner of bay mare Thalia, 2:24¾, by Col. Hambrick.

ANSWER.—Thalia was entered for her performances of 1891, by C. G. Squires, Millersburg, Ohio, and as owned by W. O. Barnes; residence not stated.

Catalogues for 1892.

UNADILLA VALLEY STOCK FARM.

THE breeding farm of Messrs. C. D. and H. H. Wheeler is situated at West Winfield, N. Y. In their catalogue for 1892 they offer for public service four highly-bred trotting stallions, viz.: Forrest Prince No. 8831, record 2:19¼, by Hambletonian Prince 819; dam Majolica, by Henry Clay 45; second dam by Revenue, son of imp. Trustee. Keywood 10592, record 2:30, by Onward; dam Mary K., by Ericsson; second dam Minnie Clyde, by Brignoli; third dam, by Gano. Prince Look 7301, by Look 2355, son of Nutwood; dam Susie W., by Hambletonian Prince; second dam, Lucy,

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by Black Hawk Plato; and Harry Prince 6133, by Hambletonian Prince 819; dam Topsey Spanker, by Victor; second dam Kate House, by Gifford Morgan Jr. The pedigrees, family history and individual characteristics of these horses are fully set forth in the handsome pages of the catalogue which is further embellished with well executed portraits of Forrest Prince and Keywood. The broodmares at Unadilla Valley Stock Farm as set forth in the catalogue are fifteen in number, mostly standard and registered, and all of stout trotting lineage. Fifteen colts and fillies from one to three years old are also fully described and offered for sale.

BLACK MEADOW FARM

is situated close to the city of Detroit, Mich., and is the property of Messrs. Baker and Campbell, who issue a well-arranged catalogue of standard-bred trotters, the property of F. A. Baker, one of the proprietors. This is the second annual catalogue, issued by Mr. Baker, and an examination of its pages shows that the animals owned and bred on the farm are the result of careful selection and a just appreciation of present fashion in trotting pedigrees. The stallions in use and offered for public service are four in number, the premier being Carlisle 5385, record 2:22¼, by Piedmont 2:17¼; dam Idabelle, by Hambletonian 10; second dam by Seeley's American Star. Public performance in the individual, developed speed in the sire, and the thoroughly tried and tested Mambrino Chief, Hambletonian American Star cross, are united in this horse. Favo 6965, by Carver, son of Onward; dam Lady Salyers, by Ericsson; second dam by John Dillard, is the next horse on the list, followed by three of Mr. Baker's breeding, viz.: Teusha Grondie 5001, by Spartacus 1923, dam by Belmont, second dam by Mambrino Chief. Chaucer 11927, by Nuttingham 4992 (son of Nutwood and Adelaide 2:19¾); dam Niobe by Sorrento; second dam Juba by Belmont; third dam by Mambrino Chief; and Hendrie 14786, by Patron; dam Mollie Morton by Banker Rothschild 5747; second dam by Fields Royal George; third dam by Vermont Black Hawk. Chaucer and Hendrie are reserved as private stallions. A careful examination of the pedigrees above briefly referred to shows that developed speed and producing dams are to be found on every page. Twenty mares and fillies are catalogued, all of stout and desirable trotting strains. The catalogue is handsomely printed, with the pedigrees clearly and conveniently arranged. In addition to the standard-bred trotters the pedigrees of the Black Meadow Herd of Bates-bred short-horn cattle are fully set forth in the catalogue.

PREMIUMS FOR RECORDS.

IN a new edition of the catalogue of trotting stock at Seacord Stock Farm, Galesburg, Ill., the proprietor, Fred Seacord, offers the following liberal premiums to the owners of the get of Muscovite 5221, record 2:19¼, the premier stallion at the farm. No. 1. Five thousand dollars to the owner of any yearling which gets a record of 2:30 or better. No. 2. One thousand dollars to the owner of any two-year-old which gets a race record of 2:30 or better, provided they have not a yearling record of 2:30 or better. No. 3. Five hundred dollars to the owner of any stallion, mare or gelding, of any age which gets a race record of 2:30 or better, provided they have not a yearling or two-year-old record of 2:30 or better. The only reservation made on the above premiums is, that should Muscovite die or I should sell him, my obligation as to payment of above premiums cease on the day of death or sale.

THE EMPIRE CITY STUD.

No handsomer or more elaborate catalogue has been issued this year than that of the Empire City Stud Farm, situated at New Hudson, Allegany Co., N. Y., William Simpson, proprietor, office 91 Park Row, New York. Every page is a work of art, and the catalogue is embellished with high-class engravings, portraits not only of the stallions, but of many of the broodmares; in all twenty-five beautiful horse pictures. The animals enumerated are of the highest class, and fully warrant the statement on the opening page. "Every animal in this catalogue is standard and registered. The mares are not only got by the best sires, but, what is more important, they are equally well bred on their mother's side." The stallions on the farm offered for public service in 1892 are Electrician, Globard and Witchcraft. Electrician 5007, record 2:24¼, is by the great Electioneer 125; dam Rebecca, by Gen. Benton 1755; second dam Clarabel, by Abdallah Star; third dam Fairy, by Hambletonian 10; fourth dam Emma Mills, by Seely's American Star 14. Electioneer is sire of 101 2:30 performers; Rebecca is dam of Anana, 2:26, Bemal, 2:24, Electrician, 2:24¼ and Rexford, 2:24; Clarabel is dam of Clifton Bell, 2:24¼, and the fourth dam, Emma Mills, is dam

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of the well known trotting sires, Sweepstakes, Independent and Glenair, also of Camille, dam of Stevie, 2:19—a pedigree unsurpassed for prepotent and producing ancestors. Globard 7757, record 2:29, is by Belmont 64; dam Georgie, by George Wilkes 519; second dam Black Kitty, by Ericsson 130; third dam Lady Walker, by Capt. Walker; and Witchcraft 5887, by Brown Wilkes 2040, record 2:21¾; dam the grandly bred mare Watersprite, by Belmont; second dam the great broodmare Waterwitch, by Pilot Jr.; third dam Fanny, by Kinkaid's St. Lawrence. Waterwitch is dam of Mambrino Gift, 2:20, Scotland, 2:22½, Viking, 2:19¼, Waterloo, 2:23¾, Wavelet, 2:24½; of two producing sons and of the dams of seven 2:30 performers. A number of other stallions and colts are tabulated and described, all of gilt-edged trotting ancestry. The mares and fillies are equally desirable from the standpoint of breeding and individual merit; they are sired by such horses as Alcantara, Alcyone, Belmont, Bell Boy, Chimes, Dictator, Electioneer, Ethan Allen, George Wilkes, Hambletonian, Harold, Happy Medium, Lord Russell, Mambrino Patchen, Nutwood, Stamboul, Sultan, and a score of others nearly as fashionable and desirable. Specially noticeable is Bertha, by Blackwood, dam of Delegate, 2:27¾; Cora Belmont, 2:24½, sister to Nutwood and dam of Cora S., 2:25¼, a mare also owned by Mr. Simpson; Directress, by Dictator, a full sister to Director, 2:17; Georgie, by George Wilkes, dam of Globard, 2:29; Noontide, 2:20¼, by Harold, dam Midnight, dam of Jay-eye-see 2:10; Orange Girl, 2:20, by Hambletonian 10, and Susie D., by Alcyone, full sister to Alcandre, 2:26¼. The Simpson herd of Jersey cattle and a small band of Miniature Shetland ponies are also kept on the Empire City Stud Farm.

THE HOME OF THE WILKES FAMILY.

ASH GROVE, Lexington, Ky., is the title of the catalogue of trotting stock issued by "George Wilkes" Simmons, the owner of the great George Wilkes 519, for many years and at the time of his death, and now the owner and advertiser of some of his best and most prepotent sons. Eight highly bred trotting stallions are announced in the catalogue to make the season of 1892 at Ash Grove, and their pedigree, performances and individual excellence are fully set forth in its pages. The premier stallion is Jay Bird 5060, by George Wilkes 519; dam Lady Frank, by Mambrino Star; second dam Lady Franklin, by Estey's Black Hawk. Jay Bird is sire of sixteen 2:30 performers, his list headed by Allerton, 2:09¼. William L. 4244, by George Wilkes; dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam Lady Dunn, by Seely's American Star, is next, the sire of Axtell, 2:12, at 3 years, and a full brother of Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼. Eagle Bird 5867, 2:21, by Jay Bird; dam Tansey, by George Wilkes; second dam Dame Tansey, by Daniel Lambert, is an inbred Wilkes, and demands special attention as sire of the phenomenal two-year-old Monbars, 2:16½. Young Jim 2009, by George Wilkes, out of the Lear Mare, dam of Jim Irving, 2:23, is a tried and successful sire, with fourteen 2:30 performers to his credit, including Garnet, 2:19, Dandy Jim, 2:19½, and Butterfly, 2:19¾. These are the best known of the stallions advertised at Ash Grove, the younger quartette being Knight Hawk, full brother to Eagle Bird; Betterton 8022, by George Wilkes; sire of George St. Clair, 2:20¼, and Lulu B., 2:27¼; Prince Charles 6202, by George Wilkes, dam Sue Stout, by Surplus, and Monte Christo 4245, by George Wilkes, dam Mother Lumps, sire of Barclay, 2:22¼. The record of these Ash Grove stallions on the track and in the stud is sufficient recommendation, and the original home of the Wilkes family is likely to continue sending forth speed at the trotting gait for many years to come. A large number of highly-bred colts and fillies are included in the pages of the catalogue, and visitors to Lexington are cordially invited to visit the farm, or look up the genial proprietor at the Phoenix Hotel.

PROSPECT HILL STOCK FARM.

THIS great breeding establishment, Miller & Sibley, proprietors, has frequently been termed "The Palo Alto of the east," and this year, with Charles Marvin, superintendent of the training department, the appellation will be still more appropriate. An enterprise of such magnitude as that of Messrs. Miller and Sibley needs, however, no borrowed name, even one as famous as the Great California home of the Electioneers. Their energy, good judgment and liberal expenditure have established in a few years one of the greatest trotting studs in the world, and the second annual catalogue for 1892 contains the pedigrees of as many highly bred and fashionable animals as any yet issued. The sons of Electioneer are the prominent feature in the list of stallions, no farm on the continent, save possibly Palo Alto itself, having as many and as highly bred,

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Electric Bell, dam Beautiful Bells; Belsire, his full brother; Cecilian, 2:22, at two years, dam Cecil, by Gen. Benton; Ah There, record 2:28½, dam Lizzie, by Wildidle; Ivo, dam Victoria, by Don Victor; Outcross, dam Sarah, by Shannon, are six in service on the farm, also Del Paso, 2:24½, by Dexter Prince, dam Daisy D., by Electioneer. To give a notice of even the more prominent animals of such an extensive catalogue is not practicable, as will be readily seen when stated that the book contains the full pedigrees and descriptions of eight stallions, eighty-five broodmares, eight geldings and sixty-six colts and fillies, foals of 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891. The broodmares are the acme of intelligent and fashionable breeding, most of the prominent and successful trotting sires being represented. Electioneer is again prominent with seven of his daughters, and nine daughters of his sons St. Bel, Ansel, Eros and Will Crocker. The list abounds with producing dams and mares, with records of 2:30, or better, such as Daisy D., dam of Millard, 2:23; Minnie Drake, dam of Ollie Drake, 2:25; Princess Royal, dam of Templeton, 2:25¼; Richilders, dam of Bracelet (p), 2:21, and Barney Horn (p), 2:23¼; Coquette, 2:29½, Ecru, 2:30, Eula Lee, 2:29½, Farce, 2:29¼, Free, 2:26½, Geneve, 2:26¾, Maralia, 2:24¼, Minet, 2:27½, My My, 2:25¾, Nora Temple, 2:27¼, Sadie Bell, 2:24, and Veda, 2:29. The colts and fillies are largely the get of St. Bel 5336, race record at four years old, 2:24½, sire of Bel Onward, 2:23, at two years old, and Free, 2:26½, at three years old. The death, in 1891, of this great son of Electioneer and Beautiful Bells was a serious loss, not only to Messrs. Miller and Sibley, but to the breeding interests of the country. In addition to the extensive list of trotting-bred horses referred to in the Prospect Hill Farm Catalogue for 1892 it contains the pedigree and history of Javanais, imported French coaching stallion, a prize winner in France and the United States, and a notice of the High Class A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle, Children's Ponies and Pure Bred Angora Goats. The front pages of the book are embellished with engravings and ground plans of the track and main horse barn, the stallion stable, the Jersey cattle barn and an excellent portrait of St. Bel. As a whole, the catalogue is a credit to the printer and compiler, Messrs. Miller and Sibley and the trotting horse interest of the country, which Prospect Hill Stock Farm so largely represents.

THE JEWETT FARM.

FOREMOST among the magnificent breeding establishments of Western New York is the Jewett Farm, owned by Henry C. Jewett & Co., at Jewettville, Erie county, N. Y., sixteen miles southeast of Buffalo. Few, if any, trotting establishments can show as many new 2:30 performers in 1891, owned and developed by the breeders, or sired by their stallions or out of their mares. In all, twenty-three such performers entered the 2:30 list last season, and sixteen of these were put in by their breeders and owners, H. C. Jewett & Co. Of the twenty-three, eight were the get of Jerome Eddy, three of Erie Wilkes, three of Sherman, two of Coronet, two of Patchen Wilkes and one each of Fieldmont and Homer. The twenty-third record was that of Patchen Wilkes, a son of George Wilkes, owned by the Jewett Farm. In the catalogue of this great breeding establishment for 1892, the history, pedigrees and performances of these new accessions to the charmed circle are fully set forth, occupying the first ten pages of the book, which also contains the pedigrees of seven stallions in use for breeding purposes, one hundred and ten broodmares and nearly, or quite, two hundred colts, fillies and geldings for sale or in training. This preliminary statement will give some idea of the magnitude of the breeding operations at the Jewett Farm, and of the extent of its catalogue, a handsomely printed and illustrated book of 205 pages. The quality of the animals set forth in the catalogue is first class in every respect, comprising some of the stoutest and most fashionable strains of trotting blood. The stallions in use and offered for public service are, first, Patchen Wilkes 3550, record 2:29½, by George Wilkes 519; dam Kitty Patchen (dam of Georgiana, 2:26¼), by Mambrino Patchen 58; second dam Betty Brown (dam of Anglin, 2:27½, and Wilkes Boy, 2:24½), also by Mambrino Patchen; third dam Pickles, by Mambrino Chief; fourth dam by Brown's Bellfounder; fifth dam by Gray Eagle. Developed and inherited speed is thick in this pedigree; a performer himself, record 2:29½, his sire with a record of 2:22, his dam and grandam both in the great broodmare list, and he the sire of four 2:30 performers, uniting the great Wilkes-Hambletonian strains with that of Mambrino Chief, through his greatest son, Mambrino Patchen, his breeding is highly fashionable and desirable. Jerome Eddy 1260, record 2:16½, is the next stallion described; by Louis Napoleon 207

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(sire of fifteen standard performers); dam Fanny Mapes (dam of two standard performers and five producing sires), by Alexander's Abdallah; second dam Smith Mare, by Burr's Napoleon; third dam by L. I. Black Hawk. Jerome Eddy is a grand individual, a great race horse, and promises to be still greater as a sire. He has now eleven 2:30 performers, including Rollo, yearling record (pacing) 2:28½, and seven others with records of between 2:30 and 2:40. Sherman 1506, record 2:23½, by George Wilkes; dam Lady Belmont, by Belmont, is the next stallion on the list, fashionably bred, and the sire of Ashman, 2:19¾, Zyco, 2:26¼, and Heilo (pacing), 2:20½. Fieldmont 5050, is full brother to Almont Jr. (sire of Belle Hamlin, 2:12¾), by Almont 33; dam Maggie Gaines, by Blood's Black Hawk, and bids fair to equal his distinguished relative as sire of trotters, having now to his credit Don L., 2:28¾, Julietta, 2:28¼, and Tom Tucker, 2:29¾. Rochester 616, record 2:31½, by Aberdeen; dam Bonnie Lassie, by C. J. Wells, is the sire of six standard performers, of the dam of Zyco, 2:26¼, and of Willett, sire of Nabob, 2:30. Erie Mambrino 3567, by Mambrino Abdallah 2201; dam by Mambrino Patchen and Zanesville 16299, by Duke of Brunswick; dam by Flying Cloud, complete the list of stallions. The broodmares and youngsters referred to in the catalogue are too numerous for review as individuals. With remarkably few exceptions, they are standard or standard-bred, all well bred, with strong and prepotent trotting blood of the most fashionable strains. Mares with records and the dams of 2:30 performers occur frequently. Developed speed in sires and dams is the theory upon which the foundation of the Jewett Farm is laid, and every page of its catalogue for 1892 shows how clearly the idea has been carried out in its breeding operations.

TUSCARORA STOCK FARM.

THE catalogue of the fashionably-bred trotting stock of C. M. de Garmendia, Frederick county, Md., is a handsome little book of sixty-eight pages, well arranged and full of interesting trotting history and pedigrees. The head of the stud is Sea King 11775, by Lord Russell; dam Fairy Belle, by Belmont; second dam Waterwitch, by Pilot Jr. This is highly fashionable and prepotent blood on both sides. Lord Russell (full brother to Maud S., 2:08¾), by Harold, out of the great broodmare Miss Russell, is sire of nine 2:30 performers at ten years of age. Fairy Belle is dam of Fairy Gift, 2:30, and Nymphia, 2:26¼, and her dam, Waterwitch, is one of the greatest of broodmares, being dam of five 2:30 performers, two producing sires, and of the dams of seven 2:30 performers. This is blood that breeds on, and as Sea King is a grand individual with known speed, having shown miles close to 2:30, he should make a valuable and successful sire. Monocacy 9893, the next stallion on the list, has a three-year-old record of 2:37½, and a four-year-old record of 2:33, and is expected by his owner to trot close to 2:20 in 1892. His sire is King Wilkes 1867; dam Vivandiere, by Volunteer; second dam Martha, by Abdallah 1. This combines the popular Wilkes cross with that of Volunteer, thus concentrating the Hambletonian blood through two of his greatest sons. Tuscarora is by Sea King 11775; dam Duenna, by Woodford Mambrino; second dam Dahlia, by Pilot Jr.; third dam Madame Dudley. This horse also shows in his pedigree grand producing ancestry. In addition to the five great broodmares contained in the pedigree of his sire, his dam is by the great horse, Woodford Mambrino, and his grandam, Dahlia, is dam of three 2:30 performers, and her dam, Madame Dudley, is the grandam of ten 2:30 performers. The next horse in the catalogue, Kioto 3008, has a race record of 2:25, made in a contest of five heats at Philadelphia October 22, 1891. He is by Marmion Golddust 1894; dam Mischief (record 2:37), by Volunteer. Other stallions mentioned are: Easter King, by Sea King; dam Lucy Scott, by Cuyler. King Craft, by Sea King; dam Idoletta by Idol; Custodian, by Sea King; dam by Artillery; King Arthur, by Sea King; dam Manposa, by Artillery; King Bird, by Sea King; dam Lucy Belle, by Mambrino Joe; and Kiosk, by Sea King; dam thoroughbred. The broodmares, twenty-two in number, are exceedingly well bred, and with the young colts and fillies offered for sale, worthy the consideration of breeders and purchasers of high-class trotting stock.

Our New Advertisers.

THE advertisement of Mr. Robert Bonner for 1892 appears in this issue of the MONTHLY. Two highly bred and noted stallions are advertised for public service at the Tarrytown farm—Ansel, record 2:20, by Electioneer; dam by Lexington; second dam by Grey Eagle; third dam by Medoc, is one of the most pro-

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nounced successes of the thoroughbred cross in trotting pedigrees.

Senator Stanford and Charles Marvin are both on record as predicting for Ansel a great stud career. Mr. Bonner in selecting him as a consort for the trotting Queen, Maud S. 2:08¾, has given him the highest possible endorsement. Ansel is sire of Ariana 2:26, Clarion 2:25¾, and Norris 2:22¼, all new-comers to the 2:30 list last year. The other horse advertised by Mr. Bonner is Eldridge, by Edward Everett; dam Jessie Kirk (dam of Majolica 2:15 and Miss Majolica, 2:24½), by Clark Chief; second dam Old Lady (dam of Little Miss, 2:26½ and Charlie Friel 2:15¾ pacing), by Capt. Walker. Eldridge is full of producing blood on both sides of his pedigree, Edward Everett being sire of fourteen 2:30 trotters, of the dams of twelve 2:30 trotters, and of nine sires of thirty-three standard performers.

THE pages occupied by the Ashland Park advertisement, B. J. Treacy proprietor, Lexington, Ky., are worthy the attention of trotting horse breeders. Mr. Treacy never talks or writes in a way to be misunderstood, and in his advertisement for 1892, the merits of his stallions are fully and clearly set forth. The horses mentioned are Bermuda 5874, by Banker, dam Pattie Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen. Fayette Wilkes 2036, by George Wilkes, dam Sally Hamlet by Hamlet. West Cloud 5195, by Abdallah West, dam (the dam of Black Cloud) by Pilot Walker and Happy West 5414, by Happy Medium, dam Mamie West by Allie West. These four highly bred horses are offered for public service on terms especially favorable to intending breeders.

THE Clairview Stock Farm desire special attention called to their new advertisement on the outside cover page of this issue. It is of interest to all admirers of the Light Harness Horse. Send for their catalogue and read it carefully.

THE announcement of the Tuscarora Stock Farm, C. M. de Garmendia, proprietor, Frederick county, Md., for 1892, should attract special attention from intending breeders, and those wishing to purchase high-class trotting stock. Sea King, 11775, by Lord Russell; Monocacy, 9893, by King Wilkes; Tuscarora, by Sea King, and Kioto 3008, by Marmion Golddust, are a quartette of first-class stallions. Look carefully over the advertisement and send for catalogue.

CAMPBELL'S HORSE FOOT REMEDY is one of the standard preparations for the cure of all diseases and afflictions of the hoofs and feet, and is used by the majority of the prominent horse owners and drivers throughout the country. The page advertisement in this issue of the MONTHLY, gives full particulars, including price. Address James B. Campbell Co. 414 West Madison street, Chicago.

The Standard.

AS REVISED AND ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN TROTTING REGISTER ASSOCIATION, MAY 19, 1891.

IN order to define what constitutes a standard-bred horse and to establish a BREED of trotters and pacers on a more intelligent basis, the following rules are adopted to control admission to the records of pedigrees. When an animal meets the requirements of admission and is duly registered it shall be accepted as a standard-bred animal:

First. Any Trotting Stallion that has a record of two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30), or Pacing Stallion that has a record of two minutes and twenty-five seconds (2:25), or better, provided any of his get has a record of 2:35 trotting, or 2:30 pacing, or better; or provided his sire or dam is already a standard animal.

Second. Any mare or gelding that has a trotting record of 2:30, or pacing record of 2:25, or better.

Third. Any horse that is the sire of two trotters with records of 2:30, or two pacers with records of 2:25, or one trotter with a record of 2:30, and one pacer with a record of 2:25, or better.

Fourth. Any horse that is the sire of one trotter with a record of 2:30, or one pacer with a record of 2:25, or better, provided he has either of the following addit onal qualifications: 1.—A trotting record of 2:35 or a pacing record of 2:30, or better. 2.—Is the sire of two other animals with trotting records of 2:35, or pacing records of 2:30, or one trotter with a record of 2:35, and one pacer with a record of 2:30, or better. 3.—Has a sire or dam that is already a standard animal.

Fifth. Any mare that has produced a trotter with a record of 2:30, or pacer with a record of 2:25, or better.

Sixth. The progeny of a standard horse when out of a standard mare.

Seventh. The female progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare by a standard horse.

Eighth. The female progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard mare.

Ninth. Any mare that has a trotting record of

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2:35, or a pacing record of 2:30, or better, whose sire or dam is a standard animal.

		To Stockholders.
Registration Fee, whether Standard or Non-Standard	$2 00	$1 00
Insertion in the MONTHLY	1 00	50
Official Certificate of Registration	50	50
Transfers to appear first in the MONTHLY, and then in the Register	25	25

Capital Stock, $150,000; shares, $100 each; Can be had upon application.

The following circulars have been sent to all stockholders of the American Trotting Register Association:

CHICAGO, ILL., March 13, 1892.

To THE STOCKHOLDERS,

Gentlemen—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Association, which is to be held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, at noon, April 6, 1892, will elect a Board of Directors, which will have the management of the business of the Association. At this meeting it will be proposed to alter, amend and add to the By-Laws generally, as may be deemed necessary and expedient by the stockholders present.

It will also be proposed to alter, amend and add to the rules governing the Standards, and to define more clearly the qualifications necessary for admission thereto.

It will also be proposed to discuss and act on matters relating to the application of the rules governing the Standards.

This meeting will be a very important one to the Association in many ways, and it is, therefore, very desirable that all the owners of its stock be present in person, as many questions that will tend to affect the value of their property will be there brought up for consideration and determination.

Respectfully,

W. R. ALLEN, *President.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 1, 1892.

Dear Sir—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Trotting Register Association will be held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill., on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1892, at 12 M., for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may be properly presented. It is desired that every Stockholder be represented, as matters of importance will doubtless come up for consideration and action. Should you find it impossible to attend, please execute the inclosed proxy and give it to some person who will be in attendance, as a full representation is in every way desirable.

Hoping you will find it convenient and agreeable to be present, I remain

Very respectfully,

J. H. STEINER,

Secretary and Registrar.

Volumes X and XI.

VOLUME X of the American Trotting Register is now ready for delivery, and will be sent immediately to all who have ordered and paid for it. Those wishing Vol. X should send in their orders at once, as the first edition is somewhat limited, and the rule will be "first come, first served." Volume X is a book of nearly 750 pages, containing stallions numbered 13887 to 16381. Standard mares and geldings and the non-standard department in all pedigrees to the number of about eleven thousand. Price, $5 postpaid.

Volume XI of the American Trotting Register will be closed on May 1st. All pedigrees received on or before that date will be inserted. Volume X is now ready for delivery.

TROTTING REGISTER.

STANDARD ANIMALS.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees in the Register will be reprinted here, at the option of the owner. The charge for publishing pedigrees here is one dollar each; to stockholders fifty cents. Insertion here is purely optional with owners. The advantages are two-fold: Immediate publicity is given and opportunity is furnished to all for criticism and correction. It is not only an effective and cheap advertisement, but it is *an official certificate of the registration and status of an animal.* The numbers of stallions are given (mares are not numbered), and at the end of the pedigree the volume of the Register in which it is recorded is denoted. As stated above, these are copies of registered pedigrees, and of course nothing is given here that is not already recorded in the Trotting Register.

ACIREMA 18567, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Action 2861; dam Tox, by Mambrino Dix, 2081; g d Sue Hopkinson, by Jupiter Abdallah 189. [See Tox, Vol. VI.] Bred by M. T. Quimby, Boston, Mass.; passed to E. B. Bullock, Attleborough, Mass.; then to L. A. Quimby, Boston, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

ADDIE MC, (7) br m foaled 1891; by Mambrino Harold 3679; dam Jersey Lily, by Abdalbrino 2646; g d Pet, by Wright Messenger, son of Champion Searcher, etc. [See Jersey Lilly, Vol. VII.] Bred by Elmer Armstrong & Son, Hebardsville, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

ALCANTARA CHIEF 18254, (6) bl h foaled 1889; by Alcantara, 729; dam Annette, by Administrator 357; g d Annie Page, 2:27¼,

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by Daniel Lambert 102, etc. [See Annette, Vol. X.] Bred by Elizur Smith; passed to J. G. Davis, Lee, Mass.; then to Chas. C. Johnson, Babylon, L. I., N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

Alexis 18340, (1) b h foaled 1887; by William L. 4244; dam Sue Stout, by Surplus, son of Ashland 47; g d Lear Mare (dam of Jim Irving, 2:23, Young Jim, 2009, etc.), by Sir William (Lear's), son of Sir Charles (Howard's). Bred by W. L. Simmons, Lexington, Ky.; passed to Thomas Ronan, Dayton, Wash. Pacing record 2:23¼. [Vol. XI.]

ALICE, (7) br m foaled 1883; by Young Wilkes 951; dam Lady Night Hawk, by Night Hawk 514. Bred by J. S. Vankirk; passed to O. J. Evans, Minneapolis, Minn. [Vol. XI.]

ALLIE PAYNE, (7) ch m foaled 1890; by Mambrino Payne 3526; dam Blanche S., by Escort 4497; g d Nelly, by Starlight Golddust. Bred by A. H. Connor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

ALMOAZ 18384, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Boaz 3754; dam Nettie Palmer, 2:34½, by Almont 33; g d Duncan Mare, by a son of Bay Chief, etc. [See Nettie Palmer.] Bred by C. H. Patten, Palatine, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

ALTINO A., (6) b m foaled 1891; by Alcatine, 10704; dam Bonner Girl, by Robert Bonner 270; g. d. Nelly, by Edward Everett 81. [See Bonner Girl, Vol. IV.] Bred by Richard H. Van Deusen, Shaker Station, Conn. [Vol. XI.]

ARISTO 18428, (6) br h foaled 1884; by Aristos 771; dam Linda, by Daniel Lambert 102; g d by Ashland, 47, etc. [See Linda, Vol. X.] Bred by Wm. Pickhardt, Schroon Lake, N. Y.; passed to G. W. Andrew, Naugatuck, Conn. [Vol. XI.]

ARON GOTHARD 18390; (6) b h foaled 1891; by St. Gothard 1518; dam Almatum, by Dictatum 3186; g d Stacy (dam of Stathard, 2:27¼), by Strathmore 408, etc. [See Almatum, Vol. VI.] Bred by S. C. Wells, Le Roy, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

ARTHUR KENSON, (6) ch g foaled 1889; by Kensen 3889; dam Maud Drew, 2:37¼, by Garibaldi 529; g d Lida, 2:35, by Drew Horse 114, etc. [See Maud Drew, Vol. IV.] Bred by W. B. Dickerman, Mamaroneck, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

ATLANTIC JR. 18229, (1, 6) b h foaled 1886; by Atlantic 1003; dam Gipsey, by Sir Walter, son of Blazing Star; g d Snip, pedigree not traced. [See Gipsey.] Bred by John Shontz; passed to D. G. Snodgrass and Homer Shontz, Evansburg, Pa. Record 2:26. [Vol. XI.]

AUDTHARD, (6) b m foaled 1891; by St. Gothard 1518; dam Auditum, by Dictatum 3186; g d Berry, by Auditor 773, etc. [See Auditum, Vol. VI.] Bred by S. C. Wells, Le Roy, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

AUTHORITY 18716, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Autograph 6146; dam Elsie Wilkes, by Young Jim 2009; g d Kitty Walker, by Ericsson 130, etc. [See Elsie Wilkes, Vol. VII.] Bred by G. Conkling, Glens Falls, N. Y.; passed to E. H. Harriman, New York, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

BABY RUTH, (6) bl m foaled 1891; by Lapwing 7900; dam Lottie Sprague, by Gov. Sprague 444; g d Kate (dam of Christine, 2:25¼), by Mambrino Foster, son of Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Lottie Sprague.] Bred by Elmer Armstrong & Son, Hebardsville, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

BAKER BOY 18342, (6) br h foaled 1886; by Goldemar 2483; dam Mary Foss (dam of Abram, 2:25), pedigree not traced. [See Mary Foss.] Bred by L. C. Merrick, Oconomowoc, Wis. [Vol. XI.]

BAY DELL, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Cornelian 1085; dam Bonnie, by Bonnie Castle 795. Bred by W. T. Pritchett, Hurricane, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

BELLE BADEN, (7) bl m foaled 1885; by Weisbaden 1629; dam Kate, by Weisbaden 1629. Bred by William McClellan, Greeley, Colo.; passed to Du Bois Bros., Denver, Colo. [Vol. XI.]

BERTHATUM, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Dictatum 3186; dam Berthard, 2:29, by St. Gothard 1518; g d Grace Bertram, 2:29 (dam of Grace Gothard, 2:22¾, etc.), by New Jersey 233, etc. [See Berthard, Vol. IV.] Bred by S. C. Wells, Le Roy, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

BETTY PAYNE, (7) ch m foaled 1891; by Mambrino Payne 3526; dam Blanche S., by Escort 4497; g d Nelly, by Starlight Golddust. Bred by A. H. Connor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

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BILLY RING 18246, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Lapwing 7900; dam Nelly Ring, by Mambrino Harold 3679; g d Lady Wagoner, by Wild Wagoner 338, etc. [See Nelly Ring, Vol. VIII.] Bred by Elmer Armstrong & Son, Hebardsville, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

BONNIE PAYNE 18338, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Mambrino Payne 3526; dam Cloud, by St. Cloud 5966; g d Maud R., by Escort 4497, etc. [See Cloud, Vol. VIII.] Bred by John Rhoten, Springville, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

BUILDER 18339, (6) bl h foaled 1891; by Mambrino Payne, 3526; dam Pet (dam of Gipsey A., 2:25¾), by Flying Cloud (Derbyshire's), etc. [See Pet, Vol. IX.] Bred by A. H. Connor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

CACICA, (6) br m foaled 1891; by Bellini 8194; dam Autumn Queen, 2:29, by Volunteer 55; g d Brownie Clay, by Harry Clay 45, etc. [See Autumn Queen, Vol. IV.] Bred by W. B. Dickerman, Mamaroneck, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

CORA GOLDEN, (6) ch m foaled 1891; by Lapwing 7900; dam Amanda R., by Harbaugh, 7136; g d Margaret, by Wild Wagoner, 338, etc. [See Amanda R., Vol. VIII.] Bred by Elmer Armstrong & Son, Hebardsville, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

CHEERY, (8) br m foaled 1891; by Colden 1048; dam Rose Allen, by Frank Allen, son of Ethan Allen; g d Madam Tiernan (dam of Commonwealth 2:22), by Young St. Lawrence, etc. [See Madam Tiernan.] Bred by J. R. Farnum, Waltham, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

CREMATUM 18391, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Dictatum 3186; dam Crescent, by Contractor 1084; g d Stockbridge Belle (dam of Egalite 2:20½), by Stockbridge Chief, etc. [See Crescent, Vol. IX.] Bred by S. C. Wells, Le Roy, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

DINGLE, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Remsen 3889; dam Ethel Rene, by King Rene 1278; g d Ethelberta (dam of Ethelwyn 2:29½), by Harold 413, etc. [See Ethel Rene, Vol. VI.] Bred by W. B. Dickerman, Mamaroneck, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

DOLLY ENSIGN, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Ensign 469; dam Fanny Patchen, by Patchen Mambrino 11835; g d Polly by Starlight, son of Tom Hyer; g g d Lady Hyer, by Tom Hyer, son of Black Hawk 5. Bred by John S. Wolf & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

DOLWYDDELAN 17891, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Alcantara 729; dam Ethelberta (dam of Ethelwyn 2:29½), by Harold 413; g d Juliet (dam of Mambrino Pilot 29), by Pilot Jr. 12, etc. [See Ethelberta, Vol. IV.] Bred by W. B. Dickerman Mamaroneck, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

Edelblute 18707, (6) bl h foaled 1890; by *Roy Wilkes 16660;* dam *Jenny Lind*, pacing record 2:17; by *Langstrider 18705;* g d Lady (dam of *Flora Temple*, pacing record 2:18½, etc.), pedigree not traced. [*See Jenny Lind.*] Bred by John E. Du Bois, Du Bois, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

EDITH V., (7) bl m foaled 1891; by Lapwing 7900; dam Edna B., by Blackwood 74; g d Kate Herndon, by Edwin Forrest Jr. (Nichol's), son of Edwin Forrest 49, etc. [See Edna B., Vol. VI.] Bred by Elmer Armstrong & Son, Hebardsville, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

ELVA, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Wildair 11715; dam Belva Lockwood, by Deucalion 889; g d Lady Snip (dam of Levi Aristos 2:26½), by William Tell, etc. [See Belva Lockwood, Vol. IX.] Bred by J. W. & E. Wyman, Crown Point, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

EQUIVALENT 18809, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Reserve Fund 5302; dam Misdeal, by Sherman Wilkes 16942; g d Lucinda, by Sweepstakes 298, etc. [See Misdeal.] Bred by Leo Moser, St. Louis, Mo.; passed to J. K. Farrelly, Daum, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

FAIR OAKS 18571, (6) bl h foaled 1891; by Adrian Wilkes 6560; dam Medora, by Mambrino Moore 1355; g d McCree, by Mambrino Abdallah 1369, etc. [See Medora, Vol. VIII.] Bred by H. B. Kelley, Vinton, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

FRANK C. 18543, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Onmore, 3155; dam Maud, by Altitude 6268; g d Julia, by Star of the West 666, etc. [See Maud, Vol. VII.] Bred by Cotter & Judd, Osage, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

GENERAL EZETTA 18331, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Meredith 1368; dam Dolly Withers, by Aberdeen 27; g d Annabel, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Dolly Withers, Vol. IX.] Bred by Thomas Ronan, Dayton Wash. [Vol. XI.]

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GIPSEY (5) ch m foaled 1879; by Sir Walter, son of Blazing Star; dam Snip, pedigree not traced. Bred by D. G. Gibson, Linesville, Pa.; passed to John Shontz; then to Amos Birch, Evansburg, Pa.; then to J. D. Welch, Findlay, Ohio; then to D. G. & R. A. Snodgrass, Evansburg, Pa. Dam of Atlantic Jr. 2:26. [Vol. XI.]

GOTHARD 18388, (6) br h foaled 1891; by St. Gothard 1518; dam Albrino, by Mambrino Patchen 58; g d Aline, by Almont 33, etc. [See Albrino, Vol. V.] Bred by S. C. Wells, Le Roy, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

GOTHARD MAID, (7) br m foaled 1891; by St. Gothard 1518; dam Mambrino Maiden, by Mambrino Patchen 58; g d Jersey Kate, by Cockspur Jr., etc. [See Mambrino Maiden, Vol. VI.] Bred by S. C. Wells, Le Roy, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

GRACE MURRAY, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Nutwood 600; dam Sally Murray, by Cassius M. Clay Jr. 22; g d Patchen Queen, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Sally Murray, Vol. VII.] Bred by H. B. Kelley, Vinton, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

HARRY GOLDSMITH 18257, (6) br h foaled 1889; by Alden Goldsmith 733; dam Molly (dam of Willie C. 2:25½), pedigree not traced. [See Molly.] Bred by R. F. Carsey, Independence, Iowa; passed to D. C. Millikin, Millikin, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

HILDA WILKES, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Kentucky Wilkes 1854; dam Hildegarde (dam of Cheltenham 2:28), by Harry Clay 45; g d Troublesome 2:25½, by Messenger Duroc 106, etc. [See Hildegarde, Vol. IV.] Bred by B. F. Tracy & Son, Apalachin, N. Y.; passed to John H. Shults, Parkville, N. Y.; then to Roland W. Smith, Ballston, N. Y. [Vol. VIII.]

HORNELA (7) b m foaled 1890; by Smuggler 927; dam Victoria, by Ridgewood 10358; g d Ximenia, by Sir Rocco, son of imp. Trustee. Bred by R. Hallett, Canisteo, N. Y., and F. G. Babcock, Hornellsville, N. Y.; passed to A. E. Woods, Hume, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

INSPECTUM 18389, (6) br h foaled 1891; by Dictatum 3186; dam Ingelow, by Rolla 6790; g d Mieola, by Edward Everett 81, etc. [See Ingelow, Vol. VIII.] Bred by S. C. Wells, Le Roy, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

Jenny, (5) ch m foaled 1879; pedigree not traced. Passed through the hands of Arthur Anderson, Martin, Mich.; John Baker, Kalamazoo, Mich.; R. E. Brackett, Charlotte, Mich.; J. A. Leidy, Colon, Mich.; to C. A. Maynard, Ann Arbor, Mich. Dam of *Nelly B.*, pacing record 2:24. [Vol. XI.]

JENNY ARCHER, (7) ch m foaled 1891; by Mambrino Harold 3679; dam Molly Bawn, by True Boy 4398 g d Daisy, by Young Lexington, son of Goodwin. [See Molly Bawn, Vol. VIII.] Bred by W. G. Archer, Lee, Ohio; passed to Elmer Armstrong & Son, Hebardsville, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

Jenny Lind, (2) br m foaled 1881; by Longstrider 18705; dam Lady (dam of *Flora Temple*, 2:18½), pedigree not traced. Bred by J. W. Burtle, Pawnee, Ill.; passed to W. R. Ford, Springfield, Ill.; then to John E. Du Bois, Du Bois, Pa. Pacing record 2:17 [Vol. XI.]

JOHN WILKES 18445, (4) b h foaled 1883; by Red Wilkes, 1749; dam not traced. Bred by John McKee; passed to Owen McKee, then to H. C. Traynor, Richmond, Ky.; then to J. H. Graham, Frankfort, Ky. Sire of Minnie B., 2:30. [See Vol. XI.]

JOLIET 18633, (6) b h foaled 1891; by William V., 8628; dam Kate Cummins, by Harry B., 4309; g d Dolly, by Tom Hal, 3000. [See Kate Cummins, Vol. VIII.] Bred by Oliver Posey, Rushville, Ind.; passed to William Douglass, Joliet, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

JUDGE MAUS 18732, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by King Rene, 1278; dam Monarda, by Dictator, 113; g d Virgie Wilkes, by George Wilkes, 519, etc. [See Monarda.] Bred by H. C. McDowell & Son, Lexington, Ky.; passed to C. H. Turner, Pekin, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

KATE HENNESSY, (7) br m foaled 1891; by Arcadian, 2687; dam Jenny H., by Allie Gaines 2380; g d Jenny, by Seth Warner, son of Green Mountain Morgan. [See Jenny H., Vol. X.] Bred by Thomas Hennessy, Mekinock, N. Dak. [Vol. XI.]

LADY KOHL, (6) ch m foaled 1887; by Captain Kohl, 12966; dam Nelly (dam of Junio, 2:22), by Granger. [See Nelly.] Bred by M. E. Gonzalez, foaled the property of William Hamilton, New Westminister, B. C.; passed to Mrs. W. B. Prentice, San Diego, Cal. [Vol. XI.]

LADY MAY, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Alamance, 2352; dam Nancy Mears, by Melville Chief 2353. Bred by C. C. Moore, Charlotte, N. C. [Vol. XI.]

LATUM, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Dictatum, 3186; dam Lady Gothard, by St. Gothard, 1518; g d Ingelow, by Rolla, 6790, etc. [See Lady Gothard, Vol. VII.] Bred by S. C. Wells, Le Roy, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

LORD GOTHARD 18387, (6) b h foaled 1891, by St. Gothard, 1518; dam Mignon Medium (dam of *Queen Gothard*, pacing record 2:17½, etc.), by Happy Medium, 400; g d Minnie, by Vermont Hambletonian, etc. [See Mignon Medium, Vol. IV.] Bred by S. C. Wells, Le Roy, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

LORD HESPA 18568, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Ambition, 2860; dam Bellotta, by Mambrino Dix, 2081; g d Dott, by Mambrino Jet, 3992, etc. [See Bellotta, Vol. VIII.] Bred by M. T. Quimby; passed to G. W. Cook; then to L. A. Quimby, Boston, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

LUELLA, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Yankee Jones, 8057; dam Topsy, by Lotland, 1308; g d Emma A., by Post Boy Frank, g g d Fanny, by Old Dock. Bred by J. N. Bonine, Vandalia, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

MAJOR HAM 17984, (1) b h foaled 1886; by Hambrino, 820; dam not traced. Bred by J. A. Moore; passed to Continental Life Insurance Co.; then to A. C. Reemey, Indianapolis, Ind.; then to Thomas Levi, Noblesville, Ind.; then to McHaffie & Son Stilesville, Ind.; then to Lewman & Brothers, Bainbridge, Ind. [Vol. XI.]

MARGARET P., (6) b m foaled 1890; by Princeps, 536; dam Leonora, by Pilot Mambrino, 632; g d Favorita, by Abdallah, 15, etc. [See Leonora.] Bred by R. S. Veech, St. Matthews, Ky.; passed to J. H. Patton, Birmingham, Ala. [Vol. XI.]

MARIA STURGESS, (5) ch m foaled 1872; by Almont 33; dam Victoria, by Abdallah (Voorhee's); g d by L. I. Black Hawk. [See Vol. II.] Bred by John W. Conley, Flushing, N. Y.; passed to B. F. Tracy & Son, Apalachin, N. Y.; then to William Morrow & Son, Nashville, Tenn.; then to A. Waller, Morganfield, Ky. [Vol. XI.]

MASCOT, (2) ch m foaled 1884; by Triceps 9833; dam Kit, not traced. Bred by John Murphy; passed to Charles Finch, Granville, N. Y. then to M. G. Olotte, Rutland, Vt.; then to H. H. McNutt, Port Huron, Mich. Record 2:29¼. [Vol. XI.]

MERLE GOTHARD, (6) b m foaled 1891; by St. Gothard 1518; dam Maggie Duroc, by Messenger Duroc 106; g d Young Gipsey (dam of Nettie Thorne, 2:25¼), by Mambrino Pilot 29, etc. [See Maggie Duroc, Vol. VI.] Bred by S. C. Wells, Le Roy, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

MINNIE B., (2) b m foaled 1887; by John Wilkes 18445; dam not traced. Bred by Mrs. W. H. Todd; passed to H. C. Traynor, Richmond, Ky.; then to J. S. Darnell and J. H. Graham, Frankfort, Ky. Record 2:30. [Vol. XI.]

MOLLY FEARNAUGHT, (7) ch m foaled 1886; by Fearnaught Jr. 133; dam Molly Allen, by Ethan Allen 43; g d Molly Buford, by Hickman, son of Wagner; g g d Old Kate (dam of Pine Leaf, 2:35), by Pharaoh (Pepper's), son of Pharaoh (Bayle's). Bred by E. L. Norcross, Manchester, Me.; passed to E. A. Bailey, Winthrop, Me. [Vol. XI.]

Nelly B., (2, 6) br m foaled 1884; by Notable 1396; dam *Jenny*, pedigree not traced. [See *Jenny*.] Bred by R. E. Brackett, Charlotte, Mich.; passed to William K. Pruden, Lansing, Mich. Pacing record 2:24. [Vol. XI.]

NELLY BLY, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Cherokee Chief 1053; dam Powers Mare, by Sunshine 6831. Bred by Ed Powers, Worcester, Mass.; passed to Charles H. Carr; then to Charles E. Wheelock, Millbury, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

NETTIE PALMER, (9) b m foaled 1873; by Almont 33; dam Duncan Mare, by son of Bay Chief (Alexander's); g d by John Dillard, son of Indian Chief; g g d Fanny, by *Ben Franklin*, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Bred by John Duncan; passed to M. J. Palmer, Chicago, Ill.; then to J. A. Burlingame; then to C. H. Patten, Palatine, Ill. Record 2:34½. [Vol. XI.]

NIKANOR 15064, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Frank Noble 1709; dam Hypathia, by Grand Sentinel 865; g d Emma Stewart, by Louis Napoleon, 207, etc. [See Hypathia, Vol. VI.] Bred by Woods Bros., Augusta, Mich. [Vol. X.]

NOMINEE JR. 18234, (6) br h foaled 1889; by Nominee 4150; dam Admiration, by Administrator 357; g d Sally Chorister (dam of Proteine, 2:18, Belle Brasfield, 2:20, etc.), by Mambrino Chorister, etc. [See Admiration, Vol. V.] Bred by Elizur Smith, Lee, Mass.; passed to Charles H. Curtis, Naugatuck, Conn. [Vol. XI.]

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NORVARDINE 18488, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Norval 5335; dam Onwanita, by Onward 1411; g d Fanny Russell, by Standard Bearer 5300, etc. [See Onwanita, Vol. IX.] Bred by J. B. Wathen Jr., Lebanon, Ky. [Vol. XI.]

OVID S. 18632, (6) ro h foaled 1890; by Ovid 4015; dam Roan Dolly, by Sea Foam 16364; g d Promise Lady (dam of *Little Lulu*, pacing record 2:23¼), pedigree unknown. [See Roan Dolly.] Bred by T. J. Anderson, Promise City, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

PANSY, (6) br m foaled 1888; by Pancoast 1439; dam Bertha, by Dictator 113; g d Esta, by Aemulus 28, etc. [See Bertha.] Bred by Reuben Tower, Waterville, N. Y.; passed to Roland W. Smith, Ballston, N. Y. [Vol. X.]

PARACLETE 16984, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Phallas 1446; dam Quinque, by Volunteer 55; g d Lady Sears (dam of Huntress, 2:20¾, Trio, 2:23¼, etc.), by American Star 14, etc. [See Quinque, Vol. V.] Bred by R. S. Veech, St. Mathews, Ky.; passed to A. E. Woods, Hume, Ill. [Vol XI.]

PEARL R's BOY 18726, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Aragon 3749; dam Pearl Rothschild, by Banker Rothschild 5747; g d Pearl Tipton Girl, by Gipsey Chief, son of Seneca Chief (Simmon's); g g d Whelan Mare (dam of Tipton Boy, 2:24¼), by George S. Patchen. [See Pearl Rothschild.] Bred by T. D. Strong, Tecumseh, Mich.; foaled the property of J. R. Keeney, Tipton, Mich.; passed to C. W. Jones, Richland, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

PEARL ROTHSCHILD, (8) bl m foaled 1886; by Banker Rothschild 5747; dam Pearl Tipton Girl, by Gipsey Chief, son of Seneca Chief (Simmon's); g d Whelan Mare (dam of Tipton Boy, 2:24¼), by George S. Patchen. [See Whelan Mare.] Bred by Simeon Whelan, Tipton, Mich.; passed to T. D. Strong, Tecumseh, Mich.; then to J. R. Keeney, Tipton, Mich.; then to C. W. Jones, Richland, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

Pinewood 18470, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Artemas 1793; dam Mamie F., by Joe Jefferson 4661; g d Lottie, by High Jack, 16810, etc. [See Mamie F.] Bred by Charles Ferguson, Bentonville, Ind. Pacing record 2:31¾. [Vol. XI.]

PRINCETTA, (6) b m foaled 1880; by Kentucky Prince 2470; dam Carrie, 2:24¼ (dam of Samovar, 2:28¾), by Volunteer 55; g d by American Star 14, etc. [See Carrie, Vol. X.] Bred by Myron P. Bush; passed to George H. Bush, Buffalo, N. Y.; then to D. E. G. Simons, Ripley, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

Promise Lady, (5) b m foaled 1866; pedigree unknown. Owned by T. J. Anderson, Promise City, Iowa. Dam of *Little Lulu*, pacing record 2:23¼. Dead. [Vol. XI.]

RALPH M. 18570, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Sulwood 6913; dam Colletta, by King Cole 3100; g d Lauretta, by Lexington Chief 576, etc. [See Colletta, Vol. VI.] Bred by H. B. Kelley, Vinton, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

RED BESS, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Meredith 1368; dam Nelly, by Alwood 972. Bred by J. R. McCurdy, Walla Walla, Wash.; passed to M. F. Gose, Pomeroy, Wash. [Vol. XI.]

RESUBMISSION 18176, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Kansas Wilkes 3549; dam Rochester Maid, by Rochester 616; g d Lady Smith, by Royal George 83, etc. [See Rochester Maid, Vol. VII.] Bred by J. T. Hessel, Cheney, Kas.; passed to Charles Schram, El Dorado, Kas. [Vol. XI.]

ROAN DOLLY, (6) ro m foaled 1883; by Sea Foam 16364; dam Promise Lady (dam of *Little Lulu*, pacing record 2:23¼), pedigree unknown. Bred by T. J. Anderson, Promise City, Ind. [Vol. XI.]

ROCKO 18535, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Sphinx 5343; dam Nora D., by Louis Napoleon 207; g d Magnet, by Jubilee 3213, etc. [See Nora D., Vol. VII.] Bred by Sutherland & Benjamin, Saginaw, Mich.; passed to Eli Frederick, Big Rapids, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

STRALSUND 18474, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Fan (dam of Kate Sprague, 2:18), by Lance, son of Flying Morgan 2936; g d Queen, by General Gifford, son of Gifford Morgan, etc. [See Fan, Vol. VI.] Bred by C. A. Babcock, Canton, Ill.; passed to S. R. May, Mt. Zion. Ill. [Vol. XI.]

SULEIKA, (6) br m foaled 1891; by Suljeska 9328; dam Brown Bread, by Royal Pilot 4314; g d Balm, by Administrator 357, etc. [See Brown Bread, Vol. VIII.] Bred by C. W. Story, Chillicothe, Ohio; foaled the property of T. H. Bierbower, Maysville, Ky. [Vol. XI.]

Tasket 18087, (6) ch h foaled 1888; by *American Boy 16963*; dam *Nell* (dam of *Tasco*, pacing record 2:21¾), by Midland, 2:27; g d *Beck*,

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by General Taylor. [See Nell.] Bred by A. F. Yetter, Wilkinson, Ind.; passed to C. F. Brown, Pendleton, Ind. [Vol. XI.]

THORNDALE GIRL, (6) b m foaled 1884; by Thorndale 305; dam Country Maid (dam of Thorndale Maid, 2:30), by Country Gentleman, son of Hambletonian 10; g d Corinne, by Mambrino Chief 11, etc. [See Country Maid, Vol. II.] Bred by Edwin Thorne, Millbrook, N. Y.; passed to Robert Steel, Philadelphia, Pa.; then to Edw. Whitehead, South River, N. J. [Same as Thorndale Maid, Vol. IX.]

TREEWOOD 18514, (4) b h foaled 1879; by Nutwood 600; dam Flora, by Chieftain 721. Bred by J. H. Chrisman; passed to James Weatherhead, San Jose, Cal. Sire of Rockwood, 2:29¾. (Formerly called Woodnut.) [Vol. XI.]

VENUS, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Red Eric 17580; dam Lady Wood, by Hambletonian 572; g d Flora, by Volunteer 55. [See Lady Wood, Vol. X.] Bred by Joseph J. Jermyn, Scranton, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

VIOLA, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Red Eric 17580; dam Lady Wood, by Hambletonian 572; g d Flora, by Volunteer 55. [See Lady Wood, Vol. X.] Bred by Joseph J. Jermyn, Scranton, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

VOLATUM, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Dictatum 3186; dam Volclay, by Volunteer Jr. 2615; g d Kate McPherson, by Henry Clay 8, etc. [See Volclay, Vol. V.] Bred by S. C. Wells, LeRoy, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

WATERLOO MACEY 18503, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Waterloo, 4716; dam Florence Macey, by Macey, 2617; g d Fanny, by Walkill Chief, 330, etc. [See Florence Macey, Vol. VIII.] Bred by M. A Dewitt and F. B. Newell, Binghamton, N. Y.; passed to James West, Silver Lake, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

WHITEWATER CHIEF 18276, (1) br h foaled 1884, by Allegro, 3254; dam Topsey, pedigree not traced. Bred by G. D. Doubleday; passed to Jack McGill, Whitewater, Wis.; then to J. F. Dilmar, Wauwatosa, Wis.; then to J. S. Wharton, Milwaukee, Wis.; then to William Trudell, Kewaunee, Wis. Record 2:29¼. [Vol. XI.]

ZENOBIA, (7) ro m foaled 1890; by Michigan Dictator, 3957; dam Croxy, by Charles Backman, 2536. Bred by W. T. Palmer, Crystal Lake, Ill.; passed to J. P. Haley, Woodstock, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

APPENDIX TO TROTTING REGISTER.

ANIMALS NOT STANDARD.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees from the non-standard department of any volume of the Register will be published here on the same conditions as stated at the head of "Standard Animals." Under the current rules, the following are eligible to entry in the Register as non-standard. 1. Mares, fillies and geldings by standard horses. 2. Animals that are historical and worthy of preservation. Stallion colts can not now be registered unless they possess two standard crosses.

FRIEND, b h foaled 1891; by Allen, 18728; dam Favorite, by Commodore Belmont, 4340; g d Mabel, by Dick Morgan. [See Favorite.] Bred by C. X. Larrabee, Home Park, Mont. Passed to M. T. Grattan, Preston, Minn. [Vol. XI.]

GOODWOOD, ch h foaled 1888; by Atwood, 3546; dam Rhea, by The Banker, 1573; g d Maud L., by Pertinax, son of Administrator, 357, etc. [See Rhea, Vol. VII.] Bred by James A. Lee, Harlem Springs, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

JOE QUARRELS, bl h foaled 1887; by General Sully, 4700; dam Big Ellen, by Grey Eagle; 898; g d Brown Kate, by Brown Tige; g g d Bay Puss, pedigree not traced. Bred by H. H. Potter, Glyndon, Minn. [Vol. XI.]

LEDA RENA, ch m foaled 1891; by Mambrino Harold, 3679; dam Lady Madrid, by Madrid, son of Lexington; g d Kitty Armstrong, by Grey Eagle Jr., son of Grey Eagle; g g d Old Kit, by Grey Eagle, son of Woodpecker; g g g d Pet, pedigree not traced. Bred by Elmer Armstrong & Son, Hebardsville, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

RECORD OF OFFICIAL TRANSFERS.

NOTE.—When registered animals change owners the transfer may be recorded here and will be carried into the next volume of the Register, thus maintaining the identity of the animal with the new ownership. The fee is twenty-five cents.

ALGOMO 3842, (7) b h foaled 1875; by Abdallah Mambrino, 3715; dam Lute Boyd (dam of The Banker, 2:29½), by Joe Downing, 710, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to B. F. Sheider, then to John Hunter, Tiffin, Ohio; then to A. T. Jones, Republic, Ohio.

ALKI, (6) b h foaled 1882; by Alwood, 972; dam Colleen Bawn, by Bellfounder, 62. [See Vols. VI and VIII.] Passed to John B. Fogarty, Ellensburg, Wash.

AMETHYST, (6) b m foaled 1880; by General Knox, 140; dam Ruby Allen, by Ethan Allen, 43, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to Joseph Nevens, Louisville, Ky.; then to F. C. Webb, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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ANNIE COOK, (7) ch m foaled 1884; by Hawkeye; 1207; dam Lucy Wilkinson, by Pacing Abdallah, 603, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to A. E. Woods, Hume, Ill.

ARDORNO 16038, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Fugleman, 2478; dam Bessie, by Romulus, 271, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, Ill.

ARNULF 16039, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Fugleman, 2478; dam Queen Victoria, by Captain 805, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, Ill.

ARTLESS, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Warlock 3378; dam Volusia, by Nutwood 600, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Charles T. Luthy, Peoria, Ill.

AYLESFORD 14819, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Barney Wilkes 7433; dam Golden, by Victor Mohawk 3950, etc. [See Vol. X.[Passed to Henry Koch, Knox City, Mo.

BADGER GIRL, (6) b m foaled 1885; by Allegro 3254; dam Corrinne, by Monmouth Patchen 3214, etc. [See Vols. VI and X.] Passed to Peter Stumps, Kenosha, Wis.

BARONET 9077, (7) b h foaled 1886; by Cuyler Clay 1707; dam Belle Chief, by Clark Chief 89. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to W. N. Wilkins, Litchfield, Ill.; then to S. E. Kendall, Mexico, Mo.

BARTIMEUS 14452, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Judge Salisbury 5872; dam Emily K., by Lyle Wilkes 4658, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to O. P. Alford, Lexington, Ky.; then to A. G. Barnes, Taylorville, Ill.

BASHAW BOY 2348, (7) ch h foaled 1882; by Corbin Bashaw 1762; dam Hazlett Belle, by Bell Morgan 61, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to Washington Corbin; then to U. Z. Byington, Quincy, Ill.; then to W. H. Bloom, Mansfield, Ohio.

BELLE HAMILTON, (6) bl m foaled 1886; by Hamilton 542; dam Frankie Baldwin, by Ben Franklin, 753, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Noah Wadsworth, Northborough, Mass.

BLACK PIPPIN, (6) bl m foaled 1889; by Alexander, 491; dam Picture, by Ironsides 1247, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to A. J. Shephard, Kearney, Neb.

BLUE BELL, (7) gr m foaled 1886; by Blue Skin 3921; dam Leila, by Royal Revenge 978, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Robert H. Munro, Moline, Ill.

BROWN BREAD, (6) br m foaled 1887; by Royal Pilot 4314; dam Balm, by Administrator 357, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to F. H. Bierbower, Maysville, Ky.

BURMONT 15327, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Newmont 4877; dam Langtry by Mambrino Boy 844, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to L. M. Cafferty, Binghamton, N. Y.

CADI, (6) br m foaled 1891; by Hartwood Patchen 4042; dam Cameo, by Caliban 394, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to A. E. Woods, Hume, Ill.

CAPRICORN, (7) bl m foaled 1887; by Gambetta Wilkes 4659; dam Dora Sprague, by Gov. Sprague 444, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Mitchell Stock Farm, Martinsville, Ind.

CARRIE STUART, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Crittenden 433; dam Mary Stuart, by Gov. Case, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to A. L. Schaeffer, Paris, Ill.

CHARLES WILKES 3863, (7) ch h foaled 1883; by Bourbon Wilkes 2345; dam Westwood Girl, by Westwood 2363, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to John B. Martin & William B. White, Covington, Ind.

CLAYCALLA 14365, (6) b h foaled 1890; by California 4132; dam Ella Pilot, by Clay Pilot 93, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to T. Cadwallader, Doylestown, Pa.

COCO, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Corsica 5114; dam Markless, by Marker 591, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Joseph Downey, Chicago, Ill.

COLEMAN SPRAGUE 11950, (6) b h foaled 1883; by Gov. Sprague 444; dam Mary Coleman, (dam of Linda Sprague, 2:19), by Mambrino Chief (Gray's), son of Mambrino Chief 11, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to John P. Cole, Topeka, Kas.; then to William Austin, Emporia, Kas.

DELTA, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Macon 3891; dam Fadette, by Japan 4806, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to George M. Tatum, Glenelg, Md.

DORRIS, (6) ch m foaled 1889; by Macon 3891; dam Fadette, by Japan 4806, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to George M. Tatum, Glenelg, Md.

DOWSY, (6) ch m foaled 1889; by Claytonian 4574; dam Alone, by Hambletonian Downing 4530, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to A. L. Schaeffer, Paris, Ill.

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DUNBLANE 2731, (6) ch h foaled 1880; by Romulus 271; dam Nelly Grant, by Major Grant 705, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, Ill.

EASTER, (6) b m foaled 1886; by Intrigue 3029; dam Belle Lyons, by Balsora 1024, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Konover & Boyd, Trenton, N. J.

ED MEE 14120, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Fugleman 2478; dam Fedosia, by Romulus 271, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, Ill.

EILEEN, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Richwood 5323; dam Daisy Downing, by Hambletonian Downing 4530, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Charles A. Butler, Scipio, Ind.

ERMINIE, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Sultan 1513; dam Pinafore (dam of *Critmore*, pacing record 2:21½), by Strathmore 408, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Douglass & Peterkin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ERSKINE 12168, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Byerly Abdallah 1856; dam Mary Gift, by Fairy Gift 1145, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. E. Howard, Wichita, Kas.

FANNY CAPP, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Blue Vein 5466; dam Laura C., by Legal Tender Jr. 3409, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to John P. Guffin, Rushville, Ind.

FLAMBEAU 12178, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Hermitage 4241; dam Filiola, by Knickerbocker 200, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. G. Thompson and J. W. Freeman, Jackson, Ga.

GAMMA, (6) bl m foaled 1887; by Gambetta Wilkes 4659; dam Winnie Sprague, by Gov. Sprague 444, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Mitchell Stock Farm, Martinsville, Ind.

GAMOSA, (6) bl m foaled 1888; by Gambetta Wilkes 4659; dam Lanetta Sprague, by Gov. Sprague 444, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Mitchell Stock Farm, Martinsville, Ind.

GENERAL BURNS 9519, (6) ch h foaled 1886; by Robert Burns 4442; dam Fashion, by Gen. Hatch 139, etc. Passed to D. Carrigan, Custer City, S. Dak.; then to Frank Bender, Hermosa, S. Dak.

GEORGE W. PARKER 6325, (7) b h foaled 1885; by Floramour 11423; dam Snip, by Lexington Chief Jr. 2103. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to M. P. Maxon, then to George E. Canrike, Union City, Mich.; then to L. D. Goldberg, Oshkosh, Wis.; then to T. J. Middaugh, Patterson, Pa.; then to J. H. Carmichael, Springfield, Mass.; then to C. H. Nutter, Sherbrook, P. Q., Can.

GOLDEN MAID, (7) ch m foaled 1888; by Golden Wing 6375; dam Miss Beaumont, by Beaumont 370. [See Vol. X.] Passed to O. A. Farley, Craig, Neb.

HILDA WILKES, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Kentucky Wilkes 1854; dam Hildegarde (dam of Cheltenham, 2:28), by Harry Clay 45, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Roland W. Smith, Ballston, N. Y.

IDEAL, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Onward 1411; dam Idyl, by Challenger 1064, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to A. N. Miller, Junction City, Kas.; then to Davis Bros., Neenah, Wis.

INDIA 6366, (7) br h foaled 1884; by Hambletonian Wilkes, 1679; dam Josie H., by Masterlode 595, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to A. Dixon & Co., Port Huron, Mich.

INDIGO 5465, (6) br h foaled 1886; by Hero of Thorndale 549; dam Agnes Kelly, by Ericsson 130, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Daniel J. Wren, Chicago, Ill.; then to Johnson & Henderson, Spring Valley, Ill.

INTELLECT 5403, (6) ch h foaled 1889; by Indicator 1243; dam Maud, by Lexington Golddust 4205, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to A. C. Welch, Hartsville, Tenn.

INTELLIGENCE 8303, (6) b h foaled 1884; by Silver Chief 6323; dam M'liss, by Monroe Chief 875, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Louis W. Hess, Ottawa, Ill.

IRIS, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Commodore Belmont 4340; dam Irene, by Dictator 113, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. C. France & Son, Lexington, Ky.

JENNY B., (7) br m foaled 1889; by Diver 5400; dam Minnie Hopkins, by Erie Abdallah 129, etc. [See Vols. VIII and IX.] Passed to F. E. Kellogg, Rich Hill, Mo.

JOAQUIN, b h foaled 1890; by Campaign 9811; dam Baby L., by Silverthreads, son of The Moor 870, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to W. W. Seibert, Bushnell, Ill.

JUDGE PRYOR 12593, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Onward 1411; dam Spartana, by Grand Sentinel 865, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to George B. Hayes, Frankfort, Ky.; then to Joseph Downey, Chicago, Ill.

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JULIAETTE, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Metropolis 2782; dam Lady Case, by Dave Hill 858, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to H. D. Patch, Richmond Centre, Ohio.

KENTUCKY BOURBON 15374, (6)ch h foaled 1889; by Bourbon Wilkes, 2345; dam Ella Ellis, by Westwood, 2363, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Cressler, Eagleson & Moody, Scranton, Iowa.

KITTY SALT, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Louis Napoleon 207; dam May Pepper, by Allie Gaines 2380, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to L. C. Webb, Mason, Mich.

LADY ALMONT, (7) b m foaled 1882; by Almont Pasha 13636; dam Leila, by Royal Revenge 978, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to W. S. Bashaw, Savanna, Ill., and Robert H. Munro, Moline, Ill.

LADY COASTER, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Coast Light 8463; dam Julia, by Mambrino Downing 1353. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. D. Hartman, Manheim, Pa.; then to D. K. Burkholder, Quarryville, Pa.

LEIGHTON 7193, (7) b h foaled 1887; by Jim Pearson 2694; dam Kitty, by Hambletonian 4470. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to A. O. Halderman, Douglass, Kas.; then to F. L. Braden, Mulvane, Kas.

LEONA, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Erelong 1141; dam Lucy Lyle, by Lyle Wilkes 4658, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to T. Cadwallader, Doylestown, Pa.

LITTA BRIGHT, (7) br m foaled 1879; by John Bright 566; dam, by John Edsall 1716, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to A. D. Mather & Co., Utica, N. Y.; then to Philip Braender, New York, N. Y.; then to G. B. Butterworth, Canton, N. Y.; then to J. E. Cheetham, Newton, N. J.

LORRAINE 8584, (6) br h foaled 1881; by Hambrino 820; dam Ella G. (dam of Wilkesbrino, 2:23), by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Joseph A. Tovell, Guelph, Ont., Can.

MARIA STURGESS, (5) ch m foaled 1872; by Almont 33; dam Victoria, by Abdallah (Voorhees'), etc. [See Vol. II.] Dam of Soudan, 2:25. Passed to B. F. Tracy & Son, Apalachin, N. Y.; then to William Morrow & Son, Nashville, Tenn.; then to A. Waller, Morganfield, Ky.

MARINA, (7) bl m foaled 1889; by Superior 3780; dam by Highland Boy 1320, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to D. A. McLeod, Woodstock, Ont.; then to J. D. Dunlop; then to W. B. Comstock, Alpena, Mich.

MARY ANN, (5) ch m foaled 1869; by Magnolia 68; dam by Champion (McConnell's), son of Champion 807, etc. [See Vol. V.] Dam of Mamie Woods, 2:20½, and Chester F., 2:30. Passed to Du Bois Bros., Denver, Colo.

MARYDELL, (7) b m foaled 1885; by Fieldmont 5050; dam Mobile, by Maxim, 2711, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to C. X. Larrabee, Home Park, Mont.

MAUD, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Bradshaw 3943; dam Bett, by Stonewall Jackson 292. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Charles A. Butterfield, DeWitt, Iowa.

MAUD, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Holland 2662; dam Carrie, by Manchester Tuckahoe 5023, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to W. B. Connell, Youngstown, Ohio.

MERRY BELL, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Star Hambletonian 4427; dam Daisy, by Bashaw Drury 4775, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Albert W. Wadsworth, Moline, Ill.

MITE, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Macon 3891; dam Thistle, by Harold Mambrino 4805, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to George W. Tatum, Glenelg, Md.

NADJI 10007, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Indian Hill, 5133; dam Caprice, by Volunteer 55, etc. [See Vols. VII and X.] Passed to Samuel Blair, Newell, Ill.

NANNIE ADLER, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Judge Ruger 2862; dam Mrs. Adler, by Hambletonian 506, etc. [See Vols. VIII and IX.] Passed to Hayward & Houts, Parker, S. Dak.

OLGA, (6) b m foaled 1886; by Sinbad 1545; dam Omera, by Tuskegee 2232, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Ernest Hilton, Anson, Me.; then to Amos Pilsbury, Waterville, Me.

OMELET, (6) ro m foaled 1889; by Indian Hill 5133; dam Brocade (dam of Grasshopper, 2:29½), by Volunteer 55, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Samuel Baker, Chicago, Ill.

PACHOMIUS 12952, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Endicott 3619; dam Lydia Sprague, by Gov. Sprague 444, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. G. Gaines, St. Edwards, Neb.

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PANACEA, b h foaled 1886; by O. A. C. 2072; dam by Chicago Volunteer 2611, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to John Wilson, Windsor, Ont.; then to Andrew W. Imrie, Detroit, Mich.

PHALLA, (6) b m foaled 1885; by Phallamont 3175; dam M'liss, by Athlete 715, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Joseph Downey, Chicago, Ill.

PINDAR 15021, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Hambrino, 820; dam Cambria, by Middletown Chief 6163, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to I. Quick & Sons, Bement, Ill.

PLUTELL 14710, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Pluto 1950; dam Intrigue, by Princeps 536, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Joseph A. McKinney, Otterbein, Ind.

PRINCE GALLITZIN 8704, (7) b h foaled 1884; by Volunteer Star 1614; dam Lize Giltner, by Baker Pilot 7782, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to J. B. Houseman, Fayette City, Pa.

PRODUCT, (7) ch m foaled 1890; by Code 1834; dam Rosa Gould, by Intrigue 3029, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Konover & Boyd, Trenton, N. J.

QUEEN, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Almolite 3275; dam Queen, by Alarm 16224, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Thomas H. Jones, Howe, Neb.

QUEEN ADDIE, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Adjuster 11390; dam Betty B., by Red Eagle 872, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to C. A. Swisher, Hebron, Ohio.

RED ROSE, (7) ch m foaled 1887; by Mambrino Startle Bonner 4801; dam Nettie F., by Smuggler 927, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Mitchell Stock Farm, Martinsville, Ind.

ROXANIA, (6) bl m foaled 1890; by Ambassador 1496; dam Roxie McGregor, 2:20¾, by Robert McGregor 647, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Charles T. Luthy, Peoria, Ill.

RUBYLYN, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Lyndon 4824; dam Ruby Wilkes by Red Wilkes 1749. etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Cyrus Lukens, Philadelphia, Pa.

SCARLET BOY 14813, (6) br h foaled 1890; by John G. 6470; dam Lida B., by Harrison Chief 3841, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to A. J. Greene, Gallipolis, Ohio.

SHACKLEFORD 9370, (6) b h foaled 1881; by Capoul 1037; dam Abutillon, by Belmont 64, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Jacob Treasher; then to J. Mercer; then to Charles E. Mercer, Sterling, Ill.; then to Albert Tiebrantz, Milwaukee, Wis.

SHADELAND IOLA, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Wilkes Nutwood 8000; dam Dora Hull, by Hull 1289. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to C. A. Wever, Martinsburg, W. Va.

SHADELAND NORAMBER 13762, (6) gr h foaled 1889; by Normaneer 5444; dam Amber, by Satellite 2500, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to C. A. Wever, Martinsburg, W. Va.

SHAWBERT 11010, (6) br h foaled 1888; by Shawmut 964; dam Electra, by Egbert 1136, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to John R. Ferguson, Stamping Ground, Ky.; then to H. L. Sheaffer, Ephrata, Pa.

SIGVALD 13564, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Superior 3780; dam Binbrooke Maid, by Highland Boy 1320, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to C. E. Tanner, Blyth, Ont. Can.

SKOKOLEEN, (6) br m foaled 1890; by King Rene 1278; dam Dhuldul, by Dictator 113, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. W. Lockwood, Loveland, Ohio.

SWANANNOA, (7) b m foaled 1885; by Melville Chief, 2353; dam Lucy L., by Woodburn Hambletonian 1639, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to John L. Penn, Danville, Pa.

TASKER 16045, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Minnie Helm (dam of Zembia 2:19), by American Boy, son of American Clay 34, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to F. R. Emerick, Ypsilanti, Mich.

VALENTINE SPRAGUE 15126, (1, 6) bl h foaled 1884, by Gilbirds Sprague, 2715; dam Fleda, by Hambletonian (Grant's), etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Doan Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

VERONA, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Fayette Wilkes 2036; dam Vivian, by Gen. Knox, 140, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to E. & F. Ridgely, Springfield, Ill., then to S. B. Rowe, Groton, S. Dak.

VIRA, (7) br m foaled 1891; by Dunton Wilkes 7608; dam Vixen, by Adrian Wilkes 6560, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Henry Plumb, Des Moines, Iowa.

WILLIAM B. 16177, (1, 6) b h foaled 1881; by George Sprague 5606; dam Madam Golddust (dam of *Indianapolis Boy*, pacing record 2:20¼), by Brilliant Golddust 7699. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Claude O. Ellis, Fairfield, Ill.

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BLUE BLOOD.

OWNED BY CHAS. T. LUTHY, PEORIA, ILL.

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WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

VOL. XVIII. MAY, 1892. No. 3.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1891, by AMERICAN TROTTING REGISTER ASSOCIATION, at Washington, D. C.

TERMS: TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. SINGLE NUMBER, TWENTY CENTS.

BLUE BLOOD AT PEORIA.

THE animals mentioned in the following sketch are owned by Charles T. Luthy, of Peoria, Ill., the wholesale implement dealer, who has, by purchase and breeding, collected a limited number of most richly trotting-bred animals as a nucleus for a breeding farm. With due consideration of the theory of breeding, that is, that it is progressive, that a good son or a good daughter will be better than its sire and its dam, a critical examination of the pedigrees of three or four of Mr. Luthy's young animals will irresistibly lead to the conclusion that they are about as choicely bred as anything living to-day. He has laid his foundation in the blood of Hambletonian, whose family as clearly surpasses all others as a high mountain peak towers above the foothills. This is a fact confirmed by the recorded experiences of the American trotter. Mr. Luthy began to study blood lines some six years ago, and soon came to the conclusion that as George Wilkes was king of performers in his day, then king of sires, so in turn he will lead all others as a progenitor, and that from the manner in which the Electioneers were then coming, Electioneer would in all probability prove to be phenomenal. He accordingly purchased an Onward and a Baron Wilkes' filly and, three years ago, bred them to St. Bel, that magnificently bred son of Electioneer and Beautiful Bells. His subsequent purchases and breeding were in harmony with this. The animals are as follows:

1. Blue Blood, whose picture appears on the first page, was selected, because of his great race-horse inheritance through both sire and dam. As he has for a sire Baron Wilkes with a record of 2:18, and for a dam, Mary A. Whitney, with a race record of 2:28, this, of itself, should give Blue Blood prominence; but when it is further considered how much more backs him up, then it looks doubtful whether there is indeed a young Wilkes stallion living that by breeding is his superior if his equal. Baron Wilkes won the fifth, sixth and seventh heats of a race, the last in 2:18½, and his next and last race in 2:20¾, 2:18¾, and 2:18. He was sired by the great George Wilkes, 2:22, whose wonderful achievements and history the trotting world knows by heart. Baron Wilkes' dam, Belle Patchen, 2:30¾, was sired by Mambrino Patchen, and her dam was Sally Chorister, the only mare, living or dead, that has two trotters in the 2:20 list, both of which have trotted thirty-seven heats or more in 2:30 or better. Mary A. Whitney was raced, but not for a record, and her mark of 2:28, creditable as it was when made, was no measure of her speed. She is the greatest daughter of Volunteer, who is proven by the records to be the greatest sire of game race horses. Aurelius' contribution to WALLACE'S MONTHLY in February, 1889, shows that, of the great sires, Volunteer's 2:30 performers averaged over twenty-seven winning heats, while the performers of the other sires nearest approaching him averaged less than fifteen. As, therefore, Blue Blood is by Baron Wilkes, 2:18, that game, fast and admirably bred son of the great George Wilkes, and out of that game performer, great producer and greatest daughter of the great Volunteer, Mary A. Whitney, 2:28, that has already three in the 2:30 list, and whose dam Peggy Slender also has two in the 2:30 list, it is apparent that he is unmistakably one of if not the best bred young Wilkes

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stallions of to-day. He is of fair size, a nice bay with dark points, good sense, good disposition. and is nearly perfect in his make-up. He has shown $\frac{1}{8}$ in 17 seconds and barring accidents should take a creditable record. Col. Stoner, the eminent breeder, stated to Mr. Luthy, that he thought Blue Blood was the most promising colt he ever raised; that he felt, in case of the Baron's death, that Blue Blood was the only colt he had that could take the Baron's place; and, that although often solicited to do so, he had never set a price on the colt until he sold him to his present owner. Bred as he is, Blue Blood should certainly sire speed, courage and stamina of a very high order.

2. Belward is an Electioneer-Wilkes top cross. He is a beautiful bay with Onward markings, and, when twenty months old measured scant fifteen hands and weighed 920 pounds. He is individually about as good as his breeding. At rest or in motion, take him any way, he is a horse, and wins the admiration of all. Instead of tracing Belward's blood in diverging lines back to remote sources, Mr. Luthy has deviated from the beaten path, and, in his published cards, begins with the third generation of ancestors, shows their greatness, and then, with characteristic ingenuity, traces their blood, with all its subsequent accretion of power, down through their confluent channels till they unite in Belward and proves him to be one of the most wonderful and powerful focal centers of trotting inheritance. As this method is not very common, the readers of the MONTHLY will not think it amiss here to insert this tracing with such changes as are necessitated by the past year's events. The breeding of Belward will thus appear as follows:

"Hambletonian is the greatest of all trotting progenitors, Green Mountain Maid the greatest brood mare; their greatest son is Electioneer. The Moor is one of the greatest progenitors of early and extreme speed, Minnehaha one of the greatest brood mares, their greatest daughter is Beautiful Bells. Electioneer is the most uniform and greatest sire of early and extreme speed, Beautiful Bells is one of the greatest brood mares; their leading son is St. Bel. St. Bel is the sire of Belward.

"George Wilkes is next to the greatest trotting sire and next to the greatest progenitor, Dolly is one of the greatest and till a year ago, the only mare that produced four trotters, all by different horses; their greatest son is Onward. William Rysdyk (sire of Robert Rysdyk, 2:13¼), placed in the stud in his old age, is proving a worthy son of Hambletonian, a daughter of Amos' Clay and half sister to American Girl, 2:16½ (and with 150 heats in 2:30), is great for a remote dam; their greatest daughter is Griselda. Onward is one of the greatest trotting sires and the greatest progenitor for his age, Griselda is already a great brood mare; their greatest daughter, in the manner she is bred, it is believed, will be Palfrey, a three-quarters sister of the sire of Athadon, holder of the world's yearling stallion record (2:27¾). Palfrey is the dam of Belward.

"Five of his seven nearest dams have contributed twenty-five trotters to the 2:30 list; four of these will probably add more. If his promising young dam, as is believed will be, should be added to this list, then all but one of his seven nearest dams will be great brood mares, four of them among the greatest of all dams. His seven nearest sires have contributed 258 trotters to the 2:30 list, they will add many more. Six of the seven of his nearest sires are among the most noted of the world.

"The sire of Belward is full brother to Bell Bird (one year) 2:26¾, and half brother to the holders of the world's two-year-old, three-year-old, four-year-old, five-year-old, the world's stallion and the world's best records. His dam is three-quarters sister to the sire of Athadon (one year) 2:27¾, holder of the world's yearling stallion record."

3. Baron Bel (by St. Bel) is a little younger and smaller than Belward. He is a fast black, with luxuriant mane and tail, and is as handsome as he is interesting. On account of his strong speed-inheritance this colt will bear watching. His dam is by Baron Wilkes, 2:18. Second dam Daisy Blackwood, 2:29¼, by the great Blue Bull. All of Baron Bel's six nearest ancestors were speedy except his promising young dam that acts like a trotter and will be developed. His four-

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teen nearest ancestors are all producers but two, which are likely to be producers, and every animal is standard for four generations; so that if equally well mated his produce will be thoroughbred trotters. Space will not permit to enter into details regarding his breeding, but as he is an Electioneer-Wilkes cross, through St. Bel and Baron Wilkes, 2:18, it is a question which is better bred he or Belward, his half brother.

4. Rio Grand, a yearling, is by Sphinx, dam Palfrey, by Onward. Therefore, substituting Belmont for the Moor, Waterwitch for Minnehaha, Sprite for Beautiful Bells, and Sphinx for St. Bel, he is otherwise bred just like Belward, and is a good individual and a natural born trotter.

The brood mares are as follows:

5. Palfrey, b m, by Onward, 2:25¼; dam Griselda, with two trotters in the 2:30 list, by William Rysdyk. Sire of Robert Rysdyk, 2:13¼.

6. Batrina, bl m, by Baron Wilkes, 2:18; dam Daisy Blackwood, 2:29¼, by Blue Bull.

7. Roxania, bl m, by Ambassador, 2:21½; by George Wilkes, 2:22; dam Roxie McGregor, 2:20¾, by Robert McGregor, 2:17½.

8. Bay Mare, by Baron Wilkes, 2:18; dam Daisy Blackwood, 2:29¼, by Blue Bull.

9. Queen of the West, by Baron Wilkes, 2:18; dam Elfie, by Enfield, 2:29. Second dam with two in the 2:30 list.

10. Artless, b m, by Warlock, son of Belmont and Waterwitch; dam by Nutwood, 2:18¾; son of Belmont and Miss Russell, second and third dams producers. Artless inherits the blood of the two great Pilot Jr. mares, Miss Russell and Waterwitch.

11. Brown Mare, by Baron Wilkes, 2:18; dam Brownie, with one in the 2:30 list, by Daniel Lambert, second dam with two in the 2:30 list.

12. In addition to the foregoing the list embraces Huntington 7344, b h, by Gov. Wilkes; dam Lady Almont, by Almont Sentinel, second dam by Alburn, etc. This horse has been reserved on account of his style and beauty, and if he imparts his individuality to his produce they should prove desirable roadsters.

Although Mr. Luthy's collection embraces but few animals, it will be seen that he is aiming high. In addition to his care in selecting good individuals he has paid such attention to their breeding as to avoid the mistake that so many make of having to dispose of them, after having wasted years of time, and to begin all over again. His brood mares are all choicely bred and mated with any of his young horses; their produce, if individually right, should be good enough for a place on any farm. The stock is in charge of Mr. W. M. Byington, formerly of Chicago, by whom it will be developed.

From the manner in which Mr. Luthy has started and is proceeding, it will be surprising if his breeding venture should not prove successful, and Peoria and its vicinity should be congratulated on having in its midst animals so choicely bred, and particularly the young horses, than which there are few, if any better.

THE METHODS OF PALO ALTO.

BY S. T. H.

III.

NOTWITHSTANDING the success of Palto Alto, in producing the fastest trotting stallion in turf history out of a thoroughbred mare, the breeding public has not yet endorsed the theory, to any extent, that such an animal will become a prepotent trotting sire. Indeed the only three distinguished breeders that have shown their faith by their works in this strong infusion of thoroughbred blood in trotting lineage are the Messrs. Miller & Sibley and Mr. Robert Bonner. The former are accumulating in quantity and quality a collection of trotting-bred horses second to no other breeding establishment, and the latter, since 1867, has been the owner of the kings and queens of the trotting turf, with the single exception of Goldsmith Maid. Not overlooking in this statement the supremacy

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of Jay Eye See, for a single day. This is not strange, but the exemplification of consistency, when it is remembered that he was the owner of the half-bred Edward Everett, during the last nine years of his life; that he now offers the services of his son, Eldridge, to the public; and that he has repeatedly presented his views that thoroughbred blood, under the proper conditions, notably that of Lexington, mingled kindly with the trotting pedigrees, in which Hambletonian lineage predominated. But the purchases of the other great trotting breeders are not in line with these breeding principles of Palo Alto. Although it now has twenty-two half-bred sires on the place, six of which have made standard records ranging from 2:29¾ to the stallion championship of 2:08¾, yet the leading Kentucky trotting establishments that have secured sons of Electioneer like Woodburn, and Highland farm, and South Elkhorn, and the prominent trotting-horse stock farms of other states, such as the Village farm of New York, and the Allen and the Forbes farms of Massachusetts, the Stout farm of Iowa, and the Prospect Hill farm at Franklin, Pa., which has been happily called the Palo Alto of the East, and many more places, whose mention would become tedious, one and all have preferred Electioneer colts out of trotting-bred mares of trotting, speed-producing records as deeply inbred, with as many trotting outcrosses as possible. Some breeders have preferred Electioneer colts thus bred, without any records, to the half-bred Electioneers with splendid turf performances to their credit. It is in vain that the Palo Alto Catalogue annotates the superior qualities of these half-bred stallions. Azmoor is described therein as "a horse of high form, nice "gait, good bone, substance and muscle, "combined with the best of dispositions." "Palo Alto," as "one of the finest look-"ing stallions anywhere, and a natural "trotter. As a two-year-old he showed "a public trial in 2:23¾; as a four-year-"old he started nine times against aged "horses, won eight races, and took a "record of 2:20¼. At Chicago, when "eight years old, he defeated Jack, in "straight order, in 2:18¼, 2:15, 2:13, "giving him the fastest race record, and "the fastest three heats won in a race by "any trotter." To these splendid triumphs can now be added the climax, that as a nine-year-old he won the champion stallion record in 2:08¾! Yet, when Mr. Alexander, "through the kind-"ness of Gov. Stanford, was enabled to "breed the dam, and two sisters of Maud "S., 2:08¾, a sister to Nutwood, 2:18¾, "and the dam of Pancoast, 2:21½," he did not send them to the nonpareil half-bred Palo Alto, but to his trotting-bred sire Electioneer. The produce was six fillies and three stallions. The official catalogue of Woodburn concludes: "*From the blood of Electioneer, obtained* "*through such sources, we expect great* "*results, when mingled with the blood of* "*Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, Pilot* "*Jr. and the thoroughbred that is found* "*so strongly represented in the Wood-* "*burn pedigrees.*" The thoroughbred strains mentioned last, as properly remote at Woodburn, are in the grandams of the matrons, not in the sires, and the produce of these Electioneer colts, therefore, will merely have the remote or foundation thoroughbred cross that is fashionable in Kentucky. Col. Russell, of Milton, Mass., was negotiating for Ansel, the half-bred son of Electioneer, but finally preferred, at a larger price, Edgemark, 2:16, the inbred Hambletonian and inbred Clay, son of Victor Bismark, by Hambletonian, dam Edgewater Belle, by Edgewater, son of Hambletonian. Col. Pepper passed over these brilliant half-bred sons of Electioneer and selected his son, Norval, then without a record, and disabled by early training, because his dam, Norma, by Alexander's Norman, was trotting bred. J. Malcolm Forbes, the prince of trotting-horse buyers, ignores Palo Alto and Azmoor, and Whips for Arion, not only because of his phenomenal two-year-old record, but because he was sired by Electioneer, the greatest of dead trotting sires, and his dam, the inbred Hambletonian Manette, was sired by Nutwood, the greatest of living trotting sires; second dam Addie (the dam of Woodnut, 2:16½, and Manon, 2:21, by Hambletonian Chief son of Hambletonian 10); third dam Manton, by Sayre's Harry Clay, from which trotting family came

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the dams of Electioneer and George Wilkes.

C. J. Hamlin, who is making a brilliant stock record with the superb stallion, Mambrino King, second only to that of Charles Backman with that other distinguished Mambrino sire, Kentucky Prince, is the remarkably successful breeder and owner of the three intensely trotting-bred performers, Belle Hamlin, Globe and Justina, all by Hamlin's Almont, and two out of one daughter, and the other out of another daughter of Hamlin's Patchen, that trotted abreast, after the fashion of the Orloff trotters of Russia, in 2:14. He, too, passes over the half-bred entire sons of Electioneer at Palo Alto, and enriches his splendid collection of over three hundred trotters, by selecting for the stable companion of his great trotting sires Mambrino King and Hamlin's Almont, the Electioneer colt, Chimes, not because his record is as brilliant as the standard sons of Electioneer out of thoroughbred mares, for it is only 2:30¾, but because he is purely trotting bred, containing inbred crosses of Hambletonian and Clay, with Pilot Jr. and Mambrino Chief outcrosses. His dam is the famous daughter of The Moor, known as Beautiful Bells, the dam of Bell Boy, record at three years, 2:19¼, and Hinda Rose at three years, 2:19⅓, and Palo Alto Belle at three years, 2:22½, and Bellflower, 2:24 at two years, and Bell Bird, 2:26¼ at one year, and St. Bel, 2:24½ at four years of age.

The Messrs. Miller and Sibley, of Franklin, Pa., advertise six stallions by Electioneer, three of them, Electric Bell, Cecilian and Belsire, out of trotting-bred dams, and the remaining three, "Ah There," "Ivo" and "Outcross," out of dams by thoroughbred sires that have mingled their blood successfully in trotting performers. Yet the fact is significant that the trotting-bred trio are advertised as private stallions, while the three latter are each offered to the public at the minimum service fee of Electioneer's sons, $100. Thus the concensus of opinion among the trotting-horse breeders of the continent is strongly adverse to this method of Palo Alto in using half-bred sires for trotting purposes. The general verdict of the trotting-horse community coincides with this opposition as exemplified in the discriminating prices in the extensive sale of trotting stock bred at Palo Alto, sold in January of this year, at the American Institute building in New York City. There were offered five yearling colts by the half-bred Palo Alto, that sold for $5,815. None of them were out of half-bred or even quarter-bred mares. The dams of all but one were the daughters of the inbred Hambletonian sire, General Benton, who not only scored a race record of 2:34½, but who sired Sallie Benton, the first four-year-old trotter to win a record better than 2:18. Jefferson Prince, his full brother, is the sire of five standard trotters, with records ranging from 2:19¼ to 2:29¼, in actual races. The other Palo Alto colt there offered for sale has for his dam Lizzie Collins, bred by A. Stansifer, Boone county, Ky., sired by Stansifer's Woful, running back to Long Island Black Hawk. She was so exceedingly promising, as a three-year-old trotter, that she was purchased for the Palo Alto ranch and trained for speed, after she was transported across the continent. It is to be further noticed that all of these Palo Alto yearlings are just the same age as Bell Bird, by Electioneer, out of the trotting-bred mare, Beautiful Bells, who made, at one time, the best yearling record of 2:26¼ in 1891; that they have all been broken to single and double harness; that they are all entered in the great stakes for three and four-year-olds of 1893–94; that their speed, therefore, has been to some extent tested: and that they were sold with these rich engagements without limit or reserve. At the same sale eleven colts, by his pure-bred trotting sire, Electioneer, all two years old and out of trotting-bred dams, with one exception, and like the Palo Alto colts, all without a record, sold for $70,575. *To make the comparison more forcible, the average of each Electioneer colt was $6,415, being $600 more than all the Palo Alto colts sold for together.* This enormous difference in price may be partially accounted for from the facts that Electioneer is the greatest producing sire in trotting annuals, while his son, Palo Alto, has not yet presented a single standard performing trotter; that Plover,

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Tiston and "Lot 29," of the Electioneer colts are out of dams in the great broodmare list; but still the fair deduction from the array of facts heretofore presented is, that the horse community at large thus plainly discriminates between pure and mixed trotting progeny, and thereby forcibly indicates to the management of Palo Alto that this infusion of thoroughbred blood into the trotting lineage at the present advanced stage of the breeding problem is, in the public estimation, palpably retrogressive, harmful, and, in every phase to be positively deprecated. Before this solid phalanx of mighty, united opposition, Palo Alto opposes itself with the confidence of ultimate victory. The limited uses of half-bred horses at Tarrytown and Prospect Hill are only sufficient to render the co-operation locally potential on two out of the hundreds of trotting-stock farms. The allied forces of theory and practice are thus almost unanimously arrayed against this method of Palo Alto in producing trotting sires. Turf editors denounce it as the certain means of delaying the crystallization of the trotting horse into a type without adding materially to his speed or to his stamina. Pedigree makers repudiate it as practically going backward, and by beginning *de novo* actually losing most of the progress gained by the expensive experiments of the past fifty years. Turfmen object to it because they claim that the average half-bred sire is not reliable as a race horse, and that in his produce, when the heated currents of the blood rush to their excited brains, the stronger element in their composite lineage—the ambition to gallop—will assert itself despite the restraints of shafts and harness. They have universally contended, as the insuperable practical objection to the half-bred horse on the trotting turf, that when a steady purely trotting-bred horse of equal speed in closely contested heats can not be shaken from their throat latch, they will frequently rush headlong into a disastrous break, because the gallop is the faster gait transmitted to them by their more royal ancestry. In response, Senator Stanford can cite the instance of Edward Everett. His progeny did not show this alleged failing. His sons, Fullerton, Everett Ray and Hambrino, were trotting honesty personified, and when his grandson, Delmarch, in his memorable race with Allerton at Lexington, in the autumn of 1891, was overmatched in speed by the mightiest of race stallions of that year, down the home stretch, he contested every inch of the distance in every heat without showing the least inclination to leave the trotting movement for the faster gallop. Palo Alto is a still more brilliant example. Like all high-bred horses, he requires more work to bring his great ambition under absolute control, but when it is thus measurably subdued, his contests show that he was perfectly reliable in all of his remarkable races. Thus, when only four years old, he won eight out of his nine races against aged horses, and only lost the one to the speedier Wilton, two years his senior, to whom he was second. Still the instances on the turf of this method of breeding are not yet sufficiently numerous upon which either side can predicate a general conclusion. Statistics, as far as they can be impartially construed, indicate that the quantity will fall far below the quality; that the extreme speed will be greatly in excess of the average number of standard performers, in comparison with those strictly trotting-bred in their pedigrees. This conclusion is the result of a careful annotation of trotting sires in the Great Table of the Year Book for 1891. By including some whose dams may not be thoroughly established as strictly thoroughbred, the entire list, excluding Edward Everett, comprises only thirteen, as follows:

1. Rysdyk, sired by Hambletonian; dam Lady Duke, by Lexington; grandam Magdalene, by Medoc. He has sired only seven standard trotters, but has produced extreme speed, as in Clingstone, 2:14.

2. Almonarch, 2:24¾, by Almont; dam Hi, by Asteroid; grandam by imp. Scythian. He has presented only five standard performers, but extreme speed, as in Elmonarch, 2:15¼.

3. Almont Boy (Paschall's), by Almont Jr. 1764; dam the McEwen Mare, by Torpedo, son of Childe Harold; grandam Molly, by Hamlet, son of Consul. His contribution to the standard is

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only three in number, but of these Aline has a record of 2:16 and Dallas of 2:11½.

4. American Clay, by Cassius M. Clay Jr. 22; dam by imp. Tranby. He, too, has only three in the list, but he sired the dam of Nutmeg, 2:16, and of Hermit, 2:16½, and he begot Magic, the sire of Clemmie G., 2:15½.

5. Ashland, by Mambrino Chief; dam Utilla, by imp. Margrave; grandam by Sir Leslie. Strange to add, his standard performers are also three in number, but he sired the dam of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼.

6. Cripple (Viley's), sired by Flying Cloud; dam Viley Mare, by imp. Yorkshire. He has sired only one standard trotter, but that one is Belle Brasfield, 2:20.

7. Black Pilot, sired by Roscoe; dam Eugenie, by Swigert's Lexington; grandam by Brawner's Eclipse. He returns to the trio as his number of standard representatives, but among the three is Pilot Knox, 2:19¾.

8. Deucalion, 2:22, by Hambletonian 10; dam Trusty, by Marlborough, son of imp. Trustee; grandam by Henry Duroc. He has doubled the number to six, among which is Leicester, 2:17¼.

9. Ferguson, by George Wilkes; dam Press Forward, by Albion; grandam Belle Martin, by imp. Sovereign. His representatives number six and the speediest is Victorine, 2:22.

10. Peck's Idol, by Mambrino Chief; dam by American Eclipse. He has five standard performers, of which Don leads with a record of 2:22½. But he sired the dam of Stratian, 2:21¾, and of Misty Morning, 2:21.

11. Jim Monroe, sired by Alexander's Abdallah; dam Lizzie Peebles, recorded as "said to be by Wagner," but that the "said to be" ought to be stricken out, any one who has seen her and knows the integrity of her owner would have no question. He has sired eight, of which Monroe Chief, 2:18¼, and Kitty Bates, 2:19, are the best. He also sired the dam of Emma, 2:16¼.

12. Patchen (King's), sired by Young Red Rover; dam Fan, by imp. King of Cymry. He has but one representative, but that one is Patchen, 2:18¾.

13. Seneca Patchen, 2:38, sired by George M. Patchen 30; dam Toot, by Holenbeck's Sir Henry, son of Henry, by Sir Archy; second dam by Seely's Eclipse, son of American Eclipse. He has eight standard performers, two of which are Sunrise Patchen, 2:19¼, and Sunset Patchen, 2:18¾.

But the cases in point as far as speed is concerned uphold Senator Stanford rather than the opposition. The experiment which he proposes to test to its extreme limit, both in the harem and on the race track is invaluable. At the very worst it can not be regarded as an unmixed evil. Even at Palo Alto the pure trotting-bred method of producing trotters is being carried on contemporaneously with the half-bred system. The perfection of trotting lineage at that leading farm, therefore, is not thereby being seriously delayed. The other great breeding establishments, Village farm, for instance, that has one hundred and twenty trotting broodmares and only five thoroughbred matrons, are commingling almost exclusively the most fashionable trotting strains, and intensifying them by both judicious in-breeding and approved trotting outcrosses. They are constantly keeping in view developed trotting-bred speed sires and trotting-bred speed-producing dams, till their produce is rapidly bringing about that much-desired consummation, the thoroughbred trotter. If the alleged Palo Alto diversion from the great law that "Like produces its own likeness," is crowned with the dual success of average quantity as well as superb quality, which latter means the ultimatum of extreme speed, then the inference seems to be warranted that the trotting-horse breeders have been pressing on to the formation of the thoroughbred trotter with undue haste before the richest element, the thoroughbred strain, in both the sire and the dam, has been sufficiently incorporated in this composite lineage of the trotting horse. But if the average number fails and the standard performers are few, though gifted with extreme speed, then this further incorporation of thoroughbred blood in the male line will receive no support from the breeders of the trotting horse who prosecute the business for profit. For the primal element of

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success in the production of every type of the horse from the diminutive Shetlander to the ponderous Norman is uniformity of produce in size, formation, disposition, action, family traits and standard market value. The present position of Palo Alto, therefore, is the crucial test of this method of breeding the trotting horse for all future time. Gov. Stanford seems to appreciate the magnitude of the experiment he is making. Never before has it been attempted on the same well-considered, gigantic scale, under the same comprehensive conditions and upon the assurance of thoroughness from the support of the same magnificent endowment. In the selections of matrons that were stinted in 1891 to these half-bred sires, nothing has been omitted that will insure success. For instance, the half-bred Azmoor, 2:20½, has been mated with such matrons as Abeto (pacing record, four years, 2:28½), sired by Woolsey, full brother to Sunol, 2:08¼; dam Abbess, by Mohawk Chief; second dam Abbie, by Almont 33; third dam Norma (dam of Norval, 2:17½), by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. The half-bred, Whips, 2:27½, is stinted to such royal trotting-bred dams as Barnes (dam of Gov. Stanford, 2:23¾, at four years old), sired by Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of the dams of Strathway, 2:20, and Dawn, 2:18¾), and of fifteen standard trotters, by Guy Miller, the son of Hambletonian 10, and her dam was sired by Hiatoga's son, Chieftain, sire of the dams of Tempest, 2:17, and Mount Vernon, 2:21.

But Palo Alto has the cream of this unequaled harem—Addie, the dam of Woodnut, 2:16½, and Manon, 2:21, and of Manette, the dam of Sunol, 2:08¼, America, the dam of Benton, five years old, record 2:23¾, and of Bonnie, four years old, record 2:25, and of Almoneer, 2:31½, Bonnie, four years old, record 2:25, sister to Benton, five years old, record 2:23¾, sired by Gen. Benton, son of Hambletonian 10, out of America, by Hambletonian 10, and many others equally rich in blood, performance and produce, have been stinted to this champion trotting stallion, while at the udder of Elaine, 2:20, by Messenger Duroc, the dam of the yearling champion of her day, Norlaine, tugs a splendid colt by Palo Alto, foaled this year, and another one by the same sire follows his dam, Beautiful Bells, the champion trotting broodmare of California. If opportunities, therefore, will insure success in quantity as well as quality the half-bred sires at Palo Alto have the most brilliant means for the demonstration. In the whole range of trotting history Senator Stanford could not have selected for the sire of his half-bred stallions a more powerfully prepotent horse than Electioneer. Piedmont would probably have been a signal failure, and so would have proven the other sires at the ranch, Gen. Benton and Nephew, for they have had only moderate success with trotting-bred mares and, with the single exception of Gen. Benton, when mated with Dame Winnie, absolutely no success with the thoroughbred mares that to the embrace of Electioneer dropped standard trotters. He is not only fortunate in possessing the most successful trotting sire for his half-bred experiment, but the most prepotent combination of trotting-blood elements in the lineage of that sire. The quality and quantity of the offspring proclaim the Hambletonian and Clay union to be the most controlling combination upon all outcrosses, be they pacing or thoroughbred, and the most positive success is based upon the Hambletonian being the sire and the Clay the dam—never the reverse. The reason for this arrangement seems to be obvious. The Hambletonian has the trotting ambition and the trotting conformation in the highest degree, while all the branches of the Clay family seem to have that excess of nerve force which insures the best trotting-speed results in the produce. The Hambletonian trotting preëminence is manifest by its overwhelming production of standard performers in the male line through Rysdyk's Hambletonian and his lineal descendants. The Clay vitality, on the contrary, is apparent in the nervous ambition that can be traced from imported Grand Bashaw through the produce of Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay 8 and Cassius M. Clay's 20 and 22 and Harry Clay 45 and George M. Patchen Jr. 31

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down to their remote descendants of Sultan and Crittenden. Wherever the daughters of the various Clay sires were used, whether in Orange, Ticonderoga or Ontario counties, of New York, or in the states of New Jersey, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Ohio, and of the great west, they were all known as mares of tremendous resolution. Many of them were noted pullers. It was no uncommon habit for them to tug so hard upon the bit in their headlong ambition as to froth at the mouth as if suffering from hydrophopia. Runaways among them was the rule rather than the exception. They generally required a relay of drivers, like the one owned by the well-known Dr. Bennett, of Canandaigua, N. Y., the strongest man in the village, for example, which was so turbulent on the bit that it was his custom after his own strength was exhausted to pass the lines over to his hired man, who always accompanied him to afford a fresh supply of muscular restraint. The secret, therefore, of this superlative potency of the Hambletonian-Clay cross, as exemplified in Dauntless and George Wilkes and Electioneer, undoubtedly can be traced in part to the enormous nerve power of the Clay dams, and the collateral secret is thereby incidentally solved, why the various branches of the Clays are more successful in the maternal than in the paternal lines. If, therefore, success is possible with any half-bred sire, Palo Alto has undoubtedly in his lineage on the sire's side the greatest possible prepotency for the demonstration.

11. The warrant of triumph is very much more demonstrable in the second pronounced method of producing trotters which prevails extensively at Palo Alto, namely: *The mating of intensely trotting-bred sires with thoroughbred matrons to produce great trotting performers from the first cross.*

The statement has been so often made that this experiment was thoroughly tried at Woodburn, and signally failed, that it has been accepted as an historical fact. But it is totally erroneous. The test has never been intelligently made on a comprehensive scale anywhere in America. Ethan Allen was largely bred to blooded mares in his old age, from his twenty-first to his twenty-sixth years, on the stock farm of Sprague & Akers, near Lawrence, Kas. But he was not a prepotent sire in the strong sense of the term, nor was he purely trotting-bred, the pedigree of his dam never having been established, nor was the progeny ever carefully or systematically developed, owing to the untimely death of Mr. Akers and the consequent scattering of the stock.

Mr. L. Brodhead, the able manager of Woodburn, in a communication to the Kentucky Stock Farm, of July 10, 1890, referring to the use of thoroughbred mares, makes this official statement: "The original idea of breeding thorough-"bred mares to trotting stallions was to "breed fillies for broodmares, and (thus to) "build up pedigrees with thoroughbred "foundations. These fillies were bred "young to our trotting stallions, thus get-"ting two trotting crosses on a thorough-"bred foundation. *There was no expecta-"tion of getting phenomenal speed from "the first cross.*"

In another article in the *Live Stock Record* for January 11, 1890, he says: "But little effort was made to develop "their speed, but in what work they had "Miss Russell (dam of Maud S.) was "the fastest of the lot, she trotting in "2:44 as a three-year-old, (1867) very "fast for that date. *As we have what we "bred* (for) *we have no idea of going back "to what was first principles, and breed-"ing all of our thoroughbred mares to "trotting stallions. I have never advo-"cated the thoroughbred to this extent.*"

What, therefore, was never a dream at Woodburn has become a reality at Palo Alto. What was breeding merely to lay a foundation in the thoroughbred grandam for trotting speed, in later generations at Woodburn is the identical breeding for extreme trotting speed, from the very first cross, at Palo Alto. What Woodburn repudiates as *going back to first principles*, and its manager declares he never advocated, to wit, the use of the thoroughbred to the extent of attempting to make thoroughbred mares great trotting broodmares, Palo Alto declares to be not only the first, but permanently, the most successful method of producing great trotting speed. Its

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owner claims that, superadded to the extreme trotting speed, the thoroughbred dam contributes the stoutness to carry that speed better than if the thoroughbred cross was more remote. This is one of the most pronounced of the advanced methods of Palo Alto, which Senator Stanford proposes to have continued by his munificent endowments of the Leland Stanford Jr. University to the distant future far beyond the span of his own life, when even his "name may be nothing more than a reminiscence among men." He has many facts upon which to base his theory.

Extreme speed has never come from cold-blooded mares, and stamina can not be obtained from a plebian source. The instances of speed, not extreme at best, from such a cross are exceedingly rare. Adjutant, the son of Administrator, dam Lizzie Brinker (the dam of Lucy Fleming, record 2:24½) by Brinker's Drennon, thus rich in blood, sired Review, 2:29¼, out of a daughter of the imported Belgian draft horse, Seneca Chief, while out of Alice M., a pacing mare, he produced Henry S., who has scored a four-year-old pacing record of 2:17¾.

Sultan, full of Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay blood, produced out of the Gibson Mare, sired by a draft horse, Big Frank, who rolled and tumbled and struggled desperately to overcome his draft-horse inheritance when he made a record of 2:30, but from Fleetwing by Hambletonian, out of Patchen Maid, by the great George M. Patchen, he sired the superb Stamboul, whose record of 2:11 without a break is not the limit of his speed capacity. Abdallah Hambletonian, the well-bred son of Hickory, stands the highest on this undesirable list. He sired, out of Black Bess, an overgrown daughter of the Clyde stallion known as the Ketchum Horse, the trotting mare Granny, that made a record of 2:28. But these meager results, when it is remembered how many thousands of cold-blooded mares have been bred to trotting sires, demonstrate effectually that the common stock of the country can no longer contribute to the upbuilding of the American trotter. Swinging, pendulum like, to the other extreme, thoroughbred mares have sired a high rate of trotting speed. All through the Year Books instances of such thoroughbred dams can be found, like Kate Crocket, by imp. Hooton, the dam of Lula, 2:15, and Lizzie Witherspoon, by Gough's Wagner, probably pure-bred, the dam of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼. From such examples the demonstration obtains that thoroughbred dams assist just as cold-blooded ones hinder in the production of extreme speed. But Woodburn has bred more trotters than the dam of Maud S. out of thoroughbred mares that have shown great trotting performances. Tatler, 2:26, by Pilot Jr., out of Telltale, by Telamon, the son of Medoc, and Dick Moore, record 2:22½, by Belmont, dam Mary, by Monmouth Eclipse, are thus pedigreed. They, too, were produced in the early morning of Woodburn's trotting career.

These instances, in the absence of a systematic test of thoroughbred blood, were sufficient to provoke the radical skepticism, which Senator Stanford maintains, that the trotting instinct was not lodged in Messenger exclusively, among thoroughbreds. The position of trotting-horse breeders, he contends, by his methods, is the one not dictated by experience, but by the *ipse dixit* of a single trotting-horse compiler. It is the *ex-cathedra* dictum, he asseverates, of the author of the Trotting Registers, whose profound researches in pedigree lore led him to the conclusion that imported Messenger was the one solitary instance among the thoroughbred race horses in turf history, that possessed from some mysterious source beyond discovery the true trotting heredity termed by him "trotting instinct." All other trotting families, he contends, till it has become an axiom, have derived their excellence by and through the Messenger cross. Armed with the Laws of Heredity, and their resultant accumulation of potency in succeeding generations, as expounded by Ribot and Darwin, and fortified by the trotting records, which it has been his life work to collect and classify, both as to pedigrees and performances, he has literally dictated to the trotting-horse breeders the necessity of incorporating this exclusive Messenger trotting instinct theory as the foundation of success in

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their methods, and they have followed his dictation with almost childlike obedience. He has thus directed the making of trotters from his sanctum, and they have, in fact, been made very rapidly by his disciples, on the stock farms of this country during the last decade. Governor Stanford has dared to deny his pronunciamento, proclaiming the exclusive trotting inheritence of imported Messenger. By the list of broodmares in the catalogue of Palo Alto, he affirms that Planet and his sire, Revenue, and his sire, imp. Trustee, that Lexington and imported Hercules and nearly all thoroughbreds produce pronounced trotting action in some of their descendants; that trotting speed, like running speed, comes from warm blood; that there is still too much cold blood in trotting pedigrees, and that a further increase of speed in the trotter must come from deeper and more frequent infusions of thoroughbred blood. For this rebellion he has received as unmerciful excoriations from trotting purists as are decorous in consideration of his great wealth and position. It has been sneeringly said that only a millionaire can afford to indulge in a course of breeding so barren of marketable results. His offense has been portrayed as just as heinous to the well-settled and universally acknowledged laws of inheritence in the community of trotting-horse breeders as high treason is in the estimation of loyal citizenship. The issue is well defined, and the experimental conclusion is fraught with great interest to the trotting-horse student.

Governor Stanford *knows, experimentally*, what is correct trotting action. For ten years he has produced and critically studied the very best trotting action in turf history. He contends that all of the thoroughbred mares used for trotting-brood purposes at Palo Alto were selected "*because they had good trotting action.*" In this he is corroborated by the positive opinion of an expert of no less trotting-horse experience than Mr. Brodhead. In the *Live Stock Record*, above quoted, he adds: "*The thoroughbred is the purest "gaited trotter imaginable.* The trot is "one of his natural modes of locomotion. "He will not leave it except on compul- "sion. There is no mix in his gait. Toe "weights and hobbles are not a necessity "to him. *His ancestors have been trot- "ters for generations. As a consequence "he is an action-controlling horse. "Just in this particular a great error "has been inculcated.*

"It has been argued that Pilot Jr. was "an action-controlling horse, and that "when crossed on to the thoroughbred "he controlled the action and made the "produce trot, when the fact is that the "thoroughbred in Pilot Jr.'s dam con- "trolled the action of old black Pacing "Pilot, and the produce, Pilot Jr., was a "natural trotter, and never got a pacer, "except out of a pacing mare.

"*One not personally acquainted with "the action of the thoroughbred, would "judge, from the arguments of his ene- "mies, that he had been trained for gen- "erations to run, and could do nothing "else. This is a fallacy. It comes from "ignorance of his characteristics. He "is a perfectly pure-gaited trotter. In "many instances he has considerable "speed.*"

Governor Stanford could not have supporting testimony from a higher authority. Is it thus possible that Mr. Wallace has dogmatically dictated to the trotting-horse breeders a monstrous fallacy? Is it a fact that the thoroughbred, as a type, is a perfectly pure-gaited trotter, and that imported Messenger, instead of being exclusively endowed with trotting action and trotting instinct, inherited it, in common with all other thoroughbreds, "who will not leave the trot, as a breed, except on compulsion?" If this is the natural gift of the thoroughbred, what an incalculable loss his exclusion from trotting pedigrees has been since Mr. Wallace issued against him the ban of excommunication in 1871, the date of the first volume of the Trotting Register! If the thoroughbred is, indeed, the purest-gaited trotter imaginable, what an inestimable benefit Senator Stanford, in contradistinction to the Wallace dictum, is conferring at this late day upon the trotting-horse breeders; and what an increased capacity for greater improvement he is endowing the future higher-bred trotting horse with, in his ambition to increase his speed to the two-minute, and, possibly, lower mark! The one remark-

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able feature about the locomotive habits of the thoroughbred is that he never paces. Mongrel breeding only produces the mixed gaits. The thoroughbred, alone, is obstinate in his trotting persistence. All other classes of horses, especially when subjected to the saddle manipulations, will rack and single-foot and pace. But the thoroughbred, though subjected to the saddle from his earliest inception, both as a breed and as an individual, never paces. Nothing can induce him to leave the trot but the walk and the gallop. Now, if trotting is an heredity, and the thoroughbred, in contradistinction to all mongrel breeds that both trot and pace, is the only horse that has the trot as the intermediate gait between the walk and the gallop, it logically follows that, with him, as a breed, and not as an exceptional individual, trotting is an heredity. If he has this special capacity, which he has preserved without assistance or training, it also follows that this preserved habit can be strengthened and increased by methodical development. Fast trotting is generally conceded to be an acquired habit, or ambition, or instinct. If the thoroughbred has the natural instinct to trot, it follows that the acquired habit of fast trotting can be ultimately engrafted upon his natural, unconquerable inheritance of trotting. The argument from analogy, by which the trotting purists enforce the conclusion of exclusive Messenger prepotency, fails upon a critical analysis. The acquired instincts of dogs, notably the Scotch collie, and pointer are commonly cited as proofs of what exclusive breeding and development will do till they become strong enough to display their peculiarities without further development. This is the fact measurably with the dogs, but never with the trotting horse. He always requires the same patience in handling to make a fast trotter, no matter how deeply he is trotting-bred. As the methods of development begin earlier now than in former periods, even when he is a weanling, and are more scientific, his speed becomes greater, and susceptible of development in earlier colthood. To revert to the dog illustration of acquired instincts, the writer owns a pure Scotch collie, and a Gordon setter full of Blue Belton blood. Their acquired instincts are as remarkable as they are antagonistic. Neither has ever been trained, yet the collie, McIvor, waits patiently at the stable door for the Jerseys to be milked, and, when the last strippings are drawn, he is aware that all is ready for the journey to the pasture. Instantly he is on the alert, and takes an active part in driving them down the road, across a small stream to the pasture several hundred yards away. At the evening hour he knows when it is time to bring the cows home for milking. He fairly begs the herdsman to go if any unusual care delays his starting, and when he says, "Come, Mac, let's go for the cows," the collie darts ahead with instant delight. But the setter puppy never goes with him. She is actually afraid when the Jerseys come near her, but she will wabble, in her weak-legged puppyhood, down to the field where the chickens have their run, and will come to a persistent stand upon some old Brahma hen. With her nose out, tail rigid, and one fore foot raised, she will intently point her, as if the barnyard fowl was royal game, and she herself had been patiently trained thus to transfix her position. Neither dog has the instinctive habit of the other. But such is not the case with the thoroughbred and the trotting-horse. Both of them have the trotting habit. If there is any difference, Mr. Brodhead claims the thoroughbred has the more persistence, on the trot, in the undeveloped state. The law of heredity, therefore, both natural and acquired, which, according to Ribot, "transmits, preserves and accumulates," warrants Governor Stanford, from a biological standpoint, in his use of the thoroughbred cross to further increase the capacity of the trotting horse for speed and endurance. Now to perfect the argument from analogy. If either the collie should show a tendency to point game, or the setter the habit of herding cattle, in the slightest degree, then either one, by careful training, could be developed into the habits of the other. By parity of reasoning, therefore, it would follow, the thoroughbred horse having always the disposition and the habit to trot, could be developed into a confirmed trotter, and having already, as

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an intense inheritance, the habit of speed, could be trained to extreme trotting speed.

If Mr. Brodhead is correct in his judgment that the pure trotting-gaited thoroughbred corrected the pacing gait in old black Pacing Pilot, that brought his confirmed pacing action with him from generations of pacers, in Canada, what a wholesome power the infusion of thoroughbred blood would have in correcting the ugly, weaving, contentious movement of the alarmingly increasing pacer. Pure trotting-bred parents not only can not extinguish the pace, but they actually produce it, as they increase their speed, with startling rapidity. There seems to be some foundation for this radical position; would that statistics made it impregnable.

Bonnie Scotland, out of Waterwitch (who was full of pacing blood, her sire being Pilot Jr. and her dam Fanny, that paced, by Kinkeads St. Lawrence, that both paced and trotted in three minutes when bought in Canada), produced Scotland, trotting record 2:22½; and as pure in gait as Sunol. Exchequer, the thoroughbred son of Revenue, out of Nina, by Boston, was matched with two pacing mares, and corrected the pacing gait in the produce of both, the one, Lucille, scoring a trotting record of 2:21, and the other, Rigolette, a record of 2:22. Aaron Pennington, the thoroughbred son of Tipperary, out of a daughter of imported Albion, wiped out the pacing proclivities in Calaway Maid, the daughter of Rockaway, by old pacing Tom Crowder, for their issue, Gipsy Girl, is a pure trotter, and made a trotting record of 2:22 at Buffalo in 1887. Thus this statement of Mr. Brodhead, and these facts from the record, become further corroborative in favor of Governor Stanford's use of the thoroughbred; but are they exhaustive and conclusive? Captivating phrases often usurp the place of logical deduction. If there has been a monstrous mistake in thus attributing to imported Messenger the exclusiveness of trotting action among thoroughbreds, "trotting instinct" is the fallacy that has been the operating cause. If the trot is not an instinct but an action common to the highest type of the horse, the thoroughbred, then that highest type, it logically follows, should be constantly used to improve, not only the stamina and ambition, but to preserve the purity of trotting action of the race of trotters whose trotting capacity and speed have been developed abnormally for fifty years in America. Nothing can be more sound than this conclusion—that the thoroughbred horse has more ambition for speed, more game, and more stamina to carry his highest flight of speed is beyond question. But has he the capacity to exterminate the pacing action? To quote again, Mr. Brodhead, from the Stock Farm: "We have used thoroughbreds in the "plow, the carriage and under the sad-"dle, and invariably they were gamer "than any animals used for the same pur-"pose that had not the thoroughbred "cross. They are better in every par-"ticular. The draft horse whose dam "is thoroughbred is gamer than the pure "bred. *The trotters that we have had "with thoroughbred blood were gamer "than those without it.* Both experience "and observation, neither limited, have "led me to esteem the thoroughbred as "the gamest type yet bred."

The thoughtful breeder can not help but reason in the narrow circle thus forced upon his mind. If Woodburn has actually found the thoroughbred the purest trotting-gaited horse, the gamest horse, endowed with more trotting persistence than the developed trotting-bred horse, so much so that he alone can correct the pacing tendency, why does it not "advocate the thoroughbred to the extent of breeding thoroughbred mares to trotting stallions?" Why has Woodburn "*no idea of going out of the present established lines of what we know are trotting lines.*" Perhaps this incongruity between the theory and the practice of Woodburn may be measurably done away with in the future, since the Palo Alto farm has made such a brilliant success in bringing thoroughbred broodmares into its trotting paddocks. In theory it is certainly more radical than Palo Alto. Instead of believing that "the thoroughbred is a perfectly pure-gaited trotter," Gov. Stanford restricts the statement to the conclusion that perfectly pure-gaited trotting thoroughbred mares can be

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selected from all thoroughbred families for trotting-brood purposes. One fact, as before stated, is beyond question—the thoroughbred never paces. He has only three distinct gaits, the walk, the trot, the gallop. Another fact is equally indisputable. His high nervous organization urges him on to extreme speed. He is a rapid walker and a swift galloper. In these two respects no horse of any breed is his superior. It is certainly a strange anomaly in his animal economy, therefore, that, with an adequate amount of tuition, he should remain persistently slow at the intermediate gait, the trot. When Senator Stanford supplements his experiments with the force of this unanswerable logic, he is certainly strongly fortified in his position.

But is the statement that "the thoroughbred is the purest gaited trotter imaginable" corroborated by horsemen in general? When the thoroughbreds gather in fields on the race courses, and take their morning exercise, do they not, as a rule, trot with a long, low, stiff-knee action? Are they not constitutional "dwellers" and "pointers?" Is not that thoroughbred a marked exception who trots off with a bold, swinging action, displaying even a medium roll of the knee, and a sufficient widening of the hind limbs and feet to clear his front action? Can not he lope slower than any trotting horse could possibly retain that action without breaking into a trot? When he does assume the trot is not all the grace and ease and freedom he displays on the gallop perceptibly lost? The writer made frequent visits to Woodburn when Norman and Edwin Forrest were the premier trotting stallions on the farm. Their produce were herded together in large fields, while the get of Lexington and of his son, Asteroid, and of imported Australian, roamed over separate bluegrass pastures. As weanlings they showed their distinctive difference of gaits. The trotting colts, although neither their sires nor dams, were strongly prepotent at that early day, would trot away from your upraised hands with alacrity, and show considerable speed, rarely breaking into the gallop, while the thoroughbred weanlings, at the first alarm, would bound away *on the gallop*, some starting from the walk, and overleaping the trot as if they had not been endowed with the intermediate gait. Ocular demonstration thus tends to shade the radicalism of the statement that "the thoroughbred is the purest gaited trotter imaginable." But is his trotting action sufficiently confirmed and intense to wipe out the unsightly pace? The black pacer, called old Canadian Pilot, was absolutely chronic in his pacing action. He never trotted, not even when going at his leisure. He was constructed on the pacing lines of the old type, heavy, yet high fore-handed, tapering to thin drooping hind-quarters. But his courage was remarkable. His pacing speed was phenomenal. On the ice courses of his native Canada he could overmatch the running horses that were pitted against him in half-mile contests. Yet, with all this developed pacing speed, his Kentucky son, Pilot Jr., full of thoroughbred blood, had only trotting action, while his Indiana son, old Tom Crowder, mongrel bred, with no thoroughbred infusion, had exclusively the pacing gait. Mr. Brodhead concludes that the thoroughbred blood of the dam of Pilot Jr. wiped out the pacing tendency, although the blood of his dam's sire and of her dam can not be traced by the censors of the trotting registers. It is in confirmation of this theory that the entire list of his standard progeny comprises eight trotters and no pacers. But Tom Crowder, the Indiana son of Canadian pacing Pilot, with no thoroughbred blood, real or reputed, in his veins, has just as clear a record. He sired no standard performers, but his son, Brown's Tom Crowder 933, sired one standard trotter and no pacer, and his son in turn, Jamison's Tom Crowder 934, produced Marion, one standard trotter and no pacer. But the test of expunging inherent traits, as well as confirmed action, is the capacity of obliterating them in succeeding generations. Pilot Jr. was bred to the thoroughbred mare Telltale by Telamon and produced Tattler. This rich infusion of thoroughbred blood should have precluded the possibility of the pacing gait in his progeny, yet Gossip, one out of his five standard performers, is a pacer. In the second generation the pacing gait again

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appears with renewed strength and speed. Indianapolis and Voltaire, two of his best sons, are out of daughters of Mambrino Chief, who not only never produced a pacer himself, but whose three great representative sons, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief and Woodford Mambrino, never begot a standard pacer. This is a remarkable record in its freedom from the pacing action, in these days of the degenerating lapsing of all the trotting families into the pacing movement. Yet the objectionable pacing gait again appears in the produce of both Indianapolis and Voltaire. Superadded to the thoroughbred dam of his sire, and his own Mambrino Chief dam, his grandam is said to be, in the Year Book, by thoroughbred Bertrand; yet Indianapolis has produced five pacers to his three trotters, the pacers showing a much greater average of speed. To add to the inexplicable confusion, one of the trotters, Indigo, 2:23¼, is out of a pacing-bred dam, by the pacer Corbean, and one of the pacers, De Jarnette, 2:17, is out of Belle, the daughter of Lytton's Warfield, by thoroughbred Berthune! It is to be deplored that thoroughbred blood is not potential enough to wipe out the wiggling pacing gait, to the same degree that it undoubtedly influences extreme trotting speed. But the records add to rather than clear up these interminable contradictions; for not only did Iron's Cadmus, the son of Cadmus, by American Eclipse, produce the mighty pacer Pocahontas, but, through her trotting son, Tom Rolfe, has come four standard trotters and three pacers, and through his son, Pocahontas Boy, has been produced five trotters and seven pacers! Even when the thoroughbred sire is reinforced by mating with a trotting dam, he has not sufficient potency to extinguish the occult pacing inheritance that is involved in earlier crosses; for Clear Grit, by imp. Lapidist, out of a trotting mare, sired four standard trotters and three pacers, *the fastest of which is Fuller, record* 2:13¾, *out of Dolly, by Niagara Champion, and he was the son of imp. Grand Exhibition.* Then, again, imp. Hedgeford, through his son Denmark, has supplied Kentucky with its rackers and pacers for many years. The surmise, therefore, that the Canadian pacers and the Narragansett pacers came from the commingling of the many thoroughbred cavalry chargers brought to this country by the early French and English and German colonial military officers, stationed in the American provinces, finds abundant corroboration, not only from these numerous instances in trotting-horse history, but from the physiological similarities of the thoroughbred and the pacer. Structural peculiarities, like internal evidence in bibliology, often become the most certain means of determining the composite origin of a mongrel race of animals, especially when they are of the same species. When the late Professor Aggasiz was presented with a single bone of an extinct animal, he constructed a diagram of the entire framework of a physical organization so peculiar that many naturalists doubted its accuracy, but the subsequent discovery of a perfect skeleton corroborated his diagram to the minutest details. If the bone structures of the typical thoroughbred and of the primitive pacer had been presented to him, he would have been impressed with their striking forehanded similarity, and equally notable dissimilarity back of the saddle place. The thoroughbred is the more perfect organization. The conclusion, therefore, is inevitable that the pacing structure, which approximates to it in part only, is the result of an outcross upon an inferior organization. When a naturalist like Aggasiz had noted the oblique shoulder plates of the thoroughbred whose exceeding inclination terminates in the prominent point of the vertebræ forming the high sharp peak of the withers, and had examined the power and perfection of the mechanism as an entirety; when he had considered the stout saddle place, and the well developed coupling, supplied with overlapping fillets of powerful muscles; when he had observed the forward prominence of the hips, and the full hind quarters rising almost to a level with the withers, and descending in long thighs and gaskins, to hocks well let down upon short cannon bones, terminating in exceedingly flexible oblique pasterns and symmetrical hoofs, he would have concluded that it was a perfected structure for leaping at

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extreme speed. The greyhound could not approximate to a more perfect model when the difference in size and weight-carrying capacity are considered. When he had then turned to the less perfect organization of the pacer, combining the forehanded superiority of the thoroughbred with the drooping hind quarters of an inferior anatomy and the sickle-shaped hind legs, bent far under the carcass, causing all four feet to stand close together, he would have concluded that the locomotion must be as peculiar as the structure—not the gallop, which requires a more level, perfect balance of the carcass to produce that most extended of all locomotions; not the trot, which demands the driving power to be placed upon a leverage of higher altitude, because only one hind quarter at a time forces the carcass forward; but a compromise between the two movements, a gait that would enable the limbs on the same side of the carcass to move backward and forward together in harmony; for the sufficient reason that the drooping rump and the close position of all four feet would not permit them to operate without interference in any other manner. As the pacing formation is thus physiologically a compromise between that of the thoroughbred and the trotter, so is the pacing action and the pacing speed a compromise between the gallop and the trot. The pacing speed will always be greater than that of the trot, because all the muscles of locomotion on the same side of the carcass, from the ears to the feet, work in harmony, backward and forward together, while in the trotting movement the muscles, forehanded, on the same side, work in opposition to the muscles of the hind quarters, in order to produce the diagonal gait. The gallop must always be the fastest of all the movements of the horse, because the driving muscles of the hind quarters work together in concert, while in both the other gaits they work separately in opposition to each other, and the forehanded limbs of the thoroughbred also work in concert to sustain the carcass from falling headlong from this excess of hind leverage. The center of gravity in the thoroughbred, therefore, is always in equipoise, so that his muscular system can be taxed to its extreme limit with absolute confidence that his balance can never be disturbed, while neither the pacer nor the trotter can, from the action of their muscles of locomotion, ever have this perfect equilibrium of the carcass.

It is no serious objection to these conclusions that the drooping quarters and sickle hind legs of the primitive pacer have been considerably modified. The heredity of action will be retained even in measurable modifications of form by outcrossing when that heredity has been strengthened by development through successive generations. Thus the pacer, both from experimental breeding and physiological deductions, indicates that he is the hybrid result of the Morganatic mating of the high-formed thoroughbred with the common stock of the country. When devoid of prejudice the enquiring mind traces to the thoroughbred in the last analysis every form of the swift horse, no matter what may be his habit of locomotion. The trotter would come from the common stock of high coupling and elevated croup, while the pacer would descend from the common stock having the drooping hind quarter. As this formation is the less frequent, so is the pace less prevalent than the trot. But when it is confirmed by structural formation and persistent development, the capacity to eliminate it by outcrossing, even in remote generations, is exceedingly questionable.

These deductions and statistics will effectually preclude Palo Alto, or Woodburn from successfully eradicating the pacing gait by the infusion of thoroughbred blood into trotting lineage.

In all probability the early development of the trotting muscles by forcing the weanlings and yearlings through the deep, loose footing of the kindergarten track at Palo Alto, which is kept constantly harrowed two and a half inches in depth, more firmly fixes the trotting gait in early colthood than can any degree of thoroughbred blood, just as in the primitive days of converting the confirmed pacer to the trotting habit, he was driven over deeply plowed fields till the muscles of his forearms were developed into the capacity of giving him a bolder, loftier knee-action, in harmony with the

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trotting movement. Much as Senator Stanford abhors the pacing gait, he has presented no theory for its extermination.

3. Palo Alto's estimate of the greatest value of thoroughbred blood is when it is confined to the pure-bred dam mated to prepotent trotting-bred sires. From the able management of that farm the writer has recently received the following official statement of this position:

"The thoroughbred experiment at Palo "Alto is no longer known by that name. "Success has been achieved, consequent-"ly we are still breeding the thoroughbred "mare to the trotting stallion. While "the past has shown to the world great "performers as the result of this cross, "it is the opinion of the founder of Palo "Alto that the perfection of trotters will "come from the thoroughbred mare and "the trotting stallion. The first lot of "thoroughbred mares brought from the "southern states to be bred to the stall-"ions at Palo Alto were selected for "their individual qualifications, from the "best racing families, of good disposi-"tion and trotting action. Our first se-"lection was made from mares having "the blood of Planet, imp. Margrave, "Australian, Williamson's Belmont, Bos-"ton and Grey Eagle, their blood figur-"ing in the pedigrees of Sunol, Maud S., "Palo Alto, Ansel, Hambrino and many "others. Of the thoroughbred mares "bred at Palo Alto but few were broken "to harness. *Of these Mamie C., by "imp. Hercules could show a three-min-"ute gait.* She is the dam of Azmoor, "2:20½, and Don Monteith, 2:29¾. "Esther, by Express, dam Colisseum, by "Colossus, could show a four-minute "gait. She is the dam of Express, 2:21. "The trotting action of our thoroughbred "mares has been mainly determined by "seeing them move in the paddocks.

"Another matter in connection with "the thoroughbred mares that have been "bred to trotting stallions and have pro-"duced performers making their names "famous in trotting history is, that they "have only added to their luster as the "matrons of running horses, many of "whom have winning brackets: Thus

1. Annette produced Oliver Cromwell, Chance and Camilla Urso.
2. Dame Winnie produced Diaolo.
3. Esther produced Del Norte.
4. Cuba produced Argyle and Victoria.
5. Fanny Lewis produced Rico.
6. Waxey produced Alpha.
7. Planetia produced Fastress.
8. Helpmate is full sister to the great Checkmate.

Thirteen years ago the master mind of Palo Alto conceived and began in earnest this forbidden method of producing trotters. His catalogue for 1891 enumerates with exultant pride the exceedingly brilliant records derived from this class of first-rate performers. From an empiricle standpoint actual demonstration always rises above opposing theory. This table is so remarkably strong in corroboration of Palo Alto's use of thoroughbred mares in breeding swift trotters that it is worthy of permanent tabulation for historical reference.

Standard trotting performers out of thoroughbred mares bred at Palo Alto.

1.	Palo Alto, 9 yrs. 2:08¾	Dam, Dame Winnie by Planet.
2.	Gertrude Russell, 5 yrs. 2:23½	
3.	Big Jim, 8 yrs. 2:23½	
4.	Hugo, 4 yrs. 2:27½	Dam, Helpmate by Planet.
5.	Ansel, 7 yrs. 2:20	Dam, Annette by Lexington.
6.	Azmoor, 7 yrs 2:20½	Dam, Mamie C. by Imp. Hercules.
7.	Don Monteith 6 yrs 2:29¾	
8.	Aldeana, 9 yrs 2:25	Dam Eliza Dolph, out of Mamie C.
9.	Whips, 8 yrs 2:27½	Dam, Lizzie Whips by Enquirer.
10.	Linnet, 3 yrs 2:29¼	
11.	Emaline, 5 yrs 2:27½	Dam, Emma Robson by Woodburn, son of Lexington and sire of Monarch, 2:28¼; second dam Lady Bell, by thoroughbred Belmont, sire of Venture, 2:27¼, and sire of the dams of Belle Echo, 2:20; Flora Shepherd, 2:30; Nelly Patchen, 2:27; Monarch, 2:28¼, and Prince (pacer) 2:23¾.
12.	Emma R., 4 yrs. 2:28¾	
13.	Cubic, 5 yrs 2:28½	Dam Cuba, by Imp. Australian.
14.	Express, 7 yrs 2:21	Dam Esther, by Express, son of Endorser.
15.	Laura C., 9 yrs 2:29¼	Dam Fanny Lewis, by imp. Buckden, out of a daughter of Bay Dick, he by Lexington.

This table shows many remarkable features. Nine out of these fifteen standard performers are out of four mares—three out of one and six out of three others, each one having produced two standard trotters.

The dam of two, Mamie C., who could show a three-minute gait, is also the dam of another thoroughbred mare. In this list, Eliza Dolph, that produced Aldeana,

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record 2:25, at nine years of age, indicating by this large average that they were not the accidental matrons of trotting produce, but that they had more than the average of success, in the table, as compared with great trotting broodmares. They have produced extreme speed at all ages, while to this class of broodmares must be conceded, by the record, the champion trotting stallion of the world. Four of these trotters are out of two daughters of Planet, whose trotting action was remarkably pronounced; two are out of Mamie C., by imp. Hercules.

She had so much trotting capacity as to transmit it as an inheritance to her thoroughbred daughter, Eliza Dolph. Two are out of Emma Robson, by Woodburn, the thoroughbred son of Lexington, and the sire of Monarch, 2:28¼.

Lexington, Mr. Brodhead informs us, had no especial trotting gift, but, nevertheless, he furnished the grandam of Sunol, 2:08¼; Maud S., 2:08¾; Jay Eye See, 2:10; as well as one-eighth of the blood of Clingstone, 2:14; Electricity, 2:17¾, and in addition, the dam of Ansel, 2:20. Australian, whose trotting action was the best ever seen at Woodburn, is well represented in the record of Cubic. It is, therefore, fair to conclude that Senator Stanford selected his thoroughbred mares for trotting-brood purposes with a profound insight into their bloodlines and individual capacity to trot.

His success is so brilliant as to dazzle, if not convince his opponents in the breeding problem. The argument of acquired trotting instinct theory is entirely with them. The results involving the natural trotting instinct of the thoroughbred beyond a question are decidedly with him. The permanent value of these horses as sires is problematical, but the sterling worth of the mares for brood purposes is no longer questionable. Both Woodburn and Palo Alto have silenced the opposition on this proposition.

The management of Palo Alto further says that "large numbers of the produce "of thoroughbred mares have been sold "for high prices to men of wealth for "private use, thus barring them from "racing and records."

But the results from those developed are sufficiently large to warrant an intelligent conclusion. At Palo Alto the thoroughbred mare has made a brilliant record for trotting-brood purposes.

Take the facts presented at Woodburn for another illustration: The only two seasons that Alexander's Abdallah, and the last two seasons that Pilot Jr. made on this farm were during the years 1863–64.

"More thoroughbred mares were bred "to trotting stallions in these years," writes Mr. Brodhead to the *Live Stock Record*, for January, 1890, "than in any "other in the history of the farm. The "fillies foaled in 1864–65 by Pilot Jr. "and Alexander's Abdallah were just "thirty, sixteen being out of the best "trotting-bred broodmares of their day, "and fourteen out of strictly thorough-"bred mares, with no trotting or pacing "crosses. Of the sixteen trotting-bred "fillies, the following were producers of "speed: Tulip, Primrose and Virginia; "*two of them being in the great brood-"mare list.* The following table gives "the speed they produced:

"Tulip, dam of Ulva, 2:27.

"Primrose, dam of Ichi Ban, 2:29¼; dam "of Redwold, 2:28½; dam of Princeps, sire "of Trinket, 2:14; twenty-two in the 2:30 "list, four in the 2:20 list, six sires and "six dams of 2:30 horses; dam of Pluto, "sire of three in 2:30 list; dam of Ab-"dalbrino, sire of Altar, 2:24½; dam of "Maxim, sire of two in 2:30 list; dam "of Parmenus, sire of Daisy D., 2:30; "dam of Rosebush, dam of Chichester, "2:25¼, he the sire of Chetwood, 2:28¼.

"Virginia, dam of Tremont, 2:28½, "sire of Junemont, 2:18¾, and one other "in 2:30 list; three dams of four in the "2:30 list, six sires of thirty-one 2:30 "horses, and one dam of a 2:30 horse.

"From the fourteen fillies from thor-"oughbred dams the following were the "speed-producers: Miss Russell, Mid-"night, Fadette, Vanity Fair, Madge and "Heiress, *five of them being in the great "broodmare list*, as follows:

"Miss Russell, dam of Maud S., 2:08¾; "dam of Nutwood, 2:18¾; dam of Cora "Belmont, 2:24½; dam of Russia, 2:28; "dam of Nutwood, sire of thirty-three in "2:30 list, seven in 2:20 list; five sires

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"and one dam of 2:30, trotter; dam of "Lord Russell, sire of Redwald, 2:28½.

"Miss Russell, dam of Nutborne, sire of "two in 2:30 list; dam Nutula, dam of "Maudlen 2:25¾.

"Midnight, dam of Jay Eye See, 2:10; "dam Noontide, 2:20¼.

"Fadette, dam of Favonia, 2:15; dam "of Glenview, sire of Euclid, 2:28⅛.

"Madge, dam of Magenta, 2:24¾.

"Vanity Fair, dam of Conway, pacing "record 2:18¾; dam Convoy, 2:22½; dam "Chetwood, 2:28¼; dam Belwood, sire of "W. Van, 2:25¼.

"Heiress, dam of Foxie, 2:28¼; dam "Nightingale, 2:28¾.

"Six dams of thirteen in 2:30 list; six "sires of forty-two in 2:30, out of four-"teen mares whose dams were trotting-"bred."

This table is the most complete that has ever been compiled from the records of Woodburn. It proves, beyond a question, the value of thoroughbred blood, in the dam, on the dam's side, just as the statistics before presented in this paper tend to show how futile it is to attempt to produce trotters from a thoroughbred sire. If this table should be reinforced from the catalogue of Palo Alto for 1892 the preponderance in favor of the half-bred broodmare would be still more augmented. Take, for instance, the successful half-thoroughbred and the successful trotting-bred dams at the Palo Alto ranch. There are twenty-six of the former and forty-eight of the latter. Yet, with nearly double the number, the trotting-bred dams fail to eclipse the half-bred matrons in producing the extremest speed, for Sunol outranks the pure-bred trotters at all ages.

Take the produce of both classes that have beaten 2:20. Six belong to half-bred dams, and nine to trotting-bred dams, whereas to make the success average alike there should be eleven from trotting-bred dams. If 2:25 is made the test, the trotting dams have thirty-two and the half-bred matrons only ten, whereas they should have fifteen.

Thus a critical analysis of the tables indicates that the half-thoroughbred dams outrank the trotting-bred dams in producing trotters of the first grade, and are only outbred when the rate of speed becomes slower. But the mathematics of trotting averages are not always a sure guide in the breeding problem. That the quarter-bred mares will become great trotting matrons and the quarter-bred stallions great trotting sires, Nutwood and Lady Russell, out of the dam of Maud S., have already demonstrated at Woodburn. This problem of breeding on is only secondary to that of extreme speed. When the question of potency is considered, therefore, the stallions out of half-bred mares by Electioneer surpass those out of trotting-bred dams. Thus the two leading representatives of this class are Anteo, 2:16¼, and Richard's Elector, no record, out of a trotting-bred dam. Each has eight representatives in the Standard List. But the quarter-bred sire has three with records below 2:20, while the trotting-bred one has none! The quarter-bred sire has five trotters with records below 2:25, while the trotting-bred sire has but three! These facts so strongly support the breeding theory of Senator Stanford that his statistics argue with great force, the time has not yet come when fresher and deeper infusions of thoroughbred blood should be excluded from trotting pedigrees.

Extreme speed, at Palo Alto, has come from the half-bred dam, and the next grade of speed has come from a thoroughbred dam. Until these are overcome thoroughbred blood can not be regarded as having performed its mission. Indeed when the table of matrons of extreme speed, lately compiled by the learned editor of the *New York Sportsman*, embracing only the dams of not less than two performers with records in 2:20 or better, is considered, it is found that out of the seventeen great broodmares in this list, eight have a strong thoroughbred foundation, while three, Miss Russell, Midnight and Columbine, are the daughters of strictly thoroughbred dams. But there are two significant facts illustrated by this table of extreme speed that seem to have escaped the critical observation of the writer. Two of these great broodmares were sired by Pilot Jr., who was, pre-eminently, the great broodmare sire of his day, surpassing both of his great cotemporaries, Mambrino Chief and Alexander's Abdallah, in both the numbers

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of standard trotters and their extreme speed, which his daughters produced. Sixteen of his daughters are in the great broodmare list. They combine all the best strains of trotting and pacing blood then extant. Yet the only two out of these sixteen great producing daughters of Pilot Jr. that have two performers below 2:20 are out of thoroughbred mares. Pilot Jr., being the product of pacing and thoroughbred blood, and these two great daughters being out of thoroughbred dams, gives them a large preponderance of thoroughbred blood. These instances throw a strong light upon the question as to which strain, the thoroughbred or the pacing, contributed the extreme speed. The fact that Waterwitch, by Pilot Jr., out of a pacing dam, is not in the table, nor Santa Maria, dam by Roebuck, nor Pilot Anna, dam by Drennon, coupled with the supporting fact that a purely-bred pacing sire or dam has never yet produced a trotter with a record below 2:15, proves that the extreme speed came from the thoroughbred, not the pacing cross. The coincidence that the only two of his daughters in this rare table are out of thoroughbred mares can not be accidental. When it is noted how exceedingly seldom has been the use of thoroughbred mares for trotting-brood purposes their presence in this list is a remarkable feature. It indicates, as Senator Stanford maintains, the superlative value of thoroughbred blood in brood mares when judiciously commingled with the pedigrees of deeply inbred, strongly prepotent trotting sires. The scholarly chapters written by Mr. John H. Wallace for a work on "Messenger and His Sons," that was never finished, and from the recent triumphs of thoroughbred broodmares in trotting harems never will be, because the facts do not sustain his proposition of the exclusive trotting inheritance of that branch of the thoroughbred family, established, nevertheless, the peculiar physical conformation of Messenger, which was strikingly adapted to the trotting development. That conformation has been transmitted from generation to generation, till it has become so marked that it has been termed the "trotting pitch," and the reinforcement of whatever trotting inheritance his sons and grandsons and great-grandsons received from the more pronounced trotting capacity of other trotting crosses, through Amazonia, in the first instance, producing Treadwell's Abdallah, the first Messenger trotting sire that approximated to three minutes, and through the Charles Kent mare, whose sire, Bellfounder, a faster trotter than the Messenger family had ever produced to that day, was the first horse imported from Norfolk, England, because he was a noted trotter, laid the foundation of both an acquired and a natural trotting inheritance so deep and wide that before the American trotting families were systematically classified, in the first volume of the Trotting Register, the Hambletonians and the Mambrinos and the Clays and the Morgans had grown into large and rapidly increasing families of distinctive trotting excellence and increasing speed. From the recent successful experiments of Govenor Stanford it is beyond question that the speed of each one of these families would have been still more remarkable, if the presiding genius of the Trotting Register had not brought to bear all the power of his learning in unwarrantably ascribing to the Messenger family exclusive trotting capacity among thoroughbreds, and in withholding deserving merit from all other thoroughbreds that had successfully mingled with trotting strains, by recording them as "said to be" running bred in all cases where he was utterly unable to disprove the claim. The Registers and Year Books, while under his control, are full of these "said to be's," much to their detraction as reliable reference books. The same tactics have been brought to bear to discredit some of the successful matrons with strong thoroughbred infusions used at Palo Alto. But these efforts have failed, and Palo Alto methods, by their splendid triumphs, have not only astounded the trotting purist authorities, but are causing some of the leading stock farms of the country to introduce thoroughbred mares into their harems. They are concluding, in spite of authority and the dicta of writers on the laws of animal inheritance, that if Palo Alto can produce the champion trotting stallion out of a thoroughbred mare, and the queen of the

trotting turf out of a daughter of a thoroughbred mare, it may be well to commingle thoroughbred mares with their trotting-bred sires. Thus the Village farm, and the Prospect Hill stock farm and others have made these additions, prompted by the success of Palo Alto. In the immediate future, therefore, the thoroughbred infusion that, notwithstanding its brilliant record from its sparse use in the past, appears in the blood-lines of the very greatest trotting performers of the last decade was generally repudiated, will now receive a broader, more liberal and more thorough recognition.

Meantime, from his well-earned retirement, the venerable compiler of the Trotting Registers comes forth, in a late issue of *Clark's Horse Review*, and, with alarm at this powerful innovation, calls upon the trotting purists, as Moses in the wilderness called upon the faithful to persevere in their exodus, to stand by trotting strains exclusively. Their trotting supremacy, he announces, has become the legitimate result of a careful study of the laws which govern both natural and acquired heredity. He concludes, with an exultation that is as characteristic of exact truth as it is of his accustomed modesty: "*It is only about "twenty years since we presided at the "accouchment of the breed, and the "world has never seen a growth so "rapid.*" The breed, as typified in the four cardinal trotting families, was formed long before he assumed the professional duties of midwife he so proudly claims. The life work of Hambletonian and Ethan Allen and Andrew Jackson was then complete. The value of his services consisted in classifying these families, in establishing the basic pedigrees, and in enforcing, it is now demonstrated upon an imperfect basis, the laws of heredity. These services, with all their imperfections, are simply of incalculable value. No liberal student of the trotting problem would attempt to underrate them. But the claim of Mr. Wallace that he was the author and finisher of the trotting breed, which he designs to convey in the term "*accouchment*," is far from historical accuracy. With a preliminary success that bids fair to prove how imperfect was the purview of Mr. Wallace in excluding from record and paddock the further infusion of thoroughbred blood, Senator Stanford, within the next decade, may demonstrate that the two-minute trotter will have for his dam a thoroughbred mare.

ONCE AROUND THE GLOBE.—(Concluded.)

[In enumerating the peculiar horses of old, we omitted to include the remarkable "horse of destiny" of Julius Cæsar, mentioned by Suetonious, which had "cloven hoofs like a man's fingers," or as again rendered, "human feet with toes." In the Rigvedas of India, too, the horses were said to have "hands," but though in this case the description is put down as metaphorical, yet it seems more than a mere coincidence.]

The European Series of Horses.—In 1857 Owen, the British palæontologist, made a study of the derivation of the single-toed equine from its European three-toed ancestor—the classic *Palæotherium medius* discovered by Cuvier in France in 1804. The series he made out was: *Palæotherium*, *Hipparion*, *Equus*.

A comparison of the European and American lines is interesting. European scientists were naturally inclined to regard the American forms as being evolved from the Asiatic, before the people of the old world had learned to make use of the horse as a domestic animal. But the tendency of the horse to become more specialized and persistent as it spread westward would rather indicate that, by going from Asia to America, such progress was against the nature of its evolution. To support the assertion, it was claimed that the American forms "did not approach the present horse so closely as the European." This it would appear, is, however, hardly the case, as will be seen in the sequel.

Comparison of European and American horses:

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PERIOD.	European Series.	American Series.
Present time	Equus	?
Pliocene (upper)	?	Pliohippus.
Pliocene (lower)	Hipparion	Protohippus.
Miocene (upper)	Anchitherium	Miohippus.
Miocene (lower)		Mesohippus.
Eocene (upper)	Palæotherium medius.	Orohippus.
Eocene (lower)	Palæotherium	Eohippus.

Dr. Max Schlosser is one who believes in the American origination of the European horses. According to him *Hyracotherium* (an even anterior form to any of the "horses") and *Hipparion*, and possibly also *Anchiterium* are assumed to be, by origination, American forms which subsequently wandered over to Europe. Hipparion, by later researches, is regarded as not being in the direct line of descent, though closely allied. European scientists seem to be now inclined to fully accept the American origin of the horse.

That the European line is more incomplete is evident. But it must not be assumed that with further discovery the difference will not be equalized. Important additions have already been made. The gap between the *Hipparion* form and *Equus*, which clearly existed and was filled up in the American line by *Pliohippus*, no longer exists in the European series either. The races from the Quaternary period of Upper Italy classed together as *Equus stenonsis*, include all the required intermediate stages between *Hipparion* and the present *Equus caballus*. In this connection the wild horse of Przevalsky has to be also taken into account, as presenting to us the nearest existing approach to the true horse, yet sufficiently distinct to be classed as a separate species.

The Distribution and Domestication of the Horse in Europe and Asia.—"The horse was first undoubtedly reclaimed in the central regions of eastern Asia, where it still roams free; that is, where herds truly wild and not the degenerate descendants of a subjugated stock still maintain their position. From these tablelands of high Asia, traversed by the fortieth and fiftieth lines of north latitude, the horse was carried eastward, westward and southward, by successive waves of warrior hordes who were bent upon the acquisition of new territory." It is not, however, here asserted that the original home of the wild horse must have been limited to Central Asia. On the contrary, it appears to have been spread over the temperate regions of Europe. In the vast forests of Poland and Prussia wild horses existed, as did the bison (Aurochs) from an early up till a late period.

The question whether the wild original of the domestic horse in Europe is descended from any species whose fossil relics are so abundant in company with the mammoth and the mastodon is one interesting in considering its evolution—or development. It is one for the anatomist to decide. Of these fossil relics there are some which so closely resemble the same bones in the modern horse of middle stature that no decided anatomical difference can be pointed out. These fossil bones are such as are common in Europe, India and America.

From an examination of the collection of the fossil relics of the horse in the British museum, it has been decided, that on continental Europe two species of horse at least existed. One was of middle size, and one not exceeding the size of a pony. In Britain the relics of a small species, probably identical with the continental one, existed; but there was also, as its relics prove, another and larger kind equal to a powerful cart-horse in stature.

The common supposition that the horse was of Asiatic origin and had been introduced by human agency from its supposed original home in the steppes, is therefore contradictory to the results attained by later palæontologists and archæologists.

As far back as the middle tertiary times, Europe possessed horse-like animals (*Anchitherium* and subsequently *Hipparion*), and it is absolutely certain that since the beginning of the diluvial period Europe has been inhabited by wild horses, which must, says Alf. Nehring (*Journal of Science*, May, 1885), be zoölogically referred to *Equus caballus*, and which can not be specifically distinguished from the domestic horse of today. In short, the existence of horses in Europe—and especially in Central Europe—can be demonstrated as continuous for the entire time from the beginning of the diluvial period till the present.

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During the diluvial period, and especially during the glacial epoch, Nehring points out there occurred for thousands of years a wide limitation of forests. Toward the end of the ice age, and in the first portions of the post-glacial time, there existed in Central Europe extensive steppe-like regions, covered only with grass and herbs. Not until toward the end of the diluvial age did the forests again occupy Germany.

Those thinly wooded, steppe-like districts of the diluvial age were the resort of many thousands of wild horses, as may be seen from the vast quantity of fossil horse-bones which have been everywhere found in the corresponding deposits of Central Europe.

This diluvial wild horse was a strong-boned, thick-headed, middle-sized animal of about fourteen hands three inches in height. It served the then inhabitants of these regions purely as an object of the chase, *i. e.*, for food, etc.

Subsequently as the diluvial steppe-regions of Central Europe became restricted by the advance of the forest and their peculiar fauna was driven eastward, the majority of these wild horses also withdrew toward the steppes of the East. Only in the open spaces, which even during the greatest extension of the forests remained in the shape of meadows, heaths, and swampy hollows, there remained wild horses during the prehistorical forest age. But their number was far smaller than it was formerly, and their fossil bones show that the climate and conditions of existence were unfavorable. Most of the horses of the forest age, whose remains we find in the North German moors, in certain of the pile-villages, that we have become familiar with, in the circular pits of Oldenburg, and in other situations, were small, thin-boned animals, which were only about twelve hands in height. In comparison with the steppe horses of the diluvial age, they were weak and degenerate. Nehring further asserts: "From materials before me, I am in a position to prove that the horses in those regions underwent a progressive degeneration in size and strength from the diluvial period down to the age of the Germanic forests."

It is interesting to follow Nehring in the amplification of his views on this point: "The causes," he says, "of such degeneration may be seen, on the one hand, and principally, in the damp forest climate, unfavorable to the health of horses, and in the decrease of the pasture lands necessary for their existence, and, on the other hand, in the action of the gradually increasing domestication of the horse.

"The beginnings of domestication in most animals are accompanied by a certain degradation. So long as man stands at a low stage of culture he uses up the animals which he brings under his yoke, and deteriorates their conditions of existence. He restricts their liberties, he uses their strength often beyond a permissible degree; he deprives the young of a portion of their mother's milk; he weans them too early; and, in propagation he compels them to prolonged in-breeding. All this, and much more, gives rise to a degeneration which is shown not merely in the outward appearance of the animals, but even in the skeleton. Not until man has advanced so far in cultivation that he bestows upon his domesticated subjects the necessary care, as dictated by a proper appreciation of the factors essential to a sound development of each species, and when besides the animals themselves have become accustomed in the course of many generations to the changed mode of life due to domesticity, do the bodies of tame animals again become larger and stronger, so that they may often exceed the mean stature of their wild forefathers. This may be proved from the history of the horse and other domestic animals."

But it must not be inferred that all the horses now existing in Europe can be traced to the wild horse of the diluvial epoch. Such a contention would be easily refuted. It is certain that foreign horses were brought into Central and Western Europe, in part from Central Asia, and in part from the Mediterranean lands. Especially the so called Oriental horse has been used in the last centuries for breeding a superior class of horses, and has impressed a new type upon an essential portion of our present race of horses.

But it is certain that Asia is not the

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exclusive home of the horse. Europe had for ages untold possessed horses, wild at first, but afterward in part domesticated. The descendents of these tame horses bred on European soil may still be seen in the so-called common horse where not modified by outside crossing.

Additional Evidence of a Primitive Horse in Europe.—The horse had spread over Europe before the supposed period of domestication in Asia by a particular race. He was a wild animal, it has been shown, roaming in immense herds over the plains of Europe up to the period of the bronze age.

In many early palæolithic stations the remains of the horse, associated with those of the reindeer, are extremely abundant. At this time the animal "evidently formed a chief portion of the food of the people," but he was manifestly wild. In the oldest of the neolithic Swiss lake-dwellings the remains of the horse are absent, or very rare; afterward they became more common, and in the late bronze age the discovery of bits proves that the horse had at last been tamed. Hence it is evident that the common name for the horse ("Swift one:" *agva, equus,* etc.), must have referred to the animal as an object of the chase, and has no more significance than the existence of such common names for the wolf and fox.*

"In some of the caverns in France the remains of the horse are more abundant than those of any other animal, more even than those of the wild ox. Thus at Solutrè, near Maçon, the bones of horses which had formed the food of the inhabitants of this station form a deposit nearly ten feet in depth and more than 300 feet in length, the number of skeletons represented being estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000. This primitive horse was a diminutive animal, not much larger than an ass, standing about thirteen hands high, the largest specimen not exceeding fourteen hands. The head was disproportionate in size and the teeth were very powerful. Pictures of these horses, already referred to, have been preserved to us in a very curious way. There were artists among the cavemen of those days. Their pictures of the horse and other animals, made on antlers and horns, are drawn "with a spirit, a vigor and a fire that would do credit to an artist of to-day."

Deposits in caves near Palermo afford evidence that the wild horse formed the chief sustenance of the early inhabitants of Sicily. "Herds of wild horses were probably chased along the narrow valleys into pitfalls, or over the cliffs, and so destroyed." With the introduction of improved bone and horn weapons the wild horse became less abundant; but he had a wild range over France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and England. In the neolithic age we have seen the wild horse ranged over the plains in the west of Switzerland, and formed an element in the food of the lake-dwellers. He appears at first to have been only semi-domesticated. "For the sake of their flesh and milk, herds of half-wild horses may have been driven along by the Aryan herdsmen migrating in search of pasture, as is even now done by the Tartars of the Asiatic steppes."

After referring to the dates of the domestication of the horse among the Accadians, Egyptians, Hittites, and to the Turko-Tartars, who were perhaps the first subjugators of the horse, Dr. Taylor proceeds: "In the Swiss lake-dwellings of the stone and early bronze ages, bones and teeth of horses, which were doubtless used for food, have been scantily found; but it is only at Möringen and Auvernier, which belong to the later bronze age, that we find horses' bits made of stags' horns and bronze. These bits are only three and one-half inches wide, and could now be hardly used for a child's pony. I have made some measurements for the purpose of ascertaining the size of the horses for which the bits of the bronze age would be suitable. A cob of thirteen and one-quarter hands required a bit of four and one quarter inches in width, and a Shetland pony of eleven and three-quarter hands required a bit of three and three-quarter inches in width, and shoes three inches wide. Modern bits for horses vary in width from four and one-half to seven inches, and I am informed that bits of the size of those found in Swiss lake-

* "*The Origin of the Aryans,*" by Dr. Isaac Taylor.

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dwellings are now only used for donkeys. The earliest horseshoes came from the lake settlements at Paladru, in Dauphiné, which belongs to the late iron age, and is probably post-Roman. The shoes are from three and one-half to four inches in width, a proof that the horse had then been tamed."

For a long period after the horse was tamed he was reserved entirely for chariots of war, as among the Egyptions, the Assyrians and Hittites, and also for chariot races and triumphal processions, as among the Etruscans and Greeks. In ancient Egypt, as now, the ass was exclusively used for riding. There is nothing in the Veda to show that the art of riding was in vogue. The first notice met with indicates that the art was first acquired from the Tatar tribes. The names for equitation, says Canon Taylor, are different in the various Aryan races, showing that the art was acquired independently. Among the Greeks, as Homer describes, horses were harnessed to chariots for war or races, and a bareback horse might have occasionally been mounted, but there was no riding in the modern sense. There are indications, too, that when the horse began to be ridden it was first with a halter instead of a bit.

The evident reason for not using the horse for riding, after the idea had been boldly attempted, was simply because the horse was yet too small for any very special exercise in that way. Domestication had not yet commenced to tell in increasing the size of the animal. After losing all reminiscence of its former freedom, and with the care of man aiding it, a sudden improvement was the result in size and adaptability. From such period it has been improved into innumerable races or breeds. With the establishment of these, new departures in varietal forms were but inaugurated.

Instances of Increase in Size from Scientific Breeding.—Mr. Anthony Hamond, in a recent issue of *Baily's Magazine*, states that during the last 150 years the thoroughbred has increased three inches in height. In the *Racing* volume of the Badminton library, it is stated that Poland has produced several thoroughbreds sixteen hands in height. Mr. Hamond also states that whereas fourteen hands was formerly the recognized standard for hackneys, previous to 1885 it was increased to fifteen hands seven inches. And at the latter date the Royal Agricultural Society was induced to allow entries in the hackney class of animals of that height and over.

Now comes Mr. T. Dykes, who says that "the primitive Clydesdale was the galloway [I would here interpolate the remark that all the authorities write this word *without* a capital], the ancient Scottish native horse two inches or so less in height." Lawrence, 1809, gives the height of the galloway as from thirteen to fourteen hands. Professor Wallace, of Edinburgh University, 1889, gives the height of the Clydesdale of the present day at from sixteen to sixteen hands two inches.

Infinite Variety of the Horse "Type."—From the pony, twelve and one-half inches high, to the horse, eighty-four inches (from three to twenty-one hands) indicates the extreme range of variety among the members of one species all included under the name of *Equus caballus*. The word *equus* we have indicated originally meant swift in all languages of Aryan origin. After the word had become so indissolubly associated with the animal, it came generally to apply to the animal known in the different languages of the West as the horse, *hrosc*, *rosch*, *pferd*, etc. Hence it was used to distinguish and include all animals of a general horse character—*caballus*, *assinus*, *zebra* and *quagga*. These are all included in the one genus *Equus*, for the reason that no highly important differences are discoverable in their general anatomy (as shown, for instance, in the most imperishable portion, the skeleton, which has become, in so many instances, preserved to us in the fossil state), the outward appearance of which has resolved itself, in life, into the various specific forms or divisions of the genus. From the above will be seen what really widely and inclusive terms *equus* and *horse* are.

Remains in India.—In India the fossil bones of two, if not more, species of horses have been brought to England by

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Captain Cantley. They were found with the relics of other animals, lying on the slopes among the ruins of fallen cliffs, and partly *in situ*, in the sandstone of the Sewalic hills, at the southern foot of the Himalayas, between the Sutlej and the Ganges. One species appears to have closely resembled the breed depicted upon the sculptured monuments of Ninevah and those of Egypt and Greece—the skull is broad between the eyes and the chaffron concave, as in the Arab breed of the present day. Another breed was small in size, but long-limbed and probably very fleet. The bones of the limbs are remarkable for their slenderness, and remind us of those of the antelope.

The Lately Discovered New Species of Wild Horse.—A recent and important discovery has been made in Asia, of a new species of horse, previously entirely unknown. The honor of the discovery belongs to the Russian traveler, Przevalsky. This equine is more nearly allied to the domestic horse than any previously known species. It is a most interesting discovery, for in Europe the horse, as stated, was supposed never to have existed in an aboriginally wild state. This horse can't be termed a modern horse, nor can it be termed an ancient horse. It seems to be the crude completion of the destiny of the old series from which the modern horse was originated. Its description is here given:

It has warts on its hind legs, as well as on its fore legs, and has broad hoofs like the true horse. But the long hairs of the tail instead of commencing at the base do not begin until half way down the tail. In this respect *Equus przevalskii* is intermediate between the true horse and the asses. It also differs from typical horse in having a short, erect mane, and in having no forelock. Nor has it any dorsal stripe, which although by no means universal, is often found in typical horse, and is almost always present in the asses. Its whole general color is of whitish gray, paler and whiter beneath and reddish on the head. The legs are reddish to the knees and thence blackish down to the hoofs. It is of small stature, but the legs are very thick and strong and the head is large and heavy. The ears are smaller than those of the asses. This horse inhabits the great Dsungarian desert between the Altai and Tianschan mountains, where it is called by the Tartars, Kertag, and by the Mongols, Statur. It is met with in troops of from five to fifteen individuals led by an old stallion. Apparently the rest of these troops consist of mares, which all belong to the single stallion. They are lively animals, very shy and with highly developed organs of sight, hearing and smelling. They keep to the wildest parts of the desert and are very hard to approach. They seem to prefer especially the saline districts and to be able to do long without water. The pursuit of this wild horse can only be undertaken in winter because the hunter must live in the waterless districts and must depend upon a supply of water prepared from melted snow. As may well be believed, such an expedition during the severest cold of winter into the most remote part of the desert must take at least a month. They are very difficult of approach, and the capture of the one specimen now in the museum of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg was accompanied by extraordinary difficulties and hardships. (*Nature*, August 21, 1884.)

There is a very close resemblance between the figure of Przevalsky's horse and that of the horse incised on the antlers found in the cave of La Madelaine as given in Boyd Dawkins' "Early Man in Britain." There is the same massive head, the same hog mane and absence of forelock, pointed ears, short body and powerful legs, while there seems even an indication that the long hairs of the tail spring first from the middle of that organ. In that of Cresswell crags as well as those of La Madelaine the jaw is heavier than in the recent specimen.

The Horse not Really Extinct in America before the Advent of Europeans.—We have thus followed our subject up to the point where he was fully developed in Europe—a "clean proof," so to speak, of his former chaotic self. He had been there at last finally and fully subjected to human use. This opened up a new career for him. He became the constant companion and follower of his master.

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It may be said he was the first domestic animal of importance to accompany the European across the Atlantic. The early history of the animal in this country as imported by the European is one of the marvels of natural history.

The past history of the ancestry of the horse being then a blank unknown, and the almost miraculous increase into herds composed of innumerable individuals from a few escaped or discarded progenitors emphasized the statements as to the non-existence of the horse in America previous to the Spanish "invasion." But besides the evidence of scientific discovery there is what may be called evidence of record which clearly indicates that the American horse was not really extinct at the time alleged, as has been supposed and repeated in all general writings on the subject.

We shall present this "evidence of record" as we collected it, comparing it with the highest scientific authorities in Europe and America.

E. L. Berthoud, Golden, Colo., in the Kansas City *Review*, November, 1881, published the following:

"Having had occasion to send to Paris to purchase some rare maps of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries I received among them the map of Sebastian Cabot, 'Piloto Mayer' of Charles the Fifth, king of Spain. This map, drawn in a circular projection, by Cabot himself, on which he has delineated his own discoveries and those of John Cabot, is of singular value as representing the true state of geography and discovery in the early portion of the sixteenth century, and was drawn up prior to the year 1546–47. Sebastian having left for England to take service there, in 1547, this map was drawn by him while he was in the Spanish service previous to that date.

"Now, it is an incontestible fact that Cabot went, in 1527, to the east coast of South America on an exploring voyage; that he discovered the rivers La Plata and Paruna and explored them some distance iuland, returning to Spain in 1530. Upon examining that map I find that the Rio La Plata was explored up to the 25th parallel of north latitude and Spanish names given to its branches and all prominent points, and, in addition, he has marked on the maps pictures of the natives, prominent animals and some trees, and that at the head of the La Plata, with the puma and parrot, or perhaps the condor, he has given the horse, as apparently that existed then in these vast plains of the Gran Chaco where to-day they roam in countless herds. It may be claimed that this is not proof of their native origin, but we claim that it is fair presumption, for neither Spaniards in Peru nor other parts of America, or even Portuguese, had been long enough in South America for the few Spanish horses introduced to have roamed wild from Peru to the head of the Paraguay and Parana rivers to have attracted the attention of the Spanish explorers. The period was too short and the distance too great from the Spanish possessions in Peru across the vast forests of the Andes for such a rapid increase. We can reconcile this discrepancy only by believing that the paternity of the vast herds of the Argentine Republic and of Paraguay was a native breed of American horses, mixing afterward with the Spanish breed introduced by the conquerors. Not twenty years had passed between the discovery of Peru and the discovery of the Rio La Plata."

In his work on "Distribution of Animals," 1887, Prof. Angelo Heilprin remarks: "That America was wholly or in great part, deficient in horses at the time of the Spanish conquest, is proved beyond a doubt, but at the same time it is equally proved, from the number of fossil remains that have been found between Escholz Bay, Alaska, in the north, and Patagonia, in the south, that the animal not only inhabited, but abounded on the continent during a period comparatively recent preceding. There is further, very little question as to the contemporaneity of the horse and man on the American continent, *and indeed it would appear not exactly improbable, from certain references contained in old narratives, that at least in South America the animal still lingered on even after the advent of the Europeans.* What led to the general extermination, when under apparently similar physical conditions the introduced animal has been able to thrive to such a

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wonderful degree, is a problem which still awaits solution." The portion italicised (by us) of the above, written after Berthoud, may be taken as repeating him, or referring to the same evidence, which shows that it was not unacceptable.

In connection with the above passages we have just discovered the following sentence written by John Lawrence, which appears on page seven of that author's "History and Delineation of the Horse," published in 1809, one of the classic horse books of the English language. He says: "*The non-existence of the horse in America, previous to its discovery by the Europeans, has, however, been disputed, but I recollect not by whom or upon what ground.*"

We consider that as a most remarkable piece of "evidence." It is so significant that it needs no comment. It stands out alone, of unique interest and value. Lawrence, writing in 1809, could not have "copied Berthoud," who wrote in 1881. Therefore, whence the title of the "grounds" of the "disputed" statement?

Lawrence's statement is, we believe, the first and only one of the kind in written records. May it not have been derived from the knowledge of those acquainted with such early maps and naratives—a knowledge that floated around, but had no one to be interested in who would regard it as of importance, or worthy of investigation and preservation?

We would now quote here the last authority we have, W. H. Flower, F. R. S., in his just published little work "The Horse," which we have, since the above was written, secured directly from the London publisher. After describing the numerous fossil remains found in the Americas, we find the following: "Whether any of these remains should really be referred to *E. caballus* or not, that is, whether they belonged to animals which possessed all the external characters attributed above to that species, is, of course, doubtful. Our knowledge of existing forms teaches us that skeletal and dental characters may be associated with considerable external differences, especially as character, distribution and color of the hair. * * * All we can do with a fossil bone or tooth is to assign it to any known species which it resembles so closely that no actual definable difference between them can be detected. In this sense we may speak of *Equus caballus* having existed in America before its introduction by the Spaniards, although it is commonly supposed that at the time of the conquest no horses, either wild or domesticated, were to be found on the continent." To that is the following important note: "The usual statement as to the complete extinction of the horse in America is thus qualified, as there is a possibility of the animal having still existed, in a wild state, in some parts of the continent remote from that which was first visited by the Spaniards, where they were certainly unknown. It has been suggested that the horses which were found by Cabot, in La Plata, in 1530, can not have been introduced." And as to that he refers as authority to M. Wilckins.

It certainly could not be supposed that such existing American horse had characters indistinguishable from *E. caballus*. We should expect a horse of distinct specific characters of its own, but still entitled to be termed a *true* horse—just as *E. przevalskii* is regarded in Europe as distinct from *E. caballus*. Prof. Cope, who has a world-wide reputation as a palæontologist, has favored me with a communication on this subject in which he points out distinctly that "No fossil horse allied to the *E. caballus* has been found in America." But, on the other hand, writing in 1887, he says: "It is certain * * * that man was contemporary with species of equus on the North American continent. I have identified the remains of *E. occidentalis* and *E. excelsus* from the upper pliocene bed of Oregon, where they were mingled with obsidian arrow-heads and scrapers in a sandy bed easily disturbed by the wind. The contemporaneity of these remains being under such circumstances uncertain, it remained to discover them in a more solid deposit to confirm the suspicions raised by their associations as first observed. Such a discovery has been made in Nevada by Dr. Gilbert, a member of the United States Geological Survey." In 1891, in commenting on a

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specimen of a skull of *E. excelsus*, which, in important points, "approaches nearer the horse," he remarks: "The frontal bone is crushed in between the orbits * * * It is singular that that part of the arch of the skull which presents the strongest resistance to pressure is crushed while the weaker regions remain entire. Unless a stone occupied the exact position calculated to produce this result, it might be imagined that this horse was knocked in the head with a stone hammer such as has been found in the same bed by the discoverer of the skull." Prof. Cope has described at least two other late fossil horses. Those just described being contemporaneous with aboriginal man, have a position of their own. Later than either fossil or contemporaneous horses, of course, would have to be ranked such horses as seen as existing by Cabot in South America.

The above presents a respectable body of evidence which proves the remarkable nearness of true horses to present times in this country. It thus seems that the horse was not extinct when the European pioneers first became acquainted with this country. It might almost be claimed that the extinction of the American horse existing in places untrod by the new man was caused by its existing remains becoming engulfed or "swamped" in the more highly specialized equines introduced across sea, this being, maybe, the very cause of the unparalleled rapidity of multiplication displayed, obliterating the very actual evidence forever of a previously existing equine in its speedy absorption in the resultant mixed progeny.

These indications are no less interesting to contemplate than they are important to follow up. We know that the Indian never attempted the domestication of the bison, which has been proved to be even more easily subjugated than the horse could have been by the old-world men, hence he would not be expected to see anything in a horse animal that would be of benefit to him. The Indian did not know the "wile" of making such animals his servants, hence was wanting one of the great means that preserved the horse to us in the old world, and an animal at last pre-eminently fitted for man's handling. When a form of animal seems to have acquired its greatest development and no "higher calling" prepared for it, it seems to become used up and to die out.

With the arrival of the descendants of the common American ancestor, as developed in the European horse, and the obtaining an easy dominion over the lingering (superfluous on the scene) "relics" of the disappearing American line of the family, is completed the circuit indicated by our title.

"TROTTING BRED MARES LEAD."

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

THE above is the caption of one of your editorials, and, in all probability, a large majority who read the article will agree that the headline was justified by the tables incorporated. Taking the records made and the Palo Alto catalogue to prove the breeding of the animals which are included in the list of those which are credited with the records for data, the results are warranted by the inexorable logic of figures.

But there is another element, an important element, which you have overlooked, and which should be embraced in the calculation to arrive at a just conclusion. That is the proportion, or to make it plainer, a statement which will show the preponderance of Electioneer's 2:30 performers from trotting-bred mares when compared to those from thoroughbred or half-thoroughbred.

Taking the last catalogue, issued 1891, though the publication of that was deferred until the year was nearly ended, for a guide, there are recorded 320 foals by Electioneer. According to my classification 177 are from trotting-bred mares, 86 from half-thoroughbred mares, 53 from thoroughbred mares, and four from pacing mares. In your tables you give "the fastest ten from pacing mares are: Manzanita, 2:16; Ladywell, 2:16½; Bonita, 2:18½; Wildflower, 2:21; Fay, 2:25; Fred Crocker, 2:25¼; Aleck B., 2:25¾; Lucyneer, 2:27½; Pomona, 2:28¼; Alma,

2:28½." That is surely incorrect. The dam of Manzanita and Wildflower had a trotting record of 2:30½, the dam of Bonita a trotting record of 2:30¼. The dam of Ladywell was by the trotter Fred Low, record 2:41¾ in 1868, when a four-year-old, and her dam was by Doc, the sire of Occident, trotting record 2:16¾. The dam of Fay was by Fred Low, and her dam by John Nelson. The dam of Fred Crocker was not a pacer, and the dam of Aleck B. was by the trotter George Lancaster. Lucyneer is from the grand old pacer Lucy, and as the dam of Pomona was by George Lancaster, and the dam of Alma by the same horse, and a sister to Aleck B., only one of the ten mentioned was from a pacing mare. Prussian Maid and Lucy are the only pacing mares in the Palo Alto catalogue which have a record which would entitle them to registry, and with only four foals by Electioneer to represent them, it is not a bad showing to have a three-year-old mark of 2:27½. The others can surely be rated in the trotting-bred division, and that will compel a revision of the list under that head and make a better average, thus:

Arion, 2:10¾.
Advertiser, 2:16.
Manzanita, 2:16.
Ladywell, 2:16½.
Adair, 2:17¼.
Lot Slocum, 2:17½.
Norval, 2:17½.
Campbell's Electioneer, 2:17¾.
Montrose, 2:18.
Bonita, 2:18½.

This will give an average of 2:16.55 against 2:18, as you had it.

Accepting the proposition that proportion is a fair standard to use as a test, and there is a simple "rule of three" question to solve. If 177 foals from trotting-bred mares show ten with an average record of 2:16.55, how many should fifty-three foals from thoroughbred mares show, 177:10::53=3.

Palo Alto, 2:08¾.
Ansel, 2:20.
Azmoor, 2:20½.

Average, 2:16.41½—$\frac{13}{100}$ of a second in favor of the thoroughbred dams, a small advantage, but enough to win the race.

Then to take the produce of half-thoroughbred dams, 177:10::86=4.858+ we will call it five.

Sunol, 2:08¼.
Anteeo, 2:16¼.
Amigo, 2:16¾.
Electricity, 2:17¾.
Suisun, 2:18½.

Average, 2:15.45—1.10 seconds better than the trotting-bred dams, $\frac{86}{100}$ of a second better than thoroughbred dams.

Uniting the dams which have "running foolishness" close up, thoroughbreds and half-breds, and the "sum" will stand 177:10::139=785. Call it eight:

Sunol, 2:08¼.
Palo Alto, 2:08¾.
Anteeo, 2:16¼.
Amigo, 2:16¾.
Electricity, 2:17¾.
Suisun, 2:18½.
Antevolo, 2:19½.
Ansel, 2:20.

Average 2:15.72. The result of this verdict of figures, which are said "never to lie," although they can be "juggled" somewhat, is that Electioneers from half-bred dams take the first place, a length in the lead of those from thoroughbred dams, which are second by half a neck, the progeny of trotting-bred dams making a grand race and worthy of all the encomiums bestowed. As stated before, the figures were obtained from the last issue of the Palo Alto catalogue, and, consequently, are not exact, and to be absolutely so Electioneer's books would be the only source of complete information. That a full search will return a still larger proportion of trotting-bred mares having foals by Electioneer, is beyond all reasonable doubt. The earlier catalogues show that few thoroughbred or half-bred mares were in the trotting stud at Palo Alto for several years after Electioneer was purchased, and that there has been a constant increase in their numbers the succeeding volumes will prove. Therefore the last will contain the maximum of these two classes, and in place of 139 foals in a total of 320 there will be a reduced proportion of these two classes, and the fifty-three foals from thoroughbred dams not greatly augmented, while there will be quite an addition to the 177 from trotting-bred dams. Mares which were alive when

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the last catalogue was compiled are entered, the dead being omitted. "Outside" mares which have had foals by Electioneer are, of course, not mentioned, but of that class it is certain that not one thoroughbred mare figured among them, and very few half-breds. As an illustration of the bearing that this has on the question, the lists presented will be analyzed. In that representing the ten fastest from trotting-bred mares the dams of

Arion is alive and had four foals by Electioneer.

Advertiser, alive, and had two foals by Electioneer.

Manzanita, dead, and had five foals by Electioneer.

Ladywell, alive, and had three foals by Electioneer.

Adair, outside, and had three foals by Electioneer.

Lot Slocum, alive, and had one foal by Electioneer.

Norval, dead, and had three foals by Electioneer.

Campbell's Electioneer, alive, and had four foals by Electioneer.

Rosemont, alive, and had three foals by Electioneer.

Bonita, dead, and had one foal by Electioneer.

Dead and outside mares are represented by twelve Electioneers, living and in catalogue with seventeen.

The three from thoroughbred dams, which are the proportion found by comparison from the totals obtained in the catalogue to be on an equality with ten from trotting-bred, are Palo alto, his dam alive, six by Electioneer; Ansel, his dam dead, one by Electioneer, and Azmoor, his dam alive, five by Electioneer, one in twelve, whereas the proportion of the others is thirteen in twenty-nine.

Since the above was written I have succeeded in finding the Palo Alto catalogue for 1884, and from that and other data in my possession, can establish, with sufficient exactness, the number of thoroughbred mares which have foals by Electioneer, from the time he came to California up to 1885. To obtain an approximation to the truth the catalogue of 1884 and the number of foals by Electioneer from trotting-bred, half-bred and thoroughbred dams were collated. That gave 107 from trotting-bred, twenty-one from half-bred, and fourteen from thoroughbred. But I found that the foals reported under their dams were not sufficient. For instance, Waxy died in 1884. Rivoli, Demirep, Fanny Lewis, Frolic and Sally Gardner, all of which have foals by Electioneer, transformed to the thoroughbred department. With the trotters there was less trouble, neither was it so important to get all of them as it was with the thoroughbreds, as omissions would not be of so much consequence in making comparisons. I was so anxious to obtain every foal from a thoroughbred that catalogues were gone over and over again, and pages of notes which had to be changed in a number of instances were written. I believe that the task would have been shortened by making a trip to Palo Alto and copying from the books, and shall do so at some future period, one of the motives being to verify the figures I have "dug out" with a good deal of work. The result of that labor is that I find that previous to 1885 the following listed mares have foals by Electioneer, and the dates of their birth: Annette, by Lexington, one. 1880; Blarney, by Blarneystone, one, 1882; Camilla Verso, by Lodi, two, 1882–83; Cuba, by imp. Australian, one, 1883; Sallie Gardner, by Vandel, one, 1879; Emma Robson, by Woodburn, two, 1882–84; Esther, by Express, two, 1881–82; Fanny Lewis, by imp. Buckden, two, 1881–83; Mamie C. by imp. Hercules, two, 1882–83; Miss Campbell, by Endorser, two, 1881–82; Mollie Shelton, by Rifleman, one, 1882; Hattie Hawthorne, one, 1880; Waxy, by Lexington, one, 1880; Tippera, by Tipperary, one, 1882; Dame Winnie, by Planet, two, 1882–83; Lizzie Whips, by Enquirer, one, 1880; Florence Anderson; by Enquirer, one, 1880; Demirep, by Melbourne Jr., one, 1881; Frolic, by Thunder, one, 1882; Piney Lewis, by Endorser, two, 1882–83; Rivulet, by Rivoli, two, 1880–81; Miss Peyton, by imp. Glengarry, 1881–82–83; Eliza Dolph, by Wildidle, two, 1882–83. Twenty-three mares and thirty-three foals, sixteen colts, seventeen fillies.

Knowing that when Governor Stanford commenced breeding thoroughbred mares

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to his trotting stallions he was mainly looking to obtain half-bred mares to place in the stud, I was not surprised to find that a majority of the colts were gelded and then sold, and that the fillies were placed in the breeding paddocks. As nearly as I can follow the history of the first of the Electioneer from thoroughbred dams it is as follows: Annette's colt, Ansel, obtained a record of 2:20, and is the sire of three in the list. Camilla Verso had two fillies; one died young, the other I can not trace. Sallie Gardner's filly, Eleanor, was put in the stud at five. Cuba's one colt, Cubic, was gelded and got a record of 2:28½. Emma Robson had a colt and a filly, the colt gelded, the filly Emaline, 2:27½, and put in the stud at five years. Esther, a filly, Extra, put in the stud at four years, a colt, Express, 2:21, gelded. Fanny Lewis, two; Laura C. put in the stud when four years, the colt sold when young. Mamie C., two; the colt Azmoor, 2:20½, the sire of Rowena, one of the crack yearlings of last year; the filly Madeline, put in the stud at four years. Miss Campbell, two; both gelded and sold. Mollie Shelton's filly, Miss Shelton, put in the stud at four years, and died the same year. Waxy's filly, Wave, put in stud at four years. Tippera's filly, Thalia, put in the stud at four years. Dame Winnie's, two; Palo Alto 2:08¾; Gertrude Russell, 2:23½. Lizzie Whips' son, Whips, 2:27½, and the sire of Navidad, 2:22½. Warlock, 2:28¼, and it is worthy of note that Navidad is the only one of his dam's colts since Santa Claus that has a record, though she had one by Strathmore, and five by Electioneer, and the only one from the dam of Warlock, Nellie Walker, is the single pacer, Peruvian Bitters, to the credit of Electioneer, though she had colts by Dictator, Gen. Benton, Mohawk Chief and Clay. Frolic's colt, Del Monte, was gelded, and I do not find further trace of him. Piney Lewis, two; the bay colt died young, her daughter Piney put in the stud at three years. Rivulet, two; her daughter Rachel put in the stud at four years; the son gelded and sold. Miss Peyton had three; Peyton gelded and sold; he showed a trial in Sacramento when three years old of 2:27, tore his quarter off and had to be thrown up; her second I can not trace; her third, Pepin, foaled 1884, is reported in the catalogue of 1886 gelded (dead). Eliza Dolph had two fillies; Aldeana, 1882, was put in the stud in 1889, bred to Beverly, Piedmont and Truman, and trotted to her record of 2:25 in 1891. Edna was put in the stud at five years and is now dead. Blarney's colt gelded and died. Hattie Hawthorne gelded and sold. Demirep's one filly died before she was three years old, and Florence Anderson's sold young. Recapitulation's sixteen colts, eleven gelded. Four stallions, records 2:08¾, 2:20, 2:20½, 2:27½, two of them in the "Great Table," the oldest colts of Palo Alto foaled in 1890, and the oldest of Azmoor's foaled in 1890. Two geldings, records 2:21, 2:28½. Of the seventeen fillies three died young, two in the stud, two untraced, three with records 2:23½, 2:25, 2:27½. Seven of the thirty-three dead, most of the geldings sold when young, but every filly, excepting one, by Electioneer, from thoroughbred mares retained, and every one which lived to a proper age put into the breeding ranks.

In order to show more distinctly the results of the six years following the advent of Electioneer, tables are appended showing the number of foals he got from thoroughbred and trotting-bred dams, and the records obtained in 2:30 or better. That is of Palo Alto breeding. I am nearly positive that the only thoroughbred mares having colts by Electioneer during that period were owned by Governor Stanford, through a number of trotting-bred and a very few half-breds, I only know positively of one more "outside" mare. Therefore, it is safe to say that the list as given embraces all the thoroughbred division. Twenty-three mares, thirty-three foals for thoroughbreds; fifty-seven mares, 107 foals from trotting-bred.

FROM THOROUGHBRED DAMS.

Palo Alto, 2:08¾; Dame Winnie, by Planet.

Ansel, 2:20; Annette, by Lexington.

Azmoor, 2:20½; Mamie C., by imp. Hercules.

Express, 2:21; Esther, by Express.

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Gertrude Russell, 2:23½; Dame Winnie, by Planet.

Aldeana, 2:25; Eliza Dolph, by Wildidle.

Emaline, 2:27½; Emma Robson, by Woodburn.

Whips, 2:27½; Lizzie Whips, by Enquirer.

Cubic, 2:28½; Cuba, by imp. Australian.

Total, 9.

FROM TROTTING-BRED DAMS.

Manzanita, 2:16; Mayflower, 2:30½, by St. Clair.

Norval, 2:17½; Norma, by Norman 25.

Lot Slocum, 2:17½; Glencora, by Mohawk Chief.

Bonita, 2:18½; Mayfly, 2:30¼, by St. Clair.

Hinda Rose, 2:19½; Beautiful Bells, 2:29½, by The Moor 870.

Wildflower, 2:21; Mayflower, 2:30½, by St. Clair.

Maiden, 2:23; May Queen, 2:20, by Norman 25.

Sphinx, 2:20½; Sprite, by Belmont 64.

Fallis, 2:23; Felicia, by Messenger Duroc 106.

Rexford, 2:24; Rebecca, by Gen. Benton 1755.

Arol, 2:24; Aurora, 2:27, by John Nelson 187.

Carrie C., 2:24; Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay 8.

Arbutus, 2:24¼; Amy, by Messenger Duroc 106.

Electrician, 2:24¼; Rebecca, by Gen. Benton 1755.

Clifton Bell, 2:24½; Clarabel, by Abdallah Star.

St. Bel, 2:24½; Beautiful Bells, 2:29½, by The Moor 870.

Clay, 2:25; Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay 8.

Fay, 2:25; Mary, by Fred Low 106.

Morea, 2:25; Maria Pilot, by Mambrino Pilot 29.

Fred Crocker, 2:25¼; Melinche, by St. Clair.

Mortimer, 2:27; Marti, by Hambletonian 725.

Aleck B., 2:28¼; Alvaretta, by George Lancaster.

Alma, 2:28½; Alvaretta, by George Lancaster.

Ella, 2:29; Lady Ellen, 2:29¼, by Mambrino 1789.

Eros, 2:29½; Sontag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief.

Stella, 2:30; Lady Rhoades, by Gen. Taylor.

Commotion, 2:30; Sontag Dixie, by Toronto Sontag 307.

Total, 27.

Proportion gives the race, though it is very close, to the thoroughbreds, 33:9::107=30. Nearly two less than there should be when the number of foals is the groundwork for the calculation. Then if fifty-seven trotting-bred mares give twenty-seven with records of 2:30 or better, how many should twenty-three thoroughbred mares give from the same horse? A few years ago, suppose in 1878, when Gov. Stanford commenced breeding thoroughbred mares to Electioneer, the question had been put, ninety per cent of the questioned would have considered it too silly to require an answer, nine per cent given a "guess," the one "thoroughbred crank," and I am perfectly willing to answer to that appellation, and therefore answer for myself, the date of the query being 1878, that there would be a fair proportion, provided the selection was made with good judgment. There were many difficulties in the way which were not in the road with trotting-bred dams. Form on an equality, and as in my four years' acquaintance, previous to 1878, with Governor Stanford, I had learned that he was second to no one I had ever met in respect to knowledge of the proper form for rapidity of movement, and all the other points which are apparent to the eye, would have felt confident that were the selections made by him that would be satisfactorily accomplished. Action is one of the main points in a broodmare, and to guide the choice in that respect there is small opportunity in comparison to what is offered by the trotting-bred and trotting-educated division. Heredity, in the line of trotting ancestry is necessarily presented to a limited extent, but to balance these drawbacks superiority of form for rapid locomotion at any gait, greater nerve force, a higher degree of intelligence and a *better* disposition, if the educator be competent, than in any other breed of horses.

In 1858 I would have quoted Fanny

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Kemble, "That none but thoroughbreds do it quite well;" in 1868, that the thoroughbred was a potent factor in fast trotting and could be made still greater, and in 1878, with the knowledge gained, and considering the "*plant*" which Governor Stanford had for the breeding and education of trotters, that the infusion of fresh strains of thoroughbred *must* prove beneficial. I felt assured that the experiments then instituted would decide the question, that is, if failure resulted, that would end, for a time, the controversy, and that "running-bred foolishness receive a staggering blow if not a knock out;" and if successful there would be a fresh onslaught, denials of what was firmly established, a fair warfare on the part of a great many who write anent trotting affairs, and evasions and perversions on the part of others.

And now for the answer which the close of 1891 enables me to present, sustained by the stern logic of facts, an arithmetical exposition: 57:27::23=10.9, and that would show an inferiority even if nothing like so great as was anticipated before the trial was made. That would be on the assumption that the foals were equal, and in that case there would be forty-three to represent the twenty-three mares. Calling on the rule again for comparison it would stand: If fifty-seven mares give 107 foals, how many should twenty-three give? 57:107::23=43, and then one more equation will end this branch of ciphering. If thirty-three foals give nine with records of 2:30 or better, what will forty-three give? 33:9::43=11.7, a shade better than the proportion demanded.

In entering these comparisons it must be clearly understood that it is not with the intention of disparaging the trotting-bred mares. The tables presented show that they have done wonderfully well, and few will deny that twenty-seven 2:30 or better performers in a total of 107 foals and twenty-two dams in a total of fifty-seven are returns not often excelled. My object is to place all of them in a position that will enable students of trotting-horse problems to get a fair view of all sides of the question, to lay before them facts, and while my lifelong advocacy of the efficacy of racing blood in the breeding of fast trotters may sway my judgment and lead to presenting that side of the question in as favorable a light as possible, I shall not, knowingly, offer evidence that is not trustworthy or suppress testimony that will weaken what may be termed, my side of the case. The question which is one of great moment to the breeders of fast trotters is that which lies at the very foundation of the business, viz.: How to secure the blood which will give the best return. That it is and always will be a mooted point, is absolutely certain, and the contentions will never cease so long as trotters are bred, trained and trotted. The side I advocate has, for a long time, carried an onerous handicap, and when arguments were not forthcoming, ridicule, abuse, denials of facts which would carry conviction to any fair-minded person, perversions and twistings—all manner of subterfuges to mislead. I am pleased to say that so far your magazine is not chargeable with a shadow of unfairness, and in calling attention to what I consider an error in the foundation of your argument do not imply that there was a lack of candor; in fact, a person who had the last Palo Alto catalogue for the groundwork and did not go into an exhaustive analysis would come to the same conclusion.

Furthermore I will say that in giving the preference to trotting-bred dams for producing "early trotters" you are fully sustained by the records, and though explanations could be made and reasons given for this falling off of the progeny of thoroughbred dams, other than inability to acquire the fast trotting step in their early colthood, these should not be allowed to balance what has been done.

I will also acknowledge that in choosing the period from 1878 to 1884 to exemplify the relative positions of the two classes one of my motives was that such course would be farther away from "colt-trotting," and another that it would lessen the labor of collating the evidence. Your position in regard to that feature was intrenched so well and so strongly guarded that there was no chance for a successful attack. But intimately as I have been acquainted with the breeding operations at Palo Alto, I had a very

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erroneous idea in regard to the thoroughbred mares which were coupled with Electioneer. I was under the impression that a comparatively small proportion were foaled previous to 1885, and that in the six years from 1879, when the first was foaled, until 1885, there would not be to excel thirty per cent of the whole number. As said before, I thought the labor would be less, and when the 1884 catalogue was found, that there would be little trouble in completing the job. The first intimation of mistaken impression was made through finding only two foals on the list for 1884. Thinking that so small a representation was due to an error in copying, a different table was made, and that proved the original entry correct. The revise gave thirty thoroughbred mares in all which had foals by Electioneer, and sixty-one was the total of the offspring distributed as follows: 1879, 1; 1880, 7; 1881, 5; 1882, 10; 1883, 8; 1884, 2; 1885, 2; 1886, 5; 1887, 5; 1888, 5; 1889, 4; 1890, 3; 1891, 4. Thirty-three in the period selected, twenty-eight for the balance of the time. Then in place of a less arduous task the labor was greatly increased by taking the earlier catalogues as sufficient for exemplification of the period preceding them. For instance, in the catalogue of 1884 many of the thoroughbred mares were not listed, and in that of 1885 differences from later catalogues. In that Blarney is given, "February 20, 1882, b. c. (gelded) by Bentonian." In subsequent catalogues the 1882 foal is credited to Electioneer, and in order that if errors are made they shall not favor thoroughbreds, I follow the later. Which is correct can be told only by the books. The latest of the get of Electioneer from thoroughbred mares to obtain a place in the list is Linnet, a sister of Whips, and she is the only three-year-old from a thoroughbred to obtain the place. As stated before your position in regard to "early trotters" is impregnable, and while there are, in my opinion, good reasons for the "half-and-half" not making a more creditable showing in that line, I shall not present opinions as an offset to facts. But up to and including the foals of 1888, there were forty-nine foals. The additions to the list being Linnet, three years, 2:29½; Emma R., from Emma Robson, four years, 2:28½, and Hugo, from Helpmate, four years, 2:27½. These and Palo Alto's four-year old race record of 2:20¼ are the only colt trotters by Electioneer from thoroughbred dams. What the future may show is only conjecture.

In conclusion I will give my table based upon relative proportion admitting that in the column of "Average age" I am "not in it." As you have averaged the time as well as ages no fault can be found with a "striking an average" on the basis of relative numbers.

Dams.	Average Record.
Half-thoroughbred	2:15.45
Thoroughbred	2:16.41½
Trotting-bred	2:16.55

As there are only four foals from pacing mares [See explanation below. Ed. Monthly], one with a record, they can not be incorporated. As to extreme speed when the record is abandoned, that is only a matter of conjecture. That Arion's mark, 2:10¾, two years, is the most startling of any, I freely admit, and that Sunol's 2:10½, three years old, was an indication that she would lower the record, was followed by doing it. That she will go lower I also believe, and shall look for Arion to go below any figure which has yet been made. There are other lessons which Palo Alto has placed before the students of the trotting-horse breeding problem, and these of sufficient value to justify a full course of lectures, and your magazine the proper place for illustration.

Truly yours,

Joseph Cairn Simpson.

Oakland, Cal., March 21, 1892.

[It is the duty of the editor of the Monthly in the interest of a fair discussion of the subject in hand to call attention to certain facts. In the first place it should be remembered that the article to which Mr. Simpson refers was headed "Trotting-bred Mares Lead," and that all through it the different classes of mares are spoken of as "trotting-bred," "running-bred," "half-thoroughbred," etc. The fact that at one point in the article a sentence read "the fastest ten from pacing mares" on the face of it carried the idea that pacing-bred mares were

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meant, just as trotting-bred mares had been referred to in other parts of the article. Therefore Mr. Simpson's contention that the conclusions reached were misleading ones, because the mares referred to did not, perhaps, in all instances pace, is absurd and unworthy of him. His remarks in the paragraph on this point will hardly stand the test of investigation. For instance he says "the dam of Manzanita and Wildflower had a trotting record of 2:30½." This is true, but it does not at all alter the fact that their natural gait, so far as that goes, was as much pacing as trotting, and that they were induced to trot only by the use of heavy weight on their front feet. However, that is not the contention. The idea sought to be conveyed in the March MONTHLY was that Manzanita and Wildflower were from a pacing-bred mare. Let us see what the records say. Their dam appears in the Great Brood Mare table as Mayflower, and she is by the pacer, St. Clair 16675. Her dam's breeding is unknown, and therefore so far as her blood lines have been discovered, Mayflower is pacing-bred and nothing else. Mr. Simpson says that "the dam of Bonita (had) a trotting record of 2:30¼." By again consulting the records it is found that the dam of Bonita was Mayfly, by the pacer St. Clair 16675, and that her breeding in the maternal line is unknown, so that like Mayflower she is pacing-bred. Again Mr. Simpson says: "The dam of Ladywell was by the trotter Fred Low." The Year Book gives the dam of Ladywell as Lady Low, by a son of the pacer St. Clair, but letting Mr. Simpson's statement that she was by Fred Low stand, a reference to the records shows that Fred Low was a son of St. Clair and out of a mare of unknown breeding. The second dam of Ladywell was by Doc, and this horse Doc was by St. Clair 16675, and out of a mare of unknown breeding. The dam of Fay was by Fred Low, descended from the pacer St. Clair, as stated above. "The dam of Fred Crocker was not a pacer," says Mr. Simpson, "and Aleck B. was by the trotter George Lancaster." Let us see. The dam of Fred Crocker, according to the records, was Melinche, by St. Clair, and the dam of Aleck B. was by George Lancaster, as stated, she being out of Melinche, by St. Clair 16675. George Lancaster may have been a trotter, but his name does not appear in the 2:30 list, nor is he mentioned in Chester's Guide as the possessor of any record whatever.—EDITOR MONTHLY.]

ABOUT THE CLAY FAMILY.

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

I comply with your request by writing what I know as to the Clay family of horses that were owned in this part of New York.

Old Henry Clay was a black stallion with right hind foot white, and a large star the shape of a half moon. He was fifteen and a quarter hands high, foaled June, 1837, and died April, 1867; bred by Jacob S. Platt, Long Island. He was a nervous, active horse, a very fast walker, and one of the fastest trotting stallions of his day. When aged he became blind and his neck broke over on the top and hung down, so that in his old days he could not be called a beauty, and many breeders condemned him until they saw his wonderful trotting powers. Henry Clay, as the public knows, was sired by Andrew Jackson, a very fast trotting stallion; he by the gray stallion Young Bashaw; he by the imp. Barb gray stallion Grand Bashaw. The dam of Young Bashaw was a thoroughbred mare by First Consul; second dam Fancy, by imp. Messenger. The dam of Henry Clay was the noted trotting mare Surrey Lady, she being the fastest horse of her day at two and three-mile heats. The dam of Andrew Jackson was a Canadian pacing mare. The old stud bills of Henry Clay read: "The dam of Andrew Jackson was by the well-bred horse Why Not, and Why Not by the well-known horse Old Messenger." The grandam of Andrew Jackson was also by Old Messenger. Andrew Jackson, the sire of Henry Clay, sired Long Island Blackhawk out of a mare by

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Mambrino, son of Messenger. Long Island Blackhawk was the first horse to trot in 2:40 to a wagon.

In Henry Clay's day we did not have trotting-bred broodmares, but he sired three in the 2:30 list, one of these in 2:25. There were many stallion sons of old Henry Clay in this (Ontario) county, but their dams were common farm mares, and Clay blood then was like sawdust in oats, the less the better, so these stallions had no chance until they got very old, and then Randolph Huntington proved without doubt that the dam of the stallion (George Wilkes) that had trotted to a wagon a quarter in twenty-nine seconds was sired by Henry Clay. After this the breeders of every stock farm in America wanted Clay blood. Rushmore, a stallion son of old Henry Clay, was bred in this town, and, I think, foaled in 1864. When Rushmore was coming three years old I went to buy him. The price then was $200, but there were certain points about the horse that I did not like, though he proved to be very good gaited when aged. I paid $200 for a daughter of Henry Clay the same day. Rushmore was sold to the Jewett farm, it was said, for $2,500; the Clay boom had then come. Clarkson Aldrich, one of my neighbors, had a pair of stallions that he drove to the pole, sired by Henry Clay. One was a black with star and snip, the other a bay. They were small, but one of the best road teams ever seen. He took them to New York and did not have to wait long to get an offer of $3,500, his price being $5,000, but the horses were almost too small for that price; he let the people in New York see that Henry Clay sired trotters, then shipped the team home and drove them for many years. Their owner was a careful horseman and a good driver. When the team was twenty-one years old he drove them from this county to the Jewett farm at Buffalo, a distance of 100 miles. On reaching the Jewett farm a well-known writer on turf topics took a spin behind the team and pronounced them the fastest pair of their age in the world.

There was another pair of stallions here sired by Henry Clay that were driven to the pole. They were owned by Jacob Bowers, who was all horse. He once had charge of old Henry Clay. Bowers was a little deaf. A member of his family was sick and he drove a Clay mare to the village of Victor to get the doctor. Some one stepped up to ask him about his sick family; he supposed they were talking horse, and his answer was that "she could trot like the devil." These horses were black, one with a star and snip, the Clay mark, the other with no marks. They were about fifteen and a quarter hands high. The one without marks was called Moose, and he looked like one. I think he was the result of Henry being bred to his own daughter. Moose was pot-bellied, flat ribbed, short-necked, steep-rumped, coarse head and ear, hind legs like a sickle, very crooked, but sound. He was never a well horse, but if ever there was a natural trotter foaled, this was one of them. He could go like a bullet at a pure trot, and it was worth a long journey to see "Jake," as they called him, drive them on the track and watch eight black legs moving with lightning speed, the front legs and feet pawing the air. This perhaps was one fault of the get of Henry Clay—they had too much knee action. It is the low, long stride, the stealing gait, that gets over the mile first. I have seen many great trotters, but I shall never forget Jacob Bowers and his black Clay stallions as I stood in front of them when they were being driven one 4th of July on the Palmyra track. I got excited and bred a pair of mares the next day, and I have mentioned this pair many times since to my friends who were there with me, when they have been talking about old days. One of this pair of stallions, the one with the star and snip, was bred by a man that did not take very good care of his stock. This colt was over-driven and abused, but proved to be a trotting wonder for those days. With Uncle Jake's care after he got them together he put them in shape to sell, and a Mr. Frank Fox purchased them and shipped them East. Moose died not long after that I believe; the other stallion was sent to Boston, and it was said he was one of the fastest road horses in that city. His dam was a thor-

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oughbred running mare, which probably accounts for the endurance. Another stallion here sired by Henry Clay was Fashion, a black with white face. This was a perfect formed horse, but never trained for speed. His get made very good road and general purpose horses. There was a bay stallion here sired by Henry Clay; he had a blaze face and four white legs; was called Chronometer and was quite a trotter. He went to Maryland and some of his colts were trotters. The last one of the sons of Henry Clay owned here died about a year ago at Victor, N. Y. He was called Hank Clay, and was one of the largest of his sire's get. He was a black with large star and snip, a chip of the old block, speed, temper and all. There was a pair of roan geldings here sired by Henry Clay that were trotters and were sold for $2,000 to go to New York. A village paper of the time said: "Our citizens have often had occasion to notice and admire a pair of fast-going roan horses, owned by M. D. Munger, of this village. They are half-brothers, having been sired by old Henry Clay and possessing in an eminent degree the distinguishing characteristics of that noble animal. They are four and five years old, named respectively Henry Clay and General Grant. The former was bred by Joshua Phillips, of Bristol, and the latter by Hiram Crooks, of Richmond. Their new owner, G. G. Reed, purchased them for the handsome sum of $5,000, and we believe he designs taking them to New York, and we venture the prediction that before many months have passed they will be found capable of taking the lead of any trotting team in the city. Their owner authorizes us to say that he will match them against any pair of green horses of their age for the sum of $5,000." The Phillips colt was said to be a full brother to the dam of George Wilkes. This pair had wonderful trotting action, but, like the St. Lawrence family, too much knee action. The two-minute trotter will not paw the air, but must step long and low and be a line trotter. If Henry Clay could have had such mares as are now common, his get would have astonished the trotting world. As something doesn't generally come from nothing, we must give Henry credit for this wonderful trotting gait in his get, for he was bred to nothing but common farm mares. Clay broodmares have produced some of the best stallions in the land. The Hambletonian-Star stallion Artemas had but three or four in the 2:30 list until lately. He made two seasons here in Ontario county, covered some Clay mares, and the colts are born trotters. There is a mare here sired by Artemas, dam by Andy Johnson, son of Henry Clay. This mare has trotted a quarter in thirty-five seconds. I bred a stallion by Artemas from a Clay mare; he trotted in 2:32 with eight weeks' training.

There have been owned in this county St. Lawrence stallions, Clays, Stars, Hambletonians, Mambrinos, Royal Georges, Champions, Morgans, Black Hawks, Tippoo Sultans, and two with a Pilot Jr. cross, but the most successful sire of 2:30 speed owned here was Gooding's Champion, that has seventeen in the list and a large number with records under 2:40, most of them from mares of unknown breeding. One of his sons, Castle Boy 2:21, fought some great battles down the Grand Circuit. The daughters of Gooding's Champion have proved very good broodmares. Colonel Wood, said to be the fastest trotter in Germany and Austria, is an inbred Champion. Many of the Champions are fast trotters and very good road horses, most of them good lookers, but none of them has a record under 2:20, although Naiad Queen, by Gooding's Champion, trotted half a mile in a race in 1:04. Novelty, by Gooding's Champion, went half a mile in a race in 1:05. Grinnell's Champion, Hambletonian 10, Henry Clay 8, American Star 14, Mambrino Chief 11 and Abdallah 1, all trace back to the gray stallion, imp. Messenger; were all bred in New York state, and there is not a state in the Union where trotters are bred but that has descendants of these great horses. Our best bred trotters will sell for more money than has yet been paid for a trotting horse, and I predict that people now alive will see the sum of $5,000 paid for the service of a trotting stallion. Arion now stands at half this amount. The young breeder of to-day will also see the two-minute trotter. I

believe that blood will tell, and it always crops out in time. I also believe in the standard, but we must breed from the very best of the standard ones. No man has yet lived so long that he can not learn more about the great breeding problem. What we now want is breeders who are not prejudiced. Breed to the stallion that has the most speed, beauty and size from either of the great trotting families. Do not be selfish enough to think your own horses are all pure gold and your neighbors' are nothing but lead and dross. I have read most of the turf journals, and one can not but take an interest in the many letters written by their correspondents. One breeder is sweet on the Clay family, another wants Hambletonian and none of the Clay sawdust, but they are both making a sad mistake. Life is short, no time to experiment. We that have lived to see must admit that these are now our two leading families, but our fastest and most enduring campaigners have the stout Star, Mambrino and Pilot Jr. blood in their veins. Belle Hamlin, 2:12¾, and Alvin, 2:14, have a cross of the stout Royal George blood in their veins. Alexander, 2:19, winner of the $10,000 stallion race at Rochester in 1881, was a Clay and St. Lawrence. All these great performers prove that we must, if we are honest, give credit to each and every one of the different trotting breeds.

The sons of Henry Clay that were owned here had level heads and were honest trotters, but I have seen his daughters that would froth at the mouth and pull a man's arms off if he drove far enough. They were full of the stuff that made great horses, were about fifteen hands high, but all horse and as springy as a ball of rubber. Mr. George Holdridge, now of the Jewett stock farm and one of the best horsemen ever in Ontario county, had a bay daughter of old Henry Clay that was from a Nimrod mare and that was a terror. She was known as the Gardner Mason mare, and was bred by one of my neighbors, a gentleman of that name. He tried patiently a long time to make a trotter of her. She could almost fly on a trot when alone, but in company was worthless. When Mason went to Buffalo he tried to sell me this mare and advised me to breed her to Gooding's Champion, but I then had a daughter of old Henry Clay that was from a Nimrod mare, and that would trot all day at any kind of farm work. I used her with patience, however, never put a check on her, and had no trouble. Both Henry Clay and Gooding's Champion had plenty of temper, and I thought then, as I now do, that the Holdridge mare was not the proper cross. She, I believe, ran away in Rochester, butted her head against a hitching post and was killed. Another daughter of Henry Clay was owned here by Dr. Bennett. She was a black with star and snip and low build. The doctor was said to be the strongest man in the village of Canandaigua, where he lived. He was a good feeder and did his own driving, but when the mare began to get warm and pull, he had to call on his man to help hold her. If these daughters of old Henry Clay could have been bred to Hambletonian 10, with his level head and pure trotting gait, we should perhaps now have more such horses as George Wilkes and Electioneer. It is claimed by some that Dexter was a Clay horse. One writer said that Hiram Woodruff advised him to breed a mare to Harry Clay and not to Hambletonian, because Harry Clay sired Dexter. Woodruff in his book says that Dexter was sired by Hambletonian and I agree with him, for Hambletonian was bred to Dexter's dam and got Dictator, the sire of Phallas, 2:13¾; Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Director, 2:17, the latter the sire of Direct, 2:06, the fastest pacer in the world. I once had the pleasure of calling on Randolph Huntington at his stables in Rochester, and I can not speak in high enough praise of his beautiful Arab and Clay horses. He had a picture of Harry Clay and what he called his son Dexter. Each had four white legs and a white face, but I believe Dexter's grandam had the same marks. Seeley's American Star, the sire of Dexter's first dam, had a white face and white hind legs. Rysdyk's Hambletonian had two white hind feet, and I think we can hardly prove Dexter's sire by his marks. Dexter was one of the greatest trotters ever

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foaled, and it was a sad mistake that he was not kept an entire horse. I will admit that the pictures of Harry Clay and Dexter resemble each other, but the breeder of Dexter, Jonathan Hawkins, stood up and took his oath on the Bible that Dexter was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Some of our most noted breeders advocate running blood in the trotter. Do you think Arion would have sold for what he did, $125,000, if he had been a half-bred horse? I think not. Breed Arion to a mare that is bred as well as he is and then we have what is called a thoroughbred trotting-bred trotter, and it will not be unreasonable to think we can soon have a colt with fifty or even 100 trotting crosses. We have only just commenced to accomplish what will be done in breeding that most useful of all horses, the great American trotter, the horse that can do anything and everything that can be done with any horse for a general purpose horse, a gentleman's driving horse, for an agricultural horse, a turf horse or a saddle horse. There is no place you can name that the trotter does not fill the bill. For the average farmer there is no horse that can compare with him.

STEPHEN W. SMITH.

Padelfords, N. Y.

PROBLEMS IN FARRIERY.

BY S. T. H.

Further Observations on Leveling the Foot.

IN a recent number of the *American Trotter* appears a choleric communication from a writer who subscribes his official importance as the "Professor of the Department of Veterinary Science of the Agricultural College of Mississippi." It is intended to be a caustic refutation of the methods set forth in a previous paper of accurately leveling the foot by the aid of the compass. In retaliation for the exposè of the inefficiency of veterinary scientists on the proper methods of dressing the hoof, he indulges in many harsh expressions that never call into requisition from the author either breeding of approved refinement or intellect of a high order. Such rude personalities may be in accord with the vehemence of slum argumentation, but they are as unworthy of the dignity of a college professor as they are ungermain to the subject at issue. Passing them over with this general mention, the strictures that are relevant deserve *seriatim* consideration, because they may enable the writer to further elucidate this important subject for the benefit of the horse community. It is difficult to convey instruction fully on an abstruse or scientific subject merely by the use of words, even though language may be marshaled so as to convey to many readers an absolutely clear statement. Diagrams are always forcible aids to expression in any specialty. It is well that the nineteenth century is the pictorial age. By the use of free-hand drawings, pen-and-ink sketches, wood cuts and photogravures, many a thought that to some minds is involved in perplexity when expressed in words becomes as clear as sunlight when pictorially illustrated. This especially applies to instructions relating to the horse's foot. Ocular demonstration with the green foot in hand is the most potent, a well-drawn diagram the next, and mere unaided words the feeblest of all modes of expression. Still they may be used to convey to the great majority of students the mechanical principles herein designed to be presented for the proper leveling and balancing of the foot of the horse. The professor interposes three objections to the use of the compass.

1. The writer's instruction is thus quoted: "Place the point of one branch "or arm of the ordinary compass of "mechanics at the ground surface of the "wall at the extreme heel and the point "of the other arm where the wall and "hair unite, at the coronet. This will "give the exact height of one heel. The "arms of the compass must then be "screwed tightly to this measurement,

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"and, thus fixed, must be applied to the "other heel, the only precaution necessary being that the compass shall be "held precisely in the same position, "either laterally or perpendicularly while "both measurements are being taken."

The reviewer then proceeds:

"This might be good theory were the "heels of both feet *or the parts of the* "*same heel* usually alike, but that is very "seldom the case."

What is meant by the ambiguous expression, *or the parts of the same heel*, is beyond construction. That the heels of both feet are usually alike is certainly very seldom, simply because they are dressed without reference to any measurement that would make them either the same height, or the same length, or distance, from the extreme point of the toe. This difference, however, does not arise from a normal, but an abnormal, dissimilarity, produced by defective shoeing, and the absence of specific instructions from the veterinary surgeon to the operating smith.

The professor further objects: "The "hair does not grow the same on both "sides of the same heel, much less on "the heels of different feet."

To make a clear statement is one of the greatest advantages enjoyed by a mind that has been trained by a collegiate education. Not to make a perfectly clear statement, especially by a college professor, is an intellectual crime. There are two heels to each foot. What the professor means by the expression that "*the hair does not grow the same on both sides of the same heel*," is beyond comprehension, as there is only one side, and that the outside, of the heel, *above* which the hair grows, and in contact with which the measurement indicated has any reference. There is positively no hair on the heels. Nothing but horn, the hair growing only down to the line of demarcation between the flesh and the hoof at the coronet. "Much less," continues the professor, "does the hair grow the same on the heels of different feet." To be precise, the hair grows down to the line of demarcation above indicated. That line is lower down on the heels of the hind feet than on those of the front feet, but the law of growth regulating the hair is precisely the same on both feet. The hair grows down to the line at the coronary band, no higher and no lower, unless the horse has repeatedly grabbed his quarters and destroyed the follicles, so that no hair can grow immediately above the injured heel. If the foot is afflicted with an uneven or raised coronet, resulting from local atrophy, or ossified cartilage, or long continued uneven paring of the branches of the wall, then the heels can not be made precisely the same height without throwing the wall out of level. But this does not militate against the method of measurement, which is designed to operate only upon normal hoofs.

Abnormal feet always demand specific treatment. That the coronet, unduly elevated on one side, can be drawn down, and the foot again placed upon a level foundation is beyond question. If, for instance, the wall on the side afflicted with the raised coronet, is pared down at each dressing a trifle lower than on the other branch of the foot, and then an exceedingly strong shoe of a broad, stiff web is used, being nailed on to the normal side first, and then gradually nailed on to the abnormal side with nails reaching from the forward arch of the quarter to the extreme heel, by tapping first one nail and then another, and so on all along the line, to the extreme end, and then repeating the operation till the wall is gradually drawn down to the heavy shoe, the raised coronet can thus be reduced. But the foot must be made exceedingly soft and yielding, by poultices and wet swabs around the coronet, for several days before and after each operation. Then the horse can be used, in his ordinary work, for three weeks, when the shoes must be set, and the same operation repeated. But care must be taken to draw down the coronet not more than a sixteenth of an inch at each shoeing, and the hoof must be specially softened for the treatment. Thus the raised coronet, resulting either from guittor, quarter grabbing, or, more generally, from not reducing both branches of the wall to the same height, through a long series of shoeings, can be restored to its normal position. When the coronet is thus correct in position,

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and the quarters are uninjured, the hair always grows down to the same line above both the outside and the inside heels; that is to the line of demarcation, at the coronet, between the horn and the flesh. Nature makes no mistake in its clothing the lower pastern, on both sides, thus alike, with hair. Ocular demonstration will determine this matter to any observer, and it needs no further elucidation in this paper.

The professor complains that "the line "of demarcation is not sufficiently well "marked to render accuracy possible, and "it will require more intelligent care than "blacksmiths possess to be certain that "the compass shall be held precisely in "the same position, either laterally or "perpendicularly, while both measure-"ments are being taken." It is well that, in all controversies relating to the anatomy and physiology of the horse's foot, the great jury of the turf public has sufficient knowledge and capacity to detect truth from error, and to discriminate between just criticism and unjust hypercriticism. Two more simple statements, in the imbecile sense of the term, could not be coupled together than those just quoted from the professor. If the line of demarcation is not sufficiently well marked between hair and horn, two substances as opposite in texture and to the sense of touch as any two substances in nature not armed with thorns, can well be designated, then the observation of the reviewer is sound and tenable. If the ordinary smith who can point and drive a nail without pricking the sensitive portions of the foot, *and who can hold the compass in the required direction to measure one heel, can not hold it in the same direction to measure the other heel*, then this method of leveling the wall is attended with so much mechanical skill as to lie beyond the capacity of the average horse shoer. Objections of this calibre seem to be so envious in spirit and insignificant in character that the mere mention of them reflects with ludicrous abashment upon their author. Instead of denouncing a method of leveling the walls, by decrying the incapacity of the workman to apply it, would it not have been more worthy of a scientific teacher in this specialty to have contributed his quota of instruction to both the students in his department, and to the smiths who dress and shoe "the few hundred feet each year" that come under his professional examination, by an occular demonstration, with the compass in the grasp of his precise digits, just how to hold it in the same position, either laterally or perpendicularly while the heels of both front feet are being accurately reduced to the same height? Practical instruction thus imparted would be of more service to the horse, to the students and to the smiths, than tomes of lectures on pathological horse-shoeing from the didactic desks of the various veterinary colleges both at home and abroad.

Following out the perversity of confusing the abnormally shaped hoof with the normal one, he observes that "the heels "seldom descend from the coronet at the "same angle; hence the same measure-"ment must of necessity give a different "height to the heels." When the hoof is normal in shape, the heels descend at precisely the same angle from the coronet to the ground surface. This measurement is not dependent upon either the positive or negative asseveration of expert or professor. The foot adjuster patented by Mr. William Russell, and presented with explanatory cuts in his work on "Scientific Horse-Shoeing," fully determines this matter. It is made in the form of a horse-shoe, provided with an arm that is attached to the web of the instrument by a hinge. The arm works upon a graduated arc, upon which the slightest variations of a degree from forty-five degrees to naught are carefully engraved. By placing this instrument under the foot, the movable arm will indicate upon the graduated arc the precise degree of obliquity, whether at the toes, quarters, or heels. In the normal hoof, when the heels are reduced to the same height, by means of the compass measurement, they will not only measure precisely the same distance from the extreme point of the toe, but the "foot adjuster," in all cases, without the slightest variation, will demonstrate that the obliquity of the inside heel is precisely the same as the obliquity or inclination of the outside heel, no more, no less. When the mechanical action of the foot

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is considered, how could the obliquity vary in the slightest degree without internal injury? The horse lands, in action, upon his heels, revolves over the quarters, and springs from the toes. Now, if the obliquity of the heels varies, that is, if one is slanting and the other is more perpendicular, then they receive the concussion with a diverse capacity of expansion. The more inclined heel will have the greater expansion; and thus by just the excess of its lateral movement be enabled to dissipate the more perfectly the jar and resultant concussion, while the more upright heel will receive the preponderance of concussion and have less capacity to dissipate it, because its more perpendicular position will not admit of the same degree of lateral expansion. At the inside heel the resultant concussion would thus be transmitted more directly up into the sensitive portions of the foot, and corns at the inside heel would not only be the universal result, but the sensitive covering of the navicular bone at its inferior inside surface and end would be thus directly subjected to inflammation by reason of this direct transmission of greater concussion. The abrasion of its surface and fracture of the bone would thereby be more frequently induced. But this does not complete the catalogue of evils. The outer sections of the journals of the joints from the foot to the knee would be more severely shocked than the inner sections, and soreness, or groggyness, amounting to permanent lameness, would be the rule, not the exception, in the front limbs of all horses subjected to the enormous friction and concussion resulting from great flights of speed. The professor has obviously made a serious error. Nature does not work upon such imperfect constructions that thus necessarily entail so much unnecessary suffering. The faculty may be the master of pathological shoeing, but when it enters the smithy for the practical work, it has, invariably, in all countries, shown that lack of mechanical insight into the working of the foot and limb as to be unable to direct its most healthful armament. This can be no matter of wonderment when we remember that Mr. Fleming, the very author our Mississippi professor so much admires, admits that "*the art of farriery in this country (Great Britain) has never received a scientific development, but has ever been a mere affair of routine and tradition.*" This humiliating refrain is taken up by that other great English contemporaneous master of farriery, Professor Gamgee, when he admits that "*veterinarians have long since abandoned farriery and the shoeing forge as the ungentlemanly part of their profession.*"

Can it be truthfully maintained that, outside of the veterinary department of the Agricultural College of Mississippi farriery has received much more scientific attention from the faculty in this country than it has in England?

In abnormal feet there are many instances in which the heels do not descend from the coronet at the same angle. Very frequently the inside heel "wires in," and thus draws the inside quarter straighter. This results almost invariably, from improperly dressing the feet, and may become so chronic as to be transmitted to the progeny, for nothing is so persistently inherited as defective eyes and abnormal feet. Cassius M. Clay (Strader's) 22, had this defect in an aggravated form. It was confined to the inside heel of the off fore foot, and resulted from undue pressure upon the outside heel, arising from dressing the outside branch to a higher level than the inside branch. This practice had been repeated by the same village blacksmith so invariably that the greater pressure upon the outside branch caused it to grow more rapidly than the inside, *and not only a raised coronet, but excessive paddling with the off fore foot was the result.* Obviously, in the case of a foot thus distorted, the compass measurement would not accurately apply, but even then its fixed adjustment would make the foot more nearly level than would the indiscriminate paring and rasping of the smith who produced the deformity. The remedy is worthy of recording in this connection. The foot was pared as near to the level at both heels as the eye could measure, when the upturned foot was held between the hands without twisting either the limb or hoof out of line, and carefully sighted.

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Then a three-quarter shoe was fitted into the wall after the method prescribed by Chartier, beginning at the outer heel, extending around the toe, and terminating at the center of the inner quarter, leaving the inside heel and bar to bear directly and firmly upon the ground. The inside heel was not "opened up," in the blacksmith's phraseology, by cutting through the horn at the heel, nor was the bar and sole on the inside pared down thin to weaken the inside heel, so as to enable it to spread, as the average smith vainly believes and practices. For this method deprives the inside branch of all strength to withstand further contraction, and the weakened inside heel, slowly yet certainly dries and shrinks into a more narrow compass. But the bar was left strong, and the wall at the heel remained firmly united with the sole, *but the inside commissure was cut down as deep and thin as it is in the untampered colt's foot*, so much so, that the narrow, shriveled frog could be moved easily from side to side, just as the full healthy frog of the colt's foot can thus be manipulated. Daily exercise in a lowland, moist paddock, and confinement at night in a roomy box-stall, floored with yellow clay, with very little bedding, kept the hoof pliant, while constant pressure of the wall and bar and frog upon the inside branch of the hoof gradually brought out the inside heel to its normal width and obliquity. Then, by the aid of the compass, the heels were made mathematically level, because they presented the same obliquity from the coronet to the ground surface.

The raised coronet, as the result of this operation, disappeared. With the restoration of the hoof to its normal proportions had also vanished forever the ugly paddling with the off forefoot and there came in its stead that beautiful, uniform, straightforward precision of his front action for which Strader's Clay in his later years was noted. If the professor from Mississippi had taken charge of this foot among "the few hundred feet he examines each year" he would have undoubtedly repeated the error he presents in the review by saying that "the heels seldom descend from the coronet at the same angle" and he would have impotently left the noble old horse a confirmed paddler, with pain ascending to the sensitive portions of the foot from the heel, thus bent under, at every footfall. But his error becomes more mechanically profound as he proceeds.

To quote from his strictures:

"His method of leveling the quarters "is described as follows: 'Begin at the "center of one quarter and take the "height from the ground surface to the "coronet and you then regulate the "height of both quarters by this fixed "measurement. The quarters will then "be of the same height.'"

Then the professor thus luridly fulminates:

"These are, *perhaps*, the most absurd "statements ever imposed upon a credu-"lous public as science. First, I would "ask, Where is the center of the quarter? "The lateral boundaries of the quarters "are arbitrary lines, and hence the find-"ing of an exact spot that will accurate-"ly represent the center of each quarter "requires greater intelligence on the part "of the smith than he possesses."

Now, please be patient, Mr. Professor, and refrain from pushing your excoriation to the extent of annihilation, either of yourself or the writer. From the fact that you so triumphantly ask, "Where is the center of the quarter?" it is presumable that to find the "exact spot," as you express it, not only "requires greater intelligence on the part of the smith than he possesses," but also greater intelligence on the part of the professor than the master himself enjoys. To the ordinary understanding the center of the quarter is the point of the greatest fullness or breadth across the ground surface of the hoof.

Since the professor asks for detailed information on this point, the subject can be briefly elucidated by means of the odious compass. All feet are not of the same shape. The contour of the hoof is largely regulated by the conformation of the body. The heavy carcass on short, stout limbs and stocky pasterns will have a full, round hoof. The long, drawn-out form of Rarus has a more slender, oblong hoof, but there are certain, relative proportions that never vary, and there are certain measurements that will always

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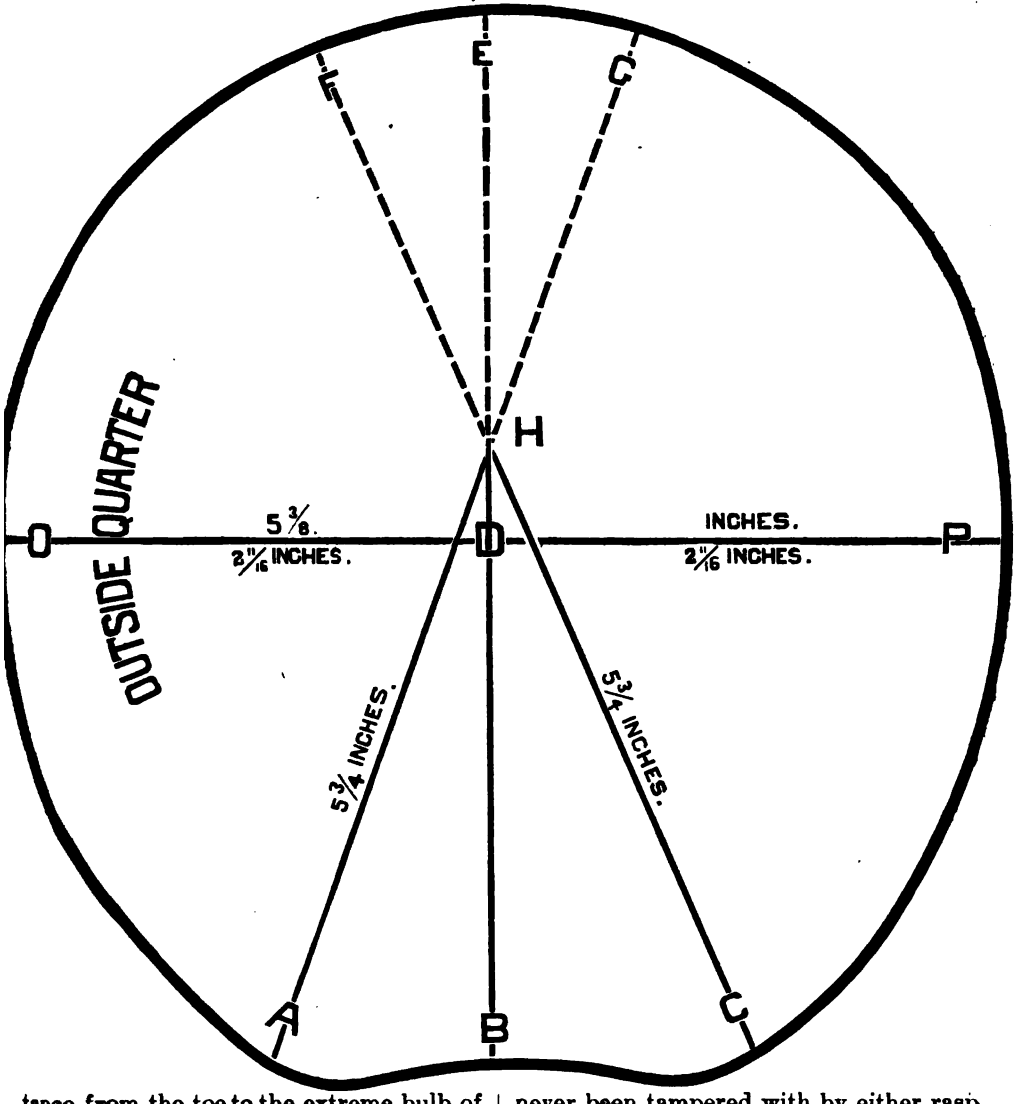
determine the center of the quarters. For instance, take a normal green foot and draw a line through the middle of the cleft of the frog and extend it from the extreme heel to the wall at the toe. This is the base line of all accurate measurements of the ground surface of the hoof. Now, with the dividers, fix a point in this base line just one-half the distance from the toe to the extreme bulb of the frog. That will be the center of the ground surface of the foot. Now draw a line at right angles to the center base line, passing through this center point to the wall at both the outside and inside quarter. Without reference to the peculiar shape of the hoof, the last described line will intersect the centers of both quarters. In order to illustrate this description by a diagram, not fanciful, as too often mislead in works on farriery, but from nature, the writer had brought up from the pasture a mare four years old, of high breeding, whose feet had never been tampered with by either rasp or knife. The near fore foot was placed upon a sheet of white pasteboard paper and the tracing was made that is now reproduced in this diagram. At the center of the base line B E, noted by the letter



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D, the line O P was drawn at right angles to B E, and the two points O and P evidently intersect the greatest fullness or centers of the quarters. Instead of the foot not being symmetrical, how beautifully its exact proportions at corresponding points are thus mathematically demonstrated by actual measurements! With these two "exact spots" thus accurately determined, take the measurements from the ground surface to the coronet at both quarters, keeping the compass in the same relative position, and you have the exact height of the quarters. As this diagram is needed in illustration of other facts its insertion in this paper is justified.

The only difficulty that can remain in the way of the "intelligent smith" is to draw the line through the cleft of the frog from the middle of the frog to the extreme toe, and the second line at right angles through the center of said base line to the outside and inside quarters. Now, professor, you again ascend the tripod and show him how easily and accurately that can be done without the aid of either a civil engineer or of his theodolite.

While measurements of the foot are under consideration, and they are always as interesting as they are instructive, it may be worth the space to obtain the center of the quarters by another method equally simple. The extended cleft line of the frog to the wall, B E, invariably indicates the precise point or center of the toe on the ground surface of the hoof. Fix one point of the compass, in this point, and swing the other to the fullest or most prominent swell of the quarters of a normal hoof. After marking that point, swing the arm around to the same point on the opposite quarter, and you will have two points exactly equi-distant from the point of the toe. From these points take the altitude of the quarters with the dividers, and you will thus ascertain any variation in their respective heights.

Now, seriously, Mr. Professor, you must begin to realize what a guy you have made of yourself, professionally, by thus hastily rushing into print with the triumphantly intoned, yet exceedingly weak, enquiry, "Where is the center of the quarter?" When it is too late you must perceive that the center of the quarter was, technically, of no moment. What was requisite was to fix corresponding points on both sides of the wall equidistant from the point of the toe, so that the relative height of the wall, at these corresponding points, might be definitely ascertained, with reference to making the wall perfectly level from heels to toe.

2. "But," continues the professor, "note the next point. Every horseman, "veterinarian, or blacksmith, is well aware "that in nearly all feet the inside quarter "descends from the coronet at a different "angle from the outer quarter; that is, "that the inner quarter more closely ap-"proaches the perpendicular than the "outer. This being the case any school-"boy knows that a fixed and equal meas-"urement for each (quarter intended) "must of necessity cause the inner side "of the foot to come in contact with the "ground first."

He says, "Nearly all feet." Why nearly all? Why should the inside quarter descend at the same angle from the coronet as the outside quarter, in some few feet, and not in all. Why this variation?

Referring to school-boys, it is their peculiar mode of reasoning, as well as that of older solons, whose minds are circumscribed by the narrow context of a school book, to lay down premises without regard to experimental demonstration, and then to rush on to *a priori* conclusion with unrestrained ardor. Has the professor unwittingly made this mistake? In the normal foot is the inside quarter straighter than the outside branch of the hoof? Let us test this proposition by the daily practice of the smith. When the blacksmith has finished his shoes, if the arms are of the same length, he punches a check on the branch intended for the outside, simply because he could not from the shape distinguish the branch intended for the outside in contradistinction to the inside of the foot. How could he possibly make this mistake if the inside quarter of even the slightly distorted foot of the domesticated horse, much less the full, rounded hoof of the unshod colt, that has never been tampered with by knife or rasp in the hands of ignorance personified, as dense as it is

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energetic, is palpably straighter than the outside quarter?

The Burdan and other companies have so far perfected their works as to make machine shoes almost as perfect as are now the exclusively used machine horse-shoe nails. They are made in all sizes, *but never "rights" and "lefts."* Without heating, or altering, they will fit normal feet of corresponding sizes, to a nicety. Could this be possible if the inside quarter of the hoof was straighter than the outside quarter? Passing from the test of mechanics to that of physiology, the wings of the coffin bone measure precisely alike, the inner wing extending just as far toward the wall as the outer wing. The quarters of the wall swell outwardly to permit the wings of the coffin bone to ascend and descend, in the articulation of the foot, without interference with or infringement upon the wings, by the wall at the quarters. Could this beautiful arrangement for the working of the internal structure of the foot possibly take place if the inner quarter more closely approached the perpendicular than the outer?

The wings of the coffin bone, when the hoof is pared to a level, ride up and down between the wall and the bars, with true precision and exact balance. When the weight of the footfall comes upon the heels and quarters they expand outwardly, and laterally. Could they expand alike if one heel is bent in and the quarter on that side is more perpendicular, while the other heel and the other quarter incline outwardly? If they could not expand alike in extent, could the coffin bone, thus tilted out of position, ascend and descend, at every footfall, with a level bearing and with exact precision? If thus tilted and strained by the enormous weight upon the bottom of the foot of the average horse, which has been calculated by the eminent French hippopathologist, Mons. Bonley, to be equal to one thousand pounds to the square inch, could the coffin bone withstand the strain without fracture, or the sensitive laminæ at the outer branch bear the greater tension thus imposed upon it without tearing asunder? The inside quarter is frequently straightened and made narrower by the criminally ignorant smith, with the design to prevent ankle-cuffing and knee-banging; but, by thus disturbing the perfect balance, and proportions of the hoof, he renders the evil he seeks to remedy all the more aggravated. Permitting the outside branch of the hoof to grow higher, and thus to bear an undue preponderance of the weight, may, by this partial disuse, somewhat straighten the inside quarter, allowing the toes to grow too long, while the less rapidly growing quarter, either on the outside or inside branch of the foot; if nailed far back toward the heel, will also narrow and straighten that quarter thus confined. But these imperfections are never found in the perfect foot of the unshod horse, roaming at large upon upland pastures. Taking the center line of the cleft of the frog, as the base line of test measurements, the outer and inner branches of such feet measure the same width at corresponding points when tried by the infallible arms of the compass. Thus the distance in the diagram from O to D, and from D to P is precisely the same, and the heels are exactly alike in measurement from the center line B, D, E.

To prove this, beyond a peradventure, extend the center line of the cleft of the frog to the outer wall at the toe, then pare down the wall on both branches till both heels measure from the point of the toe exactly the same distance. Now take the heights of both heels by the dividers, as hereinbefore fully explained, and they will invariably be found, in the normal hoof, to be exactly the same. This will prove to a certainty that the inclination of the quarters is the same, in degree, and that the heels also observe the same angle of obliquity. Thus every possible method of measurement will show the natural foot is not misshapen, but symmetrical at corresponding parts. The professor believes that atrophy alone renders the front feet different in size. One foot may be larger than the other, and generally is, although neither foot has been ensmalled by atrophy, nor enlarged by hypertrophy. The excess of pressure makes the difference in development. Very rarely does the horse, either in fast or slow trotting, strike the front feet with equal force upon the ground.

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If you listen to the rhythm of the trotting footfalls upon the course, or, what becomes a more audible sounding board, upon the asphalt boulevards of the large cities, you can plainly detect that one front foot strikes harder than the other. With some horses it is the off, and with others the near front foot. But one result is absolute. Whichever hoof thus strikes the ground with the more force, is invariably larger than the other. Atrophy, the convenient diagnosis of the veterinary surgeon, like heart failure to the human physician, has no agency in this difference of size. It is the enlargment dependent upon greater use, just as the strong right arm of the smith that constantly wields the hammer is more developed than the left arm which merely acts as helper by grasping the tongs that hold the iron while it is being forged into a horse shoe.

Finally, the professor concludes that "the horse's foot is not a symmetrical block of wood," nor is "the structure of the limbs exactly correct from a theoretical mechanical standpoint."

Passing over the reckless use of terms, for there can be nothing theoretical about demonstrated mechanics, Nature has made no mistake in her animal mechanisms; for in every branch of physical construction she has furnished in the bodies and extremities of living forms, the absolutely faultless models of the perfect adaptation of means to ends. But the professor would have us believe that when Sunol made her marvelous mile in 2:08¼ without a perceptible variation in her trotting stroke, from start to finish, and when Salvator, by his prodigious leaps through the air, ran a mile in 1:35½, both feats were performed upon unsymmetrical feet and crooked limbs. However perfect may have been the carcasses, the extremities, though working in harmonious precision, and answering all the exact requirements of the complicated mechanism when forced up to its greatest momentum, were, nevertheless, so defective that "the limbs were not structurally correct from a mechanical standpoint, nor were the feet balanced, but the hoofs were plainly club-footed at the inside quarters and heels. Human ingenuity can not thus secure perfect motion upon mechanical appliances correspondently imperfect. The simplest of all contrivances, as for instance, the ordinary mowing machine, comes to a disastrous stop if the arm that carries the knives is approximately as much bent as are the extremities of the professor's horse; and the operating extremity of the mowing machine, for aptness of illustration, may be justly compared to the extremities of the horse.

Some stupendous error, either real or fanciful, has thus been made about the limbs and feet of the horse. Is it real—the fault of the infinite Creator, whose intelligence formulates and operates the vast machinery of the universe with that undeviating precision of accuracy which alone attends perfection; or is it fanciful—merely the gross misconception of that finite creature involved in the personality of the professor of the veterinary department in the Agricultural College of Mississippi? Mr. George Fleming, member of Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of London, and the premium essayist of England on Practical Horseshoeing, would decide it was the latter; for instead of straight inside quarters, and heels descending at different angles as claimed by our reviewer, that eminent authority, on page twenty-nine of his Prize Essay Edition of D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1873, says: "The lower or ground face of the front hoof should be nearly circular in outline," and instead of "the limb not being structurally correct," on page forty-one he contends that the strain comes perpendicularly "from the shoulder to the fetlock, but "thence to the ground it passes along "the pastern and foot, which form the "extremity of the lever."

If the weight thus descends perpendicularly through the axes of the bones of the leg to the ankle, and then is deflected through the axes of the pasterns and hoof to the ground, it follows, as a physiological necessity that the leg must be structurally correct, for the slightest deviation would prevent this perpendicular transmission of the strain, and defeat the true mechanical action in locomotion.

Possibly the Agricultural College of Mississippi urgently needs a new demonstrator of anatomy in its veterinary department.

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IN FASHION'S GUISE.

BY HENGIST.

INSOMUCH as we are treated in the public press to periodical paroxysms of indignation over the evidences of certain "barbarous" practices perpetrated by the decree of fashion on man's most useful animal companion, the subject on which this article deals may prove acceptable to our readers. Treated historically and descriptively, the omnivorous reader may add to his horse-lore, at the same time glorying, as an American, in becoming conscious how nobly his countrymen have avoided the many dubious and disreputable practices reviewed.

The following scrap appeared in the London *Live Stock Journal* not long ago. The description seems to be quite appropriate, as an introduction to our subject: "In the year 1549 one Andrew Needham lost a horse. He heard that it had been seen in the Earl of Shrewsbury's park. To that nobleman's agent he made this plea: 'In the latter end of this last summer, about six or eight weeks past, my wife lent a black curtail nagge to one Alice Fletcher to Worksworth in the Peak. From this the nagge strayed westward, and was taken as a waif [stray] at Belper or near thereabout, and was seen on a ground of my lord of Shrewsbury. I beseech you, good Mr. Williamson, to do me the favour you can for the recovery of my curtail. He is an old jade, and as false as he is old: his ears and tail cutt, his nose slit, his mane shorne, a little white of one of his fore feet, two saddle spots on the far side, somewhat dalebackt, and hath a bare spot on one of his buttocks as if he was scalded. He hath been stifled of both of his hind legs, and is white-spotted in both his hams with gartering. When he was lent he was not fully recovered of a stifling of his near hind-leg, and was sore in the ham with gartering. He racks and trotts: and if the country had been champaign [open] he would have come home. I pray you, good sir, to let this bearer have your letter in my behalf to my lord's officer in Belper.'" One would imagine there would be little difficulty in identifying such a well-described curtail, whose *value* seemed to have concerned his owner so much. He would surely have made a splendid diagramatical model.

Antique, Oriental and Obsolete Fashions.—Slitting the Nostrils.—In Hungary, Transylvania and Croatia the custom did and may yet prevail of slitting the narrow nostrils of the horses under the idea of giving their wind an easier passage and of preventing their neighing in secret expeditions. These horses have always been reported to carry the mark in their mouths as long as they lived, a quality, perhaps, peculiar to individuals of other countries. It is termed by the French *begut.*

Lockwood Kipling, in his "Mammals of India," recently published, informs us that this practice yet exists in the East among asses: "It may not be very painful, but the slitting of the asses' nostrils, almost universal in India, and meant to soften the clangor of the voice, has always seemed a monstrous affectation of delicacy of ear on the part of people who delight in the tom-tom and the pipe, while it gives a tattered and woe-begone air to the countenance, already sufficiently marked with dejection. When they slit the nostrils they proceed, in mere wantonness of brutality, to split the ears also." *Query:* Why don't some one originate a breed of brayless donkeys, as the duke of Newcastle, by judicious mating with the more silent individuals of the clumber spaniels, got rid of the objectionable baffing of that favorite breed?

Cropping the Ears.—Xenophon asserted that a mare would not readily admit the embraces of the ass until she has first been degraded by being "curtailed" of those graceful ornaments, her ears. Hence this brutality flourished. It was common even down to Lawrence's time. Cropping deprived the internal ear of its natural defense, and was, "nine times out of ten, practiced by those whose heads were empty, and who, it is pity, do not take the fit of making conjurors of themselves, sparing the ears of their unfortunate beasts." But "the argument of interest, so closely associated with our nat-

ures, had to have place," and in the case of huge, bangling, pendulous ears, the owner of a horse was tempted to "curtail" and reduce their volume, and "to remedy nature's blunder" by setting them erect. "I think," says Lawrence, "the suffering is by no means so great if the operation be performed during the colthood of the animal, but, after all, I am perfectly content to give up the practice, which is more than I can say with regard to docking, although I have never had the pleasure of riding a long-tailed horse in the fly season or through dirty roads in winter."

The "bangle-ear," would seem to have been a once common variety. According to the Century Dictionary it was a usual name for a horse with a dangling ear like that of the spaniel's or the zebu's.

Cropping the ears was practiced in Waterton's (elsewhere quoted) time also, in connection with which he remarks: "This superlative act of cruelty and bad taste drew down upon us a pleasant and sarcastic remark from our Gallic neighbors, which is here translated:

What folly in those Englishmen appears!
They cock their horses' tails, and clip their ears."

Tying the ears also seems to have been practised.

Nicking the Tail.—There may be in the above Gallic couplet some allusion to the *nicking* of horses' tails—now also forgotten. It seems impossible to discover the origin of nicking. The operation is most barbarous, painful and lingering; the use none, the appearance hideous, detracting from the beauty of the nag, particularly if she shows any breeding. There is a case on record of a horse-dealer who in performing the operation, "had his puddings kicked out of him by a well-directed stroke of the tortured animal's heels."

Old works on horse management give full directions for performing this barbarity. It was practiced early in the century. The process was to sever the tendons of the tail that kept the organ in its accustomed position. This was done by *nicking*, or cutting notches on the bare, inferior or under surface of the tail at different points—the tail, usually, having been already shortened. Thus a double cruelty was perpetrated. To insure that the tendons would not unite again by healing contact, a method was resorted to as depicted on plates of old horse books. After the nicks had been made, the end of the tail was tied to a cord, this was run over a pulley, over the horses' dock, fixed to the roof above; this cord was carried over another pulley and hanging from that was a heavy weight. Thus the tail was elevated so that the wounds had to heal over without the severed portions having any possible chance to unite. That this was practiced, there is no doubt. It is fortunately a thing of the past. Its object was to produce a "curtail" with a short, "graceful" upward curve, from which hung the remaining bush of the tail in a shape somewhat like a quarter of a Maltese cross. The practice has been "successful" in the treatment of the tails of certain dogs whose appearance was offensive to the professional eye of the unscrupulous of such particular fancy.

Plugging the Tail.—Another most absurd custom in regard to the tail is that seen in what was called the plug tails of the old Suffolk punches, which was retained for a time, indeed among newer breeds. The tail was left only two or three inches long, and the spigot end, about an inch was clipped clear of hair. Whether "a fanciful martinet" in Queen Anne's reign, Lord Cadogan, who plugged all the heavy dragoon horses, did it out of his own head, or derived the custom from his elders, or from his contemporaries, the Suffolk farmers, or whether the latter derived the practice from his lordship, has never been made clear by "curtail antiquarians." That lord, however, thus obtained "one of the ends of setting a fashion," by the French adopting his name to all curtails by whom a horse of that sort was afterward known as *un Cadogan*. In the subsequent reign the "natural right of tails" was re-established in the cavalry.

The tracing of a connection—if there is any—between a *plug-tail* and a "worn-out horse," the description which appears in the latest dictionaries under the word *plug*, is outside the limits of this paper.

Branding. — Cast troop horses, worn out and no longer fit for service, were, on

their dismission, branded on the jaw with a figure of a circle or wheel. It was also a custom for private owners of horses to burn into the flesh certain figures or marks, as letters of the alphabet, denoting their breed and country, or to whom they belonged; or to stamp them with the figure of a centaur, or the head of a bull.

Complaints against these cruelties were as common in former times as now. There was even a canon of the church published against them. In this they were termed "relics of paganism," as may be seen in Collier's "Ecclesiastical History."

"*Trimming*," *Ancient and Modern.—Treatment of Mane and Tail, Hirsuteness of Face and Heels.*—In trimming and dressing their horses certain of the ancient nations were very expert, adjusting their manes in all the various modes in present use. The mane was always turned upon the right side, a custom invariable since. Generally the mane, being cut close on the left, was combed smooth and flowing on the right side. In some, however, perhaps carriage horses, the manes were shorn smooth, others had the manes *hogged*, to use the modern phrase, that is, standing erect in an arched form, which again was occasionally cut into notches resembling the battlements of a town. The Armenians and Parthians had the custom of trimming their horses doubled-maned, by cutting the hair away in the center, which occasioned it to divide and fall down, clothing each side of the neck. This was a fashion not long since in use with coach horses upon the continent of Europe. The manes were also plaited as at present, and sometimes decorated gaily with ribbons. The tails were left long and nicely combed.

Saddle-horses of all descriptions, and those used in quick draft were, in the early part of the century, trimmed in the following manner: The legs and heels were trimmed quite close and delicately smooth and even, with the comb and scissors. The long hairs around the eyes were pulled; those below, upon the nose and lips, cut close with the scissors. The hair under the chin and in the ears was singed off with a lighted candle. The mane was pulled with the fingers, a few hairs at a time, until thin enough to hang lightly and smoothly on the off side of the horse's neck, to somewhat more than a finger's length. At the upper extremity of the neck the mane was shorn close with the scissors to the extent of two or three fingers' breadth, in order to admit the headstall of the bridle, and this left, detached from the mane, the foretop. This lock, cut close in the front at the roots with the scissors, and at the extremity, with the knife, was left about the thickness and length of the mane. Horses, more particularly galloways and ponies, were also sometimes hogged, or "their manes cut so as to stand erect like the bristles of a hog." The hair of the tail was cut short and even. The broom tail of the racer was somewhat longer than that of the common saddle-horse, and the hair cut off square at the end.

Military and draft horses wore their full manes and tails flowing. With the capital sorts of the latter, and indeed with cart-horses generally, it was the practice to leave the hair upon the legs and heels. One will readily agree to the uniformity in appearance of this with the full mane and tail. The full and whole suit of hair was considered to set off the majestic cart-horse, which, besides, had thorough attention paid to the cleanliness of his legs. Lawrence remarks on this: "But the hair upon a horse's legs undubitably encourages and harbors dirt, and the difficulty of dislodging it from beneath the mass of hair is one of the great causes of grease. The legs of all ordinary and wagon horses should be kept close-trimmed like those of coach-horses."

Singeing the hair under the chin and within the ears was a villainous practice also in vogue. The hairs might remain within the ears, being clipped even and somewhat below the level of the margins, "without the smallest breach of symmetry or offense to the sight." This hair, intended by nature as a defense to the inner surfaces of the outer portion of the organ of hearing, against cold and wet and the intrusions of insects, dust or any particles of matter which might be afloat in the air, by being removed farther "ren-

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dered the animal liable to deafness." Besides, the horse soon learned to dread the lighted candle, which made the animal frequently dangerous.

Modern Practices.—Mane Pulling.—We shall now deal with fashions that concern the modern horse improver.

"Only dealers understand pulling the mane." The mane is parted in the middle, and the longer hairs, not more than two or three at a time, are taken in the fingers of the left hand; then, with the fingers of the right, or sometimes by means of a wide-toothed comb, the shorter hairs not held in the left are combed or run toward the neck; the long hairs are followed up with the fingers of the right, and with a quick jerk plucked out. It is cruel to pull much at one time, a little each day is enough. At length the mane will have been so thinned out that the locks fall thinly from the crest, giving that "appearance of style from breeding" so much desired which a heavy, thick mane can not do.

The "infernal machine" called a mane-puller should be prohibited. At the best the horse suffers torture enough. Let one pull a few hairs out of his head or face and he will have some idea of the twinge that a horse undergoing the same must feel. Thinning the mane by cutting is tom-fool's work. The mown portions soon shoot up through the uncut, resulting in an appearance of *chevaux de frise* that is as impossible to prevent as it is hideous to regard.

Blaine was the inventor of a mane-pulling machine which made a deal of money for the maker of it, who was so conscienceless as to demand payment from the inventor for manufacturing the original. In his directions for pulling the mane with the fingers, commenting on the difficulty of holding the hair in the fingers, Blaine recommends *well waxing* the fingers to insure a firm grip of the sliding hairs.

Hogging the Mane.—The custom of hogging was practiced by the ancients, as proved by their representations on their wonderful monuments, exactly as when introduced into England early in the century, when a "classical mania" struck the fashion. This rendered it necessary that even the equines should appear as they did in the Olympian games of old.

Hogging may be regarded as a sort of pompadour treatment of the mane—the glory of the horse that "clothed his neck with thunder." It is "appropriate" only to a certain class of ponies. The custom has been lately introduced among the polo ponies. It is not a mutilation. It is hurtless, just as that of making the broom-tail is. Where the mane is thin and irregular, trimming it in this way (if we can't agree to say that it "improves the look," at least we can in saying that the operation) hides the raggedness.

For ponies and all under fourteen hands, Fisher believes hogging is a "decided improvement." But he asserts that a mane hogged after the Parthenon (Greek) fashion is not "smart." It should be cut an equal "length" all the way, on which there will be no "roach" appearance, but simply a natural fringe to the crest.

The Egyptian, Persian and Grecian monuments and sculptures represent horses universally hogged. So do the figures of the horse incised on the antlers of deer found in the caves of early man in Western Europe. So was, and is, in nature, the wild horse of the old world. Thus it would appear as if the modern hog-mane was an heirloom reminiscence of the horse of prehistoric times. As that horse, we know also, was of small stature, and as hogging has always been confined to small horses, the suggestion receives additional force.

Clipping and Singeing.—Clipping the body of the horse was introduced into Britain in 1825 by the army officers, who became acquainted with the practice during the Peninsular war. Clipping and singeing previous to this were only practiced partially on the horse, it will have been noticed. When the practice of removing the hair from the body became fashionable, there was a new use found for the scissors and comb. The scissors was in handling a slow and laborious implement. Hence some genius invented a singeing lamp. This was also subsequently superseded by the clipping machine, which has since had such developments in America for barbers, and in Australia for sheep-shearers.

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Arthur T. Fisher, late of the Twenty-first Hussars, in his "Through the Stable and Saddle Room," a book well worth studying, says: "In the old days horses were clipped with a pair of scissors or shaved. Of late years the clipping machine has rendered these old-fashioned practices obsolete. The horse's coat should never be clipped until it is properly set. This is known by the appearance of long hairs, known as 'cat hairs.' When they show these the coat may fairly be assumed to be ready for clipping. If a horse is clipped too soon he will never have the same appearance as if the proper time had been waited for, and it will be a source of trouble all the winter through."

He approves most highly of singeing. It should be performed in autumn directly the coat begins to show any signs of thickening, and it should be continued, constantly, through winter. He says it is the best and only way of keeping a winter coat thoroughly down. For the purpose he prefers a naphtha lamp, and advises the groom to always keep a damp cloth in his hand, which will prove most useful.

For saddle horses the region occupied by the saddle should be left unclipped and unsinged. The saddle, being placed on the back, the portion so covered should be marked off, as a guide to the clipper.

After clipping or singeing, a good sweating, thorough grooming and careful attention are absolutely necessary.

There has been, over this practice, as great an outcry as over shoeing. This well-meant indignation forgets, in connection with clipping as with shoeing, that the horse is not living out his natural existence, in which he had no roof to shelter his body. Mayhew has pointed out "the dangers of clipping." He says the animal so treated is liable to have its internal organs attacked. Perspiration "is thrown back" on the system by exposure, leading to cold and congestion. That is no doubt true where the necessary precautions are not taken to prevent that happening. When such does once happen, that is no reason for abolishing the practice. It does not prove it generally, improper practice. It is simply an instance of "culpable" negligence on the part of the groom.

That clipping is, under the highly artificial environment in which the horse is now found, a humanity, practical horsemen have no doubt. If there is artificial environment, there must be "unnatural" treatment. There is always such environment when we find the horse has been invited to step up into the plane of the higher requirements of civilization. Where he is not so used, but is treated as a breeder's mould and model, natural environment, as much of it as possible, is the aim, where only natural service or conduct is required of the animal.

Clipping, done so that the denuded surface becomes seasoned, is like a cold bath in the morning to a man, acts on the skin in the nature of a tonic—supposing the animal to be in vigorous health. Whereas a close-haired surface, on a horse which is given active work, is more or less in a relaxed state, inviting the entrance of cold, induced by the evaporation of its own sweat. Proper care will prevent colds in a clipped, actively-engaged horse, just as proper care in the stable will prevent grease or mud fever in animals that fashion has decreed should be hairy legged.

The total amount of hair clipped from a horse, when collected, is astonishingly small. It is so distributed, however, that it makes a wonderfully "thick" cover, necessary to the animal when "roughing it," but detrimental when in domestic use. We have hairless breeds of dogs and even an occasional "hairless horse" in nature that are no less hardy on account of the disappearance of hair from their bodies.

Prof. Wallace, of Edinburgh University, remarks of farm horses: "To make cleaning more easily performed and to add to the animal's comfort, the hair from the under part of the body and legs above the knee and hocks may be with advantage removed by clipping. The extremities of farm horses, which require protection to a greater degree, should be left with their natural covering. Horses thrive best when thus relieved of the surplus coat of hair. It is no uncommon sight to see an unclipped horse which had got warm in the yoke still

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wet the following morning. This is an unhealthy and unnatural state of matters."

Fisher, referring to "light-legged" horses, says the fashion of unclipped legs was introduced from Ireland. It was supposed that leaving them unclipped was a protection against thorns, brushing, etc. But really it only concealed the results of these casualties. Hence it became better practice to clip the legs down to the hoofs. The hair was found to be no protection. It was none against mud fever, which could be more easily prevented in another way—thorough quick-drying, accomplished by enlightened stable practice. The fashion has, therefore, gone out in the shires, and unclipped legs are no longer seen in the field.

To the professional eye clipped legs on light horses and unclipped legs in heavy horses appeal to the idea of "balanced symmetry." Besides, to the stickler for "feather" in the draft horses, it would be as much an outrage to remove what Bill Nye calls the "whiskers" from the legs of the draft horse as it would now be to retain the lesser hirsuteness in the lighter-limbed kinds. Such is the result of association with ideas of certain standards of fancy.

If trimming must be done, as Blaine sensibly remarks: "Trim neatly or not at all. Our ideas of beauty are regulated by custom."

Docking the Tail.—Plutarch represents the custom of docking, then unknown in Italy, as being performed on the supposition that such mutilation would render them more swift, and their backbones more robust, a "notion" that prevailed till even a late date, the idea being that it had a similar result as the pruning of small trees apparently had. Paulus Venetius writes that the Tartars docked their horses "lest the animal should strike his rider, by having the power of whisking his tail from side to side."

Waterton, the naturalist, in his famous "Essays," describes the rage for docking that existed in England in his day: "I can well remember the time when this destructive mania for improving the anatomy of the horse by substraction had arisen to such a height of absurdity that both cart and carriage horses were so entirely bereft of tail, as to present an exhibition disgusting in the extreme. This docking pestilence (I allude to the custom of removing the whole of the tail) once raged throughout our island, and you would have thought that Dame Nature herself had taken smittle [infection], as we say in Yorkshire, for I knew a farmer's mare in the county of Durham, about the year 1794, that produced three foals successively without any tail at all." He tried to befriend the horse by allowing two fine colts the full quantity of tail which Nature had given them. He would not allow them to be deprived of "their rights." "People stared at me as I rode quietly along. * * * At last being obliged to ride to Leeds for mass on Sunday, the servants of the inn, in order to turn a penny by the hair, made free with the tail. They shortened it so much that it neither appeared one thing nor another, and at last I was reduced to the necessity of calling in the docker to free myself from future annoyance."

Lawrence, who was the author of "The Rights of Beasts," and a contemporary of Waterton, recommended the docking of foals while they sucked. He had taken off, with a sharp knife, a full hand's breadth of the tails of colts, from a month to three months old, the animals suffering so little from the stroke that it did not occasion them to quit their place or even leave off eating; nor were the wounds either bound up or dressed with any kind of application. He was induced to do it at such time by "observing some unsuccessful cases of docking full-grown horses, in which they suffered much from inflammation, extending to the rump, but chiefly by the motive of lessening generally the pain of a necessary operation."

"These fine tails," he says, "might be put into buckle *a la militaire*, yet the prejudice of custom will not suffer me to look upon such a fashion, for the turf, road or field, without a smile. And as the pain of the operation may be reduced to a fleabite, or that of a bleeding stroke, by performing it on very young subjects, I think little of it, reflecting with an aching heart upon the thousand times severer tortures which the ill-fated animal

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must have to endure so incessantly, in his cruel and multiple labors, on which our commonplace philanthropists, confining their humane attentions on the tail, the ears, or some inconsequential circumstance relative to the animals, think nothing or to no manner of purpose."

So the practice persisted. Blaine (*Rural Sports*) says: "The tail also must be treated according to the fancy of the owner. The blood-tail is now left pretty much to nature, and is only squared when it is very full. If it is thinned, the hair must be pulled from each side. The squaring of the tail requires some dexterity to do it well, and to keep it in good order must be attended to frequently. The tail scissors must be long in the blades, and very sharp. When using them the tail is elevated by means of the hand, to the height it is to be carried. The cutting is begun in the middle, and the scissors turned round the circumferent edges."

Fisher remarks that cutting horses' tails is done to "give them a sporting look." It is a most difficult thing to cut a tail properly. Indeed we are impressed with the fact that the operation, as all others for the purpose of "improving" the look of the horse, is a work of art, and requires an artist to perform it. When the tail of the animal is seized the horse vigorously exerts himself to tuck it in close to the body for protection. If it were, under such circumstances, cut square, as might be supposed, when the animal was left to himself released from his fears, in his moment of ease, he would soon elevate his whisk, to discover something had happened to it, and then it would appear to the bungling operator to be a most ridiculous "shape." The cut that appeared parallel to the ground, now that the tail has assumed its natural elevation, or curve of relief, appears at an angle of about 45° from the level. It will thus be seen what artistic judgment and skill is required in the apparently simple squaring.

But, among the very tip-toppy, it is just this shortness combined with this veritable angular cut, with almost a suspicion of nicking that seems to be the "utterly *ultra*" appearance aimed at.

The term bang-tail ought really to apply a "broom-tail" in which the hair only, and not the dock, is cut square across, as in ladies' frontlets. Of course a horse's tail can't be docked without being banged. Hence docking necessitates banging, and so the phrase bang-tails has been applied to the whole fraternity of curtals.

The bang-tails therefore comprehend, the blood or broom-tail of the thoroughbred, and the docked, bobbed, stumped, cut, stubbed, and cur-tails of the hackney and hunter.

The draft-horse men have a way of doing up the tail to "show off" their horses, which indicates that artifice has to co-operate with nature for such purpose. Even women with their long hair have to do it up in various cockernonny ways. Americans, who stand by the long-tails find, in dirty weather, a buckle is an excellent contrivance, for the benefit of the horse's tail.

As to the cruelty of docking there will always be "an opinion." It depends a good deal on the time when it is performed. If it has to be done 'twere better done quickly, when the animal is young. Then it may be regarded of as little consequence as any of the other operations performed on animals for the benefit of man, or the race itself. As compared with dehorning, docking must be considered as a mere incident—at least it can only be half as cruel. In the young animal the parts are immature and quickly heal. Dehorning has been pronounced not cruel in the eye of the law, in America, Ireland and Scotland. In England, by a decision that has brought ridicule on the chief justice, who ruled on the mattar, the practice was declared illegal and "quite a sin." In the celebrated case that established the ruling in Scotland, a witness was brought forward to testify to the cruelty of dehorning. In the cross-examination it was elicited that this witness had practiced docking. Being thus neatly cornered he defended the latter practice. Pressed for an explanation of this seeming anomaly he declared that he did not consider docking hurtful: "Because it was performed *so far from the head!*"

Docking has also been claimed to be a "safety" measure; it prevented the

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horse learning the habit of getting the reins below the tail, and hence, sometimes, kicking the carriage to pieces. Such and other advocacies of the practice it is unnecessary to combat. It was, on the other hand said to be at times followed by lockjaw—a contingency liable in any malpractice in surgery, or accident in cutting or abrasion where the nerve has been hurt.

Fisher remarks that "docking after a certain age is cruel. I fear it is cruel at any age. It should never be performed except by a skilled veterinarian, and then only on very young animals."

Docking, however, is at last going out of fashion even in the British army, in fact, it is now forbidden. The edict is that "Horses with short docks are not to be purchased as re-mounts." But it is still prevalent in many horse-breeding quarters, so much so that the Royal Commission on Horse Breeding in Britain, at its last meeting, having their attention called to the disadvantages resulting from the growing practice of docking foals in the great horse-breeding counties of England, desired to draw the attention of breeders to the fact that the future value of horses so treated would thus be seriously depreciated. The British cavalry regiments have learned a lesson as to the disadvantages of short-tailed horses in their campaigns in hot countries during the fly season. For horses to be used where flies are found full tails are, of course, the horses' only protection. In cities where the fly pest is more under control the curtail will continue to "bob up serenely." With the bang-tail aristocracy, docking will always be a mark of mutual admiration.

Means for Producing "Desirable" Gaits, High Stepping and Attitude.—In the account of disbursements for King Edward's wardrobe, there is an item for trammels, or those implements with which horses were taught to amble or pace. The word is supposed to be derived from the Italian *tramenare*, to shake or wriggle, of such sort being the motion of the horse in pacing. The trammels were made of yarn or strong list, and with those the horse's fore legs were tied together, and he, being forced forward in this state, acquired in time that "short wriggling and oblique mode of progression called ambling." Trammels were also made of iron-like fetters; these, in course were fabricated by the *ferrarii*, the ferrers or shoers with iron. They also shod the hinder feet with long and sometimes sharp points, projecting from the toe, which co-operated in the same intent with the trammels upon the fore legs. What ridiculous pains to harass and torture and totally spoil the natural and excellent paces of the animal were taken in those days.

But the infliction on the horse of uneasy methods, for the purpose of training him into proper attitudinizing are still with us.

High stepping has been facetiously regarded as having been acquired by the horse being compelled to traverse hot iron plates, or logs of timber, or soft fallows, or deep layers of straw. These, however, not being supposed to have been sufficient, we read of some who have been gravely informed that the habit was acquired by the horse being made to waltz over wheelbarrows. But all these methods have been improved on by the fellow who actually places spectacles over his horse's eyes so as to magnify the difficulties of his path. Spectacles have also been actually used on horses on the home stretch for another purpose.

Kipling, whose interesting book we have already quoted from, has some relevant remarks: "It is true that even in England, which is, relatively speaking, the true horse paradise, carriage horses are still made to learn certain artificial tricks, relics of unwise old fashions, indefensible because interferences with nature. To teach the outstretched flying buttress attitude, which is considered good form, the animal is set to stand, and the inside of the fore legs is tapped with a whip till he covers the proper extent of ground. The French take more pains to exaggerate this position than the English. But during the season in the park you may often see an English coachman, on pulling up, fidget with reins and whip till his animals are outstretched like wooden rocking-horses. This is considered quite beautiful, but it is the worst possible attitude for a horse

to move forward from, since it may cause strain in back and loins. But it is only done when the animal is at work. In India the poor brute is tied tightly in this posture and left for many hours together without possibility of relief.

"The neck of the horse, a wonderful piece of construction, plays an important part in all his movements. It is one of the first parts to show fatigue, seeing, that like a pendulum, it balances every movement. The gait of an animal with a crippled neck becomes mincing and constrained. But it is precisely this rickety, rocking, all-of-a-piece action that most pleases the Oriental, since it is supposed to resemble the dainty stepping and wanton prancing in which young horses indulge at times. A sort of high-stepping caper is taught the *chabuk sowar* (whip-rider) or breaker, holding, in addition to the bridle, cords tied to the fetlocks, with which he gives a jerk, crying, 'Ho!' This brings the foot up with a flourish, and, one would think, should occasionally bring the horse on his nose."

Nature's Bearing-rein and Man's.—If one examines the neck in the skeleton of a horse he will find that the cervical vertebræ form a remarkable natural curve. It is below this curve that the vessels and bronchial tubes are found. An appreciation of the manner in which the cervical region is filled up with muscles ought to convince all of the cruelty of adding a tight artificial bearing-rein to the one already naturally provided. These neck muscles have received the curious name of *pax-wax*, which we may explain. The first part of the word has reference to *hair*, a variety of which was *fax*, yet seen in such words as Fairfax and Halifax. The second part of the word has no reference to any variety of the article of that name, but contains the meaning of *growing*, as seen in the old expression, to *wax* strong. Hence the combined word means to grow, or growing hair, which the neck does in the mane.

The name has come to signify the neck muscles. The pax-wax is, therefore, nature's bearing-rein. Though we do not say that an artificial bearing-rein is unnecessary, no doubt, in some instances, it does become a serious cruelty.

The bit and curb, in the carriage horse, being connected with the bearing rein, is held taut by the saddle, which again is hitched on by the crupper to the tail. The attachments being all "strung" tightly, the animal labors under a good deal of strain, to relieve which he has to throw his head and tail up and to stretch his limbs into that "buttress" attitude that is so satisfying to the style-exacting eye. Different kinds of bearing reins produce different degrees of torture and attitude.

The fashion-plate horse, about all etched in, imagination must here supply him with his glittering harness. See him stand in classic pose, but modern unrest, in buttressed attitudinizing position. A super-arching neck: a drawn-back head, so that the facial outline is perpendicular instead of angular; a wiggling bob behind, a fit subject for the artist's pencil or sculptor's chisel. With flashing accoutrements and accompaniments, champing bit, chucking foam about, "pawing" the gravel, he and his companion in distress stand as if they were born to be, in rest or in motion, impelled by but a single thought, to produce uniformity only in their every attitude or movement, presenting a perfect picture of high-bred spirit and mettle.

The pair have been "at attention," but now there is a premonitory champing of bits, a merry jingle of pole-chains, a rhythmic tread of hoofs, a subdued trundle of wheels, and the stately equine-drawn equipage moves and gradually glides gracefully, the cynosure of admirers' eyes, out of sight. But in fashion's world the horse is not, after all, singular in the peculiar guise he has often to appear and suffer in. It is a horse's misfortune to be born in the equine purple patronized by the *elite*.

The Freedom of the "American-born" Horse from all This.—There is a bang-tail aristocracy in America, but that we are told is un-American. Wherever "fashion" rules we may be sure to see its belongings, animate and inanimate, dominated by rules demanding its subjects to appear just in such a style peculiar to its own ideas of cult. Outside of this exclusive, formal set is the greater American public. By that the horse is treated as "a free-born citizen." The

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American trotter, the greatest product of the breeders' art, not only of America, but of the age, and upon the perfection of which the country's eminence in the breeder's art must ever rest, stands out among equines untouched by fashion's fancy fads. American horses have the "rights of their tails" reserved to them. Yet, if ever shortening the tails would be a convenience, it should be in the American trotter. See where "the right" has to be stowed, in a race. In this free country the "rights of the horse," though apparently uninterfered with, are actually being continually *sat upon*.

TROTTING IN FRANCE.

IN connection with the particulars published in the article on the Orloff in last MONTHLY the writer thinks the following details as to trotting in France may be of passing interest. A few American breeders may be aware of the fact that trotting is quite an institution in that fair country. The particulars referred to are extracted from Mr. Gibson Richardson's book entitled "The Corn and Cattle Producing Districts of France." *Inter alia* are some additional facts as to the famous Orloffs, and some particulars as to the trotting performances of Percheron horses. In conclusion we present a record of "best times" of foreign trotting, which we presume is the first collected list of the kind:

"There is a club at Caen for the encouragement of half-bred horses, under whose auspices trotting races are held in Normandy. Through their example the taste for them is spreading over France. In 1874 there were eighty-four trotting-race meetings in various parts of France against sixty-two in 1872, and 220 races against 176, while the acceptances were 1,537 as against 1,298. Of the 220 races 195 were ridden and 25 ran in harness. The usual distance, at the best meetings, is 4,000 metres, the old league of 2½ miles. The club weights for riders are 9 stone 10 pounds for three-year-olds, 11 stone for four-year olds, and 11 stone 11 pounds for five-year-olds and upward. In some races the minimum height is limited to 14 hands 2 inches, and the maximum time usually allowed for horses to be placed is ten minutes. The weight of the carriage, when this race is run in harness, is generally 220 pounds for three-year-olds, 275 pounds for four-year-olds, 330 pounds for five-year-olds, 385 pounds for six-year-olds and upward, including the driver. But for Percheron horses it is 330 pounds for four-year-olds, 385 pounds for five-year-olds, and 440 pounds for six-year-olds and upward.

"Out of the 1,537 acceptances in 1874, 656 horses were placed and there were 337 takers of prizes. In almost every race more than one prize is given, sometimes as many as seven. Out of the 220 races 129 were for the distance of 2½ miles, and they produced 133 takers of 259 prizes. The most speedy did the 2½ miles in 6:58, the slowest in 10:24; the average of the whole 259 was under 8:10, only 8 being above 10 minutes. This makes a pace at the rate of 18 miles 3 furlongs an hour for 2½ miles—a high average to be attained by 133 horses winning 259 times. The average of the 82 fastest horses was 7:45, or 19⅓ miles per hour; of these 82, 4 of the fastest were by Heir of Linne, the others were removed one degree from English blood. These four ran in 32 races, one of them, Orphée, winning 12 times, making an average of 7:06 and beating all the others. Twice he covered the distance in 6:58, twice in 7 minutes, once in 7:04, and three times in 7:07. He reduced his average by the other four races which he won so easily that he was not put to his full speed, but he was evidently the best horse of his year. In one race he did 3¾ miles in 10:17.

"The year 1876 shows considerable increase in these races. The number of meetings has risen to 106, and the races to 373, 55 being in harness and 318 in the saddle. The entries were 2,226. Of these 830 horses were placed, and there were 485 takers of prizes. There were 104 races for two and one-half, and they produced 129 winners of 212 prizes. The average time of these 212 was 8:10, but the 129 horses did their best races

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in an average time of 8:03½. Only 4 were over 10 minutes.

"The best pace was by a Russian horse, Galka, in 6:45. The next best was by Triton, by Flying Cloud, in 6:45. The average of 35 horses for the two and one-half miles was 7:24, and for 50, 7:41. Triton ran 18 times, was 10 times first and 8 times second. Of the 485 winners 58 were by English sires, 15 by Arab, 3 by Russian, and 409 by French; these latter, however, being mainly of direct English strains.

"In 1873 Niger, by the Norfolk Phenomenon, trotted the two and a half miles once in 6:57 and once in 6:55. Protecteur, by Bayard, did the distance in 6:53. But the fastest record of a French horse is that of M. Revel's Pactole, who trotted two and one-half miles in 6:38.

"On December 28, 1875, Zethus, a white horse, was matched at Toulouse to do twelve and one-half miles in 40 minutes, trotting under saddle. He did the distance in 37:21. The same horse was backed for £200 to do the same distance at Caen in 38 minutes. He did it in 37:19, to the surprise of Norman breeders. Zethus is by an Arab sire out of a mare of English descent, a daughter or granddaughter of Fitz Gladiator, but not thoroughbred. This horse was twelve years old at the time, a big horse and he showed no signs of distress at the end of the race. In the spring of 1877 Zethus was beaten in a trotting match at Tolouse by Baron Finot's thoroughbred mare, Zacinthe, by Fortunio, out of Siren. The distance was eighteen and three-quarter miles, on the ordinary road; the mare won easily in 59 minutes. Zethus was much distressed, but no doubt the fourteen years told against him.

"At the trotting races held at Vienna during the exhibition of 1873, a Russian mare, seven years old, covered two and three-quarter miles in 6:56, against eighteen competitors, of which six were placed —two Russian, two Italian, and two French, the longest time being 7:17. At the same place there was a trotting race for pairs, the carriages to have four wheels and seats for four people, but with no stipulation as to the weight. The distance was five and one-half miles. Twelve pairs of horses competed, of which four were placed. The winners were Italians, and did the distance in 17:18; Prussians of the Orloff breed were second, at 17:34; Italians third, at 17:53, and Russians fourth, at 18:16.

"During the winter's races of 1875–76 in Russia, Young Bedouin did two miles in 4:59 in a four-wheeled drosky; which it is calculated, makes the horse lose ten seconds, as compared with a two-wheeled sulky. The mile in the drosky would be 2:29½, and deducting the ten seconds it is reduced to 2:19½, or two miles in 4:39. America does not show much better work than this. Goldsmith Maid has made a mile in 2:14; three others in 2:16; the fastest record for two miles is 4:50½, and for three miles 7:21.

"The longest trotting races in France are those held at Neubourg, in Normandy. They are run in harness and upon the ordinary high road. The distance is eight miles one furlong. Eight horses ran in two races in 1874. The fastest time was 24:52, won by Bon Espoir, and the slowest of the six placed was 30:25.

"In 1872 a trotting derby was established at Rouen, the first race to come off in 1874 for horses born in 1871. The entries for the first year were thirty-four, of which eighteen declared forfeit, one seems to have died, four did not come to the post, and eleven started. The race was, as usual, two and one-half miles. The race was gone in 7:42 by the winner, which is a good pace for a three-year-old, as trotting depends so much on training. By six years of age a horse ought to gain a minute of time.

"There were thirty-five entries for 1875; forty-eight for 1876, and seventy-four for 1877, a very notable increase. The winner in 1876 was M. Leba's Rebus, by Pretty Boy, out of Miss Ariel, time, 7:35. The names of the sires or grandsires of the horses entered show their English origin: Heir of Linne, Phenomenon, Matchless, Pledge, Young Quicksilver, Eclipse, Morning Star, Pretty Boy, Flying Dutchman, Sincerity, Sultan, Norfolk Phenomenon, Fireaway, Affidavit, Catspaw, Performer, Chief Baron, Fling, Sting, Stag, Young Shales and Flying Cloud."

In the same work we have some in-

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teresting particulars of the trotting powers of Percheron horses at races, etc. We give the following, which may have some interest, sufficient to indicate the powers of a heavy breed at the trot:

TO SADDLE.

Distance.	Entries.	Fastest.	Slowest.	Average.
1¼ miles,	29	3:50	7:48	4:12½
1⅞ miles,	31	4:38	9:18	6:40
2 miles,	40	6:2	10:30	7:20
2½ miles.	65	7:35	13:26	9:15

TO HARNESS.

7½ furlongs,	..	4:2	.....	....
1¼ miles,	..	5:4	.....	..
2 miles,	..	7:17	.....	....
2½ miles,	14	8:30	11:55	....

Reproduction.

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

NATURE in all her departments is very lavish in her provisions for reproduction, and no less so in the animal kingdom than in the vegetable.

I am now nearing seventy years of age and have had over forty years of experience as a breeder. Most of this time I have had from one to three stallions doing duty in the stud. In early manhood I concluded that sex must be controlled by a natural law, and if this law could be discovered it would be of great value to humanity as well as to breeders of animals. I was not long in getting at the key to the whole matter. I found that early service and late service gave male offspring. But when I came to investigate the hermaphrodite and ridgling type of animal, such as are met with occasionally, I found them to be the product of a partially changed egg which had become changed through the influence of heat, moisture and time, or in other words, it had taken on a natural growth toward the higher form of development, but was fertilized during this transition, hence the product, perfectly natural in accord with the law regulating sex.

Now in order to make this plain to the reader, I wish him to follow me through a period of heat with some animal, a mare for instance. Suppose that she has come in heat during the last twenty-four hours and is given service. If conception follows said service the product will always be female, but if service is deferred until after the egg has commenced to change you may get either a barren female, or hermaphrodite, or ridgling of some type, depending upon the degree of development at the time of fertilization. But if service is given after the change is completed and conception follows, you get a male, and the nearer the end of the period (which lasts about eight days) that conception takes place the stronger and better he will serve in the stud, hence, the safest rule to adopt in breeding animals is to breed as near the ends of the period as you can. It is only in this way that you can be sure of producing the best possible male or female for breeding purposes. Such mares are sure and regular breeders, and no man ever saw a weak stallion that was produced by breeding at the extreme end, or nearly so, of the period. This is why we find such a difference in the capacity of stallions in the stud. This change takes place in the egg or eggs while in the womb of animals if not fertilized until the last of the period; the ovaries become the testicles of the perfect male, which is the highest type of development at that stage to be reached in the animal kingdom.

What is conception? It is the vitalizing of the egg, changing it to the living germ or embryo. What has been furnished by the male to make it so? It is nothing less than the nervous system. The living principle has been introduced and accepted by the mother. This law was and is for the purpose of perpetuating the various species of animals in the domain of nature. If animals, undomesticated as they are in nature, roaming over the earth, are early served, then males are plenty—no need of more. Just now the progeny will be female, but if males are scarce they may go to the last of the period before service is met with. In such cases the progeny will be male, because males are scarce and more are needed, hence we see that the law is self-regulating and the wisdom of it is apparent, since it provides a way to preserve and perpetuate the various species of animals on the earth.

I hope I have made this matter plain to my brother breeders, and I hope they may test the law as I have for years, but always be sure of the time when the period of heat commences in your ani-

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mals. You can then be sure to not produce the undesirable hermaphrodite or ridgling type of animal by breeding during the transition of the egg, at about the middle of the period, but you may, and can, with the knowledge of the law, produce either sex at will, in perfection, by breeding your animals as near the extreme ends of the period of heat as you can. In conclusion I wish to say to my brother breeders that if after testing this law, which I claim to have discovered, and know something of its value to the world, you have any overflow of heart, you can present me with a free service fee to some of your best-bred stallions, and if they are within my reach I shall be apt to make your acquaintance at some future time, should life be spared me, and I will say here that I have strong hopes of seeing one hundred years, as it is my ambition to see a two-minute trotter, but the pacer will get there first.

I am truly a friend to the well-bred horse and all who are engaged in improving and developing him.

HENRY FLOYD.

Eureka, Wis.

How Breeds are Made.

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

THE origin of the Russian Orloff trotter, says the French *Revue de Haras*, sprung from the introduction of the silver gray Arab stallion, Smetanka, at a cost of 60,000 roubles ($4,500), by Count Orloff Tchesmensky, in 1775, and he was bred to a Danish mare of large weight, the offspring gave good form but lacked the trotting action. Count Orloff then crossed one of the colts, Polkan, with a Holland mare, which produced the celebrated Bars 1st, that gave renown to the race.

Smetanka transmitted to Bars his pure blood, his force and density of muscles and spirit; the Danish mare gave him weight, length and solidity of his limbs. The Holland blood, the free movement of the shoulders and elegant action. Thanks to the ingenious idea of Count Orloff the happy reunion of the three races in Bars 1st gave to Russia her race of trotters that have acquired the reputation justly merited and taken the name of the Russian Orloff trotters.

Later on Count Orloff decided to introduce a dose of pure English blood into their veins through the mares. During the life of Count Orloff the stallions were never sold, but since 1845 the director-general of the government has sold annually the surplus stallions and mares not required in the government stables.

In 1865 the purity of the trotting breed was discussed, whether the trotting speed was regularly transmitted, or the particular aptitude of an exceptional animal. It was decided, however, by a majority, that a stud book of the pure-bred trotters was desirable, justified by the fact that the race has been established and maintained as a race pure for more than fifty years.

They decided to admit only animals having four sires and four dams of pure blood, without a mixture of other races. To distinguish these pure-bred horses they are recorded in the government stud book as R. P. (race pure).

The horses are trained at two years, and begin to trot at three to five years. The distances vary from 1½ verstes (one English mile) to 7½ verstes (five miles); 1:41 to 1:52 per verste, or about three minutes to the mile, which is not equal to the speed of our American trotter, but his breeding is better established and produces the characteristics of the breed with remarkable regularity.

Thus we see the merits of pure breeding in the uniform reproduction, and we also see the long time it takes to establish a breed.

We saw a number of these pure-bred Orloff trotters at the international Concour at Brussels in 1888; beautiful horses, with long, flowing mane, and heavy tail that swept the ground. Mr. J. Heyl, Milwaukee, Wis., has imported some Russian stallions, also some pure-bred Arabian and Trakemen stallions to cross upon American trotting mares. The result will be watched with much interest, as the selection of these stallions, at such great expense, as an experiment to develop, if possible, by the infusion of these pure-bred stallions, speed and endurance, with model conformation and beauty of action.

T. BUTTERWORTH.

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WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

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TERMS:

THE MONTHLY.—The subscription price of this magazine is $2 per annum, payable in advance, and never less to single subscribers. Single numbers, 20 cents.

Ten dollars in one remittance will secure six copies for a year, five of which must go to strictly *new* subscribers. This is a gratuitous copy to the man getting up the club, and not a reduction of the price to the members of the club.

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Let it be understood that there is no reduction on clubs or parts of clubs of less than six.

THE YEAR-BOOK.—Notwithstanding the increased size and cost of the Year-Book for 1891, there will be no change in the price.

Single copies at the office or post paid.....$ 2.50
Six copies in one order, at the office..... 12.00
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The Year-Book for 1891 contains 1,000 pages. These prices will be strictly maintained in all cases.

THE TROTTING REGISTER.—Vols. 1 and 2 are out of print.

Volumes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, each.....$ 5.00
All in one order..... 35.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN MONTHLY.

Space.	One Year	Six Months	Three Months	One Month
One Page.....	$100	$65	$40	$25
One-half Page.....	62	40	25	18
One-quarter Page.....	40	25	18	12
One-eighth Page.....	25	18	12	8
One-sixteenth Page (12 lines).....	16	12	8	6
Card (6 lines).....	10	7	5	3

What Are "Trotting-Bred" Mares?

A GENTLEMAN who writes for a down East paper finds a good deal of fault in regard to an article printed in the last number of the MONTHLY, which had reference to the ten fastest trotters by Electioneer from each of four different classes of mares, namely: Trotting-bred, half thoroughbred, thoroughbred and pacing. In another part of this issue of the MONTHLY will be found some remarks by Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson on the same subject, which moved the eastern writer to an elaborate essay. Mr. Simpson hangs his criticism on the slender thread afforded by the use of the words "pacing mares" instead of "pacing-bred mares," and as shown by a foot note to what he has written his controversial point is not altogether well taken. The eastern writer pays a very complimentary, and, we trust, deserved, reference to the article in the last issue of this publication by saying that it "is very interesting, and the tables therein presented very instructive, bringing together as they do the names and records of the fastest horses sired by the great Electioneer, from what the writer calls 'thoroughbred mares,' 'half-thoroughbred mares,' 'pacing mares' and 'trotting-bred mares,' and showing by these tables that the socalled trotting-bred mares lead all the rest, both in average speed and at an earlier age. Such tables set men to thinking and are productive of great good, for the more deeply men examine into the subject, and the more they apply thought in practice, the greater will be the results attained."

It appears, however, that the eastern writer doesn't agree with the MONTHLY in regard to the class of mares which may be properly referred to as trotting bred, his contention being that in order to be distinguished by this appellation mares should be standard by breeding, and not made standard by the performance of their produce. Therefore, he argues that in compiling comparative tables it is unjust to include therein as from trotting-bred mares any horse whose dam is not standard by breeding under rule 7 or 8. Having erected this ingenious and certainly convenient guillotine of his own invention, the work of decapitation which follows is naturally not a difficult one, and the writer immediately proceeds to throw out from the list of horses given in the MONTHLY articles as from trotting-bred mares the following:

Lot Slocum, 2:17½, dam by Mohawk Chief, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Arion, 2:10¾, dam by the trotter Nutwood, 2:18¾, out of the trotter Addie, by Hambletonian Chief.

Adair, 2:17¼, dam by Culver's Black Hawk.

Campbell's Electioneer, 2:17¾, dam by Clark Chief, out of a mare by Carr's Edwin Forrest.

Norval, 2:17½, dam by Alexander's Norman, out of a mare by Sir Wallace.

Del Mar, 2:20, dam Sontag Dixie, by Toronto Sontag.

It will probably be a surprise to the owners of these well-known trotters to learn that their dams are not trotting bred, and especially will people who have studied the blood lines of the phenomenal two-year-old trotter, Arion receive a shock, because, if there was ever a trotting-bred mare, in the proper sense of the words, the dam of Arion is entitled to that distinction. In the first place she is by the trotting-bred trotter Nutwood, 2:18¾. In the second place she is sister to a pair of trotters whose records are 2:16½ and 2:21 respectively: In the third place her dam was a trotter, mak-

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ing a record of 2:39 twenty years ago, and in the fourth place the sire of her dam was a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. It is not infrequently the case that a horse may be intensely trotting bred and still not come within the technical provisions of the standard, and the facts in the case of the dam of Arion are sufficient to show how fallacious and misleading must be statements based on the idea as to what constitutes a trotting-bred mare, put forward by the Boston critic. It is hardly necessary to go any further in attacking a position so inherently untenable, and yet it is by virtue of this ingeniously prepared pitfall of sophistry that it is possible to dispose of six prominent trotters by Electioneer who were classed by the MONTHLY as being from trotting-bred dams, among them the sensational performer Arion. Having done away with these six notable performers the critic figures out that the ten fastest trotters by Electioneer and out of trotting-bred mares stand third to ten each from half thoroughbred and non-standard dams, it being, as above stated, his idea that a mare can not possibly be non-standard by breeding and trotting-bred at the same time. Such a position however, demonstrates with greater force than could almost any other presentation of facts, the weakness of its author.

Another point in the MONTHLY article to which the eastern man takes exception is calling Beautiful Bells an intensely trotting-bred mare. The facts are few and simple. To begin with, Beautiful Bells is trotting-bred under the standard rules. Secondly she has a record better than 2:30. She is by The Moor, a horse that was trotter enough to make a record of 2:37 something like twenty years ago, and that in turn was by the trotter Clay Pilot and out of Belle of Wabash, a mare who, although her blood lines were unknown, was famous as a trotter. The dam of Beautiful Bells is Minnehaha, and Mr. L. J. Rose, who as the breeder of Sultan, Stamboul and many other trotters, may reasonably be called a good judge in such matters, has put himself on record as saying that she had trotting speed far above the common. The sire of Minnehaha was Stevens' Bald Chief, and he was a trotter. Minnehaha is known from one end of the country to the other as a great broodmare, having produced five with records better than 2:30, in addition to which her son Alcazar had four in the 2:30 list at the close of 1890, and her daughters had produced ten 2:30 or better trotters, two of them being two-year-olds, one a yearling, while two others have beaten 2:20 at three years of age. Still it seems that one man does not think Beautiful Bells is intensely trotting-bred.

It is the mission of the MONTHLY to disseminate information relating to trotting horses and at times to draw from the records of each trotting season such conclusions as seem to be warranted by the facts. It was in this spirit that the article in reference to the ten fastest trotters by Electioneer out of different classes of mares was prepared, and that it was of interest and value is amply attested by the fact that it has been reproduced by nearly every turf journal of consequence in the country. There is an honest difference of opinion among breeders as to the value of close strains of thoroughbred blood in trotting pedigrees, and it is not straining the facts in the case to assert that the trend of sentiment on this point is largely in favor of what may fairly be called trotting-bred trotters. It is true that Electioneer, whom the records show to be the greatest of trotting sires from some points of view, and certainly by far the greatest in the production of colt trotters and of 2:30 speed in the aggregate, has been successful in siring extreme trotting speed from strictly thoroughbred mares, Palo Alto, 2:08¾, being the most conspicious instance, and in fact the only Electioneer trotter with a record better than 2:20 from a thoroughbred mare. From a half-thoroughbred mare came Sunol, 2:08¼. These facts were not only not slurred over or ignored in the MONTHLY article, but they were referred to and emphasized. Arion was given as an instance of what Electioneer could do in siring speed from trotting-bred mares, because it was believed, and is still believed by the editor of the MONTHLY, that under any fair standard of reasoning Manette is a trotting-bred mare. What the breeders of the American trotting horse want is unprejudiced, uncolored and unbiased information, and that is exactly what the MONTHLY tries to give them. If any man believes that near crosses of the blood of the thoroughbred are valuable in a trotting pedigree he can cite Palo Alto, Sunol, Ansel, Whips, Azmoor and others of the get of Electioneer in support of his views. It is only fair, however, to reiterate the statement that although Electioneer achieved a pronounced success when mated with thoroughbred mares, he was a horse that in respect of controlling action and producing standard trotting speed had no equal, and until some other horse has

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done what he accomplished when bred to thoroughbred mares, it will not do to bank too heavily upon that fact. More than one man has died of pneumonia through putting on a linen coat as soon as the first swallow arrived.

Laying up Heats.

THE rule in regard to laying up heats in trotting races which was adopted by the Congress of the National Trotting Association a couple of months ago, has caused more vigorous comment among drivers and trainers of trotting horses than any enactment of a legislative sort which applies to the trotting turf. It seems incredible that a rule so stringent in its workings as that which provides that a driver may lay up only one heat in a race, and that he must announce his intention of doing so to the judges, obtain their consent to such action, and then have their decision announced from the stand, could be passed by a legislative body which included among its membership men who have made the rules in the trotting turf and stud.

There is no more law-abiding man in the trotting-horse business, no man who drives his horses more fairly or gives the judges less trouble than Budd Doble, and yet Mr. Doble, the dean of American reinsmen, was the first man to protest emphatically against this rule, which he did in an interview with the editor of the MONTHLY, stating without any equivocation that he would not trot horses unless it was waived. Mr. Doble's reasons, given at length in a recent issue of the MONTHLY, for the stand he took in regard to the new rule, were sensible and cogent ones. He pointed out how utterly impossible it would be for a driver to decide definitely beforehand whether or not it would be advisable for him to lay up any particular heat, saying that in place of being able to do this with any certainty, it was frequently the case that a man changed his mind two or three times as to whether or not he would drive for a heat after the word had been given, his judgment on that point being guided by the varying phases of the race in which he was engaged. Mr. Doble showed plainly enough that after a man had under the new rule notified the judges that he intended to lay up a heat, circumstances might arise which would render it almost impossible for him to lose the heat unless he pulled his horse, and so patent is this and other points which the new rule attaches that it seems impossible to have it generally enforced.

Wishing to learn what other drivers of prominence had to say regarding this matter, they were addressed on the subject by the editor of the MONTHLY. Orrin Hickok, who has by his work in the sulky during the last third of a century fairly earned the title, "The Tallyrand of the Trotting Turf," writes from San Francisco, under date of April 6, as follows:

"You wish my opinion about the rule relative to laying up one heat in the race. I think it all wrong, for I have seen many races lost by drivers making a mistake and then driving for the heat. I think the way to benefit racing is to do away with the French pools; that is where the trouble lies more than any other cause. Asking permission of the judges to lay up a heat is all right. I have done that for the past ten years, where I intended to lay up from the start, but after making a break and getting interferred with in some way, I think the driver should have a chance to save his horse for the next heat. This is my candid opinion."

Peter V. Johnston is a man in whom the race-going public has the greatest confidence. In a letter to the editor of the MONTHLY he says: "I am opposed to laying up heats and think every horse should go for every heat. What will the judges do if all the horses should want to lay up the same heat? They could not very well refuse to allow me to lay up after giving some other driver permission. If they did they would be aiding some one in the race. Make everyone go every heat, that makes all equal."

Gil Curry writes from Tennessee: "I think the rule a very poor one and that it will cause a great deal of trouble for both judges and drivers. It seems to me it will be impossible to make it work. I will race under National rules only when I am obliged to, which I trust will not be often, and hope the National Board will see its mistake and make a change in time to prevent trouble."

The best exposition of the matter that has come to hand is the following from T. J. Dunbar, a man whose skill and integrity are unquestioned. Says Mr. Dunbar writing from Milwaukee, Wis., under date of April 11:

"Referring to the rule adopted by the Naional Trotting Association at their fourteenth Congress, which is intended to prevent drivers from laying up but one heat in a race, and that one only by permission of the judges and then by them announced from the stand, it is certainly, to say the least, a very queer rule and

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one which must lead to confusion and unnecessary trouble.

"It will tend to make racing more dependent upon luck than skill, increase the duties of the judges' stand, and work hardship for the owner and drivers. How will the judges determine which driver out of five or ten starters is entitled to the privilege of laying up a particular heat? Will it be fixed by drawing cuts, or will each driver be allowed fifteen minutes to argue his case? In case of only two starters and one of them wishes to lay up a heat, it will be rather a tame performance to the audience after the announcement has been made. It is very often the case that there are five or six horses that start in a race, but really only two contestants for first money, the balance being clearly outclassed. With two heats each and all four closely contested, it would in many cases be exceedingly cruel to drive for the deciding heat with an animal suffering from exhaustion; but to lay up the horse without consent would subject the driver to fine or expulsion, and to get consent and have it announced from the stand would destroy all interest in the race to the audience, and besides that lose a chance to win on account of the fact that the other horse was in like condition and would go out satisfied to get second money and go a slow heat. Is this rule made to protect the pool box, and, if not, where does its protective work come in? Will some of the gentlemen that voted for such a rule explain how it is possible for a driver to determine just what heat he can afford to have announced that he will lay up until he has scored up and got the word "go," and the work is laid out before him with all its varied and different phases which do not present themselves until the start is effected, and even then circumstances will change his mind in the home stretch?

"If the driver is working in the interest of the pool box, it is quite an easy matter to lay up a heat, as then he would not win under any circumstances, judges or no judges. But if he is driving to win he will accept any opening to do so at any stage of the game, but would hardly want to go ahead and win if it had been announced from the stand that he would lay up that heat. A fine state of affairs to have it announced that Mr. Leavitt has begged leave to not win the coming heat and his request has been allowed according to rule; and it follows, of course, if he should win it, even though the other horses should fall down, all bets are declared off.

"Drivers as a rule are men of honor, and in every business transaction, as well as in driving races, some part must be left to the judgment of the man who is empowered to transact it. To compel a driver to divulge his plan of attack or name his line of defense, which with him is as yet partially unknown and is bound to be until the skirmish commences, will rob racing of its keenest pleasures and reduce it to the level of a flip of the copper to see who gets the money. Weave around the judges' stand all the red tape you like; order in more wine; invite more visitors up to help pass away the time; shout loud and long '$25 fine for scoring up ahead of the pole horse,' post the new rule submitted by H. P. Whitehead in conspicuous places, so that the judges will be sure, even if they get full, that they will not be assassinated on their way home; do all this, and then the owners and drivers will make horse trotting popular and entertaining if you will agree to strike out this rule, which interferes with the fundamental principles of racing. Gentlemen, the rule will not work. Please keep off the band wagon."

Here are expressions of opinion from some of the best known drivers in the country, and the MONTHLY presents them simply because they are news and not from any feeling one way or the other in the matter.

MR. E. MCHENRY, the records show, was one of the most successful drivers in the country, last season his list of winning races being a long and creditable one. McHenry is in every way a competent and artistic reinsman, and his finishes are electric. Here is what he says of the rule, writing from Geneseo, Ill., under date of April 22.

"I will give you my opinion about the rule passed by the National Association at its congress last February, to the effect that a driver can lay up but one heat in a race, and that in order to do so he must first get permission of the judges to do so. I, for one, am very much opposed to that rule. It is the most senseless rule, in my judgment, that I ever heard of. If enforced, it will be injurious to every first-class driver on the turf. Just think of a driver being compelled to drive a horse as hard and fast as he can go when there is no show in the world to win the heat! That is just what the new rule requires.

"All the successful race drivers I ever saw are governed by circumstances in regard to laying up heats. I have started to win a heat several times and something would turn up

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during the fore part of the mile which showed me that it would be to my best interest to lay up. I have many times won a heat that I intended to lay up when the word was given. A successful race driver must be governed by circumstances during each and every heat, for many times various things happen in a heat to make a man change his mind.

"There is not one single point that I can call to mind in favor of that rule. The rule was made, no doubt, to protect people who bet their money on heats. That being the case, would it not have been far better to have abolished heat betting and left the rule as it was? Have owners, drivers and horses got to be punished to protect a few gamblers and touts who follow the trotters from spring to fall and bet their money on heats? If the National Association sees fit to adopt rules to protect that class of customers in preference to owners and drivers, I, for one, am ready to stay away from tracks that are members of that Association. I object to trotting under rules that deprive me of the opportunity of using my best judgment in driving a horse to win a race.

"There may be some drivers who lay up heats on purpose to bet their money on the heat. I never did, and I think the drivers are scarce who do. I for one am not willing to believe that all drivers are dishonest and that all judges are honest. I believe there has been as much fraud committed in the judges' stand as there has ever been in the sulky seat, and it would have been far more wise to have made a rule protecting owners and drivers against dishonest and incompetent judges, than it was to make a rule that forces a driver to make both himself and his horse look like a sucker by driving for heats that he has no chance in the world to win, and thereby ruining all chances of winning the race."

The Dam of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

JOHN MINCHIN, who is one of the old school of New York horsemen, has been giving to the world, through the medium of an eastern paper, many interesting facts and reminiscences concerning animals long since dead, but whose blood has proved of great potency in the production of trotting speed. Considering what has been accomplished by her son Rysdyk's Hambletonian and his descendants, it is probable that less is known of the history and personal characteristics of the Charles Kent Mare, dam of Hambletonian, than any other animal of like influence in the history of breeding, and it is also a matter on which those interested in the light-harness horse and his blood lines should congratulate themselves that Mr. Minchin has recorded historical facts in a clear and concise manner.

That Hambletonian was much the greatest progenitor of trotting speed the world has ever seen is unquestioned, and his blood through his descendants is at present so dominant in the breeding of the American trotter that without it practically nothing would have been accomplished. Almost without exception the best performers at all ages and distances among the trotters are descended on one side or the other from Hambletonian, and even among the pacers it is found that the Hambletonian blood has blended kindly with other strains in producing some of the most noteworthy exponents of the side-wheel gait, two conspicuous instances of this character being found in Fausta, the champion yearling pacer, record 2:22¾, and Direct, the champion pacer of the world, that has a record of 2:06, the fastest race record in the world, and the fastest three consecutive heats in a race against other horses. Fausta is by Sidney, who is descended directly in the male line from Hambletonian through Santa Claus and Strathmore, while Direct has the same blood in the male line through his sire, Director, and his grandsire, Dictator. The yearling trotting record is held by Frou Frou, a daughter of Sidney, and she therefore runs back to Hambletonian without any intervening crosses of other blood. In fact, the four trotters that as yearlings have made records better than 2:30 —Frou Frou, Bell Bird, Athadon and Freedom —trace in the male line direct to Hambletonian. The two-year-old record of 2:10¾ is held by Arion, a grandson in the male line of Hambletonian, and he also goes back to that horse on the dam's side of his pedigree, his mother being a daughter of Nutwood, who in turn was a great-grandson of Hambletonian. The three-year-old record, 2:10¾, belongs to Sunol, a granddaughter of Hambletonian, as do also the four and five-year-old records and the fastest trotting record in the world, 2:08¼, she succeeding as queen another granddaughter of Hambletonian—Maud S. Nancy Hanks, the third fastest trotting mare in the world, her record being 2:09, is likewise a granddaughter of Hambletonian, her sire being Happy Medium, and she is also inbred to Hambletonian, as Dictator, the sire of her dam, is a son of

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Hambletonian. The champion stallion, Palo Alto, is a grandson of Hambletonian; the next fastest entire horse, Allerton, is a great grandson of Hambletonian, through Jay Bird and George Wilkes; the third fastest stallion, Nelson, is from a mare by Gideon, a son of Hambletonian, and the fourth, fifth and sixth fastest stallions, Arion, Stamboul and Delmarch, all trace directly to Hambletonian, Stamboul being out of a daughter of that horse, while Delmarch is by his grandson, Hambrino, and Arion by his son Electioneer.

To put this matter of the prepotency of Hambletonian blood in our fastest trotters in still more forcible shape, it may be said that at the close of 1891 fifty-one horses had made trotting records of 2:15 or better, and the list is herewith given in order to show those that are directly descended in the male line from Hambletonian. It is as follows:

Name.	*Record.*	*Sire.*	*Relation of Sire to Hambl'tn.*
Sunol	2:08¼	Electioneer	Son
Maud S	2:08¾	Harold	Son
Palo Alto	2:08¾	Electioneer	Son
Nancy Hanks	2:09	Happy Medium	Son
Allerton	2:09¼	Jay Bird	G'dson
Jay-Eye-See	2:10	Dictator	Son
Nelson	2:10	Young Rolfe	—
Arion	2:10¾	Electioneer	Son
Guy	2:10¾	Kentucky Prince	—
Stamboul	2:11	Sultan	—
St. Julien	2:11¼	Volunteer	Son
Delmarch	2:11½	Hambrino	G'dson
Axtell	2:12	William L.	G'dson
Jack	2:12¼	Pilot Medium	G'dson
Egthorne	2:12½	Egbert	Son
McKinney	2:12½	Alcyone	G'dson
Margaret S.	2:12½	Director	G'dson
Belle Hamlin	2:12¾	Almont Jr	Gt. g'dson
Mary Marshall	2:12¾	Billy Wilkes	Gt. g'dson
Pat Downing	2:13	Abe Downing	—
Maxie Cobb	2:13¾	Happy Medium	Son
Rarus	2:12¾	Conklin's Abdallah	—
Robert Rysdyk	2:13¼	William Rysdyk	Son
Bonnie McGregor	2:13½	Robt. McGregor	Gt. g'son
Harry Wilkes	2:13½	George Wilkes	Son
Phallas	2:13¾	Dictator	Son
Vic H	2:13¾	Blackbird	—
Clingstone	2:14	Rysdyk	Son
Goldsmith Maid	2:14	Alexander's Abdal'h	Son
Trinket	2:14	Princeps	—
Homestake	2:14¼	Gibralter	—
Nelly W	2:14¼	Rolla Golddust	—
Patron	2:14¼	Pancoast	—
Alvin	2:14½	Orpheus	—
Bonnie Wilmore	2:14½	Wilmore	G'dson
Incas	2:14½	Inca	—
Rosaline Wilkes	2:14½	Conn's H'y Wilkes	G'dson
Faustino	2:14¾	Sidney	Gt. g'dson
Hopeful	2:14¾	Godfrey Patchen	—
Lockheart	2:14¾	Nutwood	Gt. g'dson
Pickpanla	2:14¾	Pickpocket	Gt. g'dson
Prince Wilkes	2:14¾	Red Wilkes	G'dson
Alabaster	2:15	Aberdeen	Son
Alcryon	2:15	Alcyone	G'dson
Arab	2:15	Arthurton	Son
Balkan	2:15	Mambrino Wilkes	G'dson
Charleston	2:15	Bourbon Wilkes	G'dson
Favonia	2:15	Wedgewood	Gt. g'dson
Lula	2:15	Alexander's Norman	—
Majolica	2:15	Startle	Son
Pennant	2:15	Abe Downing	—

We find therefore that of the fifty-one horses in the 2:15 list there are only fifteen that do not trace directly in the male line to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and several of these fifteen have the blood of that horse through some other channel. Nelson, for instance, is out of a mare by a son of Hambletonian, and the same is true of Stamboul. Pat Downing's dam was by Mambrino Abdallah, a horse that traces in the female line to Hambletonian through Alexander's Abdallah. Trinket is out of a mare by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Homestake's dam was by Volunteer, son of Hambletonian. The dam of Patron was by Cuyler, son of Hambletonian. Orpheus, the sire of Alvin, was by C. M. Clay Jr. or Almont, and if the last-named horse is his sire, he, of course, traces through him to Hambletonian. The dam of Pennant was by Harold, son of Hambletonian. Here then are seven of the fifteen horses in the 2:15 list that do not trace to Hambletonian in the male line, carrying a portion of that blood derived from other sources, and there is a possibility that another should be included in the list; but setting that instance aside we find that the 2:15 list of trotters, which comprises fifty-one names, contains only eight trotters that do not carry the blood of Hambletonian. Having thus demonstrated briefly, but conclusively, the overwhelming influence of Hambletonian blood when the standard is the highest that can be applied, it is somewhat startling to note the contention made by Mr. Minchin to the effect that Hambletonian derives his greatness and his power to propagate speed from his dam, the Charles Kent Mare, who was a daughter of Bellfounder, and not from Abdallah, his sire. On this point Mr. Minchin makes a good argument. After describing Abdallah as a sixteen-hand bay horse, with light mane and tail, cow-hocked and with poor hindquarters, the horse being chiefly remarkable for great will power, he says:

"Abdallah sired a great many colts, and many stallions by him were used all over the country. But he sired only one that had the power to transmit speed, and that was Hambletonian. And why? Simply because they were not out of Bellfounder mares. Bellfounder himself was a trotter, the Charles Kent mare was a trotter, and through her influence (and no other) we have the phenomenal time-beater of the world. Again, to prove more conclusively my claim for the superiority of the Bellfounder strain. Take a look at the well-known quitter in a race, Harry Clay, which was endowed with all the gifts of that truly despised family. He was by Cassius M. Clay Jr., out of a Bellfounder mare also. And here again we are met by the potent influence of blood on his dam's side. The prepotent power of Harry Clay to transmit speed, has beyond peradventure proved abortive in the paternal line, but in the maternal line his daughters have worn the golden diadem of the harem. They, crossed with any strain, have astonished the world. Now,

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although Hambletonian and Harry Clay were both out of Bellfounder mares, yet Hambletonian's sons and daughters were endowed with the prepotency for speed, while there is quite a diversity in their transmittable abilities. Harry Clay could accomplish it only through his daughters. His sons threw back to the Clays. And, although Harry Clay, in a hippodrome with George M. Patchen, trotted a scratch mile in 2:29, he never could compare with his almost half-brother, Hambletonian, which never saw the day he could beat three minutes, yet, as I said about the Clay mares, they became the potent factors in the production of the great American trotter. Still another, the dam of Belmont, by Alexander's Abdallah, was out of a mare by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder, and Belmont produced not only trotters himself, but transmitted the ability to produce them also. Therefore, take it all in all—we are forced to the conclusion through his marked ability—it follows that through his dam, the Bellfounder or Charles Kent mare, Hambletonian obtained readily and held easily the foremost rank as a trotting sire in America."

We are well aware that Mr. Minchin is not the first man to call attention to the greatness of the Bellefounder strain, and the presumably powerful influence it exerted in making Hambletonian the progenitor of a great trotting family, but never before has the case been so ably presented. The facts as given afford food for reflection as well as opportunity for those who do not agree with Mr. Minchin to give their side of the case.

It Is Potent Blood.

THIRTEEN of the new 2:30 performers of 1891 were out of mares by Strathmore, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian that a considerable number of years ago came into prominence as the sire of that remarkably fast and game horse, Santa Claus, a stallion that in his day could trot right around any other entire horse in the country, and if anybody thinks this statement of the speed of Santa Claus is overdrawn let such person interview Peter V. Johnston, who drove Piedmont, 2:17¼, when that horse was in his prime, and he will testify that on one occasion Santa Claus took the pole away from Piedmont going down the back-stretch, and that Piedmont's time for the quarter was thirty-two and a half seconds.

When people realize that the record of 2:17½, which is to the credit of Santa Claus on the books, does not come anywhere near representing the speed possibilities of that horse had he been sound and fitted expressly for a fast mile, they are no longer apt to wonder why it is that from Santa Claus came Sidney, certainly the most sensational sire of speed both at the trot and pace, for his age, that the world has ever seen. But those who, so to speak, know the inside history of Santa Claus, who have knowledge that, cripple as he was in his latter days on the turf, he could even then have gone a mile close to 2:12, are not at all surprised at what the blood of Santa Claus has accomplished in producing Sidney, when it was mated with that of so positive a horse as Volunteer through his fleet daughter Sweetness, 2:21¼, to these strains of Hambletonian blood being added a third through Edward Everett, sire of the dam of Sweetness, and to crown the whole structure, an infusion of the Clay blood that has never failed to give trotting speed and action, albeit sometimes of a flashy sort. When Santa Claus entered Orrin Hickok's stable he was certainly on the down grade in point of physique, having very shaky legs indeed, but it was not long before Hickok recognized the stallion's greatness in that he had a phenomenal turn of speed and was game as a bulldog. It was about this time that Santa Claus, Piedmont, Wedgewood and some others were named to come together in a big stallion race at Boston. Piedmont had been winning all his races down the Grand Circuit line with the exception of a solitary defeat by Edwin Thorne, so that Hickok knew it would take no ordinary horse to down the chestnut son of Almont and Mag Ferguson over the Boston track. He decided to give Santa Claus a mile about as well as he could go, for Hickok, although long since past the stage in his experience where he overtries a horse, is still always willing to see a trotter or pacer go at least one cracking mile before he puts his money on him in a race. Hickok's only confidant previous to the Boston race was W. H. Crawford, and one day when the rest of the boys were at dinner, Santa Claus, having previously been jogged and warmed up in as unostentatious a manner as possible, was started on his journey. He went away at a good rate of speed, and after safely rounding the first turn, which was apt to be his critical point in a race, stepped down the back stretch so fast that Crawford, who was doing the timing, thought there must be some mistake about it. When Santa Claus flashed by the three-quarter mile pole, however, in 1:39, having gone that much of the journey at a 2:12 gait, Crawford became alarmed lest somebody else might be holding a watch, and knowing that Santa Claus was not a horse to stop in the home stretch, he signaled vigorously to Hickok to pull up, which was done. Crawford, who is a good

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judge in such matters, and not apt to be very enthusiastic, doesn't attempt to say how great a mile Santa Claus could have accomplished that day had he been driven out after going three-quarters of a mile in 1:39, but there isn't much doubt in the minds of those who knew the horse best that the mark would have been 2:12 or better. At all events, what Crawford and Hickok saw of Santa Claus that day made them so firm in the belief that neither Piedmont nor any other stallion of the day could beat him, that they bet a lot of money on the Boston race and made about as big a winning as ever in their lives, the only heat that Piedmont won being on sufferance. Santa Claus, since his retirement from the turf, has been kept in practically, if not absolute, seclusion at John Turner's farm near Philadelphia, and his stud services have been as good as nothing.

It is remarkable that in view of what Sidney has accomplished in siring champion yearling trotters and pacers and more 2:30 and 2:20 speed at the trot and pace than any other horse of his age ever did, some breeder with an eye to the future has not bought Santa Claus. It is very true that the blood lines of Sidney might, in that event, be practically duplicated in some other animal and still no great results follow, but if the laws of heredity are to be regarded, and if the experience of the past in the breeding of the light-harness horse is to be taken as a criterion it stands to reason that not only would Santa Claus get a lot of speed in the first generation, but that his progeny would in turn reproduce that much sought-for quality. It is a significant fact that Strathmore, the sire of Santa Claus, is obtaining unusual prominence among the sons of Hambletonian as a brood-mare sire, and, inasmuch as in some respects Santa Claus, with limited opportunity and less age than Strathmore, has already outbred Strathmore very much in respect of a producing son, it is only natural to assume that were he given a chance the potency of his blood would continue to demonstrate itself. In these days the wave of public favor is all in the direction of horses which, in addition to being first-class performers, trace directly in the male line to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and on the maternal side of the pedigree have a strong array of producing dams that are likewise of approved lineage.

Fast trotters with good pedigrees attached are being produced in such numbers nowadays that the time when an untried stallion which doesn't show speed is able to command much public patronage at a high fee has gone by. In cases like that, for instance of Lord Russell, brother to Maud S., a horse whose pedigree was ultra fashionable, but whose speed development was stopped by an unfortunate accident which wrenched one of his hind legs, it is indeed fortunate for such an animal if he be owned at a breeding establishment where it is possible for him to be given a high class of mares without applying to the public, and thus establish his reputation as a sire of speed in a manner that could not possibly under other circumstances be accomplished, simply because he would not have anything like as good mares bred to him. In spite of the sensational advancement in the way of siring extreme speed as well as standard speed at an early age that has been made of late years, there was never a time when the prospects of the small breeder were as good as right now, for the simple reason that multiplication of highly-bred animals means smaller prices at which they can be secured, and every season is showing with greater force the important fact that sensational trotters are commonly produced by small breeders. It is true that the capitalized value of phenomenally fast stallions has increased during the last three or four years in a wonderful degree, two such horses having been sold at the age, respectively, of two and three years, for more than $100,000 apiece. One of these was the product of a great breeder's enterprise, while the other was foaled the property of a man whose earthly possessions at that time probably did not amount to as much as $5,000. The cry that the zenith of prices for trotting-bred stock has been reached can find no foundation in the experience of the past and but little in the future to make it seem plausible. On the contrary everything points to a maintenance of the present firm market for the right sort of stock—that which performs and produces. A great deal has been said by people of a pessimistic turn of mind to the effect that standard horses are no better than any other kind unless they can do something in the way of trotting to prove it, but this is not altogether true, because while a horse may be bred in standard lines and still not show any great amount of speed it is nevertheless a fact that his possession of certain strains of blood makes him more valuable for any use to which he is put,

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no matter if it be only to assist in drawing a street car or express wagon, because even in those walks of equine life a well-bred horse will accomplish more than a scrub. Were this not a universal law, there would indeed be little encouragement for the farmer and the small horse owner to breed up, but it is a truth universally recognized, and one in which every owner of a standard-bred animal can take solid comfort.

The Overhead Check.

THERE has been a good deal of nonsense written and talked about the use of the check rein. Much of this discussion has come at times from a consideration of what is known as the overhead check. Humane persons very properly make the point that in a majority of instances the use of this style of check on carriage and driving horses is not only needless but productive of discomfort and pain to the animals. This is a statement that will hardly be disputed by any intelligent man who has had to do with the ownership, management or care of horses. The most cruel abuse of the overhead check is to be found in the case of carriage horses used in large cities. Such teams are ordinarily driven and looked after by men who have not the slightest conception of how horses of that class should be handled. The "swellest" rigs in our large cities are ordinarily in charge of a coachman who is imported from England, a country where the overhead check is practically unknown, and if the coachman of the rich American be not an Englishman he is generally a Scandinavian, who previous to coming to this country never saw an overhead check, or for that matter an American road vehicle of any description. These men in their ignorance and with the idea that the appearance of a horse is improved by having his head yanked into an unnatural position by the use of an overhead check, carry the matter to such an extreme that if they had their deserts half of them would be in the police court for cruelty to animals. The unnaturally high checking of a horse in the first place causes the animal to stumble far more than he otherwise would, and while it may be pleasing to some people to have their team present a "toppy" appearance, they would hardly indulge in that pleasure did they know at what expense in the way of pain to the poor animals, it was obtained. Even among men who handle fast trotters the use of the overhead check is far too common in cases where that adjunct of the harness can not be of any possible value. The late James Goldsmith, a horseman by birth, education and experience, seldom used an overhead check on his trotters and pacers. Doble and others who are eminent as reinsmen prefer a side check except in the case of horses where the overdraw is a necessity. Each season sees fewer toe weights and overhead checks. It is an admitted fact in these days of progress in matters relating to the trotting horse that the highest rate of speed is obtained when the animal is going most naturally—in other words when toe weights, overhead checks, boots, etc., can be dispensed with. The "line trotter" is the fastest trotter and goes easiest to himself, consequently as a rule he does not need to have his head drawn up and held in that position by a check. Toe weights are going out of fashion, sweat hoods have been almost universally discarded, and overhead checks must join the procession.

Producers of Four or More.

IT is not so many years ago that the list of mares which had produced two or more trotters or pacers with records of 2:30 or better was an extremely brief one, but it has now grown to such proportions that, although to have become the dam of two in the 2:30 list, entitles a mare to the distinction of a place in the Great Broodmare list, the really high-class matrons of trotting history are those with four or more of their progeny thus distinguished, and as showing that a considerable number of mares have reached this point of extreme advancement in producing powers, it may be said that a list based on four or more 2:30 trotters or pacers produced by each mare contains no less than twenty-eight names, each of these mares having to her credit four or more trotters or pacers that are standard by performance with the minimum speed limit for pacers fixed at 2:25. The total number of standard trotters and pacers produced by these twenty-eight mares is 129, or an average of a trifle more than four and one-half each. A list of these mares, together with the names of their sires and the number of standard performers produced by each, is as follows:

NAME.	Sire.	No. in List.
Alma Mater	Mambrino Patchen	5
Beautiful Bells	The Moor	6
Belle of Clarence	Finch's St. Lawrence	4
Belle S.	Star of the West	4
Bicara	Harold	4
Black Flora	Black Prince	4
Dolly	Mambrino Chief	4

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Name.	Sire.	No. in List.
Emeline	H. B. Patchen	7
Fanny Jackson	Stonewall Jackson	4
Flaxey	Kentucky Clay	4
Green Mountain Maid	Harry Clay	8
Gretchen	Gideon	4
Lady Sherman	Milliman's Bellfounder	4
Laura	Joe Hooker	4
Lucia	Jay Gould	5
Mabel L	Victor	4
Maid of Clay	Henry Clay	4
Minnehaha	Stevens' Bald Chief	5
Miss Russell	Pilot Jr	4
Ned	Berkley's Edwin Forrest	5
Rebecca	Gen. Benton	4
Reina Victoria	Rysdyk's Hambletonian	4
Rushville Maid	Blue Bull	4
Santa Claus	Magic	4
Sontag Dixie	Toronto Sontag	4
Sontag Mohawk	Mohawk Chief	7
Sue	Thorndale	4
Waterwitch	Pilot Jr	5

It will be noted that under this severe test as to great broodmares the strain of blood that in the male line has been productive of the greatest amount of trotting speed, that of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, is well represented, the head of the house and three of his sons, Harold, Gideon and Jay Gould, being included. Other representatives of the Hambletonian blood in this list are Thorndale and Mohawk Chief. The Mambrino chief family is present in the head of the house himself and Mambrino Patchen, his greatest son. Pilot Jr. appears twice, and Blue Bull is also represented by a daughter with four in the list. This refers, of course, to the direct male line descent, and in this particular it will be noted that Henry Clay is prominent in person and through a number of his descendants. The list is one full of information and food for reflection for breeders.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Trotting Register Association.

Chicago, Ill., April 6, 1892.

The stockholders met at the Auditorium Hotel at 12 m., April 6, 1892, pursuant to call, as provided by the By-Laws.

Among those present were Judge Irving Halsey, H. C. McDowell, W. H. Wilson, Judge M. W. Oliver, S. G. Boyle, H. D. McKinney, W. J. White, E. A. Smith, F. S. Waters, A. J. Caton, Jackson I. Case, John W. Conley, Budd Doble, Ed A. Tipton, D. G. Brown, W. P. Ijams, F. J. Berry, Samuel Baker, J. W. Day, Morris J. Jones, J. H. Steiner, George Bronson, A. L. Thomas, L. A. Davies, George H. Ketchum, M. W. Bonfield, J. A. Murphy, H. C. Chamblin, W. Powell, William Russell Allen, J. C. Sibley, Lucas Brodhead, C. J. Hamlin, Norman J. Colman, W.C.France, S.A. Browne, W. A. Sanborn, C. F. Emery, C. W. Williams, Frank Rockefeller, W. D. Brown.

The meeting was called to order by W. R. Allen, president, in the chair, and a committee on credentials consisting of W. P. Ijams, F. S. Gorton and J. C. Sibley, appointed.

The Committee on Credentials reported 661 shares of stock duly represented.

The Chairman announced that the Auditing Committee, Messrs. Gorton, Ijams and Waters, appointed to examine the accounts of the Secretary, had found them correct and submitted the following report:

The assets of the Association on April 1, 1892:

Cash in hands of Treasurer	$13,350 92	
Due from Wallace Trotting Register Company	119 79	
		$ 13,470 71
Franchise		180,500 85
Unsold capital stock		57,300 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Purchased by the American Trotting Register Association	$ 791 91	
Received from the Wallace Trotting Register Company	500 00	
Plant bought of C. D. Sibley	3,065 20	
Petty cash fund	100 00	
Amount due from Monthly on advertisements	3,521 31	
From Western News Company	307 34	
		8,285 76
Ledger accounts due from individuals		1,934 23
Merchandise as per attached report		3,651 03
Year Book, No. 7, on hand, 1,638, at $2		3,276 00
Register, Vol. X., all on hand		7,500 00
Year Book, No. 7, C. O. D.'s not yet returned		3,153 55
Total		$229,072 13

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable (To J. H. Wallace)	$ 35,000 00
Capital stock	150,000 00
Ledger accounts due to individuals	272 83
National Park Bank, overdraft	77 82
Year Book, Vol. VII, open accounts	6,000 00
Register, Vol. X, open accounts	3,434 40
Total	$194,785 05
Assets over liabilities	34,287 08

Upon motion the report was ordered received, approved and filed and the committee discharged.

The proposed amendments to the By-Laws, as submitted by the Executive Committee, were read, discussed, and the By-Laws as amended adopted, as follows:

The By-Laws of the American Trotting Register Association.

AS AMENDED AND ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS APRIL 6, 1892.

ARTICLE I. Name.

This organization shall be called the "American Trotting Register Association."

ARTICLE II. Object.

This Association is formed to establish rules regulating the standards and to register trotting and pacing horses thereunder, and to advance the legitimate interests of the breeders of such horses.

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ARTICLE III. GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. The government and management of the Association shall be vested in a Board of thirty Directors, who shall be stockholders. This Board shall be divided into three equal classes of ten each, at the annual meeting in 1892, the first class to be elected for one year, the second for two years, and the third for three years. At each subsequent annual meeting ten members shall be elected to serve for the term of three years, in place of those whose terms then expire.

SEC. 2. Not less than seven directors shall constitute a quorum for any and all purposes.

SEC. 3. Any vacancy that may occur in the Board of Directors, by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, may be filled by the remaining directors at any meeting.

SEC. 4. The regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held at the office of the Association on the first Wednesday in April, at such hour as the Board may appoint.

SEC. 5. The directors may call special meetings of the stockholders as often as they may deem expedient on giving not less than fifteen days' notice, by mailing to each stockholder a notice thereof, addressed to his last-known place of residence or business, to the best information had by the secretary.

SEC. 6. An Executive Committee shall annually be elected by the directors, which shall consist of seven directors, who shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. All vacancies in such committee shall be filled by the directors at their next regular meeting thereafter, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

SEC. 7. The President shall call special meetings of the directors whenever deemed proper by him, or whenever three directors shall request him in writing to do so, or on the written request of the owners of one-fifth of the capital stock of the Association. The call issued for such meetings shall specify the objects thereof, and shall be mailed to each director not less than fifteen days previous to such meeting.

SEC. 8. The directors shall appoint or authorize the President, with the consent of the Executive Committee, to appoint clerks and employes, and may require of them, as well as all officers of the Association, except the President and Vice-President, satisfactory bonds for the performance of their duties.

SEC. 9. At each annual meeting of the stockholders the directors shall submit a statement showing the condition of the property and financial affairs of the Association, and shall also issue such statement at any special meeting of the stockholders, when requested by them to do so.

SEC. 10. All elections by the directors shall be by ballot, and a vote of a majority of the whole number of directors present shall be necessary for a choice.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Registrar, and such other officers as may be from time to time designated by the Board of Directors. The President and Vice-President shall be chosen from the Board of Directors. All the officers of the Company shall be elected by the directors and hold office during the pleasure of the Board, except the President and Vice-President, who shall hold their respective offices for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall meet for organization and regular business without unnecessary delay after each annual meeting of the stockholders.

ARTICLE V. DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to sign all certificates and bonds issued, and to have the same countersigned by the Secretary, or such other officers as may be designated by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, and of the Directors and Executive Committee, and shall be the chief executive officer of the same.

SEC. 3. The Vice-President shall preside in the absence of the President, and act as President in the case of his death, resignation or refusal to serve.

ARTICLE VI. DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The Secretary shall keep the minutes and records of all meetings of stockholders, directors and Executive Committee, conduct its correspondence, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the President, Executive Committee or Board of Directors. He shall approve all checks or orders drawn on the Treasurer.

ARTICLE VII. DUTIES OF TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall receive and disburse the funds of this Association subject to the control and approval of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee shall have the custody of the Seal of the Association, and shall have the power to direct the same to be affixed to certificates of the stock and bonds of the Association, to powers of attorney for the transfer of the stock of the Association, to certificates of registration, and to such other instruments as the by-laws authorize.

SEC. 2. The Executive Committee shall have the management of the Association; it shall keep minutes and report its action at every regular meeting of the Board of Directors, or as often as may be required by said Board.

SEC. 3. In the event of the death or absence or disability of both the President and Vice-President, it shall appoint a director who shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties of President during such disability, or until another President is elected by the Board of Directors. In case of the death or absence of the secretary the Executive Committee shall in like manner have power to appoint a Temporary Secretary.

SEC. 4. The Executive Committee shall meet at the office of the Association quarterly, and at such other times as they may appoint.

SEC. 5. Three members of the Executive Committee, together with the President, or a majority of the committee, if the President be absent, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 6. The Executive Committee shall fix the compensation and define the duties of all officers, clerks and employes.

SEC. 7. It shall establish certain rules with regard to giving names to horses, and require those rules to be observed in the Register, so that all clashing and confusion from duplication or approximation may be avoided.

ARTICLE IX. STOCKHOLDERS.

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SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the stock-

holders shall be held at the office of the Association, or such other place in the city of Chicago as the Board of Directors may determine, on the first Wednesday in the month of April of each year, at 12 M., for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the Association, and the polls shall not be closed before 1 P. M. Notice of the time and place of meeting shall be advertised in WALLACE'S MONTHLY at least ninety days prior to the holding of such meeting.

SEC. 2. The stockholders shall at such meeting elect the directors by ballot, and those receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. Each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote on any question.

SEC. 3. Any special meeting of the stockholders may be adjourned to a further day, but no business not specified in the original call, shall be introduced or considered at any adjourned meeting.

SEC. 4. All proxies shall be filed with the Secretary at or previous to the time for voting, and a committee of three shall be appointed to pass upon these proxies.

SEC. 5. All stockholders of this Association shall be charged only one-half of the regular registration fee upon animals owned and recorded by them.

ARTICLE X. REGISTRAR.

SECTION 1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall hold office during its pleasure, and shall receive such compensation as the Executive Committee may fix. He shall receive and verify entries intended for insertion in the Register, subject to the Rules and By-Laws and approval of the Executive Committee. He shall edit and prepare the Register for publication, and shall revise the proofs and superintend the arrangement and publication thereof under the immediate control of the Executive Committee. He shall keep on file, properly labeled, all documents constituting the authority for pedigrees, and hold them subject to the inspection of any member of the Association; he shall keep records of the transfer of animals, and shall also edit such other publications and perform such other duties as the Executive Committee may direct.

ARTICLE XI. BOARD OF CENSORS.

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee shall appoint annually three persons who shall take charge of and have authority over all questions relating to pedigrees, record of performances, and be designated as the Board of Censors. The compensation for the services of the Board of Censors shall be fixed by the Directors.

SEC. 2. Its duties shall be to examine all doubtful pedigrees brought to its notice, in the published volumes of the Trotting Register, and instruct the Registrar to make all additions, erasures and corrections that should be made in any pedigree, and order it inserted in the next succeeding volume, as corrected, provided that no pedigree heretofore published in the Register can be changed unless ordered by the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3. When any disagreement arises between a party contributing a pedigree and the Registrar it shall be referred to the Board of Censors and after free hearing and examination of the evidence on both sides, the decision shall be recorded.

SEC. 4. In order to establish the truth and check fraud, the Board of Censors may order any unregistered pedigree inserted in the record of the Register in its true form without the application or wish of the owners, provided, however, that thirty days' notice shall be given to the owners.

SEC. 5. The Registrar shall keep a plain record of the proceedings and findings of the several boards, and not only the pedigrees themselves, but the evidence concerning them, shall be reduced to writing and filed in the office of the Association.

ARTICLE XII. AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Amendments to these by-laws may be made at any meeting, annual or special, of the stockholders of the Association, or its Board of Directors, by a two-thirds vote; alterations of any rules of the Board of Directors by a majority vote.

SEC. 2. Notice of proposed amendment to the by-laws, or alterations of the rules, shall be furnished to the Secretary at least thirty days before the meeting at which it is proposed to consider them, and the Secretary shall cause the same to be printed and distributed to the stockholders fifteen days before the meeting.

The following proposed advanced standard to take effect on and after the first Wednesday in April, 1893, subject to the next annual meeting of the stockholders, was read, and after a prolonged discussion ordered laid on the table:

Proposed New Rules to be submitted to the Stockholders' Meeting, April 6, 1892, to take effect on and after the first Wednesday in April, 1893.

1. Any stallion that has a record of 2:30 or better, provided two of his get have records of 2:30 or better, and provided his sire or dam is already a standard animal.

2. Any mare or gelding that has a record of 2:25 or better.

3. Any mare that has a record of 2:30, provided her sire is standard and her dam is by a standard horse.

4. Any stallion that is the sire of four animals with records of 2:30 or better, or the sire of three with records of 2:25 or better, or two with records of 2:20 or better.

5. Any mare that has produced an animal with a record of 2:25, or two with records of 2:30 or better.

6. The progeny of a standard horse when out of a standard mare.

7. Any mare whose sire is standard, and whose first and second dams are by standard horses.

Standard for pacers the same, except they are to be recorded in a separate part of the volume, and given numbers with a cipher preceding them.

The produce of mares served in 1892 shall be eligible under the old rules, provided same are registered on or before December 31, 1893.

The report of the Executive Committee recommending that trotters and pacers be registered in different

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places in the same volume under the following standards, was duly adopted.

THE TROTTING STANDARD.

In order to define what constitutes a standard-bred trotting horse, and to establish a BREED of trotters on a more intelligent basis, the following rules are adopted to control admission to registration. When an animal meets the requirements of admission and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard-bred trotting animal.

FIRST. Any Trotting Stallion that has a record of two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30), or better; provided any of his get has a record of 2:35 trotting, or better; or provided his sire or dam is already a standard trotting animal.

SECOND. Any mare or gelding that has a trotting record of 2:30, or better.

THIRD. Any horse that is the sire of two trotters with records of 2:30, or better.

FOURTH. Any horse that is the sire of one trotter with a record of 2:30, or better; provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: 1. A trotting record of 2:35, or better. 2. Is the sire of two other animals with trotting records of 2:35. 3. Has a sire or dam that is already a standard trotting animal.

FIFTH. Any mare that has produced a trotter with a record of 2:30.

SIXTH. The progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a standard trotting mare.

SEVENTH. The female progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a mare by a standard trotting horse.

EIGHTH. The female progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard trotting mare.

NINTH. Any mare that has a trotting record of 2:35, or better, whose sire or dam is a standard trotting animal.

THE PACING STANDARD.

In order to define what constitutes a standard-bred pacing horse, and to establish a BREED of pacers on a more intelligent basis, the following rules are adopted to control admission to registration. When an animal meets the requirements of admission and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard-bred pacing animal.

FIRST. Any Pacing Stallion that has a record of two minutes and twenty-five seconds (2:25), or better; provided any of his get has a record of 2:30 pacing, or better; or provided his sire or dam is already a standard pacing animal.

SECOND. Any mare or gelding that has a pacing record of 2:25, or better.

THIRD. Any horse that is the sire of two pacers with records of 2:25.

FOURTH. Any horse that is the sire of one pacer with a record of 2:25, or better, provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: 1. A pacing record of 2:30, or better. 2. Is the sire of two other animals with pacing records of 2:30. 3. Has a sire or dam that is already a standard pacing animal.

FIFTH. Any mare that has produced a pacer with a record of 2:25, or better.

SIXTH. The progeny of a standard pacing horse when out of a standard pacing mare.

SEVENTH. The female progeny of a standard pacing horse when out of a mare by a standard pacing horse.

EIGHTH. The female progeny of a standard pacing horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard pacing mare.

NINTH. Any mare that has a pacing record of 2:30, or better, whose sire or dam is a standard pacing animal.

TENTH. The progeny of a standard trotting horse, out of a standard pacing mare, or of a standard pacing horse, out of a standard trotting mare.

The following rules and regulations governing performances against time were adopted:

PERFORMANCES AGAINST TIME.

Performances against time must be conducted in accordance with the following Rules and Regulations in order to be accepted for the purpose of Registration by the American Trotting Register Association:

Must be made at a regular meeting of a Society in membership with the National Trotting Association, or American Trotting Association, said performances to be conducted by the regular appointed Judges and Timers for the day, strictly in accordance with the Rules of said National or American Trotting Association adopted by the member.

No animal shall be permitted to start against time pending a heat or trial by another animal, nor until the result of such heat or trial shall have been duly announced.

Time shall be taken by not less than two, nor more than three timers engaged in the stand at the same time.

There shall be not less than three judges, during such performances, who shall not act as official timers.

No performance against time will be accepted if made before the regularly announced time for the commencement of the performances of the day, which shall not be earlier than 10 o'clock A. M.

No performance against time will be accepted if made at a postponed or continued meeting, unless such postponement or continuance is made in accordance with the rules of the National or American Trotting Association to which the member belongs.

No performance against time will be accepted unless the animal starts to equal or beat a specified time and accomplishes the feat.

A regular meeting is hereby construed to mean a meeting advertised in at least one newspaper not less than one week before the commencement of said meeting, and at which meeting no less than two regular events (purse or stake) one of which must take place on each day, to which entrance fee is paid or subscription made.

Entries to "performances against time" must be made with the Secretary not later than seven P. M. the day before the performance.

MATCH RACES.

Time made in Match Races between two or more horses will not be accepted, unless made over grounds of members of the National or American Trotting Association, said races to be conducted by the regularly elected or duly appointed officers of said member, strictly in accordance with the rules of said National or American Trotting Association.

Time made in "Matches against time" will not be accepted for purposes of registration, except as hereinbefore provided.

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Messrs. Rockefeller, Smith, Emery and Sanborn were appointed a committee to nominate a Board of Directors.

The committee recommended that the old Board of Directors be elected with the following changes, viz.: S. A. Browne, vice Walter Clark; W. A. Sanborn, vice F. L. Coombs; M. W. Oliver, vice H. C. Jewett.

The report of the Committee was duly adopted, and upon motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the entire vote of the stockholders represented for the ticket nominated, which being done the following named gentlemen were declared duly elected, viz.:

W. R. Allen, Lucas Brodhead, A. C. Bruce, N. J. Colman, H. C. Chamblin, S. A. Browne, W. A. Sanborn, Carlos M. DeGarmendia, Van B. DeLashmutt, C. F. Emery, G. M. Fogg, F. S. Gorton, A. M. Garcelon, C. J. Hamlin, W. I. Hayes, W. M. C. Hill, George W. Hooker, W. P. Ijams, Morris J. Jones, M. W. Oliver, John L. Mitchell, H. C. McDowell, F. E. Perkins, F. Rockefeller, W. H. Raymond, S. H. Rundle, E. A. Smith, F. S. Waters and C. W. Williams.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 6, 1892.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Immediately upon adjournment of the stockholders' meeting, the Board of Directors met pursuant to the by-laws.

Present: W. R. Allen, L. Brodhead, C. F. Emery, W. P. Ijams, N. J. Colman, Morris J. Jones, C. J. Hamlin, H. C. McDowell, A. C. Bruce, H. C. Chamblin, S. A. Browne, M. W. Oliver, F. Rockefeller, F. S. Waters, C. W. Williams and E. A. Smith.

The following officers were unanimously elected:

W. R. Allen, President.

F. S. Waters, Vice-President.

F. S. Gorton, Treasurer.

J. H. Steiner, Secretary and Registrar.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

L. Brodhead, F. S. Gorton, C. F. Emery, W. P. Ijams, N. J. Colman, Morris J. Jones, C. J. Hamlin.

The meeting adjourned subject to call of the President.

CHICAGO, April 6, 1892.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Present: W. R. Allen, L. Brodhead, C. F. Emery, W. P. Ijams, N. J. Colman, Morris J. Jones, C. J. Hamlin.

The following

BOARD OF CENSORS

was appointed.

L. Brodhead, W. P. Ijams, C. F. Emery.

The action of the Board of Censors, as reported to the Executive Committee by reading the record of its several meetings, was approved, and the pedigrees covered thereby ordered changed as recommended by said Board.

Ordered that stallions registered under the pacing standard shall have a cipher prefixed to their number, and that said numbers shall commence with "01."

Meeting adjourned subject to call of the President.

J. H. Steiner
Secretary.

Corrections in the Register.

ON the 6th of April, 1892, the Executive Committee confirmed the action of the Board of Censors in the following cases and ordered the necessary changes made in the Register:

Waxana.—Registered in Vol. VIII, ordered corrected in Vol. XI, to read as follows: "Waxana, (5) ch m foaled 1878; by General Benton 1755; dam Waxy, by Lexington; g d Keenon Mare, by Brawner's Eclipse; g g d by Medoc; g g g d Mary Streshley, by John Henry; g g g g d Mary Hunter, by Harris Paragon, etc. [See Stud Book.] Bred by Leland Stanford, Menlo Park, Cal. Dam of Sunol, 2:08¼." The same correction is to apply to all of the produce of Waxana and Waxy which have been registered.

Fanchon.—This mare is registered as non-standard in Vol. VIII, and dam "said to be" by Silver Duke 663. Satisfactory evidence being submitted to prove the dam to be by Silver Duke, the "said to be" was ordered stricken out and the mare registered as standard under Rule 7 in Vol. XI.

Campaign 9811.—On evidence submitted to Mr. Wallace, a correction of this pedigree was made in Vol. IX, and the third dam given as Lucille, by Abdallah 15; fourth dam by Pilot Jr. 12. It has since been shown conclusively that this version of the pedigree is incorrect, and that the third dam was not Lucille, but another daughter of Abdallah 15, and that the pedigree of the horse as originally registered in Vol. VIII is correct. It was ordered that the original registration be restored and published in Vol. XI.

Altair 5010, Jay Bird Jr. 10831, Carrie Smuggler.—When the horse Altair was registered his dam, Lady C., was represented to be a daughter of Curtis' Hambletonian; subsequently the colt Jay Bird Jr. and Carrie Smuggler were registered in Vol. VIII, with the same breeding. At the meeting of the Board of Censors the pedigree was investigated, and the evidence proved conclusively that the mare, Lady C., was not by Curtis Hambletonian, but by a horse of comparatively unknown breeding that stood at Holton, Kan. In view of this fact it was ordered that the registration of the above-named animals be canceled and their names stricken from the list of standard animals.

Patara 12534.—This horse is registered in Vol. IX, as by Patron 2529; it has recently been ascertained that his dam, Starette, was

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also served during the season of 1888, by Nugget 1398. A reference to the stud books of the Forrest City Farm shows that the mare Starette was served by Patron May 10, June 3 and June 29, 1888. The mare subsequently coming in season, at the request of her owner, was bred to Nugget on the 21st and 23d of July, and as the foal was dropped June 11, 1889, it is impossible to decide, with any degree of certainty, which of the two stallions is the sire of the colt. As the practice heretofore in similar cases has been to divide the honors between the two sires, the same course will be pursued in this instance, and the pedigree will be corrected in Vol. XI, to read: Patara, ch h foaled 1889, by Patron 2529, or Nugget 1398; dam Starette, etc.

Patchen Chief 3440, Seneca Bismarck 9397, Wykle 11280.—At the last meeting of the Board of Censors, it was decided that the above named animals were not entitled to registration as standard, and it was consequently ordered that their registration be canceled and the numbers withdrawn.

The facts are as follows: In Vol. V, Patchen Chief was registered as standard under Rule 7, as sired by Mambrino Patchen 58; dam Dixie, by Abdallah 15. It now transpires that instead of the dam being Dixie, a daughter of Abdallah 15, she was in reality a mare named Beck, *by* Dixie, a non-standard son of Abdallah 15. As Dixie was not a standard horse the discovery necessarily entailed the withdrawal of Patchen Chief. Where the pedigree, as registered, originated, it is impossible at this late date to ascertain, in fact it would appear that the whole trouble arose from a slip of the pen in omitting the word "by" and owing to the laxity of the requirements then in vogue the error crept into the Register unobserved.

In 1886 Mr. John W. Shelor, Tugaloo, S. C., purchased the colt Seneca Bismarck, by Victor Bismark 326; dam by Patchen Chief 3440; grandam by Joe Downing 710, and as there was at that time no suspicion of the irregularity in the pedigree of Patchen Chief, the colt was duly registered as standard, and subsequently the colt Wykle and several others were also registered. Now comes the discovery of the fatal error in the registration of Patchen Chief, causing the withdrawal of them all. A few months ago Mr. Shelor had what he supposed was a standard-bred colt, but he is now placed outside the pale, and that to, through no negligence or irregularity on his part.

It is certainly unfortunate that an innocent party should thus be made the victim of circumstances, for while it can not effect his honor or standing in the least, there is a possibility of a financial loss. It is far better, however, that the matter be settled at this time than that the error should continue, thus leading to endless complications, and greater loss, in the future.

Merkwood 15158.—This case, which came before the Board of Censors, is as unmitigated a fraud as was ever perpetrated. The facts are as follows: In February, 1891, J. D. Dunlop, Alpena, Mich., applied to MR. Wallace for the registration of the horse Merkwood, representing him as a chestnut horse foaled 1883 (bred by Charles G. Patterson), sired by Rysdyk 653; dam Nelly (bred by Charles G. Patterson), by Thomas Jefferson 304; grandam (bred by Charles G. Patterson), by Chestnut Hill 780; great-grandam by Foxhunter. He at the same time applied for the registration of the dam Nelly, stating that she was a chestnut mare foaled 1878.

On a request being made for evidence to prove the breeding, an affidavit was submitted which purported to be from the above-named Charles G. Patterson, in which that party swears that he purchased the Foxhunter mare in New York, and bred each of the dams above mentioned and vouches for the correctness of the breeding given.

On receipt of this affidavit the pedigree was accepted without further question and duly registered. A short time ago attention was called to the pedigree and within a few weeks we received such conclusive evidence that a fraud had been perpetrated that the matter was submitted to the Board of Censors, who ordered the registration canceled and the number withdrawn.

The evidence submitted proved conclusively that the man Patterson never bred a mare of any description, at any time, to either of the horses, Rysdyk, Thomas Jefferson or Chestnut Hill, and it further showed that Chestnut Hill had no foals prior to 1877, so that everything else aside it was a physical impossibility for a daughter of his to have had a foal in 1878 or for several years later. The facts exhibit a clear case of rascality. It is now necessary for Mr. Dunlop to exonorate himself; surely if he is not responsible for the fraud his is indeed a sad case of misplaced confidence, and it is incumbent upon him to expose the guilty parties.

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Bismont 8546.—When this horse was registered in Vol. VII, he was entered as by Victor Bismarck 326; dam Ducky Almont, by Almont 33; grandam Little Duck, by Sinclair's Abdallah, son of Abdallah 15. At that time nothing whatever was known of the breeding beyond the grandam. Since then the horse has been purchased by Hon. A. B. Harris, Aurora, Ill., who, after a thorough investigation, has unearthed evidence which proves that the third dam was a daughter of Hunt's Highlander; fourth dam by Potomac, son of imp. Diomed, and the pedigree will be corrected in the current volume of the Register.

As Bismont proved himself a great racehorse last season, securing a record of 2:18½, and as his dam, Ducky Almont, is now a great broodmare, having also produced Memento Wilkes, 2:29, it is of general interest that the pedigree be thus extended.

Notes and News.

Messrs. Cassell & Company, of New York, London and Paris, have just made an announcement which will be of interest to horsemen everywhere. They announce, commencing April 25, the re-issue, in monthly parts till completed, of "Sidney's Book of the Horse," thoroughly revised and brought up to date. This work, on account of its magnificent proportions, had substantial claims to be considered as the general standard work on the subject in the language. It is quite a number of years since the last edition appeared, and since then how many "new worlds" of horse interest have been created! The name of the gentleman whose services have been secured as editor-in-chief of the mammoth undertaking, is, however, a sufficient guarantee that the ground will be thoroughly and carefully covered. The work will therefore have to be almost entirely re-written. In such event we may expect that the American trotter will receive proper recognition, as it is now to be found in nearly every horse-loving country under the sun. The horse interests in America are so many and varied, that it will only be by such editorship as we have been promised that this work will receive the patronage of the public here that it ought to deserve. We therefore wish Mr. James Sinclair, the gentleman selected as chief editor, the success we abundantly anticipate that will result from his association with the work.

Tuxedo, the game American trotter that gained "the record" in Britain "on three legs"—having lost a shoe at the commencement of the race at Alexandra Park, May 6, last season, is serving mares at the rate of fifty dollars each.

Glaucus and Mambrino Onward.—In the Year Book we published the summary of contests against time at Syracuse, Neb., November 2, 1891, by which Glaucus, by Whippleton, 1883, and Mambrino Onward, by Onward 1411, were credited with records better than 2:30. These animals also appeard in the alphabetical 2:30 list in the Year Book, but before the Great Table, giving performers under their sires, was completed, information reached us that these performances were irregular, and the horses were omitted under their respective sires. As these performances reached us in official form, the horses were registered as standard under Rule 1, Glaucus being numbered 17394 and Mambrino Onward 17395. An investigation shows that these contests against time took place in the early dawn, and the self-appointed officials who conducted the affair seemed to have had an utter lack of knowledge of the requirements governing such contests. The registration of these horses has been cancelled and the certificates of registration issued for them have been returned to this office.

Catherine, 3:30.—In the Year Book on page 318 we published a summary of the 2:35 race at Denver, Colo., in which Catherine, by Rush, was reported as winning the third heat in 2:30. This heat should be "no time," as the first and second horses were set back for running and the heat given to Catherine. She does not therefore belong in the 2:30 list, and her sire, Rush, comes out of the Great Table of sires. She has a record of 2:34½, made at Kansas City, Kas., September 11, 1891.

The Standard Horse Trotting Company, Kenosha, Wis., have recently sold to E. O. Jones & Son, Cambria, Wis., the highly bred trotting stallion Romantiker 13898, by Lord Russell, dam Novel, by Princeps; second dam Roma, by Golddust. This horse is not only very fashionably bred, but an excellent individual.

With the present month the trotting season begins, and during its continuance no horseman, breeder or any other person who takes an interest in the light-harness horse, his breeding and performances, can afford to be without all the information on those subjects that is to be had. No other publication con-

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tains a tithe of the facts in the lines indicated that are to be found in the Year Book, and it is a gratifying indication of the esteem and confidence in which it is held that the first edition of the recently issued volume is already nearly exhausted. Consequently, those who intend purchasing for use during the trotting season should forward their orders at once, and they will be promptly filled. The price is $2.50, very little money indeed for a volume of nearly one thousand pages and which contains every conceivable fact in relation to the breeding, ownership and performances of the trotters and pacers that were on the turf last season, in addition to which facts there is a complete 2:30 table, a table of all the trotters and pacers that have become standard by performance arranged under their respective sires, the great Broodmare table, a table of sires of dams of 2:30 performers, etc. Volume X of the Register is selling rapidly, and all orders will be promptly filled, the price being $5. In this connection it is worth noting that the American Trotting Association gives this year to each of its members a copy of the Year Book, so that many of the annoying delays to horses so common in the past by reason of disputes as to records, are now entirely avoided so far as American tracks are concerned, the Year Book, supplemented with frequent bulletins from the Secretary's office, keeping all interested parties posted.

AN exchange calls attention to the indisputable but generally overlooked fact that in the general rush to make trotters of nearly all horses that wear harness the desirability and importance of teaching them to step quickly and well is too often overlooked. The first natural gait of a foal is the walk, and the second the gallop or run. At the present time there are of course nothing like as many long journeys made by the aid of a horse as in the days of our forefathers, but nevertheless it is still a welcome attribute in a driver, the ability to keep up a smart pace and to do it cheerfully when not forced into a trot. Men who have the initial handling of colts, are, in a great measure, responsible for the rapidity of their walk, and it should be the aim of such men to see that the colts are taught to walk five miles an hour, and do it without urging. Once acquired, the possession of a rapid walk will be of benefit should the colt as a matured horse develop into a trotter, and should he prove fit only for farm labor or business purposes, the fast walker will sell quickly where a "poky" animal would be a drug on the market.

A REPORT has been going the rounds of the papers to the effect that the black mare Blossom, that in the hands of Gee Grimes made a record of 2:20 last season, and on more than one occasion demonstrated that in addition to having plenty of speed she was a laster, was blind, but this is denied by her owner.

A SISTER to Belle F., 2:15¼, a record that was made some years ago in a race for the Charter Oak $10,000 stake at Hartford with "Knap" McCarthy in the sulky, recently foaled a colt by Pilot Medium. The dam of Belle F. also produced Kitty Van, 2:24, a mare that on one occasion when Ray Warner was driving her a race fell at the finish of a heat, Warner landing with so much force on the damp and almost frozen ground (the date was late in the fall) that he was unconscious when picked up. The mare that is the dam of these two mares was bought while running by the side of her dam, the old mare, and yet unweaned, foal becoming the property of a farmer in Michigan who has naturally never regretted the investment.

THE old-time pacer Buffalo Girl, 2:12½, has by her side a colt by Red Wilkes.

A SISTER to the Electioneer colt Advertiser, 2:16, as a three year-old in 1891, will be handled this season. She is owned at Palo Alto.

Two pacers of whom a good deal is expected are coming east from California this season. One of them, a starter in the slow classes, is Flying Jib. He is by Algona, a son of Almont that was foaled in 1876 and taken west to the ranch of J. B. Haggin, who has of late years become famous in connection with thoroughbred horses by reason of his ownership of Salvator, Tyrant and other stake winners, not to mention the importation from Australia of three stallions whose get are already showing that they can hold their own in races. Direct, the champion sidewheeler of them all, who also hails from California, is making a season in Kentucky, but he will be starting later in the season against his record of 2:06. A harness which weighs but four pounds has just been completed for Direct, and he will pull a thirty-eight pound sulky. This sort of vehicle will do for the billiard-table tracks of to-day, especially when the horse that draws them is so steady-going a fellow as Direct, but when Flora Temple and Dexter were lowering the harness record, a sulky weighing less than forty pounds would hardly have been safe.

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TWENTY-SEVEN stallions have, at ten years of age, sired one or more trotters, two years old or under with records of 2:30 or better. They are: Acolyte, 2:21; Alcazar, 2:20½; Bell Boy, 2:19¼; C. F. Clay, 2:18; Chimes, 2:30¾; Garnet Wilkes; Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼; Happy Russell, 2:21½; Indian Hill; Jim Mulvenna, 2:27¾; Matadon; Norval, 2:17½; Patron, 2:14¼; Patronage; Quartermaster, 2:21¼; Russia, 2:29¼; Sable Wilkes, 2:18; St. Bel, 2:24½; Sidney, 2:19¾; Sir Knight, 2:23¾; Sphinx, 2:20½; Stamboul, 2:11; Sultan, 2:24; Wilkes Boy, 2:24½; Wilkie Russell, 2:15; William L. and Wilton, 2:19¼. The remarkable feature of this list is the fact that twenty-one of these twenty-seven famous young sires have records better than 2:30, ten of them have records better than 2:20, and one other, Chimes, a brother to two others in the list, Bell Boy and St. Bel, is credited with a mark of 2:30¾ as a three-year-old, which is evidence enough of the possession by him of standard speed. Eight of the stallions are represented by two or more two-year-olds in the 2:30 list, and of these eight Sidney has four and Guy Wilkes three. Sidney leads, it will be seen, and if pacers were admitted in the comparison, he would rank still higher, as in that event his yearling champion at the sidewheel gait, Fausta, 2:22¾, would cut quite a figure. Of the eight stallions in this list that have two or more 2:30 or better trotters, two years old or under, only one, Garnet Wilkes, is minus a record of 2:30 or better and he is by the developed sire Onward, 2:25¼, who was in turn by George Wilkes, 2:22. In fact, nineteen of the twenty-seven sires in the list are by developed stallions, so that on the whole the showing is a great one for the developed sire idea that has been so much exploited of late.

THE Flower City $10,000 stake that has been a feature of the Rochester (N. Y.) meeting for several years, failed to fill this season. The entrance was but five per cent., but as in nearly all the events on the program a ten per cent. fee was charged, the horsemen stayed away. There is no doubt that at all trotting meetings of consequence the day of the ten per cent. entrance fee has gone for good. It is an absurdity to suppose that men will continue to pay twice or three times as much in certain localities to trot their horses as the animals can be engaged for elsewhere, and, although the eastern tracks have thus far kept up the old rate of entrance, the experience of the Association at Rochester, in respect of the Flower City stake, will no doubt convince them that this year the western horses are not coming east when they can trot for all the money they want to nearer home at half the expense.

TROTTING-HORSE breeders in the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y., and others in that part of the country who are interested in the advancement of the light-harness animal, are congratulating themselves on the fact that nearly a dozen down-town pool rooms that for a long time flourished in Buffalo have been closed by the authorities and the proprietors indicted. Without exception the trotting-horse interests are opposed to the permanent maintenance of pool rooms in cities. Public opinion upholds the selling of pools in connection with trotting meetings, and in the city pool rooms running races are the sole stock in trade of the men who back the game. Without the accompaniment of book-betting on an enormous scale the running turf could not exist for ten minutes, while, so far as the trotting interest goes, the betting is an incidental and unimportant feature.

JOHN GOLDSMITH, who for his years is perhaps the foremost driver of trotters in the country, having been especially successful in the handling of colts, as witness his lowering of the three-year old record to 2:18 with Sable Wilkes, capturing the two-year-old stallion record with Regal Wilkes when that horse trotted in 2:20¾, and placing the yearling mark at 2:29¾ with Freedom, is recovering from the severe illness which laid him low immediately upon his return to California early in the spring. It is Goldsmith's present intention to come east with some trotters this season, and it is understood that the son of James Goldsmith, who died last season, will begin learning the art and mystery of training and driving trotters under the supervision and direction of his uncle John.

As showing the tremendous increase of late in the trotting interest it may be mentioned that there are now nine mile tracks in Texas.

THE latest legislature to consider a bill to prevent and punish the "ringing" of horses is that of Massachusetts. Although not much is heard of it there is a considerable amount of crooked work in the way of trotting horses out of their class in the east, the smaller meetings, especially the state and county fairs in the fall, being a favorite field of operation for the manipulators of the game. So strong in some men, however, is the instinct to get

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money dishonestly that if "ringing" were punished by hanging and quartering there would still be McGuigans and Garritys out for the currency every season.

No establishment in the country where the trotter is bred gives to the public more interesting news matter than the Allen farm. There has just been received at this office a bulletin of the foals of 1892 up to April 15, from which it appears that the average period of gestation for sixteen filly foals was 337 days, while the axerage for eight colts was 341 days. The maximum period for colts was 352 days, and for fillies 357 days. The minimum period for colts was 327 days, for fillies 316 days. The breeding of all the foals reported by the Allen farm is exceptionally rich. Pistachio, a brother to Nutwood, has had foals dropped from such mares as Jassamine, by Princeps, dam by George Wilkes; Lindora Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes, dam by The Moor; Edgewater Bell, the dam of Edgemark, 2:16, at four years; Peperomia, by Alcantara, dam Wenonah, by Curtis' Hambletonian, second dam Jessie Pepper. Kremlin, a son of Lord Russell, that as a three-year-old took a record of 2:22¼, has had foals dropped from Miss Majolica, 2:24½; Phallamont Girl, 2:27¾; Kantaka, 2:27¼, and others. Lancelot, the youngest son of Green Mountain Maid, is represented by foals from a sister to the great pacer, Arrow; Lyre, by Arthurton; Sun Maid, by Belmont; Waterleaf, a great-granddaughter of Waterwitch, and others. Mazatlan, one of the richest bred sons of Electioneer, is the sire of a bay filly whose dam is a sister to Redwald, 2:26½, by Lord Russell, second dam the famous Primrose.

KENDALLVILLE, IND.—We have just received from the secretary of the Trotting Association at Kendallville, Ind., the official summary of a race at that place in 1891, as follows:

October 2, 1891. Purse $—; 2:27 pace.

Prince Frederick, b h by Valentine.	1	1	1
Silver Cloud Jr., gr h by Silver Cloud	2	2	2
Brown Belle, br m—C. L. Carter..	3	3	3

Time, 2:26—2:32½—2:34.

THE bay mare, Troublesome, by Messenger Duroc 106; dam Lady Bryant, by Brignoli 77, died April 6, the property of Herndon Stock Farm, Clarksville, Tenn. This mare had a record of 2:25½, and was dam of Hildegard, by Harry Clay 45, the dam of Cheltenham, 2:28. Troublesome was bred by Charles Backman, Stony Ford, N. Y., and passed through the hands of Hon. B. F. Tracy, of Appalachin, N. Y., and Father Hendricks, of Union Springs, N. Y., to the Herndon Stock Farm.

Questions and Replies.

G. T. P., SALEM CENTRE, IND.—I have a colt bred as follows: Sired by Bassett M. 5795; dam Martha B., by Glenview; second dam by Andrews' Kemble Jackson, he by Collins Kemble Jackson; third dam by Dorsey's Golddust. 1. Is he standard bred? 2. Is he fashionably bred? 3. Is he bred well enough to keep for a stock horse? 4. Is his breeding good enough to make a speed horse?

ANSWER.—1. No. 2. No. 3. In these days of strong competition and demand for breeding up, we do consider a horse which is neither standard or fashionably bred desirable or valuable as a stock horse. 4. That depends more on his individual qualifications than on his breeding; we can not give you an opinion of any value without personal knowledge of the horse.

C. B. L., MONGAUP VALLEY, N. Y. 1. Who is now the owner of the dam of William Arthur, 2:19¼? 2. Is a filly by Defiance 2700, dam by H. W. Beecher, 2:28½, second dam by Gosher, standard bred?

ANSWER.—1. Do not know, her ownership is not recorded. 2. No. H. W. Beecher is not standard, although if his pedigree (by Phil Sheridan 630) is established, he would be eligible to registration as standard under Rule 1. The filly would then become standard-bred.

S. B., TISKILWA, ILL.—Is Captain Rono 12204, sorrel horse, four years old bred by James McKean, standard?

ANSWER.—The horse is registered as standard; Rono 12204, in Vol. IX, American Trotting Register.

G. H. E., INDEPENDENCE, KAS.—1. Give breeding, by whom and where bred, and record of Bashaw Chief 8886. 2. What has he sired, if anything?

ANSWER.—1. bl h foaled 1869; by Green's Bashaw 50; dam's pedigree untraced. Bred and owned at last accounts by O. F. Smith, DeWitt, Clinton Co., Iowa. No record. 2. None in the 2:30 list.

SUBSCRIBER, POINT PLEASANT, W. VA.—Give pedigree of Downing's Bay Messenger.

ANSWER.—b h foaled 183–; by Harpinus,

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son of Bishop's Hambletonian; dam of Messenger and Rockingham Blood.

F. M. M., VIROQUA, WIS.—Is Azeca 3735 standard?

ANSWER.—Yes, registered in Vol. VI, American Trotting Register.

P. VAN A., DEFREESTVILLE, N. Y.—Can a mare, bred as follows, be registered as standard: Sired by Buckingham 82; dam Molly Harris, by Hector; he by Old Black Hawk; second dam by Harris Hambletonian. 2. If so, can a colt out of said mare, by Joe Wilkes 14359, be registered as standard? 3. Give breeding of Buckingham's dam. 4. Same of Hector's dam.

ANSWER.—1. No, the sire of her dam is not standard. 2. The colt would not be standard bred; a filly bred as stated, would be standard bred under Rule 7. 3. Buckingham's dam by Vermont Blackhawk 5; second dam a mare brought from Pennsylvania, pedigree untraced. 4. Hector's dam, said to be by Long's Eclipse, son of American Eclipse, further pedigree untraced.

A. S., DAYTON, OHIO.—Give record of the gray stallion Cadmus, by Cadmus Hambletonian.

ANSWER.—Record 2:45¾, at Jackson, Mich., September 23, 1891.

V. F., RICHMOND, MICH.—Did the sorrel mare, Belle W., win a heat or any part of the money at Hensall, Canada, in the fall of 1888 or 1889?

ANSWER.—We find no record of any performance by Belle W., at Hensall in 1889. On September 3, 1888, she performed in a race at Hensall won by Mabel B. Belle W. did not win a heat, and as the only account of the race published does not give division of the purse, we are unable to determine whether she won any money or not. Four horses started, and Belle W. was last.

Catalogues for 1892.

THE STANDARD TROTTING HORSE COMPANY.

DURING the year 1891 this company transferred its headquarters from Nebraska to Kenosha, Wis., fifty miles from Chicago, and the first catalogue issued from their new home is now ready for distribution. As the name of the company would indicate, all the animals in the catalogue are standard-bred and registered. The head of the stud is the highly bred stallion, Redwald 6178, record 2:26½, by Lord Russell 4677; dam Primrose, by Alexander's Abdallah; second dam Black Rose, by Tom Teemer. Lord Russell is own brother to Maud S., 2:08¾, and half brother to Nutwood, 2:18¾, the greatest living sire of trotters. Primrose is one of the greatest of the "Great Brood Mares," the dam of Redwald, 2:26½, Sineus, 2:27½, and Ichi Ban, 2:29; also dam of the noted trotting sires Princeps, Pluto, Maxim, Aldebrino and Parmenus. She has 103 descendants in the 2:30 list. With this grand lineage and the proved capacity to trot fast, Redwald is one of the most desirable of young trotting sires. The next horse in the catalogue, Pactolus 9102, is also a fast performer and related to some of the most successful sires and fastest performers on the turf. This horse has a three-year-old record of 2:24¾ and a four-year-old record of 2:22½; his sire is Patronage 4143, (full brother to Patron, 2:14¼) who at five years of age is sire of Alix, three-year-old record 2:16¼, and Pactolus, 2:22½. The dam of Pactolus is Buda, by Tramp 303; second dam Burrie (dam of Brocade, 2:28), by Captain 805, 2:28½; third dam Kate Carman, by Green's Bashaw 50. A glance at this pedigree shows that it is made up of performers and producers. Romantiker 12898, by Lord Russell, dam Novel, by Princeps, is the third horse mentioned, but has recently been sold. Pontoon, by Patronage 4143; dam Dolly Brighton, by Tramp 308; second dam Lady Brighton, by Bashaw 50; third dam Flora, by Draco 116, 2:28½, is bred much in the same lines as Pactolus, and as in his case the pedigree fairly bristles with prepotent trotting strains. The younger horses advertised for service are Arnolph 13955, by Romantiker 12898, dam Birthday, by Robert McGregor; and Delpho 13954, by Patronage 4143, dam Delphine, by Tramp 308, each being limited to ten approved mares. A number of highly bred colts of 1891 are fully set forth and advertised for sale. A notable feature of the catalogue and the pedigrees contained therein is the large number of animals with the Tramp-Green's Bashaw cross, and the pedigrees and stud performances of these two prepotent trotting sires occupy several pages of the book. Thirty-six broodmares and fillies are catalogued, the first being the pride of the farm, the great trotting mare Alix, two-year-old record 2:30, three-year-old record 2:16¼. This mare is by Patronage 4143; dam Atlanta, by Attorney 1005; second dam by General Hatch 139; third dam by Iowa, thoroughbred son of imp. Glencoe. If not sold her owners announce that Alix will be

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trained and specially prepared to beat the present four-year-old trotting record, Sunol, 2:10½. We have not space for a detailed description of the other mares and fillies, they are by Patronage, Tramp, Romantiker, Attorney, Robert McGregor, Redwald, Sunbright, Shadeland Onward, Guelph, Hobart and other well bred sires, out of dams of fashionable and producing trotting strains.

ELMHURST FARM,

Lexington, Ky., is owned by Schmulbach & Park, of Wheeling, W. Va., and the catalogue, a handsome book of sixty six pages, contains the history and pedigree of fifty-two animals. Elmhurst Farm is especially rich in Electioneer blood, nine stallions by that greatest of trotting sires being included in the catalogue. Three are advertised for public service, viz.: Curtis Brown 12436, by Electioneer; dam Edith Carr (dam of Campbell's Electioneer, 2:17¼), by Clark Chief. Golden Slope 12437, by Electioneer; dam Addie (dam of Woodnut, 2:16¼, and Manon, 2:21, and grandam of Arion, 2:10¾), by Hambletonian Chief; second dam Manton, by Harry Clay 45, and Electro-Benton 15027, by Electioneer; dam Nettie Benton, by General Benton; second dam Nellie Walker (dam of Warlock, 2:28½, and *Peruvian Bitters*, 2:23½), by Thornedale; third dam Rosalind, 2:21¾, by Alexander's Abdallah; fourth dam Burch Mare, by Brown Pilot. The other sons of Electioneer owned at the farm are Barnitz 15921, dam May, by Wildidle; Electrum 16676, dam Clair, by Arthurton; Vincenzo 5392, dam Victoria, by Don Victor; Electnut 18432, dam Amrah (dam of Electwood, 2:30), by Nutwood; Chief Envoy 18481, dam Miss Beecher, by Piedmont, and Parkville 6050, dam Aurora, 2:27 (dam of Arol, 2:24, and Hazel, 2:28), by John Nelson. The broodmares, twenty-five in number, are, without exception of the best and most fashionable trotting strains, sired by Guy Wilkes, Director, Piedmont, Robert McGregor, Nutwood, Bell Boy, Azmoor, George Wilkes, Allie West, Award, Cuyler, Red Wilkes, Belmont, Dictator, Happy Medium, Kentucky Prince, Mambrino Patchen, Sultan and Electioneer. The dams of these broodmares are as well bred as the sires, and their individual excellence is in many cases attested by their stud or turf record, the list including Algath, 2:23; Audacity, sister to Prelude, 2:28¼; Grace Hamilton, sister to Bonhomie, 2:25; Ida Elliott, dam of Parnell, 2:30; Kitty Wilkes, 2:30, sister to Miss Wilkes, 2:29; Sister Wilkes, 2:22¾; Sophia, sister to Abbie, 2:26¼; Stella, 2:30, and others. Colts and fillies of 1890 and 1891 and a few highly bred geldings complete the list of this fashionable and desirable collection of standard trotting-bred animals. Visitors to the farm will be cordially welcomed on all week days by Mr. R. C. Estill, who has charge of the stock. The superintendent of the training department is John F. Payne. The farm is situated on the Winchester Pike, four miles east of Lexington, Ky.

SOUTH ELKHORN.

R. P. Pepper & Son, the proprietors of South Elkhorn Stock Farm, Frankfort, Ky., have issued for 1892 their eighteenth Annual Catalogue of Trotting Stock. The catalogue is a book of 340 pages, containing the pedigree and description of more than three hundred highly bred animals. South Elkhorn is one of the foremost breeding establishments in the country, and has for many years furnished a large number of fast and famous light-harness performers. The farm is situated at Frankfort, Ky., and all visitors, whether purchasers or not, are always welcome. The stallions offered for public service in 1892 are Onward, Norval, Madrid, Nutpatch and Striker. The famous stallion, Onward 1411, record 2:25¼, is one of the greatest and most successful sires in America, by George Wilkes 519, dam the great broodmare Dolly (dam of Director, 2:17; Czarina, 2:21, and Thorndale, 2:22¼), by Mambrino Chief; at sixteen years of age he has forty-nine 2:30 performers, seventeen producing sons and six producing daughters, and thirty-eight grandsons and daughters with records of 2:30 or better. A list of his produce would include many of the most famous turf performers and campaigners. The second stallion, Norval 5335, has a record of 2:17½, by the great Electioneer, dam Norma, by Alexander's Norman; he is sire of Norhawk, 2:20¼ at three years; Novelist, 2:27 at two years, and Norlaine, yearling record 2:31½. Madrid 1835 is by George Wilkes; dam Mercedes, by Belmont; second dam Minerva (dam of Nugget, 2:26¾, and Meander, 2:26½), by Pilot Jr. Madrid is sire of Cognac, 2:20; Charlie R., 2:30, and Cortez, 2:28½; also of dam of Calyco, 2:29½. The fashionable and prepotent Nutwood strain is represented at South Elkhorn by Nutpatch, by Nutwood, 2:18¼ (sire of seventy-seven 2:30 performers); dam Patchen Maid (dam of Astral, 2:18), by Mambrino Patchen; second dam Lady Elanor, by Mambrino Chief. Striker, the last stallion on the list, was bred at South

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Elkhorn, he is by Onward; dam Cachuca (dam of Catchfly, 2:18¼), by Almont; second dam Madame Smith, by Grey Eagle; third dam by Saxe Weimar. To attempt even a list of the 138 broodmares owned at South Elkhorn is not practicable with the space at command. They are all bred in the purple, famous turf performers with fast records, great broodmares, the dams of great campaigners, highly bred mares and fillies in foal to the great stallions above described, are found on nearly every page, and youngsters out of these mares are fully described and offered for sale at fair prices. Among the most noted mares are Annette, record 2:25¼; Belle Thorne, grandam of Nuthurst, 2:26; Cachuca, dam of Catchfly, 2:18¼; Catchfly, 2:18¼; Chenille, sister to Acolyte, 2:21; Ella Louise, sister to Uncle Sam, 2:23¼; Fanchon, dam of *Tangent*, 2:18½; Gleaner, sister to Attraction, 2:28¼, and Interest, 2:18; Lady Alice, dam of Acolyte, 2:21; Laura S., dam of Prelude, 2:28¼; Missal, grandam of Benoni, 2:28¼; Mistress, dam of Dumas, 2:19; Naomi, sister to Boaz, 2:19¼; Nashville, dam of Trumpeter, 2:23½; Ruth, dam of Boaz, 2:19¼; Santa Claus, dam of Emulation, 2:21, Vatican, 2:27¼, Position, 2:22¼, and Magic Wilkes, 2:29¼; Susette, 2:28¼, and Trifle, sister to Mikeagan, 2:19¾. Prelude, 2:28½; Promoter, 2:28, and Vatican, 2:27¼, are also owned at South Elkhorn, and included in the catalogue.

Our New Advertisers.

THE road carts and sulkies manufactured by W. S. Frazier & Co. are known and appreciated wherever the light-harness horse is used. This firm was among the first to introduce and manufacture the light cart now universally used by road riders and trainers of trotting and pacing horses. They are builders of improved forms of vehicles for the development of the trotting horse. Send for their illustrated catalogue, which contains information of value to every one owning or driving a good horse. The factory is at Aurora, Ill. Office and salesroom 373-375 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

SCHMULBACK & PARK, of Wheeling, W. Va., advertise in this issue eight Electioneer stallions for the season of 1892, at Elmhurst Farm, Lexington, Ky. Three of these are offered for public service, viz.: Curtis Brown 12436, a brother to Campbell's Electioneer, 2:17¾; Golden Slope 12437, out of the grandam of Arion, 2:10¾, and Electro Benton 15027, brother in blood to Sunol, 2:08¼. The others are private stallions. For full information in regard to these horses address R. C. Estill, Lexington, Ky. They also advertise Parkville 6050, by Electioneer, out of the dam of Arol, 2:24, to make the season of 1892 at Ashwood, Tenn., in charge of Polk & Brown.

W. H. MARRETT, 125 World Building, New York City, will furnish all standard horse and turf publications at lowest rates, including Wallace Year Book, 1891, and Vol. X American Trotting Register.

THE Stallion Service Book published by A. L. Schaeffer, Paris, Ill., is fully worth the price asked for it, one dollar.

THE advertisement of the American Sportsman, published at Cleveland, Ohio, appears in this issue. It is a weekly independent turf paper, and is offered to subscribers from date to January 1, 1893, at the low price of one dollar, with a copy of the American or National Trotting Association Rules free.

THE Woodburn Farm advertise their annual sale of yearlings in this issue—see foot of their page advertisement. The sale takes place by electric light at the American Horse Exchange, New York, on Saturday, May 21.

CHANGES of interest to horsemen are made in the advertisements of R. P. Pepper & Son, Frankfort, Ky.; the Standard Horse Company, Kenosha, Wis., and Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa.

TROTTING REGISTER.

STANDARD ANIMALS.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees in the Register will be reprinted here, at the option of the owner. The charge for publishing pedigrees here is one dollar each; to stockholders fifty cents. Insertion here is purely optional with owners. The advantages are two-fold: Immediate publicity is given and opportunity is furnished to all for criticism and correction. It is not only an effective and cheap advertisement, but it is *an official certificate of the registration and status of an animal*. The numbers of stallions are given (mares are not numbered), and at the end of the pedigree the volume of the Register in which it is recorded is denoted. As stated above, these are copies of registered pedigrees, and of course nothing is given here that is not already recorded in the Trotting Register.

ACTION 17783, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Kilrain 7899; dam Lucille, by Sentinel Wilkes 2499; g d Peosta, by Bashaw 50, etc. [See Lucille, Vol. IX.] Bred by John Simpson, Scranton, Pa.; passed to Dungan & Shepard, Kearney, Neb. [Vol. XI.]

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ADA H., (7) b m foaled 1889; by King Nutwood 10291; dam Houtzdale Maid, by Windsor 652; g d De Rosa, 2:35, by Young Rattler (Marcus). Bred by B. W. Hess, Houtzdale, Pa.; passed to B. F. Byers, Greensburg, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

ADELAIDE, (6) b m foaled 1882; by Satellite 2500; dam Mag Borden, by American Star Jr. 3772; g d Miss Cadmus (dam of Stephen M., 2:29), by Long Island, son of Napoleon. [See Mag Borden.] Bred by J. W. Knox, New Castle, Pa.; passed to John Turner, Harlansburg, Pa.; then to Charles Stapf, Wampum, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

ADULA, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Eldridge 137; dam Frill, by Princeps 536; g d Favorita, by Abdallah 15, etc. [See Frill.] Bred by Robert Bonner, New York, N. Y.; passed to G. O. Wilson, Baltimore, Md. [Vol. XI.]

ALBANO 18344, (6) ch h foaled 1889; by Nutbourne 1399; dam Halcyon, by Cuyler 100; g d Lady Abdallah (dam of Don Carlos, 2:23, etc.), by Abdallah 15. [See Halcyon.] Bred by Robert Bonner, New York, N. Y.; passed to Joshua Garrison, Norfolk, Va. [Vol. XI.]

ALBURNO 18783, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Allandorf 7462; dam Alfaretta, by Mambrino King 1279; g d Silver Lake, by Lakeland Abdallah 351, etc. [See Alfaretta.] Bred by L. Herr, Lexington, Ky.; passed to C. F. Curtis, Toledo, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

ALFARETTA, (7) b m foaled 1882; by Mambrino King, 1279; dam Silver Lake, by Lakeland Abdallah, 351; g d Alice by imp. The Knight of St. George; g g d Bellamira, by imp. Monarch, etc. [See Stud Book.] Bred by L. Herr, Lexington, Ky.; passed to Skehan Bros., Toledo, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

ALDORA, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Startle 290; dam Frill, by Princeps 536; g d Favorita, by Abdallah 15, etc. [See Frill.] Bred by Robert Bonner, New York, N. Y.; passed to G. O. Wilson, Baltimore, Md. [Vol. XI.]

ALLENWOOD 18677, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Cornelius 11335; dam Susie Allen, by Ethan Allen Jr. 2903; g d Santa Clara (dam of Susie, 2:26½), by Owen Dale, etc. [See Susie Allen.] Bred by J. B. Haggin, Sacramento, Cal.; passed to Henry Betzinger, Fort Plain, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

ALRANTARA 18880, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Alcantara 729; dam Novel, by Knickerbocker 200; g d Net Medium, by Happy Medium 400, etc. [See Novel.] Bred by Elizur Smith, Lee, Mass.; passed to J. T. Ellis, Philadelphia, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

ALZIPPA, (2, 6) ch g foaled 1885; by Alroy 5715; dam Goldie, by Rifleman, son of Alhambra, by Mambrino Chief 11; g d Float, pedigree not traced. [See Goldie.] Bred by Alvan E. Tyler, Lake Geneva, Wis. Record 2:21¾. [Vol. XI.]

ANTEEWILKO 19081, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Anteeo 7868; dam Nance, by George Wilkes 519; g d Nancy Jane (dam of Honesty, 2:22), by Honest Allen 169, etc. [See Nance.] Bred by W. L. Simmons, Lexington, Ky.; passed to Frank A. Lyons, Aurora, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

BABER 16890, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Sultan 1513; dam Dictatrix, by Dictator 113; g d Mona Wilkes, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Dictatrix, Vol. VIII.] Bred by William M. Irvine; passed to Mrs. William M. Irvine, Richmond, Ky.; then to Crit Davis; then to B. F. Roach, Harrodsburg, Ky. [Vol. XI.]

BELL PUNCH 14294, (6) b h foaled 1890; by St. Bel 5336; dam Encore, by Kentucky Prince 2470; g d Maggie Duroc, by Messenger Duroc 106, etc. [See Encore, Vol. IX.] Bred by J. E. French, Wickliffe, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

BELLE GREY, (7) gr m foaled 1890; by Winfield Scott 1319; dam Nelly L., by Albion 15195. Bred by Peter Odell, Belmont, Ont., Can. [Vol. XI.]

BELLE R., (9) b m foaled 1882; by Hambletonian Downing 4530; dam Daisy Campbell, by Mambrino Patchen Jr.; g d Dolly, by Morgan Messenger 3169; g g d Kit, by Sam Hazzard. Bred by J. B. Curtis & Sons, North Vernon, Ind.; passed to John F. Ryan, Atlanta, Ga. Record 2:34¼. [Vol. XI.]

BIRDIE NUTWOOD, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Nutguard 10341; dam Birdie Alexander, by Harold 413; g d May Flower, by Kansas, son of imp. Sovereign. Bred by John Alexander; passed to J. B. Hoge & Co., St. Clairsville, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

BONNIE RAYBOYD, (6) gr m foaled 1891; by Ray Boyd 7949; dam Silver Lady, by Rich-

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ard Wheelock 3806; g d Pacific Maid, by Pacific 1419, etc. [See Silver Lady, Vol. VIII.] Bred by A. M. Wortman, Vermont, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

BREWYER 18451, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Runyon 17853; dam Bessie, by Brown Hal 16935; g d Bessie Enfield (dam of Aline, 2:16), by Enfield Jr. 10614, etc. [See Bessie.] Bred by E. H. Douglas, Franklin, Tenn.; passed to A. E. Woods, Hume, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

CANNIE M., (7) b m foaled 1891; by Sulwood 6913; dam Deborah (dam of Storm, 2:27), by Squire Talmage 668; g d Belle Dewire, by Bonner, son of Major-General Cadmus, etc. [See Deborah.] Bred by H. B. Kelley, Vinton, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

CHANTWARD 18790, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Shadeland Onward 6010; dam Saxtena, by Enchanter 468; g d Lady McMullen, by Robert Bonner 270, etc. [See Saxtena, Vol. VII.] Bred by E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb. [Vol. XI.]

COLFAX 18774, (6) ro h foaled 1889; by Silver King 17317; dam Cute, by Little Wonder 1304; g d May Queen (dam of Senator Conkling, 2:16½), pedigree not traced. [See Cute.] Bred by F. W. Stinehart, Davenport, Iowa; passed to F. T. Kegley, Colfax, Iowa. Record 3:22. [Vol. XI.]

COPE 19135, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Ready Money 6968; dam Agnetia, by Volunteer Prince 1613; g d Belle Floyd, by Gen. Knox 140, etc. [See Agnetia, Vol. V.] Bred by John Ferguson, Niagara Falls, Ont., Can. [Vol. XI.]

DAISY, (7) ch m foaled 1885; by Motion 1544; dam Dolly, by Ethan Allen 860; g d Bess, pedigree not traced. Bred by John Towle, East Cornwall, Vt.; passed to K. W. King, West Cornwall, Vt.; then to F. H. Kendrick, Worcester, Mass.; then to H. L. Fitts, Worcester, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

ESKBERT 18664, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Egbert 1136; dam Filly (dam of Ashby, 2:29¾), by Bald Chief 1766; g d Blanche, by Toronto, son of St. Lawrence, etc. [See Filly.] Bred by J. T. Sinclair; passed to James F. Askew, Georgetown, Ky. [Vol. XI.]

ESMOND RAYBOYD 19105, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Ray Boyd 7949; dam Louise Wheelock, by Richard Wheelock 3806; g d Pacific Belle, by Pacific 1419, etc. [See Louise Wheelock, Vol. VIII.] Bred by A. M. Wortman, Vermont, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

EXCELSIOR DUKE 18781, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Excelsior 6001; dam Foxie E., by Seneca Chief 278; g d Dolly, by Champion 807, etc. [See Foxie E., Vol. VII.] Bred by W. L. Eastman, Ovid, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

FARETTA, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Orloff 8499; dam Alfaretta, by Mambrino King 1279; g d Silver Lake, by Lakeland Abdallah 351, etc. [See Alfaretta.] Bred by L. Herr, Lexington, Ky.; passed to C. F. Curtis, Toledo, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

FLORIAN RAYBOYD 19104, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Ray Boyd 7949; dam Belle Barton, by Bourbon Belmont 8297; g d Ball, by Indian Chief 832, etc. [See Belle Barton, Vol. VIII.] Bred by A. M. Wortman, Vermont, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

GEORGE LAMBERT 18778, (6) br h foaled 1886; by Daniel Lambert 102; dam Porter Mare (dam of Whist, 2:29¼), by Mambrino Patchen 59; g d Kate, by Black Hawk Messenger (Douglass Horse) son of Black Hawk 5. [See Porter Mare.] Bred by L. W. Peet, Cornwall, Vt.; passed to William B. Ellis, Middlebury, Vt.; then to Bingham & Phipps, Rutland, Vt. [Vol. XI.]

GEORGIE, (6) ch m foaled 1891; by Linnwood 8448; dam Goldie (dam of Alzippa, 2:21¾), by Rifleman, son of Alhambra, by Mambrino Chief 11; g d Float, pedigree not traced. [See Goldie.] Bred by Alvan E. Tyler, Lake Geneva, Wis. [Vol. XI.]

GERTIE OWENS, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Edred 6674; dam Blanche, by John Burdine 7217. Bred by S. L. Davis, Rectorsville, Ky. [Vol. XI.]

GOLDEN GIRL, (6) ch m foaled 1888; by Michigan Prince 6080; dam Effie (dam of Rene, 2:26), by Regular, son of Volunteer 55; g d Kate, by Edwin Forrest 851. [See Effie, Vol. IX.] Bred by O. J. Evans, Minneapolis, Minn. [Vol. XI.]

GOLDIE, (5) ch m foaled 1876; by Rifleman, son of Alhambra, by Mambrino Chief 11; dam Float, pedigree not traced. Bred by C. C. Harris, Dousman, Wis.; passed to F. J. Bliss, Earlville, Ill.; then to Alvan E. Tyler, Lake Geneva, Wis. Dam of Alzippa, 2:21¾. [Vol. XI.]

HATTIE O., (7) ch m foaled 1891; by Joe Farrand 13098; dam May, by Banker Roths-

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child 5747. Bred by Lavern Osterhout, Britton, Mich.; passed to T. R. Kyle, Tecumseh, Mich.; then to Mrs. Morna E. Massey, Newaygo, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

HAZEL RAYBOYD, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Ray Boyd 7949; dam Justalock, by Richard Wheelock 3806; g d Jenny, by Justice 1270, etc. [See Justalock, Vol. VIII.] Bred by A. M. Wortman, Vermont, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

HYACK, (7) br m foaled 1891; by Guide 14680; dam Travers Mare, by Billy Hayward 489; g d the Ransom Mare, pedigree not traced. Bred by J. D. Smith, Livermore, Cal.; passed to H. A. Mayhew, Niles, Cal.; then to F. C. Talbot, San Leandro, Cal. [Vol. XI.]

ICILINE, (6) ch m foaled 1889; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Maggie C., by Hailstorm 813; g d Little Dolly (dam of Gift Jr., 2:27½), by Young Bonnie Scotland, son of imp. Bonnie Scotland, etc. [See Maggie C., Vol. IX.] Bred by John Wren, Springfield, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

IRA VOGEL 18666, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Ira Wilkes 5916; dam Brilliantine (dam of *Woodmont*, 2:22¾), by Louis Napoleon 207; g d Fanny Morgan, pedigree not traced. [See Brilliantine.] Bred by James E. Vogel, Lansing, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

IVORINE, (2) bl m foaled about 1884; pedigree not traced. Bred by —— ——; passed to Al. Mason, Columbus, Ohio; then to Shelly & Bros., Defiance, Ohio.

JEAN RUSSELL, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Happy Russell 4494; dam Arline, by Cyclops 2035; g d Daisy, by Frank Pierce 3d, 486, etc. [See Arline.] Bred by T. W. Carville, Kent Island, Md. [Vol. XI.]

JENNY WILKES, (7) gr m foaled 1888; by Mambrino Wilkes 3880; dam Lady Bass, by Benedict Morrill 3474; g d Nelly, by Green Mountain Morgan (Hale's.) Bred by F. E. Putnam, Lowell, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

JIM READ 18771, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Director 1989; dam Misfortune, by Monroe Chief 875; g d Lady Tiffany, by Gibraltar 1185, etc. [See Misfortune.] Bred by Monroe Salisbury, Pleasanton, Cal.; passed to F. S. Gorton, Chicago, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

JUDGE ORR 17332, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Nutbreaker 2952; dam Musette, by Corbin Bashaw 1762; g d Fleta Maid (dam of Lobasco, 2:16¼), by General Hatch 139, etc. [See Musette, Vol. VI.] Bred by John W. Fisher, Paris, Ky.; passed to W. W. Brown, Richmond, Mo. [Vol. XI.]

KING RAYBOYD 19101, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Ray Boyd 7949; dam Miss Redwood, by Chesterwood 1070; g d Kate Harris, by Blood Chief 792, etc. [See Miss Redwood.] Bred by A. M. Wortman, Vermont, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

LIZZIE VAUGHN, (7) b m foaled 1885; by Almont Star 1929; dam Lady Douglas, by Ben Franklin 753; g d Douglas Mare, by Rattler (Barnett's). Bred by R. K. Hamilton, Fair Haven, Vt.; passed to T. F. Arnold, Providence, R. I. [Vol. XI.]

LYNNE BEL 18924, (6) bl h foaled 1890; by St. Bel 5336; dam Vashti, by Bayonne Prince 2939; g d Luella, by Mambrino Pilot 29, etc. [See Vashti, Vol. VII.] Bred by W. N. Burgess, Flemington, N. J. [Vol. XI.]

MAGGIE BIGGANE, (7) ch m foaled 1891; by Gratiano 2491; dam Mamie Howell, by Gentle Breeze 3456. Bred by Alex M. Mackey, Louisville, Ky. [Vol. XI.]

MAGNET CHIEF 18868, (6) b h foaled 1884; by Messenger Chief 1825; dam Miss Haydon (dam of Upright Wilkes, 2:25½), by Mambrino Foster, son of Mambrino Patchen 58; g d Pat, by Ashland Chief 751, etc. [See Miss Haydon.] Bred by A. & S. L. Gibbs, Hyattsville, Ky.; passed to B. J. Treacy, Lexington, Ky.; then to Girton & Hoyt, Gloucester City, N. J. [Vol. XI.]

MAJOR EXCELSIOR 18780, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Excelsior 6001; dam Cassia, by Enchanter 468; g d Flora B., by Champion 807, etc. [See Cassia, Vol. VII.] Bred by W. L. Eastman, Ovid, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

MAMIE ALICE, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Wabash 6611; dam Fanchion, by Vimont 1925. Bred by J. M. Overholt, Scottdale, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

MARJORAN, (6) br m foaled 1890; by Onward 1411; dam Hannah, by Challenger 1064; g d Flushing Girl, by Scott's Thomas 919, etc. [See Hannah, Vol. IV.] Bred by R. P. Pepper & Son, Frankfort, Ky.: passed to Peter Stumps, Kenosha, Wis. [Vol. XI.]

MERIVALE 19000, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Alcantara 729; dam Merry Clay, by Harry

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Clay 45; g d Ethelberta, by Harold 413, etc. [See Merry Clay, Vol. IV.] Bred by W. B. Dickerman, Mamaroneck, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

MILTON RAYBOYD 19103, (6) br h foaled 1891; by Ray Boyd 7949; dam Palline, by Pacific 1419; g d Babe, by Richard Wheelock 3806, etc. [See Palline, Vol. VIII.] Bred by A. M. Wortman, Vermont, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

MISFORTUNE, (6) b m foaled 1884; by Monroe Chief 875; dam Lady Tiffany, by Gibraltar 1185; g d Kitty Gavin, by Royal George 83. [See Lady Tiffany, Vol. IX.] Bred by Monroe Salisbury, Pleasanton, Cal.; passed to F. S. Gorton; then to John Brennock, Chicago, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

MONARDA, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Dictator 113; dam Virgie Wilkes, by George Wilkes 519; g d Cleopatra, by American Clay 34, etc. [See Virgie Wilkes, Vol. X.] Bred by H. C. McDowell; passed to H. C. McDowell & Son, Lexington, Ky.; then to C. H. Turner, Pekin, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

NELLIE B., (7) b m foaled 1887; by Hampden 3195; dam Popie, by Ohio Knickerbocker 1410. Bred by John Beal; passed to Abe Conkling, Port William, Ohio; then to Charles Farquhar, Wilmington, Ohio; then to E. B. Doster, Harveysburg, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

NORA NORTON, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Rockingham 5591; dam Cassie, by St. Maurice 5176; g d Dolly, by Magic 1451, etc. [See Cassie, Vol. VIII.] Bred by W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky.; passed to J. P. Rex, Renrock, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

ONCONE 18791, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Shadeland Onward 6010; dam Connie, by John A. Rawlins 3331; g d Aggie G. (dam of Pride, 2:22¾), by Trampaway 309, etc. [See Connie, Vol. VIII.] Bred by E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb. [Vol. XI.]

PECONIC HELEN, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Repetition 9539; dam Dolly, by Thorndale 305. Bred by C. T. Barney, Southampton, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

PECONIC KATE, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Antonio 2823; dam Peconic Maid, by Hylas 831; g d Dolly, by Thorndale 305. [See Peconic Maid, Vol. VII.] Bred by C. T. Barney, Southampton, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

PEERLESS CHIEF 18922, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Piedmont 904; dam Emma, by Electioneer 125; g d Lady Ellis, by Mohawk Chief, son of Hambletonian 10; g g d Lady Clay (dam of Victor Clay, 2:26¼) by Paymaster, (Clark's) etc. [See Emma, Vol. VI.] Bred by Leland Stanford, Menlo Park, Cal.; passed to David Rose, Lancaster, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

PERDURO PRINCE 18187, (6) b h foaled 1885; by Perduro 15942; dam Shadeland Gem, by Satellite 2500; g d Romper, by Volunteer 55, etc. [See Shadeland Gem, Vol. V.] Bred by Edward White, Providence, Ill.; passed to C. J. Off, Peoria, Ill.; then to Sperry & Russell, Allenton, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

PLEASANTON TOM 18875, (6) bl h foaled 1888; by Kentucky Ruler 1979; dam Natalie, by The King 1947; g d Belle Chase (dam of Burdetta, 2:30,) by Long Island Bashaw, son of Jones' Horse, etc. [See Natalie.] Bred by Elisha Carr, Charlestown, Ind.; passed to L. C. Hipple, New Albany, Ind.; then to J. W. Kay, and J. R. Spigler, Frederickburg, Ind. [Vol. XI.]

PLOVER 16555, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Denny 9340; dam Kate Shelly, by Hamblehawk 508; g d by Wapsie 688, etc. [See Kate Shelly, Vol. VIII.] Bred by J. M. Fisher, West Liberty, Iowa; passed to Hal Hausen, Villisco, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

PONTIFF BERRY 18267, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Onward 1411; dam Meta (dam of Old Crow, 2:22), by Idol Patchen, son of Mambrino Patchen 58; g d Molly Clay, by American Clay 34, etc. [See Meta, Vol. X.] Bred by Hiram Berry, Frankfort, Ky.; passed to Graves Bros., Rochester, Minn. [Vol. XI.]

RED FLY 19204, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Ellen T., by Orange Bud 6867; g d Lady Herr, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Ellen T., Vol. VII.] Bred by W. C. France & Son, Lexington, Ky.; passed to E. M. Phelon, Cherry Valley, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

REYNOLDS 18756, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Alcantara 729; dam Martha Reynolds, by Cuyler 100 g d Lualaba (dam of Roger Hanson, 2:28½, Matilda, 2:30, etc.) by Edwin Forrest (Berkley's), son of Edwin Forrest 49, etc. [See Martha Reynolds, Vol. V.] Bred by Elizur Smith; passed to J. G. Davis, Lee, Mass.; then to Wilfred Rackemann, Westboro, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

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ROSA L. BROWN, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Dan Brown 11574; dam Katie, by Lakeland Abdallah, Jr. 1292; g d Nelly, by Tom Balone. Bred by James T. Mershon, Vermont, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

RUE, (6) ch m foaled 1876; by Winthrop Morrill, 373; dam Ruth by Fearnaught 132; g d Lady Myrick, by Sherman Black Hawk 142. Bred by T. B. Williams; passed to Henry Peckham; then to Edwin Wilcox, Boston, Mass.; then to Sam Hodgson, Meredith, N. H. [Vol. XI.]

RUS-SABIO 19209, (6) b h foaled 1887; by El. Sabio 11356; dam Gold Pen, by Mambrino Abdallah 2201; g d Lady Harold, by Harold 413, etc. [See Gold Pen.] Bred by W. H. Hill, Worcester, Mass.; passed to W. H. Warner, Albion, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

SHELDEN RAYBOYD 19102, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Ray Boyd 7949; dam May D., by Pacific 1419; g d Molly Wheelock, by Richard Wheelock 3806, etc., [See May D., Vol. VIII.] Bred by A. M. Wortman, Vermont, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

SHELLA RAYBOYD, (6) br m foaled 1891; by Ray Boyd 7949; dam Papava, by Pacific 1419; g d Castanet, by Contractor 1084, etc. [See Papava, Vol. VIII.] Bred by A. M. Wortman, Vermont, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

SHEPPERDESS, (5) br m foaled 1877; by Jack Shepperd 183; dam Irene, pedigree not traced. Bred by William B. Smith, Hartford, Conn.; passed to Adolph C. Sternberg, West Hartford, Conn.; then to William B. Smith; then to W. C. Wade, Hartford, Conn. Dam of Tom Carpenter, 2:23½. [Vol. XI.]

SIR LANCELOT 18565, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Princeton 2513; dam Kitty Wilkes, by Harry Wilkes 1896; g d Kitty Cuyler, by Cuyler 100, etc. [See Kitty Wilkes, Vol. VI.] Bred by W. B. Clancy, Louisville, Ky.; passed to B. T. Buford, Lexington, Ky.; then to C. R. Payne, Taylor, Texas. [Vol. XI.]

SKIPAWAY, (2) br m foaled 1886; by Conductor 18779; dam Louise Kellogg, by Pinole Patchen, son of Liberty Patchen; g d Emma Dickinson, by Ben Lippincott. Bred by J. E. Durham, Pacheco, Colo. Record 2:29¾. [Vol. XI.]

STAR OF THE WEST JR. 18913, (1) bl h foaled 1876; by Star of the West 666; dam Lady Douglas, by Black Douglas, son of Sherman Black Hawk 142. Bred by Joseph Moore, Pipestone, Minn.; passed to C. Taylor, St. Charles, Minn.; then to Nevins Bros., Winona, Minn.; then to John Schultz, Marshall, Minn.; then to Mr. Webster, Watertown, S. Dak.; then to G. D. Cole, Lake Benton, Minn.; then to P. T. Reynolds; then to J. H. Wright; then to C. M. Rubush & Co., Meridian, Miss. Record 2:29½. [Vol. XI.]

STAR O'RORKE 19020, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Daniel O'Rorke 7350; dam Kate Edsall, by Iron Duke 181; g d Helen S., by Major Edsall 211, etc. [See Kate Edsall, Vol. VIII.] Bred by W. H. Woodring, Hecktown, Pa.; passed to Jacob K. Lockman, New York, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

SULCELLA, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Sultan 1513; dam Marcella, by Enchanter 468; g d by Mohawk 604. [See Marcella, Vol. IV.] Bred by F. E. Freeman, Tadmor, Ohio; passed to Myers & Wagner, Dayton, Ohio; then to D. H. Moore, Athens, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

SYLVIA C., (7) b m foaled 1891; by Ryeburn 6042; dam Zella, by Magna Charta 105; g d by Caledonia. [See Zella, Vol. VI.] Bred by George F. Switzer, Defiance, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

TISIPHONE, (7) ch m foaled 1890; by Carlisle 13026; dam Nelly, by Clear Grit 859. Bred by G. Edwin Creswell, Egmondville, Ont., Can. [Vol. XI.]

TOM CARPENTER, (2, 6) b g foaled 1883; by Thomas Jefferson 304; dam Shepperdess, by Jack Shepperd 183. [See Shepperdess.] Bred by William B. Smith, Hartford, Conn. Record 2:23½. [Vol. XI.]

TOOTS (7) b m foaled 1883; by Strathmore 408; dam Daisy Dean, by Joe Downing 710; g d Kitty, by Boston (Redmon's). Bred by Edward C. Graves, Boston, Mass; passed to John W. Fisher, Paris, Ky.; then to D. H. Moore, Athens, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

WAMSUTTA 18579, (6) ch h foaled 1889; by Ben Franklin 753; dam Snip, by Landlord 575; g d Molly (Jess), by Ethan Allen 474. [See Snip.] Bred by G. W. Scribner, Castleton, Vt.; passed to C. A. Gray, New Bedford, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

WILLFORD G. 18879, (6) bl h foaled 1891; by Dictator Wilkes 5231; dam Josie W., by Square Dealer 3452; g d Mambrino Girl, by Big Boy 2841, etc. [See Josie W., Vol.

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VIII.] Bred by W. H. Petit, Cedar Falls, Iowa: passed to H. A. Gilroy, Alvinston, Ont., Can. [Vol. XI.]

WILLIAM JEFFERSON 19153; (6) bl h foaled 1877; by Thomas Jefferson 304; dam Shepperdess (dam of Tom Carpenter, 2:23½), by Jack Shepperd 183; g d Irene, pedigree not traced. [See Shepperdess.] Bred by Adolph C. Sternberg, West Hartford, Conn.; passed to William R. Wood, East Windsor Hill, Conn. [Vol. XI.]

APPENDIX TO TROTTING REGISTER.

ANIMALS NOT STANDARD.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees from the non-standard department of any volume of the Register will be published here on the same conditions as stated at the head of "Standard Animals." Under the current rules, the following are eligible to entry in the Register as non-standard: 1. Mares, fillies and geldings by standard horses. 2. Animals that are historical and worthy of preservation. Stallion colts can not now be registered unless they possess two standard crosses.

MAUD H., b m foaled 1882; by Masterlode 595; dam Molly Hood, by Tom Hyer, son of Black Hawk 5. Bred by Hamilton Bros., Eaton Rapids, Mich.; passed to C. S. Rex, Creston, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

RECORD OF OFFICIAL TRANSFERS.

NOTE.—When registered animals change owners the transfer may be recorded here and will be carried into the next volume of the Register, thus maintaining the identity of the animal with the new ownership. The fee is twenty-five cents.

ABBY 10915, (6) br h foaled 1882; by Abbotsford 707; dam Ryan Mare (dam of Moses S., 2:19½, and Ha Ha, 2:22¼), by Black Hawk 767, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Cary Culver, Longmont, Colo.

ALAMEDA, (6) bl m foaled 1888; by Howland 2832; dam Lady Irwin (dam of Clifton Boy, 2:30), by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vols. VIII and X.] Passed to Thomas Bradford, New Brighton, Pa.

ALAMOSA, (7) b m foaled 1888; by El. Mahdi 5232; dam Mishap, by Duke of Brunswick 14256, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to A. E. Woods, Hume, Ill.

ANDES 4796, (6) gr h foaled 1885; by Clay Cuyler 1707; dam Elsie Wilkes, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to J. V. Stryker, Jerseyville, Ill.; then to Edgar Thompson, O'Neil, Neb.; then to S. L. Overholser, Correctionville, Iowa; then to A. B. Lucas; then to E. M. Lucas, Castalia, S. Dak.

ANNIE AGNEW, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Goldsmith Star 3726; dam Allene Golddust, by Lexington Golddust 4205, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. W. Ferguson, Cynthiana, Ky.; then to E. F. Thompson, Tuscola, Ill.

ARCHIE COX 16082, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Canonicus 12847; dam Bashaw, by Hinsdale Chief 3783, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. H. Keller, Marshalltown, Iowa.

ARMITAGE 10663, (6) ch h foaled 1889; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam American Queen, 2:37, by Abraham 353, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Powell Bros., Shadeland, Pa.

ATOKA, (7) ro m foaled 1886; by Jay Bird 5060; dam Ripple, by Almont 33. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. H. Boyce, Lexington, Ky.

ATWELL 13009, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Atwood 3456; dam Nora Burns, by Starmont 1526, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. H. Batdorf, St. Paris, Ohio.

Bacon 6322, (1, 6) b h foaled 1885; by Ajax 40; dam Polka, by Pocahontas Boy 1790, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to F. J. Berry, Chicago, Ill. Pacing record 2:23.

BARNEY C. 6085, (7) b h foaled 1875; by Bay Billy 8767; dam Christie, by Hambletonian 572 (Wood's), etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to G. H. Reynolds, Alba, Pa., April 15, 1891.

BASHAW WILKES 5363, (7) b h foaled 1886; by Forward 1961; dam Minta, by Bashaw 50, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to William Boyington; then to A. Owen, Chicago, Ill.; then to W. P. Engle, Belvidere, Ill.; then to L. J. West, Rockford, Ill.; then to James E. Moore, Mason City, Iowa.

BASSIE ROSS, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Anteros 6020; dam Daisy Frame, by Ambassador 1496, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. A. Lewis, Tipton, Ind.

BELFERN 6184, (6) b h foaled 1886; by Belvidere 1218; dam Isabel, by Stephen A. Douglass 422, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to O. F. Peddicord, Wilmington, Ohio; then to Robert Hall, Streator, Ill.; then to Isaac Neff, Casnovia, Mich.

BELLE F., (7) b m foaled 1885; by Hambletonian Mambrino 540; dam Ashland Belle, by Ashland Chief 751, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to George W. Bowerman, Napoleon, Ohio.

BELLE FISK, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Masterlode 595; dam Chicago Belle (dam of

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Goldstone, 2:27¼), by Sterling 4447, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to H. Isreal, Damascus, Ohio.

BETTINA, (6) ch m foaled 1889; by Simmons 2744; dam Marie Roze, by Smuggler 927, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Uihlein Bros., Truesdell, Wis.

BILLY JOHNSON 4053, (7) b h foaled 1879; by Masterlode 595; dam Jenny Clute, by Louis Napoleon 207, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to J. M. Johnson; then to William Williamson, Richmond, Mich.

BON TON, (8) bl m foaled 1890; by Wilton 5982; dam Belle Bowen (dam of Gertie Harkaway, 2:26½), by Richelieu, son of Mambrino Chief 11, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to G. B. Blanchard, Marshall, Mo.

BOZANT 11664, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Bezant 6321; dam Nora, by Idol 44, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to E. H. Smith, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

BURETTA, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Maxon 6813; dam Elsie Groves, by Adjuster 11390. [See Vol. X.] Passed to A. H. Thomson, Coshocton, Ohio.

BYE WORD 11187, (6) ch h foaled 1889; by Motor 7411; dam Marguerite, by Raymond 1482, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. F. Warren; then to D. J. Calvert, Lyons, Kas.

BYSTANDER 11976, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Amber 768; dam Florida, by Amber, 768, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to T. J. Creel, Industry, Ill.

CAMEO, (7) bl m foaled 1884; by Caliban 394; dam Brown Kate, by Joe Downing 710, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to D. H. Moore, Athens, Ohio.

CANTON 11445, (6) b h foaled 1887; by George Sprague 5606; dam Maggie B., by Enchanter 468, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to M. A. Ross, Murphysborough, Ill.

CAP. CAYWOOD 8751, (7) b h foaled 1887; by Montgomery 3512; dam Nettie J., by Floramour 11423, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to A. Anderson, Washington, Iowa, February 21, 1891.

CARNARTHUR 16021, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Hermitage 4241; dam Addie Wilkes, by Georgia Wilkes, 2448, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Mark Johnston, Nona, Ga.; then to Joseph Hull, Savannah, Ga., April 9, 1892.

CATALOGUE 7875, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Nutmont 2206; dam Cymbal, by Alcalde 103, etc. [See Vols. VII and VIII.] Passed to T. D. Hodgens, London, Ont., Can.

CHAMBERLAIN MAID, (6) br m foaled 1891; by Boniface 6601; dam Cora Van Tassell, by Messenger Chief 1825, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to C. E. Smith, Castolia, S. Dak.

CLARMONT, (8) ch m foaled 1883; by Egmont 1828; dam Clara, by Fame, son of Belmont 64, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to N. M. Hubbard, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; then to R. H. and Z. T. Moore, Traer, Iowa, September 22, 1890.

COMPETITOR 6095, (6) b h foaled 1882; by Onward 1411; dam Lady Limp (dam of Good Morning 2:28½), by Toronto (Johnson's), etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to A. Anderson, Washington, Iowa, February 22, 1891.

CREOSOTE 5834, (6) b h foaled 1886; by General Washington 1161; dam Creole, by Jay Gould 197, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to B. M. Wilson, Dawson, Ga.

DANIEL O'RORKE 7350, (7) b h foaled 1876; by Doctor Syntax 7348; dam Orina, by Volunteer 55, etc. [See Vols. VII and VIII.] Passed to Herman Simon, Easton, Pa., April 5, 1892.

DARA, (6) b m foaled 1883; by Sorrento 2164; dam Senorita, by Bona Fide 720, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to G. E. DeLong, Mt. Elgin, Ont., Can.; then to O'Riley Fitten, Simcoe, Ont., Can.; then to J. A. Colter, Brantford, Ont., Can.

DEW DROP, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Young Wilkes 951; dam Madge, by Hambletonian Prince 819, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to A. W. Holthouse, Alleghany, Pa.; then to F. H. Bierbower, Maysville, Ky.

DEXTERITY 5641, (6) ch h foaled 1886; by Robert McGregor 647; dam Mary Oakes, by Young Jim 2009, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Abbie Weiand; then to C. C. F. Blanchard, Ballinger, Tex.

DIRECTRESS, (6) br m foaled 1886; by Director 1989; dam by Abbottsford 707, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to G. Lee Chrisman, Lee's Summit, Mo. [Vol. XI.]

DON ANTEROS 14716, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Anteros 6020; dam Bonnie Bee, by Harry B. 4309, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to L. J. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.

DON ALVAR 14520, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Granby 2489; dam Shirley, by King Rene 1278,

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etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to M. A. Leach & Bro., Elkhart, Ill. February, 1891.

ELITE, (7) b m foaled 1881; by Commodore Belmont 4340; dam Bettie, by Sentinel 280, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Ringeling Bros., Philipsburg, Mont.

FULLERTON MAID, (7) b m foaled 1884; by Masterlode 595; dam Kitty, by Magna Charta 105. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to N. A. Williams, Genoa, Neb.; then to Thomas F. Miller, Fullerton, Neb.

GAMMARIUS 7822, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Gambetta Wilkes 4659; dam Effie Davis, by Red Wilkes 1749, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to James Thompson, Valley Falls, N. Y.

GARLAND, (7) b m foaled 1883; by Commodore Belmont 4340; dam Sue Preston, by Forest King 1754, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Ringeling Bros., Philipsburg, Mont.

GRACE, (7) b m foaled 1882; by Dauntless 3158, dam Maud, by Night Hawk 514, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Thomas Skelton, Big Rapids, Mich.

GUYON 2487, (6) b h foaled 1882; by Princeps 536; dam Roma (dam of Romance, 2:29½, and Farce, 2:29¼), by Golddust 150, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to S. P. Salter, Lexington, Ky.; then to C. T. Bethel, News Ferry, Va.

GWENDOLINE (6) b m foaled 1885; by Abdallah Wilkes 7562; dam Isabel, by Idol 177, etc. [See Vols. VII and IX.] Passed to W. J. Sutton; then to Leonard Allison, Newburgh, N. Y.; then to William H. Harris, New York, N. Y.; then to W. C. Reid, Oxford, N. C.

HA HA 1219, (1, 6) br h foaled 1880; by Nephew 1220; dam by Black Hawk 767, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to Harvey Belden, Stockton, Cal. Record 2:22¼.

HENRY THORN 10937, (6) b h foaled 1884; by Hawthorne 10935; dam Jollyette, by Nutwood 600, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Cary Culver, Longmont, Colo.

H. G. O. 1232, b h foaled 1877; by Rysdyk 653; dam Kate (dam of Orient, 2:24), pedigree not traced. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkersville, Ont., Can.; then to A. W. Van Loghem, Kalamazoo, Mich.; then to Isaac R. Sherwood, Canton, Ohio; then to Moody & Rodman, Deland, Ill.; then to N. J. Crawford, Sycamore Springs, Kas.; then to W. E. Smith, El Dorado, Kas., April, 1887.

HOPE, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Onward 1411; dam Jenny, by King Rene 1278, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to E. C. Clark, Cadott, Wis.

INDIAN DICK 9973, (6) br h foaled 1888; by India 6366; dam Gyp, by Jubilee 3213, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Martin Crocker, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

IRMA JEANETTE, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Red Wing 7609; dam Ollie Scott, by Strathmore 408, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to C. H. Aldrich, David City, Neb.

ISABELLA, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Sultan 1513; dam Katie Eastman, by Enfield 128, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Uihlein Bros., Truesdell, Wis.

ITHMAR 15128, (6) b h foaled 1886; by Aberdeen 27; dam Louisiana, by Happy Medium 400, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Henry H. Budgett, Long Prairie, Minn., March 15, 1892.

JERSEY WONDER 16242, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Jersey Wilkes 2516; dam Lady Star, by American Star 37, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to C. W. Radford, Oshkosh, Wis.

JOHN HIRD 15883, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Arthurton 365; dam Lucerne, by Princeps 536, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. E. Davis, Moberly, Mo., November 1891.

JUDGE HEADLEY 14823, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Judge Salisbury 5872; dam Lady Offutt, by Norman 25, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to G. S. Hildahl, Austin, Minn.

JURIC COSSACK 6898, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Don Cossack 980; dam Louisville Maid, by Woodford Mambrino 345, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to J. H. Steiner, Cataract, Ind.

KALONA, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Woodford Wilkes 2528; dam Phoebe B., by Western Chief 695, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to H. S. Judson, Morris, Minn.

KITTY HEATH, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Mambrino Rattler 1356; dam Maggie Heath, by Louis Napoleon 207, etc. [See Vols. IX and X.] Passed to Thomas McEwing, Bancroft, Mich.

LADAKH 12085, (6) ch h foaled 1889; by Lockheart 6864; dam Festus, by Baymont 1027, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. C. Taylor, Dawson, N. Dak.

LADY H., (6) b m foaled 1887; by Tennessee Wilkes 2735; dam Juno, by Enfield 128, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Powell Bros., Shadeland, Pa.

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LADY KENWOOD, (7) b m foaled 1884; by Red Cross 1813; dam Misgan, by Harry Clay 45, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to E. S. Smith, Springfield, Ill.

LADY MAY, (7) b m foaled 1884; by Pennsylvania 1433; dam Kate Fisher, by Ledger 1669, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to William Adams, Youngstown, Ohio.

LADY SIMMS, (9) ch m foaled 1885; by Pennypack 2445; dam Sally Winters, by Woodstock, son of Australian, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Judy Bros., Attica, Ind. Record 2:32½.

LANINA, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Baymont 1027; dam Hermione, by Hospodar 1217, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to H. S. Judson, Morris, Minn.

LAUTANA, (7) b m foaled 1879; by Almont Mambrino 761; dam Queen Dido (dam of Red Wilkes 1749), by Mambrino Chief 11, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to D. H. Moore, Athens, Ohio.

LEMO 16077, (6) br h foaled 1891; by Allie Wilkes 6225; dam Elaine, by Jefferson Prince 6212, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to George Spalding, Monroe, Mich., April 12, 1892.

LEOTA, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Woodford Wilkes 2528; dam Delta, by Baymont 1027, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to E. J. Jones, Morris, Minn.

LEXA, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Bona Fides 6100; dam Nelly, by Pelham Tartar 4699; g d Bay Jenny, by Black Hawk Messenger; g g d Black Jenny, said to be by imp. Mercer. Bred by J. G. Cadham, Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.

LEXTELL, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Brighton 1510; dam Dilemma, by Trouble 509, etc. [See Vol, IX.] Passed to Brown & Polk, Ashwood, Tenn.; then to Thomas H. Malone, Nashville, Tenn.

LORETTA, bl m, foaled 1877; by Startle 290; dam Ella Sherwood, by Black Hawk (Vernol's), etc. [See Vol. III.] Passed to G. O. Wilson, Baltimore, Md., January 12, 1892.

LOUIS EASTIN 15373, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Joe Eastin 7614; dam Jenny Carter, by Regulator 3113, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to D. D. Mitchell, Albion, Mich.; then to C. H. McLeod, Missoula, Mont.

LOYOLA, (6) ch m foaled 1890; by Greystone 6164; dam Olga, by Hambrino 820, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Scott Dougherty, Wabash, Ind.

LUCY THOMAS, (7) b m foaled 1887; by New York Dictator 5200; dam Toby by Sterling 4447, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. T. Long, Lane, Kas.

MABEL, (7) bl m foaled 1880; by Mambrino Howard 3656; dam Contention, by Allie West 745. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to James Dority April 1, 1885; then to George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio, October 20, 1891.

MACKINAW 7569, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Arthurton 365; dam Silicia, by Princeps 536, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to A. J. Haws, Johnstown, Pa.; then to George J. Snyder, Allentown, Pa.

MAGGIE KNOX, (7) b m foaled 1885; by Winthrop Knox 13629; dam Fan, by Vermont 322. [See Vol. X.] Passed to A. W. Hewit, Dayton, Ore.

MARY FIELDEN, (7) b m foaled 1890; by General Wilkes 8493; dam Nelly Nutter, by John Burdine 7217, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. T. Willis, Augusta, Ga.

MARY FOSS, (5) br m foaled 18—; pedigree not established. Passed from Mr. Foss to S. H. Sweet, Chicago, Ill.; then to L. C. Merrick, Oconomowoc, Wis. Dam of Abram, 2:25.

MARY PLATT, ro m foaled 1870; by Tom Wonder 147; dam Trotting Janie, by Morgan Norman (Townsend's) or Black Hawk Morgan, etc. [See Vol. II.] Passed to C. N. Ackerson; then to J. O. Aldrich, Bath, N. Y.

MASCOTTE MAID, (8) b m foaled 1882; by Royal Fearnaught, 1501; dam Fancy, by Gallatin, son of imp. Scythian, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Pliny Watson, 1887; then to George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio, January 14, 1891.

MATTIE KENNEY, (7) b m foaled 1889; by King Almont, 1276; dam Lucy C., by Messenger Chief 1825, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to William McGregor, Windsor, Ont. Can.; then to William H. Elliott, Detroit, Mich.

MEDITATOR 12376, (6) bl h foaled 1888; by Grand Regent 4172; dam Ailsie Medium, by Happy Medium 400, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to George S. Cross and Eugene Munson, Rantoul, Ill.

MIDGARD 5589, (6) br h foaled 1885; by Mambrino Dudley 967; dam Amanda Wood, by Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Vol. VI.]

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Passed to T. J. Yarrow, Philadelphia, Pa.; then to J. W. Cromwell, Cynthiana, Ky., August 30, 1890; then to S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, B. C., April 5, 1891; then to Tolmie Estate, Victoria, B. C., May, 1891.

MINNEHAHA, (8) b m foaled 1883; by Chicago Volunteer, 2611, dam Wilson Mare, by Princeton; g d Dolly (dam of *Fuller* 2:13¾), by Niagara Champion, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Briethaupt Leather Co., Berlin, Ont. Can.

MISS ALLIE, (6) ch m foaled 1888; by Allie Wilkes, 3873; dam Abby Darling, 2:37, by Erie Abdallah 129, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to D. W. Firestone, New Lisbon Ohio.

MISS MACEY, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Macey 2617; dam Nutmeg by Smuggler 927, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to E. J. Meyer, Canton, Ohio.

MODRED 15394, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Lumps 3922; dam Isabella, by Wedgewood 692, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. C. Cook, Hackettstown, N. J.

MONTGOMERY BELLE, (7) b m foaled 1885; by Belvidere 1218; dam by Florida 482. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to I. J. Whitmarsh, Pine Bush, N. Y.

MOUNTEBANK 12313, (6) ch h foaled 1888; by Pluto 1950; dam Merry Bird, by Swigert 650, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to A. Schicketanz, Plainfield, Ind.

MOX-MOX 10719, (6) b h foaled 1884; by Almont Jr. 1829; dam Golddrop, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Mary R. Florence, Victoria, B. C.; then to W. R. Elliott, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

MYRTLE, (6) b m foaled 1886; by Nil Desperandum 1389; dam Kentucky Heiress, by Kentucky Prince 2470, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to M. B. Richardson, Lime Rock, Conn.

NANCY HANKS, (2, 6) br m foaled 1886; by Happy Medium, 400; dam Nancy Lee, by Dictator 113, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to J. M. Forbes, Boston, Mass. Record 2:09.

NELLY, (7) b m foaled 1882; by Guide 1197; dam Nell Hank, by Wild Bashaw 698, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to C. A. Butterfield, De Witt, Iowa.

NELLY G., (7) b m foaled 1887; by Idol Gift 2814; dam Nelly D., by Abraham 353, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Edward Moir, Marcellus, N. Y.

NORA NORMAN, (5, 7) b m foaled 1871; by Blackwood 74; dam by Norman 25, etc. [See Vol. VII, p. 302.] Passed to Powell Bros., Shadeland, Pa. Dam of Ocola, 2:23.

NORENE, (8) b m foaled 1887; by Masterlode 595; dam Fancy, by Gallatin, son of imp. Scythian, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to C. A. Hayes and H. Dettloff, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

NOYA, (2, 6) b m foaled 1885; by Kentucky Prince 2470; dam Prolific, by Electioneer 125, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Uihlein Bros., Truesdell, Wis. Record 2:24.

NUTGROVE 5040, (6) b h foaled 1883; by Nutwood 600; dam by Princeps 536, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to John E. Madden, Lexington, Ky.; then to James McGuire, Belleville, Ont., Can.

OPHELIA, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Strathmore 408; dam Zora, by Smuggler 927, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed March, 1889, to C. F. Steen, Sandusky, Ohio.

OWASCO 11580, (6) ch h foaled 1889; by Inheritance 4492; dam Lena Rivers, by Blackwood 74, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Powell Bros., Shadeland, Pa.

PEARL TRAMP 13671, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Fredmont 1144; dam Allorie, by Alfred 2609, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Wilson Bros., Cave City, Ky.

PHILLIP'S PHŒNIX 7086, (6) ch h foaled 1884; by Starmont 1526; dam Charmer, 2:31, by Bay Champion, son of Champion 807, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to William M. Singerly, Philadelphia, Pa.

PILOT GIRL, (6) br m foaled 1890; by Sprague Pilot 2458; dam Lucy Wilkes, by Bourbon Wilkes 2345, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Hans Krause, Cleveland, Ohio.

PIT-A-PAT, (6) b m foaled 1885; by Triumvir 2546; dam Norma Bright, by John Bright 566, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to L. J. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.

PRINCE HARRISON 12520, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Harrison Chief 3841; dam Molly Hedges, by Abdallah Mambrino 3715, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. W. Fitzgerald, Maysville, Ky.; then to A. F. Dehm, Lane, Kas.

REGAL COSSACK 13974, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Don Cossack 980; dam May Queen, by American Clay 34, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. P. Mallette, Englewood, Ill.

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RODECKER 7961, (6) bl h foaled 1886; by Mambrino Startle 1330; dam Fanchon, by Fairy Gift 1145, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to A. G. Danforth, Washington, Ill.; then to Scott & Corzine, Isabel, Ill.

ROSS 15685, (1, 6) b h foaled 1888; by Mikagan 4554; dam Flight, by Hambletonian Downing 4530, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. H. Dowell, Hartford City, Ind.

RUBY WILKES, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Bonnie Wilkes 3261; dam Cressy, by Byerly Abdallah 1856, etc. [See Vols. VIII and X.] Passed to C. H. McLeod, Missoula, Mont.

SADIE HOLMES, (7) b m foaled 1882; by Shelby Chief 923; dam by Whip Clay 4131. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to George M. Tatum, Glenelg, Md.

SAGOSTA 13968, (6) bl h foaled 1889; by Madrid 1835; dam Rosary, by Blackwood 74, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to F. J. Hawley & Brother, Barrington, Ill.; then to William Kennedy, Allegan, Mich.

SHIRLEY, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Madrid 1835; dam Nelly, by Alden Goldsmith 733, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Uihlein Bros., Truesdell, Wis.

SINGAPORE 8402, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Grand Sentinel 865; dam Seabird, by Smuggler 927, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to John S. Lackey, Cambridge City, Ind.; then to Theodore Sandstrom, Falmouth, Ind.; then to Frank S. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.

SIR SHELL 13877, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Nutshell 2953; dam Takina, 2:30, by Strathmore 408, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Joseph O. Colladay, Philadelphia, Pa.

SISTER SUPERIOR, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Strathmont 3846; dam by John Bright 566, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to L. S. Rupert, Normal, Ill.; then to Matt Yaple, Virginia, Ill.

STARLIGHT, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Standard Bearer 5300; dam Starling, by Volunteer Star 1614, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to E. S. Smith, Springfield, Ill.

Strathso, (2, 6) ch m foaled 1887; by Strathmore 408; dam Hope So, by Blue Bull 75. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. H. Watt, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; September 24, 1890, then to George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio, December 2, 1891. Pacing record 2:13.

SUCCESS, (6) gr m foaled 1885; by Clay Cuyler 1707; dam Doska, by Woodford Mambrino 345, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to G. Lee Chrisman, Lees Summit, Mo.

SUCCESSOR 7898, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Onward 1411; dam Maud Wilkes, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Isaac Neff, Casnovia, Mich.; then to Robert Hall, Streator, Ill.

SUGGESTION, (6) b m foaled 1884; by Onward 1411; dam Nashville (dam of Trumpeter, 2:23½) by Woodford Mambrino 345, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed (1886) to C. H. Turner, Pekin, Ill.

TOPSEY, (6) br m foaled 1873; by Swigert 650; dam Lady Jane, by Abdallah 164, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to G. W. Sherwood, St. Paul, Minn.; then to E. J. Jones, Morris, Minn.

TRAIN BOY 2869, (6) ch h foaled 1878; by Tramp 308; dam Flora Kirkwood, by Bashaw 50, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to Lahman & Egan; then to Daniel Stewart, Des Moines, Iowa.

VALENSIN 12049, (1, 6) ch h foaled 1883; by Crown Point 1990; dam Nettie Lambert (dam of Sister V., 2:18½), by John Nelson 187, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to A. A. Jackson, Delphi, Ind.; then to E. L. Denny, Waynesburg, Pa.

VELBESTOGA, b h foaled 1890; by Pilatoga 9586; dam Bessie, by Velox 319, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to George W. Hively, Salem, Ohio, January, 1891.

VESTA, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Belvidere 1218; dam Molly V., by Hamperion 1995, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to C. Van Alst, Montgomery, N. Y.; then to I. J. Whitmarsh, Pine Bush, N. Y.

VINETTA, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Lord Russell 4677; dam Viola, by King Rene 1278, etc. [See Vols. IX and X.] Passed to J. B. Dutcher & Son, Pawling, N. Y.

WALTER THORNE 16283, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Harold Thorne 4000; dam Westell, by William Tell 1692, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to I. J. Whitmarsh, Pine Bush, N. Y.

WAMPOURE, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Hermitage 4241; dam Wavy Blaze, by Acolus 8663, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Joseph Hull, Savannah, Ga.

WE-WE, (6) bl m foaled 1890; by Baronstein 6149; dam Regalo, by Strathmore 408, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio, April 12, 1892.

WINSTER 14435, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Meredith 1369; dam Waxy W., by Bourbon Wilkes 2345, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Powell Bros., Shadeland, Pa.

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THE METHODS OF PALO ALTO.

BY S. T. H.

IV.

IN grappling with this problem, involving the further infusion of thoroughbred blood in the American trotting horse. Senator Stanford seems to realize that the temperament of the pure-bred broodmare may be so high strung as to incapacitate her offspring for trotting purposes. In the exceedingly valuable interview to which frequent reference in these papers has been made, he thus elucidates his position:

"I long since realized that there never "was a really great horse that did not "have a dam that also possessed great "qualities. Our fathers, unfortunately "for the breed of American horses, ar-"gued differently. They held that the "sire was everything, the dam scarcely "anything of value, except to bear and "suckle the colt. Now I early recog-"nized the fallacy of this proposition, "and, in doing so, Palo Alto occupies the "high rank it does as a breeding estab-"lishment."

"*In selecting a thoroughbred breeding mare, I judge largely by the shape of the head and the expression of the eye. If the head and the eye do not suit me, although the conformation and breeding may be perfect, I pass her by. For, although a horse does not trot with his head, yet without he has a head I hold he can not trot.*"

It must be remembered that Senator Stanford makes all the broodmare selections at Palo Alto, and that level-headedness in the dam is to his mind a *sine qua non*. The question as to how completely a steady, sensible, honest trotting sire can control flightiness amounting almost to hysterics in the dam, so that the produce will be just as reliable as the sire, is one of the most curious phases of the breeding problem. The sire undoubtedly controls, to a great extent, the outward formation. Otherwise there could be no such a result as a family likeness. Outward conformation just as appreciably determines the style of action. Otherwise the movement would be at war with the physiological conditions, which is manifestly an impossibility. The nervous organization has been attributed to the dam by learned authorities. Can an exceedingly high-strung, excitable, nervous organization in the dam be so controlled by the earnest, reliable disposition in the sire as to preserve in the produce the inordinate ambition of the dam, so attuned as to be useful and practical for greater trotting speed and sustained effort?

If it can be thus utilized in the trotting-bred dam, can the controlling influence be extended to the thoroughbred mare?

It is generally conceded that thoroughbred mares are much more excitable than trotting-bred dams that have a dash of the blood of the common stock of the country. Not that they have either less sense or intelligence, for in that respect they are undoubtedly superior, but that they have vastly more ambition, which at times brings on a nervous paroxysm frequently witnessed on the running turf. When the blood of the thoroughbred, for instance, is excited by the incidents of the start, she is oftentimes so transported with nervous hysteria as to be almost un-

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controllable. To this fact, more than to any other, is to be attributed the long delayed starts on the running course.

To expect steadiness of disposition in the thoroughbred dam, or in her produce by a trotting sire, when the excitement of the race course rouses all the fire of their royal ancestry, would seem to be a more unreasonable anticipation than to hope for a calm lake in the midst of a roaring mountain torrent.

Yet such are the complicated inconsistencies which beset the breeding problem, that reliability of brain in the successful dam of great trotting performers is neither a desideratum nor a necessity. In this respect nothing is more remarkable in the entire range of trotting-horse literature than the mental characteristics of the great trotting broodmares.

The citation of a few striking instances both in and out of the confines of Palo Alto are pertinent to this review.

In the year 1872 Lady Maud, then only five years old, placed herself ninth among the great performers of that year. On the 10th day of October that season she won the third heat of her race at Prospect Park in 2:22½, and secured the fourth heat in 2:22¼. This performance awakened a genuine surprise in the turf community, because she was the first one of his produce to call attention to her sire, General Knox, as a stock horse; just as the splendid five-year-old performances of George Wilkes were the first turf events that directed the breeders' observations to Rysdyk's Hambletonian. In 1875 she lowered her record to 2:18¼, which stands foremost among the records of the sons and daughters of General Knox. Throughout her turf career, which was as severe as it was brief, she was exceedingly unsteady and nervous. Her ambition was so intense that the race course acted upon her as it did upon the exceedingly high-strung, nervous organization of the dam of Lexington. Her appetite was enormous at home for a little animal, but it was lost in the excitement incident upon the speeding in company on the turf; and the scours added so much physical weakness to her mental ecstacy that she required the greatest care in conditioning and handling to make her even occasionally reliable in her races. Yet, at twenty-two years of age she produces, to the fourteen-year-old Red Wilkes, the two-year-old wonder Monbars, whose record of 2:16½ immediately after the exhaustion of traveling across the broad continent, places him only second to the incomparable Arion. "Arion's dam, Manette," says Senator Stanford, in the very recent interview quoted from, "is some-"thing of a runner herself. She is a "high-strung, nervous mare, *too much so* "*to handle for trotting purposes. On* "*that account she has been used as a* "*teaser for trotters at Palo Alto, and* "*it was found that she could run like a* "*thoroughbred.*" Yet she produces Arion, whose breeder describes as a large, good-natured colt, and who has made the wonderful record of 2:10¾ without a break at two years old. The remarkable peculiarities of these two great trotting colts are alike. Neither require weights, nor any artificial appliances to balance their action. Neither are flighty, notwithstanding the nervous excitability of their dams, but so wonderfully well poised, both in physical equilibrium and in mental resources that they do not seem to know how to run. Neither have shown any evidence of weariness in their great trials, but finish the last quarters with a resolute determination that challenges the admiration of the most enthusiastic devotee of the thoroughbred race horse. Both are trotting bred, not only on the sire but on the dam's side. "One swallow does not make a summer," but it is the harbinger of the coming spring nevertheless.

These two instances may not be enough upon which to predicate a generalization, but they give earnest of a conclusion that subsequent facts will enforce. To illustrate:

The dam of Bell Bird was a continual source of mortification to her breeder, Senator Rose, every time he started her in a race. She would invariably break, he writes, at the first turn, and dance up and down, like a hobby horse, till the field had trotted a distance away from her, and then, suddenly recovering her sanity, would leap forward into her beautiful trot, and come home abreast of the leaders. Her yearling daughter, Bell

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Bird is full of exuberant spirits, yet she trots a record-breaking mile without a mistake in 2:26¼, and finishes the last quarter with the resolution of Allerton.

But the excitable nervous organization of the successful trotting dam, amounting at times to hysteria, does not depend solely upon these recent instances. Gipsey Queen, the dam of the champion trotting stallion, Thomas Jefferson, in his day, was given ten-mile races with Captain McGowan, simply because her greed for speed was so insane that mile heats never satisfied her tremendous ambition. She was exceedingly nervous, and tremulous when drawn for a race. Princess, too, was a terror to James K. Eoff. She would pull at the most savage bit, like Rosa Bonheur's chargers going to the fair, till he became pallid from exhaustion. If she could have been more easily controlled, and her turbulent ambition subjected to regulation. she always had the speed to beat Flora Temple as easily in mile heats as she did in her two-mile race. This exuberance of nerve force cropped out in the speed and steadiness of the produce of her son, Happy Medium. In tracing the subtle influences that have combined to produce Nancy Hanks, the courageous vitality of the once famous Princess must be distinctly enumerated.

Tackey, the dam of Pilot Medium, like all the daughters of Pilot Jr., was noted, pre-eminently, for two characteristics—her bold, lofty trotting action, and her headstrong ambition, which, by carrying her headlong into double breaks, lost her many a contest that was well within her capacity. Yet, besides being the dam of Naiad Queen, 2:20¼; Pilot Boy, 2:20; and Class Leader, 2:22¼, she produced the splendid sire Pilot Medium, who has not only risen to the first rank among the young trotting sires of extreme speed, but is honored by sons and daughters, like Jack and Lady Bullion, who trot their races throughout the season without making a single break.

Perhaps the most remarkable instance of nerve force, culminating in excitability amounting to horse lunacy, is that of Lady Duval, the dam of Pequot, 2:26, and of Happy Thought, 2:22½. She was a daughter of Strader's Cassius M. Clay, dam by imported Glencoe. She was bred and handled as a road mare by the eminent horseman, Mr. Samuel J. Morgan, from whom Senator Stanford purchased Piedmont. His patience was equal to his skill as a reinsman.

Both were of the highest excellence. The writer has seen Lady Duval indulge in a short, idiotic canter for ten miles at a stretch, with her eyes flashing and her lips quivering and her swollen veins standing out from her thin skin like hardened whip cords, while her sprightly ears and highly wrought nervous organization were alike deaf to the soothing, comforting tones of her loving owner's voice. If any horseman had, then and there, predicted that some day she would be ranked among the great broodmares, who, by the record, would produce distinguished trotting speed and steadiness, he would have been consigned to the same class of mental excitables to which she undoubtedly belonged, among equines.

In the line of these reflections how notably deficient are the catalogues of the great breeders and the works of the famous trainers, as to the mental characteristics of the great matrons. If Mr. Marvin in his admirable work had given to his readers the mental characteristics of the dams of the great performers he has developed at Palo Alto, and Mr. Splan had presented us with the nervous elements in the dams of the great horses he has placed upon the roll of honor, like Rarus and Johnston; if Dr. Herr and Mr. Alexander and the other great breeders had noted, not only the action and speed, but what in this connection is more valuable, the intensity of vitality and temperamental peculiarities of their successful broodmares, it would have formed a mass of important statistics upon which the student of the breeding problem could have reasoned to an impregnable conclusion.

The writer knows from observation that Sue Dudley, the dam of Grosjean, 2:30, and of Mambrino Dudley, 2:19¾, was almost unmanageable from nervous excitability. Indeed, once in her headlong desperation, while taking her exercise, she plunged and bucked and jumped till at last she reared up, pointing her

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forward hoofs up higher than her sharp ears, she lost her center of gravity and fell over backward, breaking her dock, so that her tail hung limp and deformed forever afterward. Mary Mays, the dam of Ralph Wilkes, had the same ungovernable temper. She was worked with patiently till five years of age without becoming submissive to harness restraint, and when, at last, her turbulence seemed to be at an end, she was hitched to a light corn cultivator, as a means of making her steady, without straining her with severe draft service. But she resented the discipline by kicking the machine to pieces, and was sold by her owner for uncontrollable incorrigibility. Even the queen of the trotting harem, old Green Mountain Maid, was made a matron early in life because she could not be rendered safe in harness. The table of great broodmares abounds with instances in forcible illustration of this fact.

In every case we have mentioned these high-strung, excitable broodmares have produced extreme speed and reliability, coupled with courageous gameness. The extreme speed may have been transmitted by both sire and dam, but it is as certain as a demonstration in Euclid, that the sire can not produce extreme speed from a sluggish, phlegmatic, apathetic, what is termed a dull-tempered dam. Such a broodmare has never yet risen into prominence. All down the list the great performers have been blessed with high-strung dams, either rich in trotting blood, exclusively, or richer by the commingling of the best running strains in their pedigrees. An excess of vital power or nerve force, amounting in most cases to nervous or temperamental excitability in the dam, therefore, seems to be almost necessary to insure great results in the trotting foal. The performer that has such a dam never submits to defeat with apathy, but the vital power that has come to him through his dam urges him on for the victory, every inch of the mile, from start to finish. It is impossible to imagine Arion sulking when called upon for his speed, or longing for his driver's seat in the last quarter.

The mystery about this excess of vital power in the dam is that it seems to be completely controlled in the produce by the intense trotting temperament of the sire. For this reason, if for no other, there seems to be abundant warrant for the use of thoroughbred mares at Palo Alto for trotting dams; but not because, as Senator Stanford concludes, they are level headed either on the run or on the trot. The tremendous ambition of the thoroughbred to forge ahead, at some gait, is undoubtedly transmitted to the foal, no matter what may be the lineage of the sire. The trotting sire may control the excess of the dam's excitability in the foal with more certainty if the dam is trotting-bred, and with less certainty if the dam is thoroughbred, for the manifest reason that, in the former instance, the inheritance is to trot, while in the latter the ambition is to run. But if the sire is either deeply in-bred, like Egbert, or strongly bred in the best combination of trotting lines, like George Wilkes, having the pronounced trotting formation and intense trotting instinct and reliable temperament and remarkable trotting preprotency, like Electioneer, the half-breed produce, like Palo Alto, may with more than exceptional success inherit the trotting gait and train on to marvelous speed. His courage and endurance will be insured to a peradventure, and when he is in the hands of a master, like Marvin, and can stand the amount of training to produce steadiness without breaking down, he will endure a throat-latch struggle every inch of the mile, without resorting to his other inheritance, the gallop, to maintain the lead, as he did in his memorable contest with the trotting-bred gelding, Jack, in which he made the fastest time ever recorded in a trotting race to that date. But the best possible trotting conformation must be united with the most intense trotting inheritance, as in the instance of Electioneer, to control this temperamental excitability in the dam, whether she is trotting or thoroughbred.

There has been too great a tendency among recent turf writers on the trotting horse to divorce conformation from that subtle inheritance derived from the blood elements called heredity. More than a decade ago Mr. H. T. Helm produced a

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book on the most successful trotting stallions, based largely upon the comparative length of the muscles of locomotion of the front and hind pairs of limbs. He attempted to prove that the relative length of the muscles from hip to hock and from the superior surface of the forearm to the knee, with reference to the length of the cannon bones of both pairs of limbs determined the trotting action. Long forearms and short cannon bones, he affirmed, gave a greater extension of the front feet with a less elevation of the knee than if the forearms were short and the cannon bones longer, as in the case of the Canadian trotters. The same law of action, he contended, obtained when the length from the center of the hip to the point of the hock was long. and from the point of the hock to the center of the ankle joint was short. Undoubtedly there is much of truth in these conclusions. If the author had not relied too implicitly upon these tape-line measurements of the extremities but had comprehended the entire conformation with reference to ascertaining the most successful structure for ultimate trotting speed, his volume would have been one of more reliable reference than it is now regarded. Veterinary authorities insist that the thoroughbred has a distinctive structural type. He is high and sharp at the withers, and rises at the coupling to nearly if not quite equal to the forehanded measurement.

The pacer, as we have seen, has the forehanded formation of the thoroughbred, but differs materially at the coupling, for his hips droop with such a marked obliquity that the drooping rump of the pacer has become a distinguishing feature. Now, it has been said that the trotter goes in all shapes, which, to the ordinary observer, may be accepted as a truism. But, in these varied shapes, is there any peculiarity of structure common to the vast majority that fixes the trotting structural type? Mr. Helm demonstrated why certain proportions produced a wide or lofty hind stride and why certain other relative lengths effected either a long, low, or a lofty, short, forward action, but his investigations never rose to the generalization why horses that could be made to trot fast had, as a general rule, a certain peculiarity of physical structure that admitted of this trotting education with the least possible delay. The conclusion to be sought after is not whether the action is high or low, long or short, wide or close, but is there a certain formation of the carcass that is conducive to trotting action as there is for the running and for the pacing movements?

The mystery of mysteries is that imported Messenger, of all the thoroughbred horses, both domestic and imported, should have established the controlling, predominant race of American trotters. That he possessed the trotting inheritance from his sire, the English Mambrino, whose owner, Lord Grosvenor, offered to wager a thousand guineas that he could trot fourteen miles within the hour, is beyond question, but that he alone had this gift of more than the usual trotting speed among thoroughbreds, the history of imported Trustee and imported Australian and imported Scythian and of Planet and many other thoroughbred horses conclusively disprove. In contradistinction to the formation of the average thoroughbred did imported Messenger have the distinctive "trotting pitch," that is, *did he stand higher behind, over the coupling, than at the withers*, and, therefore, possess the exact poise when standing at rest that the speediest trotter assumes in full motion?

By far the most scholarly and exact information bequeathed to posterity on "Imported Messenger and his Descendants" are the reminiscences of the late David W. Jones, under the *nom de plume* of Long Islander, and of his personal friend, whose soubriquet is "Nimrod."

In the chapter contributed by Mr. Jones on "The Blood Horse of New York" April, 1856, to Frank Forrester's Horse of America, Vol. I, page 150, he thus graphically writes:

"Well do I remember Messenger when standing at the stable of Townsend Cock! His large, bony head, rather short, straight neck, *with his low withers, and shoulders somewhat upright*, but deep, close and strong.

"*But behind these* lay the perfection and power of the machine. His barrel loin, hips, and quarters were incomparably superior to all others."

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Nimrod, in *Wilkes Spirit of the Times* for January, 1866, thus corroborates this physical appearance:

"Messenger was a powerful horse, "*not very stylish*, but had a great share "of game." To Messenger the fountain source of American trotters can thus be distinctly traced the peculiar physical conformation of the "trotting pitch," from the testimony of eye witnesses, to whom the value of such a structure never possibly occurred. In the *Spirit of the Times* of February, 1866, Mr. Jones, under the *nom de plume* of Long Islander, thus describes Messenger's best son, Mambrino: "He was a bright bay, with "a small star and one white hind ankle, "full sixteen hands high, with great "length of body, good width of breast, "and beautifully turned and spread in "the quarter." He does not mention the character of his withers, but adds: "Nimrod was never more in error "than when he remarks that Mam-"brino was no trotter himself. *I rode* "*Mambrino* many miles. He was never "driven. I have been the breeder and "owner of many good trotters, and I say, "with entire confidence, that he was the "best natural trotter I ever threw a leg "over. His walk was free, flinging, and "elastic. His trot was clean, square and "distinct, with a beautiful roll of the "knee, *and great reach of the hind leg.*" The last clause clearly indicates the long-drawn-out hind quarter, which finds its completion in that altitude of the coupling for which it will be shown so many of his descendants are noted. In the chapter above referred to in "The Horse of America," Mr. Jones describes Mambrino as being "*upright in shoulders*, close in the hips, *long in the buttock*, and remarkably spread in the stifle." An upright shoulder invariably terminates in a broad, low wither, so that Mambrino thus conforms, forehanded, to the structure of his sire, imported Messenger. Next in the order of succession is Treadwell's Abdallah. None of the earlier sires have been described with more fulsome praise and condemnation than old Abdallah. Nimrod, in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, for January, 1866, describes him as "the most singular to look at of all the colts he had ever seen." "He had a large, bony head, mule ears, an ewe neck, and was as narrow behind as a poor laying hen." "Then he had a kind of elephant tail, it being almost without hair, except a bunch at the end." So great was this derogation of Abdallah, that his owner, Col. John Treadwell, was wont to say, according to Long Islander, that "the horse will be remembered when those who are trying to make a fool of him will be dead and long forgotten." But in none of the famous descriptions of Abdallah, either in his stud bills, or in the language of Long Islander, or in the well-known word painting of William T. Porter, can anything be found that indicates the relative heights of his withers and couplings, except the single mention of Nimrod, that he was ewe-necked, which demanded a low carriage of the fore parts, and would, therefore, indicate a higher conformation behind the saddle place. With the birth of his incomparable son, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, seems to have been ushered in an era of more precise information as to all data concerning the science of breeding the trotting horse, and in no department more valuable statistics than those bearing upon the importance of the correct physical conformation. In the *American Horse Breeder* for February 27, 1892, page 187, that very capable horseman, Mr. John Minchin, in giving a description of the Charles Kent Mare, the dam of Hambletonian 10, says, that, "in the early fall of 1846, while owned by the young New York butchers, Charles Kent and Daniel Sweeny, in whose wagon she did her share of daily drudgery, "she "was unhitched from the wagon, a sad-"dle was put on her, William Whelan "mounted and rode her over the Union "Course, Long Island, and trotted her a "mile in 2:42!"

Gratifying as this information is, thus authenticated, the description which it has brought out from the same writer in the New York *Sportsman*, for April 9, 1892, of the "The Charles Kent Mare," is a more valuable supplement in this connection. He thus portrays her: "A "beautiful brown, 15.3 hands and finely "proportioned, with an iron constitution, 'the finest set of limbs imaginable, *with* "*the greatest driving power I ever saw on*

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"a mare, and which she transmitted only "in a greater degree to her first-born, "Hambletonian. She showed all the "characteristic features of the Bellfoun-"der family, viz.: higher behind than "before, which her posterity can boast of "to the present day."

Nothing more valuable, in the same number of lines, has ever been contributed to turf literature than these descriptions of the speed and physical structure of the royal dam of the first emperor of trotting sires.

In Hambletonian was thus united not only the trotting heredity of the speedy Messenger line, and of the still more speedy Bellfounder lineage, but the physical structure of the "trotting pitch" which, from the beginning of his reign to that of his grand-daughter, Sunol, is a distinguishing characteristic of the greatest trotting turf sires and performers.

Beyond all comparison the most able "In Memoriam" of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, of the many brilliant sketches of his life and services, that were published in the turf press immediately after his death, which occurred during the night of March 26, 1876, was the one that appeared in the *Spirit of the Times* for April 1, 1876. On page 191 the writer thus describes the dead king: "His "shoulders were fairly oblique, deep and "strong. *The upper points of the blades "were well apart, giving him a low, "broad formation through the top of the "shoulders, with next to no withers, sway "short and coupling smooth. His hip "was long and croup high, with great "length from hip point to hock.* His "well-sprung ribs, topped with great fil-"lets of muscle, running back along the "spine, gave extraordinary width to the "loin. Still back of there it swept away "into the immense and powerful machin-"ery that, imparted to his sons and "daughters, has ever placed them in the "foremost rank of trotters. . . . .

"He always stood considerably higher "over the rump than at the withers, and "the whole rear, or propelling part of "the machinery was sometimes called "disproportionately large on that account, "but the eye failed to detect any de-"ficiency or want of size in front, *save "that his withers were low.* . . . . .

"As an evidence of the immense reach "which his admirable rear construction "enabled him to obtain, it was often no-"ticed by visitors that in his favorite at-"titude, as he stood in his box, his off "hind foot was thrown forward so far "under him as to nearly touch the one in "front of it, an attitude which few horses "of his proportionate length could take "without apparent effort, yet which he "assumed at perfect repose. . . . .

"The casual observer might think for the "moment, as he saw him in perfect re-"pose, that he was too massive for action, "but the instant he moved the thought "was dispelled, *for he was all action.* . " . . . . It showed a true and ad-"mirable adjustment of parts, and a per-"fect stability and elasticity of mechan-"ism that showed throughout every move-"ment. Many have noticed and endeav-"ored to account in different ways for "this peculiarity, some crediting it to the "pliable pastern, others to a surplus of "knee and hock action, *but, in fact, the "trait is not limited to the influence of "any one part.* There seems to be a "suppleness of the whole conformation "that delights to express itself in every "movement and action of the horse."

Since the above quotation was made the writer has learned that this tribute to Hambletonian was written by no less a master of trotting literature than the meritoriously admired Peter C. Kellogg.

The science of breeding had not then far enough advanced to take cognizance of the "trotting pitch," and the writer, unconsciously, was presenting in clear and concise language the perfection of that structural formation and the admirable display of its locomotion without realizing its importance. If he had thoroughly appreciated the depression at the withers and corresponding elevation over the coupling he would have taken the measurements and preserved them in his pen portraiture for the instruction of future generations. Still, working in the dark so far as relates to the "trotting pitch," Mr. Helm made these measurements in the year 1876, just before Hambletonian's death. But, strange to add, that, in the extended chapter on Hambletonian, the relative height at the withers and over the coupling is not men-

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tioned, that information being given incidentally in a succeeding paper on Volunteer. "Hambletonian's rump was one "inch higher, he informs us, than his "withers, and so was that of his first "great son, Volunteer."

It is exceedingly interesting, as well as instructive, to trace the "trotting pitch" through his most successful sons and grandsons, not only as sires but as performers of the very highest character. Electioneer was higher over the coupling than at the withers. Like his sire he received this conformation from both sire and dam; and this structural type supplementing his intense trotting lineage, not only accounts for his speed and prepotency, but for the uniform speed and similarity of trotting pitch conformation of his progeny. In a recent letter received from Mr. Charles Backman, by the writer, he corroborates these assertions.

"Green Mountain Maid," he says, "in "her prime, measured fifteen hands and "half an inch over the withers, and fif-"teen hands and one inch over the coup-"ling.

"My man Hogan is quite positive "about the measurements of Electioneer. "He was fifteen hands one inch and a "half over the withers, and fifteen hands "two inches over the coupling." Now mark the result!

"All the old mares produce seemed to "have natural speed as soon as they are "broken.

"Electioneer was never handled for "speed, as I did not speed anything "young then, *and but very little now.* "The fall after he was three years old he "was driven a quarter around the turn, "to a heavy skeleton wagon, that we "used for breaking colts, in thirty-eight "seconds. He was driven to show a "number of my friends. The day was "so windy they would not leave the barn; "and, for that reason he was driven "around the turn." Now let us trace how persistently he transmits this formation to his great performers.

Mr. Charles Marvin writes: "Palo "Alto is decidedly higher behind than "in front, but not so much so as Sunol."

Mr. Robert Bonner supplements this statement with the following more exact information:

"Sunol measures sixteen hands at the "withers, and sixteen hands one and "three-quarters inches over the coup-"ling.

"Maud S. measures fifteen hands three "inches at the withers, and sixteen hands "at the coupling."

While this altitude behind undoubtedly augments the propelling power, it does not determine the style of action. For instance, the anterior outward pointing of the stifles will produce a wide action behind, and the relative length of the muscles of the forearms, with reference to the length of the front cannon bones, will determine whether the front action will be lofty and bold, or long, low and gliding in articulation. Thus, in his communication, Mr. Bonner further adds: "Maud S. as was the case with Dexter, "has abundance of knee action, while "Sunol has a long, low, frictionless "stride, with very little knee action. "Before I saw her in harness, Hickok, "than whom there is no better judge, "said to me, 'no man can tell without a "watch, when she was at speed, how fast "she was going, she moves with such "ease.' The day after he made this "remark, I timed her a quarter in thirty-"one and a quarter seconds, on the Palo "Alto track. As it had rained the night "before, and the track was heavy, Mar-"vin did not urge her. Colonel Strader "and other gentlemen who timed her with "me thought she was going about a 2:20 "gait. We were all surprised when we "looked at our watches, and found that "she had trotted the quarter at a 2:05 "gait."

Other great sons and daughters of Electioneer bear out this superiority of form in the exemplification of the "trotting pitch," but the citation of the two best that carry the world's trotting records, strengthened by the corroborative measurement of Maud S., is sufficient to prove that this proposition is not a theoretical chimera.

If this formation obtained in the Electioneer branch of the Hambletonian family, the skeptical student of the trotting-horse problem might conclude that it was simply a freak of nature, notwithstanding the strongly marked "trotting pitch" of Hambletonian himself; and the fact that

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he did not transmit to his descendants, as a rule, but only in the exceptional case of Electioneer, would tend to show that it was an accidental peculiarity, rather than a meritorious conformation. But the evidence that he did thus persistently mark his most distinguished sons with this superior elevation, over the coupling, is simply overwhelming. George Wilkes, by the record, is the next most successful son of Hambletonian. His owner, Mr. William L. Simmons, thus concisely describes him:

"George Wilkes was a strong fifteen-hand horse, *with a pronounced trotting pitch.*"

Incomparably his best son is Red Wilkes. Mr. France thus writes of his conformation: "He stands sixteen hands "high at the withers, and sixteen and "three-quarters of an inch over the coup-"ling."

Perhaps the two most deeply inbred among the sons of Hambletonian are Messenger Duroc and Egbert. Nothing, it is universally conceded, intensifies structural as well as mental peculiarities like incestuous inbreeding. Messenger Duroc, by Hambletonian, out of Satinet, by Roe's Abdallah Chief, who was sired by Hambletonian, grandam by a son of Mambrino, the sire of Abdallah, is thus described by Mr. Backman: "When "Messenger Duroc was in his prime he "measured sixteen hands and a quarter "of an inch over the withers, and sixteen "hands and three-quarters of an inch "over the coupling."

Egbert, still more closely inbred, by Hambletonian, dam Camptown by the inbred Messenger Duroc, grandam also by a son of Hambletonian, was recently measured by his owner, Mr. W. W. Estill. He says: "Egbert is fifteen and "three-quarters hands at the withers, "and nearly an inch higher at the coup-"ling." This list, to the probable surprise of careful trotting-horse students, could be extended indefinitely. Thus Mr. Budd Doble writes: "Nancy Hanks measures fifteen hands and three-quarters of an inch in front, and fifteen hands and an inch behind."

Mr. G. W. Ingraham sends the measurement of Delmarch as "fifteen hands, "one and a half inches at the withers, "and fifteen hands two and three-quar-"ter inches at the coupling."

Major McDowell writes that Dictator, now in his thirtieth year, measures exactly fifteen hands high at both withers and coupling; but extreme age would equalize these measurements; for, as Mr. Simmons adds, in his communication: "the trotting pitch of George "Wilkes was more marked in his youth."

Allerton is the prominent exception to the rule among the great trotting performers. But his fore-handed altitude has been greatly exaggerated. Mr. Williams writes that he is only one-quarter of an inch higher over the withers than at the coupling. But if he is decidedly higher fore-handed, that does not vitiate the conclusion logically reached.

Not the least effective method of proving the almost universality of a rule is to mention the exceeding scarcity of the exceptions. The fact that the head of the Hambletonian family, Rysdyk's Hambletonian and his two most successful sons, Electioneer and George Wilkes, and his two closely inbred sons, Messenger Duroc and Egbert, had a pronounced trotting pitch, enforced by the further fact that Sunol, Maud S., Palo Alto and Nancy Hanks, the four fastest trotting performers, all grandchildren of Hambletonian, also have the "trotting pitch," is amply sufficient to establish the conclusion that the highest form of the trotting horse that will insure the greatest speed and uniformity of a high grade of trotting produce is the superior elevation of the coupling over the withers.

When Mr. Wallace wrote the able treatise on breeding the trotting horse, that prefaces the third volume of the Trotting Register, he based the fabric of trotting entity upon trotting instinct. "When we look at the pointer dog," he wrote, "we read his pedigree in his con-"formation, appearance, expression, and "style of action. *He has been bred to a "physical as well as a mental stand-"ard.*" Not so with the trotter. "There "is no uniformity in size, conformation, or expression." The success of Governor Stanford is shown in his producing the champion trotters that have a physical as well as a mental standard; and that physical conformation is so striking that

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the horse at rest has precisely the same poise which the carcass assumes when up to its full trotting momentum. No words could more aptly and forcibly describe it than the phrase, "the trotting pitch."

This general conformation of the trotting carcass has no reference to specific measurements of the extremities, which was the rock upon which the brilliant Helm was wrecked; nor does it control the length of the carcass; nor does it affect any peculiarities of the inclination of either the elbow or the stifle. All these may vary widely in different animals that are gifted with great trotting speed. These variations undoubtedly give individuality to the action, so that, to a measurable degree, the adage that trotters go in all styles and shapes is true. But that all the greatest sires and the swiftest performers—with such rare exceptions as only to enforce the rule, exceptions that can be scientifically accounted for, on the fact that the trotting type, although rapidly formulating, has not yet been completely evolved—have the "trotting pitch" actual measurement will fully substantiate.

When, on page 72 of the same treatise, Mr. Wallace contended that "there "is an immense amount of ill-requited "zeal in attempting to infuse the blood "of the race horse into the trotter," and he furthermore, prophesied that "if we "make our calculations for great speed "(upon that infusion), ten to one we will "be disappointed, in the first generation, "at least," no one believed that within a decade Govenor Stanford would demonstrate that the infusion of thoroughbred blood into the trotter is not over-jealous foolishness, but superlative wisdom.

Instead of being disappointed in the first generation, that very cross has produced the champion trotting stallion in turf animals. When two years later, in 1876, Mr. H. T. Helm began the publication of his scholarly volume on "Trotting Stallions," and based his theory of trotting excellence upon the positive relationship of certain anatomical proportions in the propelling muscles, in the opening chapter, he contended that: "the strictly thoroughbred mares, from "the rigid and fixed caste of their blood, "refused to yield to the Bellfounder "element in Hambletonian, and do not "cross well with any of his sons."

Yet in the lifetime of this great expounder of trotting extremities, Governor Stanford has proven that, of all trotting types, the Hambletonian is the most valuable to cross with thoroughbreds of all the families, and that one of his sons, Electioneer, has been more successful than any other trotting sire, of all the other trotting families in the harem of pure blooded broodmares.

GONE TO THE BONEYARD.

BY A.

HEARING of an accident that had proved fatal to a celebrated and favorite horse (whose name may here be given as Cæsar) we hurried to his stable. We were too late. The stable had that awful emptiness that always impresses one with the sore feeling of the severing forever from a former constant friend. The colored attendant, sad at heart, was engaged in arranging our deceased friend's stall.

"Where is Cæsar, Tom?"

"Why, sah, he's gone to de boneya'd, these many hours, sah."

"Couldn't I get a shoe of the old fellow, Tom?"

"A shoe, sah? No, sah! Maaster had 'em all took off, so keareful—nails an' all. He's goin' to have 'em golded over, with real gold. No, sah, money would not buy one."

I parted with the faithful Tom. I did not think till too late of following Cæsar to "de boneya'd," and securing a hoof, which would have made such a splendid memento of the old horse.

Such incident as the above has often set us all a thinking no doubt what becomes of the remains of our once faithful friends—that have necessarily to be disposed of in some way, and the way found for them to "the boneyard." Curiosity

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prompted us to an enquiry into this path of posthumous horse knowledge. The results seem to us to repay our trouble.

"Imperial Cæsar....": but a new rendering has to be given to the rest of it. There are now nobler voids to "stop" since that fatal day. The clay *does* now "melt and dissolve itself," by the renderer's arts, and many a curious process and constant change into innumerable new claimants on our attention, obtaining thus new exits and entrances on the new stage, in such guises playing, o'er again, not one but many different parts in social economic use and range. It will be admitted of what infinite resource and use our deceased equines are: and we may learn to become reconciled to the grewsome-like fate that always seems to await their dissolution.

Instead of perpetrating the old phrases "gone to pot," "gone to the dogs and to glue," etc., we will vote all these as obsolete. We shall find that the equine clay is the "starting point" of many new artful and eventful careers. The horse has indeed proven a valued subject in the economy of human material affairs from the earliest periods.

Early "Uses" of the Horse.—In early times the horse was solely an animal of the chase. It supplied flesh, drink, and dress. Many other parts were also variously utilized. The horse was a sacred animal among many nations. The early Germans after the sacrifice of their sacred horses cut off the heads and fixed them over the cattle stalls, or about the house, or in some sacred grove, as acceptable offerings to their gods. In the more retired districts of Glamorganshire, England, it was a custom to carry the horse's head round the county at Christmas time, accompanied by singing and merriment.

The Mongols and Kirghis to-day make articles of dress of horse or colt leather. Some Tartar tribes are experts in plaiting leather for various uses. They also obtained their thongs from the hide. From the hair they made ropes and sieves. In early Britain the hide of the horse was used in making the curraghs or primitive boats. Later the harness was made of ropes of hemp and horsehair. Among primitive races of the present time, where the horse has been introduced and become wild, it is similarly and variously utilized.

The Sarmatians drank the blood of horses mixed with the milk of sheep. The Concanians, Spaniards or Thracians drank it "straight." The Patagonians, in the newer world, live "on" the flesh of the horse. They almost entirely live "in" the saddle and when they die they are laid in a tomb with the stuffed skins of their favorite equines set up around their own remains. Even so long ago as Sir Walter Raleigh's time, the South American Indians killed the wild horse merely for their skins, which Sir Walter described as being beautifully marked and spotted with various uncommon colors.

The Science of the Utilization of Waste.—In these days the science of the utilization of waste has become so marvelously developed and appliances used for such purpose so perfected that every part of the animal—excepting the dying groan or "squeal"—hair, skin, flesh, bones, hoofs, irons, everything, from the topknot to the shoe-nails, is used at a profit. Every new application of art or science finds further uses for each part, and makes the dead animal of greater value. Healthy or diseased, there is no part that is not capable of being turned to account. In this after state the thousand-guinea thoroughbred does not fetch so much as the scavenger's dump-cart horse that has been engaged all his years conveying slush.

We shall now endeavor to show in what divers manners the disintegrated form of our once living friend re-enters the "social swim," and everywhere receives an envious welcome.

When the carcass reaches the "boneyard" it is divested of the hair of the mane and tail. The hide and the shoes are also removed. It is then cut up into portions of various dimensions. If the carcass is wholesome and if there is any demand for the flesh, such parts are selected for that market. If there is no such demand it all "goes to pot"—more scientifically known as the rendering tank.

"*Chevaline.*"—This is the name by which the edible portions of the animal has become known. The flesh portion of the horse, as has been shown, is a very common article of food in Euro-

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pean countries. But for the incident of an early papal bull, we ourselves might have been of the hippophagist order described by Herodotus. In Poland and Russia herds of horses are still kept like deer, solely for the chase. In China horses are scarcely made use of except to be fattened and eaten.

In Russia, during the present famine, millions of horses have been sacrificed to provide food for the starving. Berlin consumed 6,099 horses; and Paris 21,291 horses, 229 donkeys and 40 mules last year. It is calculated that at the present moment horseflesh is a staple article of food in one out of every three households in Paris.

In America there is no law for horse eaters. But last winter in the west and east the daily press frequently reported "outbreaks" of the non-legalized practice. In Chicago the meat was good to all appearances, and looked so much like beef that the veterinarians could not tell it till they examined the bones. A butcher prided himself on his ability to tell any kind of meat placed before him. A certain *restaurateur*, however, seems, as the reporter remarks, to have "got a horse on" this self-confident expert. A dish was placed before him and he discussed it favorably, though remarking that it could not have been taken from the tenderest part of the beast. On being pressed to state what it was and whence it came, he replied: "It is a cut of roast from a steer's neck." On being informed that it was a steak from the caterer's own famous fat pony, though taken rather aback, he only expressed surprise that it should be so "familiar in flavor" to good bovine meat.

Speaking of the mess at Shoeburyness in his time, Capt. C. W. Bellairs, R. A., mentions a scientific *gourmet* who had established among the officers a taste for "sanitative gastronomy," his many talents, including "the appetizing of a Crimean mule steak or fillet of shot siege-train battery nag." Blaine (*Rural Sports*) avers that the flesh of a young colt is not inferior in texture to that of good beef. We doubt it not.

After a personal experience of ten years and a number of observations collected from others, M. Decroix affirms that we may eat with impunity the flesh cooked—not putrid—of any of the domestic animals, no matter what they have died of—glanders, typhus, or hydrophobia. M. Decroix after all this extraordinary experience, is still alive—a septuagenarian. He was present at the late banquet of hippophagists in Paris, presided over by M. Besancon of the prefecture of police, where he declared he was proud to have given the poor food fifty per cent cheaper than butcher meat. He remarked it was at the instance of his wife that the first shop for the sale of horse flesh was opened.

The Samoides eat the putrid relics of horses, as do the Auracanese, Siamese and Formosans, and continue healthy.

In "Omoo," a romance by Melville, one of the two great American marine novelists, the author alludes to the ship Julia's provisions. Of the beef, the cook in the story tells of a horse's hoof with a shoe attached, having been fished up out of the pickle of one of the beef casks.

Mr. Wentworth L. Scott, at a meeting of the Society of Arts, held in London, March, 1868, exhibited a specimen of *extractum carnis* prepared from horse flesh.

The Flesh Used for Feeding Many Animals.—Any one who has lived in certain localities of London must have become familiar with one of the peculiar industries of that city. Every morning, as true as the clock, the quiet is broken by a curious suggestive cry, which is apparently waited for, as it is certainly known in cat-and-dog life. It is the cry of the dog's and cat's meat man: "Ca' me-eet, dog's me-yet—Ca' or do-args' me-a-yet, me-a-t, me-yett!" There is, immediately, quite a commotion of reciprocative demonstration on the part of the pets and leaders of canine and feline society. There is a song of "Cats' Meat Nan" that is very amusing, preserved in Charles Hindley's volume on "Cries of London Town." One verse runs:

> Here's famous meat, all lean, no fat—
> No better in Great Britain!
> Come buy a pen'orth for your cat,
> A happ'orth for your kitten.

The song goes on to deplore the hard lot of the lady merchant: "It arn't any easy job to live by sellin' liver."

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The merchant transports his goods in a wheelbarrow. The choice pale-colored little "cuts" are fixed by skewers and hung across the barrow. The sight is one not to be forgotten. An immense trade is carried on in this, and a great number of persons are engaged in it. The meat is obtained at "the knackers' yards." The most famous of these is Jack Atcheler's, in Maiden Lane, near the Islington cattle lairs. Passing by, one gets only a glimpse of the entrance, at the head of a long, remarkably well-kept alleyway. More than one fortune has been made there. The knacker, which word, curiously, was also once applied to a "cart-horse" collar or harness maker, and also to "an old worn-out horse," is a dealer in old horses, and also dead carcasses. When the former are by accident, disease or decrepitude a further burden on themselves and humanity they receive the *coup de grace* at the hands of the knacker or horse slaughterer. His is a most profitable business. As soon as a horse gets into the knacker's hands it at once increases in value.

Horse flesh, besides being good for man, cat and dog, is also used in feeding poultry—chopped up and boiled in their feed. We learn, however, on the best authority that "Spratt's" contains no horse meat. The meat in this article is composed entirely of "the best meat in Great Britain"—of course.

The "larder" of the royal kennels at Ascot is a "ward" where broken-down horses, condemned and seized by the police, are sent, to wait their turn to feed the royal buckhounds.

The carnivores in our parks and menageries are given to understand that the horse is "their meat."

The Parisians have long utilized the swarms of rats in a curious and profitable way. There is a common pound in the city, in the enclosure of which, surrounded by a wall, the carcasses of dead horses are lodged, after having been skinned. These are used as baits for the rats, which, in the course of a single night eat them to the bones, so that nothing is left but polished skeletons in the morning. But as may be supposed the rats, thus supplied so bountifully with food, increase amazingly, and the colony every three months has to be partially destroyed. When the *battue* is made, the ground is thus prepared: Horizontal and cylindrical holes are bored, all around, in and at the foot of the enclosing walls, the length and thickness of the rats' bodies. On the occasion of the *battue*, a great noise is made, and the rats, in great fear, rush into the holes. Those which rush into the wall holes, which are deep enough only to hide their bodies, but let their tails hang out, are immediately seized by these appendages, and lifted into the collecting bag of the operator. Hundreds of thousands are captured on such occasions..

The chief value of the rat consists in its skin, which is vastly more delicate than that of the kid. Hence it is largely used for the manufacture of "undressed" kid gloves. The lady as she pulls on her Parisian gloves admiring the excellence of the fit, little wots that she is encasing her delicate digits in the skin of an animal the very sight of which, in life, would drive her into hysterics. But such is the fact for which our deceased friend the horse is there responsible. One of these pounds is at Montfaucon, where a score or more horses may be seen daily tied up in rows waiting their doom.

Sometimes even another use is found for the waste flesh. It is allowed to decompose with the intent of breeding maggots therein. The maggots are then, when properly fat, gathered, and are highly prized as pheasant food. "And so *ad infinitum*."

The Process of Rendering.—If there is no demand for the flesh, the body, divided into portions of various sizes, is transferred to the rendering tanks. These are filled, to which the steam is conveyed by pipes. The meat is steamed for nine hours. The covers being then removed, the oil is collected, cooled, strained and put into barrels ready for market. This oil is equal to any for lubricating purposes, except, perhaps, the best fish oils. It is also used in soap and candle works.

The steaming process completed, the water is let out of the tanks, the residuum of bones and other fibrous matter being thrown out on the platform, where it is raked over. By this means the large,

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hard bones are separated from the small, soft ones. The hoofs are then picked out. The shoes have already, perhaps, been removed to be sold as old iron. The shoeless hoofs go to the combmakers, who work up the suitable portions. The scrap remains of this process are destined for the glue maker. When the large bones are seasoned, they are ground into fertilizer.

The softer bones, with the pulp, are placed in sheds, where they lie for a period and are treated with sulphuric acid and other chemicals. They are then spread out to dry. When thoroughly free of moisture they are ground to a coarse powder and packed in barrels and sacks for transportation.

The flesh having been completely separated from the bones, which are rendered beautifully white, is shoveled and spread out widely on a platform to dry. On becoming thoroughly dry, the mass is sacked and carted to the chemist. He converts it into prussiate of potash and that into Prussian blue.

In Lyons, France, and elsewhere, whole carcasses are boiled and transformed into a pulpy consistence—mixed with bone dust, animal charcoal, ashes, gypsum—dried and powdered. In this condition it contains seventy-eight per cent of nitrogen, and must be considered good fertilizer.

Next to Peruvian guano the fertilizer manufactured from horse carcasses is the best on the market.

In Australia there are millions of wild bush horses or "brumbies" as they are called. They are sold sometimes as low as 10 cents each out of the pound, and, being so cheap, are boiled down for the oil.

In rendering establishments the entrails, remnants and refuse are fed to hogs in America and to cats and dogs in France.

Stable "Refuse," too, Acceptable.—In Persia the bedding of the horse consists of his dung. After being exposed to the drying influence of the sun during the day it becomes pulverized, and, in that state is nightly spread under him. It is the usual flooring of the stable and of the tent. The united influence of the sun and air deprives it of all unpleasant odor, and when from use it becomes a second time offensive it is again exposed to the sun and all unpleasant smell once more taken away. But, perhaps, the most remarkable transformation in any connection has now to be mentioned. The following is the latest: "The writer has just been shown samples of cardboard made from stable manure! It was of good quality, firm and tough. The remainder of the manure, aside from the water and the material that went to make the cardboard was contained in a small bottle. When mixed with plaster it makes a good chemical fertilizer. It is indeed a curious state of affairs when we find chemical fertilizer as a waste product from the manufacture of paper from stable manure."

Other Soft Parts.—The intestines are used as coverings for sausages and the like, particularly appropriate in the *saucissons de Lyons*, notoriously manufactured from the flesh of equines. The destination of the heart, tongue and liver belongs to that large class of popular mysteries that surround the composition of kitchen stuff. *Sausage* might be a guess not far wide of the mark. The blood is used by the sugar refiner, or sent in the direction of the fertilizer heap, where goes the other refuse of the knackery. It may be utilized in the manufacture of prussiates. In Sweden, where horse flesh is much relished, horse blood may be used in the making of a peculiar sort of bread affected in certain towns of that country—composed of a mixture of blood and flour. It is drunk by some people, and also used by fatteners of poultry.

The gut-strings are used by turners and grinders and also for cleaning cotton. The bladders, etc., are also carefully dried for various uses.

Horse Leather.—There is nothing like leather; and we find that the horse's hide is valuable for multitudinous purposes. The hides of the horse, ass, zebra and quagga have become important raw materials of leather. The Rio Grande de Sol exported 10.714 pieces, salted and 601 dried, in 1879. In London the approximate values are: English 9d to 1s 2d a pound; River Platte 6s to 21s each.

Horse hides are treated like calf skins. As they, with the exception of a part

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near the rump, produce a thin leather, it is usual to cut out what is called the butt, which is tanned separately, and frequently used as inferior sole leather.

Horse hides are frequently subjected to a process of bate shaving, by which the stout parts are reduced, so that the complete infiltration of tanning may ensue.

Horses are not troubled with the warble-fly, as cattle are. Hence their hides are free from the riddling made by these pests in the skins of the latter, which causes a marked depreciation in the value of many of their hides.

Horse hides have been tanned in this country for nearly twenty years. Newark, N. J., is the principal location of the industry. "The hides are washed, limed, handled and unhaired, similarly to other hides intended for upper leather stock. The sides, after being unhaired, are put in clean water over night, then green shaved and put in a bate of hen manure four or five days. The bate is worked out; they are handled in liquor six or seven days, then laid away in ground barks; each layaway extends over about seven weeks. They are tanned six to eight months, and are hung in the air to harden, then dampened and split. The sides are flattened and leveled by the currier. In finishing, they are scoured and stuffed, set out, whitened and finished by machines, and blacked with soap blacking or other compounds. Two pieces on the rump of the horse hide are known as the shell. After the hide is through the lime, this shell is cut out and tanned separately, as it requires different treatment and makes finer leather than the other portion. It is finished on the flesh side, while the rest of the hide is finished on the grain."—(*Isaac H. Bailey.*)

In Lybia and Numidia the natives were in the habit of taking the wild ass, not only upon account of its flesh, which they esteemed as delicious eating, but for their skins, of which that kind of leather is made called *shagreen*. Shagreen is also prepared in Russia from the skins of horses, asses and camels, without tanning, and grained so as to be covered with small round pimples or granulations. This characteristic surface is produced by pressing small seeds into the grain or hair side when moist, and afterward when dry, scraping off the roughness left by them; then, by soaking, causing the portions of the substance of the skin which has been compressed or indented by the seeds to swell up into relief. It is used for covering small cases and boxes. This word, *shagreen*, is worth a passing notice. It traces to the Turkish and Persian *sagri*, meaning the back of a horse or other beast of burden; thence to the leather of a horse's back; thence also applied to a rough fish skin used for graters and files. Hence, figuratively, it came to be used for a gnawing, corroding grief, vexation, etc.

We learn from Chaucer and other early English writers that "costliest cordovan" was a luxurious shoe-leather. Cordovan was a leather that originally came from Cordova in Spain, from which we have the word *cordwainer*, or shoemaker, or worker in leather. It was sometimes goat skin, tanned and dressed, but more frequently split horse-hide. Thus it was used for the uppers of ladies' and gentlemen's shoes. Cordovan was soon produced in Britain and became therefore not so "costly." It makes a very agreeable, easy, high-polishing leather. Sometimes shoes made of cordovan are mistaken for kangaroo. The lighter kinds of horse hides are also japanned for special purposes, etc.

A ballad of date 1611 describes the metamorphosis which Scotsmen were supposed—by the jealous—to undergo after migration to England:

Thy shoes on thy feet, whenst thou camest from the plough,
Were made from the hide of an old Scot's cow;
But now they are turned to a rare Spanish leather
And decked with roses altogether.

Jamieson, the Scottish lexicographer, defines Cordovan as "sealskin or horse-skin used as leather," and was manufactured in Scotland at a later date to that of the ballad.

The Gauchos of the pampas made themselves boots of a singular make: "They are formed of the hair and part of the leg-skin of a colt taken reeking from the mother, which is said to be sacrificed for the sole purpose, just at the time of bearing, when the hair has not begun to grow. At this stage the skin

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strips off easily, and is very white and beautiful in texture and appearance. The ham forms the calf of the boot; the hock easily adapts itself to the heel, and the leg above the fetlock constitutes the foot; the whole making a neat and elegant half-boot, with an aperture sufficient for the great toe to project through."

In 1681, in Scotland, a favorite mode of decoration for the interior walls of the more pretentious dwellings or castles was leather stamped and gilded in elegant designs, which produced a particularly rich effect, like that of *papier mache* of later times.

Mr. Astley Jr., of the famous amphitheater of that name in London, had a Barbary horse presented to him by the duke of Leeds, which was a most remarkable performer. He was so famous that when he died his hide was made into a thunder drum, which to this day stands on the prompter's side of the theater.

In the museum at Brussels, in 1817, was placed the stuffed skin of the horse belonging to one of the Alberts, who governed the low countries in the time of the Spaniards. It was shot under him in the field, and the holes made in the thorax by the musket bullets are still very evident.

In these days horses' hides are found particularly valuable for the covering of board-room or office tables, and also other parts of furniture.

In Philadelphia they are also put to a "national" use. In that city 100 horses' hides are used each week in the manufacture of base-balls. In this we may agree that the horse's hide has attained its most perfect sphere.

The "pieces that remain" are even collected and treated in several countries in different ways. In Berlin paper has been made from such "waste." A material which might be called "shoddy" leather is also manufactured, which is used for insoles of shoes, etc. Treated with gutta-percha it forms a waterproof material of no mean value.

The Hair.—The total import of horse hair into London, 1879, was 19,582 cwt. (of 112 lbs.), value £114,946. The hair from healthy, vigorous animals from South America is put up into large bales of half a ton and bound with hoop-iron after being subjected to hydraulic pressure.

Horse hair is used in an infinite number of ways. Long hair is woven into cloth, stiff petticoats, straining and crushing bags, clothes, stockings and gloves, plumes, wigs, fishing lines and ropes. Short hair is used curled for stuffing seats, mattresses, saddles, and sometimes made into a cheap manure; medium-short for brushes, sieves, ornamental damask haircloth, etc.

The first process in dealing with long hair is sorting. The different colored hairs are placed in separate heaps. This is done to facilitate the process of dyeing. Next it is "hackled," that is, made straight and deprived of all foreign substances, care being taken not to break the hair. Then it is carded or combed, and assorted into lengths. It then undergoes various other processes of twisting into ropes and curling, making it ready for weaving.

The manufacture of horse hair into cloth originated in England early in the century, from whence it was carried to France and America. The total yearly output is 20,000,000 yards, of which America's share is 600,000 yards.

The hair must be sixteen inches in length for weaving purposes. Special looms had to be invented to compete with Britain. As usual, America came to the front with improved methods, and shows that at manufacturing she can compete with the world, when she makes up her mind to do so.

The lighter hair is limited. It is dyed in fancy colors. The blacks and grays are easier to dye black. Permanent brilliance of color depends on the nature of the web, which may be either cotton, linen or worsted. Some remarkably beautiful samples of the art are to be seen in the Bethnal Green branch of the South Kensington Museum. All colors and patterns of damask cloth from the hair of the horse are to be there seen. The article is usually manufactured into length 14–32 inches wide. It sells for a dollar a yard, or more.

Formerly hair seating was woven by hand, every hair being inserted singly. Horse-hair fabrics were often mixed.

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They were sold cheaper, not being so durable as the whole-hair manufacture.

The preservation of the combings of horses' tails and manes is an object among the rural horsemen abroad. Sometimes they even trim out by pulling the longer hair, if they are laxly looked after. Periodically the "peddlar man" comes around and exchanges the hair for various commodities. The collection of horses' hair of this kind is such an object that systematic robberies of stables have been executed, the amounts stolen from each averaging only a few ounces in weight. Convictions have frequently been secured of those having such a fancy for horses' hair.

The true crinoline petticoat was made of horses' hair. Indeed it so derived its name from the French *crin*—hair. But in this absurd article of obsolete adornment, steel, whalebone, wadding, rattan cane and buckram superseded the horse hair. Shirts were formerly woven of horses' hair to be worn for the health of the soul; now gloves of the same material are used for the health of the body.

Our ancestors not only shaved their faces, but their polls, substituting an artificial covering of horses' hair (sometimes it was goat's hair) called a peruke for the natural covering which they had removed. A queu or tail of horses' hair suspended at the end of a pike, terminated by a gilded pennant, is the emblem of authority of a Turkish pasha of the third rank. Those of the second and third ranks have two and one tails, respectively. The plumes on the helmets of cavalrymen are of horsehair.

The duchess of Wellington had bracelets plaited from the hair of the celebrated thoroughbred Copenhagen, on whom the Iron Duke was mounted throughout the battles of Vittoria and Waterloo. This "well renowned" horse was a famous celebrity at Strathfieldsaye, being the particular pet of the duchess, who fed him bread from her hand. He had a military funeral after dying full of years and honors. There were many who would have wished to have secured his skin or skeleton to mount after his death. But the duke resisted all attempts to give his faithful friend up to such a purpose, and he provided that he should die a natural death.

The fearless cragsmen of St. Kilda, one of the outer Hebredian islands, whose chief occupation is the snaring of various species of sea fowl for their oil and feathers, catch the birds with gins made of horses' hair. These are tied to the end of their fishing rods, with which the fowlers creep among the rocks indiscernably, pulling the noose over the heads of the fowls' necks, and so draw them instantly. They use, likewise, hair-gins, which they set upon plain rocks, both the ends fastened by a stone. The ropes by which these daring men let themselves down over the beetling crags are sometimes made of horses' hair, nine to ten fathoms in length. These are less costly than the strong, raw cowhide salted for the purpose, and which are more suitable for the less accessible places. Recently these horse ropes, tightly twisted, were enclosed within cases of salted cow's hide.

Sometimes the fine flowing tails of well provided horses have been utilized, it is alleged, to adorn the docks of others deficient of the beauty thereunto belonging. It has been actually whispered that the famous cream white ponies belonging to Queen Victoria that occasionally take part in the parade on state occasions owe their magnificence in such particular to the assistance hinted at. Such must, surely, be a false tale.

The uses to which horses' hair can be put are not yet exhausted, the line,

> Swift rides the rosin o'er the horse's hair.

proves another claim the noble equine has on our constant appreciation—often promoting lively motion from us.

Fishing lines are also made of horses' hair. This at once suggests the legend according to which, if the long hair of a stallion was dropped into corrupted water it would turn to an eel-like animal. Hollinshed, the great old chronicler, recorded this interesting fact. He said: "A horse hair laid in a pailfull of turbid water will, in a short time, stir and become a living creature." This, we are concerned to add, has been set down by later and even serious writers as preposterous, "and foolish notion." These later naturalists won't receive such a long

established "fact." They inform us that the creature believed to have been so developed was a Nematode (with a long name). But what became of the hair, its occupation being gone? Shakspeare alluded to this belief in *Antony and Cleopatra.*

Much is breeding,
Which like the courser's hair hath yet but life
And not a serpent's poison.

Bones are important agents in many manufactures. They are used by potters, turners, cutlers, glass-workers, sugar refiners, assayers and farmers. Horse bones, especially the cannon bones, ought, one would suppose, to be superior to those of the ox; how frequently do we not read of the bones of the former being "like ivory." The shank bones may be used for knife handles, spoons, tooth and nail brushes, combs, fans and buttons. For the latter purpose bone can compete with wood.

As a chief constituent of bones is phosphorous they may find their regenerated use in producing lucifer matches. Carbonized as charcoal, or transformed into ash, they are useful in the arts. The parts too fine become the bone black of the blacking makers. The *sal volatile* that is often so useful in the church pew may have traced its origin to the horse or a near relative of the same, that once brought the pew occupants to the church door.

When not otherwise serviceable, the bones are crushed into dust for the farmers. Says Spon: "Horse bones contain so little fat as not to be worth boiling for extraction of grease. They are comparatively useless for any purpose save manuring the ground. They are only indifferently valuable in that, as the great per cent of lime they contain precludes their being economically treated with sulphuric acid before application to the soil." But "horse bones are as good as any other bones," says E. Lankester, F. R. S., so we may be reassured.

"It is said that at the mills the bones of Clydesdale horses are readily distinguished from those of ordinary horses, by their elasticity, toughness and solidity."

Horses' teeth have been put to a curious use. In the Gibbs bequest, at the South Kensington Museum of Science and Art, there is a set of fifty-three draught men, manufactured from such material. The date of their manufacture belongs to the Anglo-Saxon period. In the folk-lore of animals, horses' teeth "were a safeguard against toothache."

We may allude here to the use of the whole skeleton—not to mention the disposition of the body as a "subject" in veterinary anatomical class-rooms—as permanent objects of interest and instruction in museums. A horse, the property of a laborer of Arbrouth, is believed to have drawn the entire materials for the Bell Rock lighthouse, built by Robert Stevenson. The animal became a pensioner and died in 1813. Dr. John Barclay, the celebrated anatomist, had its bones collected and set up in his museum, now the property of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, where the skeleton of "The Bell Rock Horse" may yet be seen.

The skeleton of Eclipse, necessarily minus "a foot," is still on view at Cannons, while Smetanska, the progenitor of the Orloff trotters, is preserved in the museum of the Orloff family, in Russia, to this day. The ashes of Hambletonian, however, and many another equine celebrity, rest under the green sod, it having been preferred in these instances, after the death of the animal, to "bury him with his skin, and no flaw or abuse of any kind."

Gelatine and Glue.—Gelatine is obtained by boiling the connective tissue, tendons and green bones, also from dried bones by dissolving out the earthy matters by means of hydrochloric acid and boiling the residue with water. It swells up in water and dissolves on boiling to a viscid liquid which gelatinizes on cooling. Size and glue are impure forms of gelatine. Chondrin is obtained from the cartilages of ribs, etc.

The bulk of the skin by boiling contains gelatine. The hide contains albumen. Keratin is obtained from horn, hoof or hair epidermal tissues, also from epithelial glands, etc.

The skin of the wild ass is used for making a gelatine, which, scented with musk, is prescribed in chest diseases. It is sold in flat, rectangular reddish pieces,

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translucid. Like all their substances of great value, the Chinese, who manufacture this article, wrap each piece in a paper of vermillion color.

Glue is a crude gelatine. Almost every animal substance will yield it. Hence all kinds of animal refuse is welcome to the glue makers. Such refuse include clippings of hide, hoofs, ears and tails, and all parts of hair-covered integument that can be treated with lime to get rid of the hair. The best glues on the market are manufactured in Scotland, according to the authorities on the subject.

It is possible out of the old leather in the cordovan uppers of our worn-out shoes to manufacture jellies as used by pastry cooks and delicate invalids. This has actually been done, and the "raw material" and the manufactured product exhibited side by side at a meeting of the New York Liberal Club.

Cosmetics are indebted to gelatine, as are also bon bon wrappers. The manufacturer of gelatine asks no annoying questions whence the materials offered him are derived. The tendons of a worn-out horse, with the dust of the old bones to which they were attached, may become converted by him into the most delicious jellies to tempt the palate of the weak and invalided that once pulled the reins on the animals from whence these delicacies were derived. These jellies, though not nutritious, are easily digestible.

Gelatine is also now prominently used for making elastic molds for reproducing with accuracy and in a single piece elaborate sculptured objects of exquisite finish and delicacy.

The Hoof.—The hoof of the horse is popularly supposed to be the principal "raw material" source of glue. This idea is not correct. The real utility of the hoofs is in making prussiates of potash, and in case-hardening iron. Leather clippings and the parings of horses' hoofs are also used in making blue dyes, in which process the old shoe iron may also take part. The hoof finds a use, too, in making buttons and snuff boxes.

The hoof itself may be formed into beautiful ornaments—inkstands, or pincushions. Many an old friend's memory is thus preserved. The hoofs of the identical horse that Lord Cardigan rode in the charge of the light brigade were preserved and prepared as ornaments. One of these is in the possession of the Prince of Wales. Another belongs to the officers of the famous regiment to which the animal was attached. It is by them brought out at mess on state occasions. The Countess of Cardigan owns the third. The fourth, which is the off hind hoof, graces the sideboard of Sir James Sawyer, the well-known Birmingham physician. William IV. presented the hoof of Eclipse, mounted, to the jockey club, as a challenge prize. It was run for at Ascot, in 1832, being carried off by Lord Chesterfield's Priam. Strangely, it is said, it was not regarded with due veneration, and it is now not known what has become of it. A figure of it is presented in Blaine's "Rural Sports."

A polished and shod hoof, mounted so as to seem a snuff box, is the property of the Guards' Club. This ornament bears the proud inscription: "Hoof of MARENGO, rare charger of Napoleon; ridden by him at Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Wagram, in the campaign of Russia, and lastly at Waterloo." On the margin of the silver shoe is to be read: "Marengo was wounded in the near hip at Waterloo, when his great master was on him, in the hollow road in advance of the French position. He had been frequently wounded in other battles."

Rowland Ward, the great London furrier, is an expert in preparing and mounting such objects of interest. He has, indeed, published a treatise on the subject.

Under this heading we may mention the following: "Horses' spurs," the callosities on the inner sides of the legs of horses—presumably the salendars and malendars of Youatt and others—were used therapeutically. "A cancer in the breast. . . . Take horses' spurs and dry them by the fire till they will beat to a powder; sift, and infuse two drachms in two quarts of ale; drink half a pint every six hours, new milk, warm. It has cured many." So declared John Wesley, in "Primitive Physic," 1755.

Old Iron for New Shoes, and Gun Barrels.—Everyone acquainted with the

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economy of the smithy knows the value placed on old shoes. These are made over into new iron for new shoes. The battering and hammering the old shoes received on the roads and over the streets renders them particularly tough in fiber. So much appreciated is this that old shoes and nails have long been especially valued as furnishing a peculiarly tough iron, used for making the famous stub-twist of the barrels of rifles. Stub-twist consists of spirally welded ribbons of steel and iron combined. Stub-nails are worn-out nails, and are utilized for the same purpose.

The demand for horseshoes for other purposes bids fair always to exist. The junk dealers find it not unprofitable to keep horseshoes in stock for sale to dwellers in tenement houses, where a horseshoe over the door for luck is common. If all the money-drawers of small shops could be rummaged, "a sufficient number of shoes could be found to iron most of the equines in town." The superstition is that the shop will do a good business so long as the presence of the shoe is known only to the owner. On a rare occasion, even on the dirtiest of days, a daintily dressed lady may be discovered gingerly picking her way through the mud and mire of the streets of the city. Suddenly she will stop, stare and stoop. She has "come across" a horseshoe. She picks it up, dirty as it is, and tucks it carefully away in the mysterious depths of her mackintosh, while she proceeds smilingly on her way. She has acquired the necessary talisman "for luck." This luck is brought about by keeping the witches (that never bode any good) away. For these purposes the shoe must be an old one and have been picked up accidentally. It is nailed up in a particular way, which we can not divulge, over the entrance door.

In John Clare's "Shepherd's calendar" the following reference occurs:

> On corner walls, a glittering row,
> Hang fire-irons—less for use than show;
> With horseshoe brightened as a spell,
> Witchcraft's evil powers to quell.

A horse's hoof under a child's pillow was a "preservative from convulsions."

The horseshoe with its nails complete makes a handsome desk ornament, as a pen-holder. Either polished clean or gilded over, it has a substantial look and indicates the "racy" sympathies of the owner. Horse shoenails themselves, gilded and studded with diamonds are the very latest idea in scarf-pins.

The Tallow.—Tallow is chiefly obtained from the fat of animals, the latter being first rendered, as it is technically called —that is, as we have shown, separated from the membraneous matter with which it is associated in the form of suet.

Horse grease or mares' grease, in immense quantities, is shipped from South America and Australia. It has about the same consistence as ordinary commercial lard; and has, practically, a like value for the purposes of the soap and candle-maker. Bones may sometimes yield grease on boiling, which is used by the same parties.

In France horse grease or fat is transformed into genuine "bears' grease." It is delicately perfumed, and put up and exported. In the apothecary stores, aye, in these very United States, it fetches exorbitant prices. In antithetical contrast to the above: the grease (raw material) may be less elaborately manipulated, and be consigned to the users of harness grease, or lamp oil. At Murrumbidgee, Victoria, Australia, in 1868, when boiling down horses was in the experimental stage, a breeder obtained fifteen gallons of pure oil from one fat horse. It sold for 6s 6d per gallon.

Tallow is now so intimately associated with "dairy products" that it was not a surprise to learn of the dairy inspector of Minnesota discovering lately at Kettle River a quantity of oleomargarine on the premises of the manufacturing company there. The inspector besides found that horse fat entered largely into the composition of the oleo. Indeed, this is not new. It has been alleged that the enormous quantities of butter imported to Britain from Holland were derived not entirely from the famous Dutch cows, but actually from the grease of "Flanders mares."

Milk Koumiss.—Having thus dropped onto dairy matters, it is quite in line to deal with milk. In this we, however, are not dealing with the dead subject, but with the living.

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We include this item simply for completeness here. The Lithuanians were drinkers of mare's milk, a custom which though unknown to the Germans had spread from the horsemen of the southern Russian steppes to the Baltic. Herodotus gave the name of Hippamolgi to these mares'-milk drinkers. The Persian kings and nobles leave the mead to the poor, themselves drinking the milk of mares distilled. The Lithuanians and Iranians kept great herds of mares, which were driven together periodically to be milked. It required great practice and strength to milk them. They had often to be hobbled to accomplish the task, till they got accustomed to the handling. Cheese was also made from mares' milk.

The following modern method of preparing koumiss is that adopted at Bruck by Dr. Fleischman: Fresh mare's milk, whilst still warm, is mixed in wooden tubs with one-sixth or one-seventh of its volume of koumiss several weeks old, and covered over with cloths. The tubs are shaken up seven or eight times in twenty-four hours, at the end of which time the koumiss has fermented, and can be bottled up. Koumiss thus prepared, and four or five days old, is brisk and effervescent, has a peculiar but not unpleasant bouquet, and affects the palate like an effervescent wine. It is sold for medicinal purposes in Vienna at 2 fl. 50 kr. paper currency, a bottle. The milk is obtained from a small stud of Tartar mares belonging to Count Batthyany. The ferment required to start the manufacture of the koumiss was brought by the Tartars, who came with the mares in 1872. Each mare gives, on an average, two Austrian measures, or about half an English gallon of milk daily. On the steppes it is considered a specific for consumption. "Koumiss," a milk of cows, prepared in a similar way, may be obtained in this city as well as throughout the country.

One of Purchas' pilgrims described its manufacture as early as 1253, in Tartary and China. He calls it cosmos, and mentions that as many as 3,000 mares were kept on a single estate to furnish the superior article called caracosmos, or black cosmos, a beverage reserved for the nobility. The milk was poured into a bladder and shaken till it formed a sediment as thick as butter; the clear portion of the liquid was strained off, and formed a pleasant, slightly intoxicating drink. The lees or dregs were given to servants.

The koumiss of the steppes was prescribed to consumptives, who were also recommended to "the cold cure" of that region.

The milk of the ass, containing more sugar and caseine than that of the cow, has long been valued as a nutritious diet for persons of weak digestion. Mounterey Jephson says in his book on "Emin Pasha" that there are great herds of donkeys in the country east of the Dinkas, which the natives use only for milking, and not as beasts of burden. In India the potter and his family grow strong at the expense of the she-ass and its foal. The milk of the ass is prescribed by the faculty in cases exhibiting a tendency to phthisis.

M. Parrot, physician at the hospital for Assisted Children in Paris, introduced an altogether novel method of rearing children on asses' milk. His method was to allow them to draw the milk directly from the teats of the animals. The suckling babes are held in the arms of the nurses to the teats of the asses. The operation is performed with wonderful ease. Numbers speak eloquently of the success of the plan, especially in children afflicted with congenital or infectious diseases. Mares' milk, it is said, would be even better, being much nearer in chemical composition to "mothers' milk."

INCIDENTAL TRAINING FOR COLTS.

BY RAY MARSHALL.

Every owner of colts realizes that they need early handling. But few go farther than the feeling that one ought to be able to hire a careful expert to do this work. The possessor of only two youngsters will sigh for what ought to be their

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care, not appreciating his own latent power and tact for this kind of thing.

This inference, of course, applies to the man who thinks more of his infant equines than just to remember their probable value in money. It includes every one who loves to have them about, and is ready to care freely for their physical wants—supplying food, shelter and thoughtful attention to the diet that will best promote a symmetrical conformation.

If the colt's home is on a farm and its dam must plow and do other field work, there is little to be learned by following about—its place is in a yard or pasture lot in company with an idle horse or some fellow colts. But when it has nourishment from the mother it is a valuable part of the colt's training to allow the harness to remain, when already on, that the straps, lines, etc., may impress the youth with their harmlessness. Before the first month of life is passed, the straps should be purposely dangled about, and brought in contact with every inch of the surface of the young limbs. This and other operations tending to acquaint with "the real varied life of a horse" should be repeated until our subject is made to endure the wrapping of straps or cords loosely about limbs, body and head, without resistance and without effort to kick or run out of them. This sort of handling includes the actual holding of the little fellow, daily with one's main strength, and conquering it for but a few moments at a time, before a week old; afterward hold less frequently until it ceases to struggle.

After one month old, put on a colt halter for a few minutes, three times a week, at first not tying. After a fortnight teach to lead beside the dam for a week, afterward tie in the stall by the dam morning and night, and teach to eat ground grain and bran, at first from the hand, adding a little sugar at times. If the milk supply is light, it is now a good age (eight or nine weeks) to add a quart of warm cow's milk with one-fourth the bulk increased by water. But up to this age the colt should never be tied more than an hour at one time, and, as a rule, but twice during twenty-four hours, while eating beside the mother. Some one, too, should be about the barn or in hearing distance, up to this age, while the colt is tied, to extricate in case of accident.

For the above work a systematic man needs not to devote more than ten minutes per day for forty days (of the first sixty of the colt's life), which is equal to less than seven hours' time. For the following four months no more time is necessary, and the youngster may be brought up to its independent life (after weaning) with less than three days' actual time devoted, incidentally, to the training. Shortsighted people, of course, who do not distinguish between training and "breaking," may see little value in such work.

At ten weeks of age the coming horse is capable of going away from home. This does not mean, however, that it should go continually with the dam. The latter if kept as a driver in the city, village or country, must travel in the aggregate a dozen or more miles per day. A chapter in the career of the colt is to be devoted to sightseeing. To see new objects and to learn that they are not at all terrible, it must be fresh and wide-awake. Hence the caution to not exhaust with continued leading about. When starting out for a drive one can consider whether the extent is a suitable trip for the pupil in the way of incidents, and whether there are in view any objects, such as stumps, large stones, clumps of shrubs, wild or domestic animals (not frequent sights at home), a stationary or traction engine, noisy machinery, etc. During the last five weary miles of the day's journey of ten miles, nothing would, as a rule, attract the colt's attention. But an ordinary drive not much exceeding a mile for every month's age, would not fatigue the little one seriously. The sights along the streets teach readily that there are numerous disagreeable looking things. The way the old matron goes right along in the midst of it all gives her pupil constant assurance that "things are not what they seem." A dozen miles' travel a week for three months led by the side of a sensible mother, or allowed occasionally to follow loose, if disposed to come along promptly, teaches more effectively at the period

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from three to six months of age than when older. There will necessarily be a call for the exercise of some care in having a colt along. The absent-minded driver should always tie the colt to the harness where he will not fail to have it "ever present in view." He will be less lost to the world of life by this precaution. If the dam has a model gait at the walk or the trot, the short trips should engage the earnest effort of the youngster to imitate, and the thoughtful driver will study to adapt the pace of the elder to that of the younger.

It is not easy to anticipate all the "thousand and one" items that are to come under the gaze of the colt's first six months of life, but the idea to be impressed on the owner is that it is only by seeing and knowing through the several senses not once, but several times (scores of times in many cases) that the disposition to be frightened is to be eradicated. Good eyes and good sense will enable some to learn more readily than others. More important than all is it that confidence in the driver be firmly established. An assuring word on all occasions of hesitation will be of great value in cultivating the habit of caution which nature furnishes by means of instinct. Otherwise there might be danger of developing a listless, stupid trait of character which is positively a great detriment, if not fatal to even moderate usefulness in a trusty driver. The driver of experience with horses needs no printed program to guide his work in the incidental early lessons. The only probable lack in his construction is patience and "stick-to-itiveness." The colt has less than a score of years for life, as a rule, and it is urgently demanded of every breeder that the first year and a half be improved. A captain of war times told his chaplain that if his men approaching a conflict prayed, they must do it as they marched to battle. This sentiment is the key to the situation about the great majority of stables. If the colt has care, it must often come at odd spells as an incident of busy life, in small and irregular quantities. The prominent men of the world became such by turning to good account their spare moments of boyhood and youth. The good trusty horses may be made in the same manner. If the lives, comfort and happiness of busy men, frail women and trusting children are to be sacredly considered, more and more thought must be given to the coming horses.

PROBLEMS IN FARRIERY.

BY S. T. H.

Object Lessons.

Before continuing the subject of the weight-bearing portions of the foot, several importunate enquiries must be considered.

From the treasurer of Pocahontas County, Iowa, comes an instance of an exceedingly speedy horse, unbalanced by a complication of troubles:

I. He is "up-headed, and a very high knee actor," so much so that he sometimes cuts his left inside arm.

II. He stands quite straight on his front pasterns and toes in, but wings out with his right front foot.

III. He lands on his toes behind.

The owner desires to get rid of this high action and to lengthen the stride.

It will be noted that there is no complaint of forging at a slow gait, nor of speedy cutting when forced up to a 2:20 momentum, which his owner writes he is able to show in his trials, so that the relative length and height of the front and hind actions are in harmony. They should not, therefore, be unequally disturbed. If the one is lowered and lengthened, the other should be correspondingly changed, in order that no interference should take place. The action is balanced now, which is a rare feature of the trotting movement, so far as the freedom of the limbs and feet are concerned, and care must be taken that no change shall be made which will disturb this equilibrium.

This instance is an illustration of the

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necessity of dressing the feet before any other remedial treatment is resorted to, so that the horse will stand as near straight upon all four feet as the structure of his limbs will permit. In all cases this is the primary necessity, because it must never be ignored that the horse lands upon his heels, revolves over the quarters, and springs from the toes. The ankle joints have only the forward and backward articulation, as the arm and stifle are the only ball-and-socket joints which permit of lateral as well as the forward action. If then the toes are straight, pointing neither outward nor inward, the ankle articulation will be in a line with the position of the feet. If the toes turn either in or out, the backward and forward articulation of the ankles will cause the feet to move in the air just as they stand upon the ground. Before anything else is done with this horse the axis of the right front foot must be brought into a straight line with the axis of the pastern. The owner says he toes in "with that foot at rest" and wings out in motion. In the farrier's phraseology he is pigeon-toed on the right front foot, which makes him a confirmed paddler with that one foot. How he can move free from interference with the action of that foot and limb so decidedly out of line is a mystery, for this defect often causes the striking of the flexor tendon of that limb, either with the shoe or with the toe of the hind hoof on the same side, in rapid action. If the tendon escapes, the outside branch of the front hoof or the outside quarter are either bruised or chafed sufficiently to make the horse lose confidence in his stride at full speed.

When the hoof "toes in" the inside branch of the hoof is invariably higher than the outside branch, provided the ankle is normal in shape and articulation. To explain the meaning of the terms, inside and outside branches of the hoof, take the cleft of the frog as the center or base line of measurement and project it forward until it strikes the wall. That will be the point of the toe. Now from this point to the outside heel will constitute the outside branch of the hoof, and from the same point to the inside heel will describe the inside branch of the hoof. Mechanically speaking, when the compass measures from this point of the toe to points equi-distant on the ground surface of the inside and outside branches of the wall, you have fixed points at which to take the height of the wall, from the lower margin to the coronet. In all cases of pigeon toe it will be found the outside branch is lower, unless there is a palpable malformation of the ankle, which rarely obtains. The outside branch may not prove to be uniformly lower all the way from the point of the toe to the heel. Sometimes the outside heel is alone too low, and, at other times, the forward arch of the outside quarter is abnormally lower. But the compass in all cases will invariably determine the place, which demonstrates the accuracy of this method of measurement over that of the unaided eye. But this pigeon toe is generally attended with another serious consequence, when the outside branches to the extreme heel is lower than the inside. The horse then lands upon the inside high heel first, which concentrates the concussion at that point and produces a bruise or extravasation of blood at the inside heel, commonly called a corn. Moreover the inner journals of the coffin, pastern and knee joints, all the way up the limb, are thus made to bear the first shock and preponderance of the concussion, much to their injury. For excess of friction means the excitation of inflammation, and consequent soreness that is at enmity with free, elastic movement.

As a general rule the wall in such cases can be brought to a level by beginning at the first outside toe nail and paring off the wall gradually to the inside heel. The eye will answer as a sufficient guide in the use of the knife, but the rasp will more accurately complete the operation when the compass detects the slightest difference in the heights of the quarters and heels. When they are thus made level the toe will stand straight, unless the ankle joint turns inwardly. In these instances, which are exceedingly rare, heroic treatment will admit of the compensation of either dressing the inside branch of the wall lower or forging the inner half of the shoe thinner than the outside. But this treatment need not be

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indefinitely continued, for after two or three shoeings the joint will be forced to a normal position. Thus this horse under consideration can be made to stand perfectly straight upon his front feet. Then it is time to work upon his other defects which demand a different grouping than the owner of the horse gives them.

For instance, he is upheaded, stands straight upon his front pasterns, has high knee action, and cuts his left inside arm.

The arm-cutting is an inevitable consequence of excessive knee action, upright pasterns, and a lofty carriage of the head, especially, in all cases, where the horse has speed enough, as in this instance, to trot quarters in thirty-five seconds.

The enquirer says nothing about the relative height of the heels with reference to the proper length of the toes. But, in all probability, the heels are permitted to grow too high, while the toes are unduly foreshortened. This may not be the fault of improper dressing of the hoof—the growth of the wall is not always normal. In some cases the heels grow with undue rapidity and strength, while the increase at the toe is exceedingly slow. But when the heels from any cause are high and the toes short, attended with a violent folding of the knee, arm striking generally results. In this case only the arm of the near fore limb is cut, but undoubtedly, the other arm is struck, though not bruised, for sometimes the shoe, and at other times the front part of the wall of the uplifted front foot comes in contact with the arm.

The treatment is always the same and the remedy rarely, if ever, fails. The heels must be lowered in order to lengthen the ground surface of the hoof; but the toes must never be foreshortened. On the contrary they must be allowed to extend to the full margin of the wall. If there is not sufficient ground surface to tax the flexor and extensor muscles so effectually that they can not exalt the action sufficiently high as to come in contact with the arms, then the web of the shoe should be drawn gradually thinner from the toe to the heel, making the heels as thin as the blade of an ordinary case knife. If this is not quite sufficient, then the toe of the shoe should project beyond the wall, at its forward arch. In all cases the shoe should be made as light as possible, and rather broad in the web, for weight in the shoe adds altitude to the action, and violence to the interference. Then the high head must be drawn down by the standing martingale, not enough to punish the horse, or to disturb the freedom of his muscular exertions, but sufficiently to draw the center of gravity far enough forward to relieve the hind parts, and to place an extra burden upon the front limbs. The high knee action, and the distressing arm-cutting will then disappear as if by magic. The upright front pasterns will gradually become more oblique, and the front action perceptibly lengthened. The side weight used can be discarded, for whatever benefit it may exert temporarily, only lasts till the muscles become accustomed to the extraordinary burden, and then they perform their functions, without reference to this mechanical appliance, which frequently produces irreparable injuries.

But the owner complains that his horse "lands on his toes behind, and will wear out a six-ounce plate in four weeks."

The wearing away of the toe of the shoe in four weeks is not excessive. Very few horses can wear a six-ounce plate behind for that length of time, especially if the track is sandy or they are subjected to occasional road work. The wearing away at the toe does not indicate landing upon the toes. On the contrary it marks the friction upon the toe when the upturned foot springs from the ground. The peculiar growth of the hind feet should be noted. Very frequently the habits of growth in the two pairs of feet vary, indeed they may be diametrically opposite. For instance, if the heels grow too rapidly in the front feet, as in this case, the toes may lengthen too quickly in the hind feet, attended with abnormally low heels. Then the toes of the hind feet should be pared down and foreshortened, while the shoe should be light and armed with oblong heel calkins, extending back, from one-half to three-quarters of an

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inch beyond the heels. The effect, upon reflection, is obvious. The action in front has been lowered and lengthened, attended with a measurable retardation. To prevent interference from the hind limbs, either by forging or speedy cutting, the hind action must be regulated in accordance with these changed conditions. Foreshortening and lowering the toes of the hind feet give them less power or leverage to interfere with the front action. To prevent the quickening of the hind stroke, and at the same time to give it length of sweep commensurate with the elongated front action, the ground surface of the hind feet is lengthened at the posterior portions, while the oblong heel calkins cause the hind feet to strike the ground quicker than would the plain plate fitted neatly to the hoof. The calkins are made oblong, not only because they are more in accord with the low, gliding movement of the hind hoofs that always swing close to the ground as their base of propelling action, but because they dissipate the concussion and pressure instead of concentrating them as do the upturned calkins.

When these instructions are carefully and patiently observed, the defective action of this horse should be radically improved. But the obstructive hindrance to remedial shoeing is the impatient haste of the average experimenter. If the proposed results are not instantaneous, no matter of how long standing may have been the troubles, the horse owner is very apt to discontinue the treatment in discouragement. But that is not the course that has led to the gait-regulating successes of the most skillful trainers of phenomenal colt performers, whose action in their first harness lessons is often very far from the perfection it becomes by patient study.

By far the greatest difficulty relating to the trotting horse is the want of balance or harmonious action between the hind levers and the front limbs in locomotion. Very often the feet interfere, causing, at an ordinary jog, that most annoying of all troubles, constant forging and clicking together of the front and hind shoes; and when the gait is quickened, more serious disturbances, such as speedy-cutting, and tendon-striking in front and scalping and shin-bruising behind, result. If every horse that has the ambition and capacity to trot fast could be balanced sufficiently to obviate these interferences, the number of standard performers would be increased many fold. The current axiom among farriers is, that no two horses that thus interfere can be shod alike. This conclusion would indicate the absence of general, scientific principles, which conclusion is not correct. In all such cases the center of gravity of the carcass requires either a forward or backward shifting, to tax the extremities that have too much action and to relieve those that have deficient movement. Any remedial system that overlooks the powerful agency of the center of gravity will fail of its mission. The more desperate the case, the more necessary is the co-operation of this important factor.

From Canal Dover, Ohio, comes the most desperate instance of inharmonious action that the writer has ever had presented to him. The very intelligent correspondent admits that he wrestled unsuccessfully with it all through the past season. His mare "stubs her front toes "frequently when jogging. At a mod-"erate gait she strikes the hind toe "against the arch of the front shoe." Even "when barefooted, she will scuff "her feet together, *though not so bad as* "*when shod.* She goes very low to "the ground; she moves naturally very "wide behind, but on attempting to "speed her she scalps and cuffs herself "so severely behind that she hitches and "breaks. *When, at times, she goes per-*"*fectly square, the hind feet lap over the* "*forward footprints, from three feet six* "*inches to four feet two inches, at the* "*same time hitting the hind shin boots,* "*ankle, and speedy-cutting boots very* "*hard.*"

The reader will at once conclude that, if this mare's feet can be brought into harmonious action, then there is balm in Gilead to every trotting horse whose extremities are as awry as nature's freaks can make them; and yet she can be materially assisted.

The first thing to be recognized as a starting point is the fact that she "seems

to want her head low," and that she interferes less when barefooted than when shod. The kindergarten track, in addition to developing the ambition and lung-capacity of youngsters to trot, has the invaluable excellence of indicating the natural carriage of the head and neck while speeding without being subjected to any harness restraints or draft burden. The natural tendency of overcoming draft is to lean forward, or lower more perceptibly the elevation of the head and neck, than when unincumbered with any other weight than the carcass. The natural carriage of this mare should be noted, when turned into a paddock, both with and without shoes. If she forges more with shoes, then does she carry the head and neck at a greater or less altitude when shod than when barefooted?

The almost invariable rule is that the head and neck are carried lower, as the forging increases. Here is an admirable subject for experimenting with the fitting rigging. It is of no moment that "she seems to want her head low, and resents high checking." The muscles of the neck can be manipulated even on the ewe-necked, crest-fallen type, till they become almost as pliable as the flexors and extensors of the forearm under the massage treatment; and it is well known that the latter can become so developed that a low, stiff-gaited horse forehanded, can be taught to do the bold, lofty, Spanish trot with admirable effect. This mare urgently demands the fitting rigging treatment, with kindergarten accompaniment. Gradually the head and neck can be elevated, and the resentment resulting from discomfort will just as perceptibly disappear. Quite as certainly will the forging and interference cease, when the aids of properly dressing and arming the feet come to the support of the elevated head and neck.

The owner says "she swings the hind feet out, around the forward ones," and yet he added a ten-ounce side weight to each hind shoe. The effect of this appliance would be to exaggerate the straddling movement behind, when speed invariably requires the closing up of the hind movement as much as possible, to bring it into line with the front action. Moreover this excessive width of the hind action is not only contrary to speedy results, but exceedingly tiresome to the muscles of the hind quarters, because instead of forcing them forward they move in a diagonal line to the direction of the body. Widening the hind action beyond ankle-cuffing of the hind limbs is exceedingly questionable, as a mechanical necessity. This mare has such an enormous excess of hind action that all weights beyond that necessary to give sufficient stiffness to the web of the shoe to prevent it spreading should be avoided. In every way known to mechanics the hind leverage or propelling power must be taxed to bring it into harmony with the front movement. The first method of elevating the head and neck has been sufficiently presented. That operation throws the center of gravity further back in the spinal column, thereby relieving the horse forehanded, and taxing the hindquarters. Then the hind feet must be worked upon. They must never be foreshortened. The ground surface must be increased, not by projecting the shoe beyond the toe, but by extending its branches backward beyond the heels. It must be concave seated, not beveled into the rolling motion, for that quickens the articulation, which is the precise result to be avoided, and yet the toe must be so fashioned that there is the least possible substance to come into contact with the uplighted arch of the front shoe on the same side of the body. The most ingenious invention to compass this result is the "scoop-toed" shoe designed by Mr. Robert Bonner. The toe at the ground surface must be scooped out either by forging or by hot filing with a half-round rasp, so that the web at the toe, for an inch or more, is about one-half of the original thickness. No design compares with this pattern for excessive action behind; for while it takes away from the uplifted toe much of the purchase that enables the abnormally developed hindquarters to push the limb forward, it does not, in the slightest degree, quicken the articulation that is the effect of the rolling-motion shoe. But the projected heels should be armed with oblong calkins, made at least as thick as the web of the

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shoe, and, in this instance, it would prove beneficial to make them somewhat thicker. These projected heel calkins cause the hind feet to land quicker, and thus perceptibly shorten the stride, while the increased ground surface requires a longer time in revolving the foot, and the scooped toe detracts from the purchase power just as the upturned foot is in the act of springing from the ground. No side weights or lowering of the heels are permissible, for both increase the articulation, which should be lessened. The hind shoes should be made as light as possible, for weight promotes increased muscular action.

If the hind action is still excessive, then replace the scoop-toed shoe with a tip ending an inch in advance of the middle of the quarters, provided with a scoop-toe, and not weighing more than two ounces. When every other device fails to reduce exaggerated hind action, this armament will promote the most favorable results.

The front feet must be dressed to a perfect level and balance as described in a former paper. Care must be taken, not only that the quarters must be of the same width, *but the sole must be pared so that neither side of the foot shall be heavier than the other.* This is a matter that has received very little attention from farriers. When a horse brushes his front knees, not enough to bruise them, but to chafe them sufficiently to annoy him, and the front feet are apparently level and balanced, *an undue thickness of the sole on the inside branch* will be sufficient to give such a preponderance of weight to that branch as to control its motion, and incline it inward toward the other knee. Balance means an equipoise of weight as well as of proportions. The front feet, therefore, must be reduced to this perfect balance, in order that there shall be no lost motion in their articulation and direction, neither of which have they any margin to afford. The front shoe should be rolling motion broader in the web from the middle of the quarters to the heels than forward, to accomplish a double purpose. The posterior broad web prevents the foot, upon landing, from sinking deep into the ground, and that is an advantage gained when the front movement is to be accelerated. Anterior to the center of the quarters the web of the shoe should be cut out on the inner edge all around the toe. That lessens the margin of the arch of the front shoe liable to be struck by the toe of the hind shoe in forging. The bevel or rolling motion of the front shoe should be continuous from heel to quarter, leaving the heel rather thick, and the center of the quarter the high point, and then again descending to the toe. Care should be taken to prevent the smith from forging the outside margin of the shoe at the forward arches of the foot to a sharp feather edge, for that construction admits of wabbling, either to the outside or inside, when only the backward and forward articulation of the front feet, in a straight line is sought to be promoted.

The front shoe should not weigh more than twelve or fourteen ounces. Excessive weight in this defective action rapidly promotes exhaustion of the flexor and extensor muscles of the front limbs, and weariness, forehanded, would defeat the object sought to be attained, despite all the precautionary methods herein suggested.

The front hoofs should be moderately foreshortened, not so much so as to interfere with the full articulation of the pastern, and the heels left rather high, not enough to produce the bruises called corns. If the heels are low and the toes unusually long, then the anterior margin of the wall on the ground surface must be reduced, in addition to the foreshortening of the toe, and the heel of the shoe swedged thicker than when the foot is normal in growth.

Finally long-continued jogging should be absolutely stopped. Nothing confirms laggard action like the tiresome routine of wearisome jogging. Short, sharp, quick work, at stated places on the road or track, in which the driver inspires the ambition of the horse with all the magnetic enthusiasm of his own nature, is worth more to correct defective action and to promote improving speed than all the miles of slow torture that the elder trainers ever insisted upon to condition the trotting performers of the olden times.

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CHANGES IN THE STANDARD.

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

IT is apparent that important changes in the trotting standard can not much longer be deferred, and the question naturally arises how far shall such changes extend? To answer the question properly we must first determine what defects the test of time and experience have developed in the standard as it exists, then we can with better understanding aim to remedy such defects.

When the standard was first adopted, it was like taking a step in the dark, and we were without the light of experience to guide our feet. The breeding interest was then comparatively small, and even the largest of our stock farms made but moderate showing in stock eligible for registration, and it is questionable whether the aggregate number of such stock in the entire country exceeded 3,000 head. On a rough estimate it is probable that to day we have in the neighborhood of 50,000. Then (to paraphrase a well-known expression) we were confronted by a theory, not a condition, now we are truly "confronted by a condition, not a theory." Then we had everything to learn, now we know something about the business.

The strength of a chain is not governed by its strongest link, but by its weakest link, and so the value of the standard must necessarily be measured, not by its strong rules but by its weak rules, and although the object of the standard was stated to be the establishment of a breed of trotters on a more intelligent basis, yet candor will compel every thoughtful man to acknowledge that the various weak rules of the standard have resulted in flooding us with standard-bred animals rather than in establishing a breed of trotters. We can now see that the framers of the standard insufficiently understood biological laws, else so many worthless "sisters and their cousins and their aunts" would not have been allowed to enter on reflected glory instead of personal merit that was not demanded. Two wrongs do not make one right, and because we have been governed by bad standard rules so long is no reason why we should always continue so ruled. It is barely possible that easy rules for acquiring standard rank were a necessity while standard horses were scarce, but surely no such reason exists to-day. In the beginning Mr. Wallace used to proclaim that for a horse to be standard under Rule 6 was to be standard under the highest possible rule. It does not look that way now, for with thousands of absolutely worthless animals admitted under easy rules, by reason of mere relationship, it has become too easy and common for such worthless standard horses to be bred together, thus flooding the country with progeny even worse than the parents, but yet standard under "the highest possible rule." The evil has become so great that merely palliative measures will not do, and heroic treatment is an absolute necessity to save the standard from universal ridicule.

It is even a serious question with some of our best minds whether the immense number of worthless animals now standard will not gradually undermine public confidence in any revised standard on the ground that the damage is already done and that there is no use in closing the stable door after the steed has escaped, for any new rules, no matter how severe, probably would provide for more or less standard relationship, and the miserable trash already in would thus continue to be a source of pestilential contamination. Breeders have here to deal with a severe case, a desperate case, and the remedy will not be found in gentle sedatives nor soothing syrup. The trouble is like a cancer, and should be cut out as ruthlessly as a surgeon would remove such cancer, and the longer the operation is deferred the worse it will be for the patient. No half-way measures should be tolerated, no mistaken tender-heartedness shown toward those who wish to breed a class of animals that will just barely slump into the standard fold under some easy rule, without possessing the slightest personal merit.

The rules should be based not upon performance alone, but performance in connection with breeding or potency, as a measured guarantee that the animal has an inheritance and is not a sport or freak

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of nature. Mere relationship should be discarded to the utmost possible extent while in the formative state and until it is clearly evident that a breed is established and the present immense supply of no account standard relatives is frozen out. Even Rule 6 should be amended so as to demand a test. For these various reasons the set of new rules recently proposed at the meeting of the Register shareholders is sadly deficient, and instead of remedying the evils that we are now suffering from would only increase them. We are years past the necessity of admitting "any mare whose sire is standard and whose first and second dams are by standard horses," for we already have an uncomfortable surplus of just that kind that are not worth houseroom or feed. What is needed is the horse or mare that can trot or produce speed, or both. For months past the turf papers have been filled with complaints against the increasing 2:30 list, although no horse can enter *that* list without being something of a success, yet we have not heard the proper outcry against breeding thousands upon thousands of absolutely worthless standard-bred "trotters" from absolutely worthless standard-bred "trotters." This seems like getting the cart before the horse. To inveigh against 2:30 success ought to be called and considered ridiculous; not to inveigh against what is causing serious trouble is stupid, and not to remove the cause of such trouble is almost criminal. The shareholders of the Register company unquestionably think less of making money for themselves through such shares than of having the power to legislate; for that reason they should care less for large revenues from registration, with consequent debasement of the standard horse, than for stringent rules, smaller revenue and an improved standard horse, till a fixed breed ensues. We have heard all about the terrible evils of trotting horses a full mile in 2:30 for a tin cup, and how it was to bring universal ruin. Now let us hear something against breeding together horses that can't trot at all, although "standard," and after filling the land with their kind, the entire lot—sires, dams and offspring—are not worth the identical tin cup that the tin-cup trotter won by trotting his mile in 2:30.

If standard rank is to mean anything and to improve values, let us have rules that will compel breeding to good standard stock, and operate against breeding to poor standard stock. To this end I would not admit a new stallion of unknown breeding and no speed merely because he produced even twenty-five 2:30 trotters, nor would I admit a mare of unknown blood and no speed simply because she produced 2:30 trotters. Such animals could appear in the tables, but I would not confer standard rank upon them, which would prevent bringing into the standard a lot of useless relatives. The performing progeny should not even become standard until they had reproduced performers, or proved that they possessed potency. Then, by not registering an animal, even under Rule 6, until said animal had either trotted in 2:30 or produced a 2:30 trotter, we would gradually get rid of the undesirable element now in and be able to form a real breed of potent trotters. We have all these years been breeding under rules which might well be entitled "How not to do it," and it is high time that we should switch off to the right track. Of course worthless horses that are now registered would have to stay in, but the Register Association is no more under obligations to keep Rule 6 intact, so as to admit of their reproduction, than to maintain any other rule or not to make new rules.

To illustrate my views more clearly, I submit a list of rules, not believing them perfect, but in the hope that they will suggest improvements to your readers and bring the same before the public. I retain the 2:30 limit intact, as that speed rate seems all sufficient when coupled with more stringent requirements. I believe that a graduated scale of alternative rates of speed, such as a stallion producing five 2:30 trotters, or three 2:25 trotters, or two 2:20 trotters, or one 2:15 trotter is wrong in principle and somewhat confusing. One 2:15 trotter may be an accident, two 2:20 trotters may be due to two extra good mothers, while a large number of 2:30 trotters shows uniform power of production. I omit geldings as they are valueless in the stud.

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1. Any stallion with a trotting race record of 2:30 or better, provided that five of his get have trotting records of 2:30 or better, and also that his sire or dam is already a standard trotter.

2. Any stallion that is the sire of ten animals with trotting records of 2:30 or better, provided that he has a trotting race record of 2:30 or better, or, that his sire or dam is already a standard trotter.

3. Any mare that has a trotting race record of 2:30 or better, provided that her sire or dam is already a standard trotter.

4. Any mare that has produced one animal with a trotting race record of 2:30 or better, provided that she has a trotting race record of 2:30 or better, or, that her sire or dam is already a standard trotter.

5. The female progeny of a standard trotting horse and standard trotting mare when it shall have acquired a trotting record of 2:30 or better, or, when it produces a 2:30 race trotter.

6. The male progeny of a standard trotting horse and standard trotting mare when it shall have acquired a trotting race record of 2:30 or better, or, when it sires two 2:30 race trotters.

7. The progeny of a standard trotting horse with a race record of 2:30 or better, when out of a standard trotting mare with a record of 2:30 or better.

Upon the adoption of such a standard, a law should also be passed limiting the life of such standard to say twenty-five years without change, at the termination of which period the standard, by self-operation, shall close, and thereafter no horse be eligible for admission except by a standard trotting horse out of a standard trotting mare already registered.

A Breeder.

DOES BLUE BULL BREED ON?

BY L. C. CLEMENT.

In an article under the caption of "Breeding On" *Western Resources* gives a very interesting table. "This table includes sires that have one or more of the following requisites: First, has sired ten or more trotters and pacers; second, has sired sons that have sired ten or more trotters and pacers; third, has sired dams that have produced ten or more trotters or pacers.

The table seems to be exhaustive and the accompanying article very instructive and well written, but after giving Blue Bull 75 apparent justice, it is so qualified that it seems to be worse than no praise.

I quote as follows: "We think that while some certain well-known horses have forced success with the poorest opportunities conceivable, in itself it is no evidence that they will breed on, in fact, there are cases that those opportunities are good reasons why they will not breed on. For instance, to be personal, which is something that we dislike to be in an article of this kind, we will take Blue Bull 75, who, when opportunities are considered, *has no equal in the great table in the first generation.* But how does he look in future generations as compared with other great horses that were foaled about the same time that he was? Blue Bull was foaled in 1854, and out of the commonest mares in the country he produced fifty-eight list trotters and pacers, twenty-six of his sons sired forty trotters and pacers, and thirty-six of his daughters have produced forty-one trotters and pacers. George Wilkes was born in 1856, two years later. He sired seventy-five list trotters and pacers, seventy-five of his sons sired 488 trotters and pacers, and thirty-four of his daughters produced forty-two trotters and pacers. Thus Blue Bull was a great horse, and had he been coupled with mares of excellent breeding, there is no question but what his roll of honor would be well up with the few of the strongest."

We can scarcely claim that *Resources* has damned with faint praise, but just such writings and opinions, expressed and written, have done more to keep Blue Bull from breeding on than even the unsurmountable obstacles (to other sires) of the very inferior mares he served.

Resources has made a comparison with

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the only horse whose get have won as many trotting races as the get of Blue Bull, and yet he has shown that not as many of the daughters of the mighty George Wilkes are producers, and that all together they have only produced one more than have the daughters of Blue Bull. In a table of all sires whose get have won twenty or more heats in 2:30, the old pacer Blue Bull leads with thirteen, with George Wilkes second with twelve, and Volunteer third with eleven. While looking at this list it occurred to me that as Blue Bull and Volunteer were both foaled the same year, and Volunteer lived within two years as long as Blue Bull, and as no one would dare intimate that Volunteer was not breeding on, a comparison might not be out of place. I turn to the Year Book and find Volunteer has twenty-nine trotters and one pacer, thirty in all. Blue Bull has fifty-four trotters and four pacers, clearly leading Volunteer by twenty-eight. Each has five in the 2:20 list. Twenty-nine of the sons of Volunteer have sired 2:30 trotters and pacers, while only twenty-six of the sons of Blue Bull have yet been so fortunate. On the female side the tables are turned, only twenty-nine of the daughters of Volunteer have produced, against thirty-six for the daughters of the despised pacer.

There are registered and numbered in Volume IV, thirty-two sons of Volunteer and four sons of Blue Bull. The oldest son of Blue Bull represented in the lists is Blue Bull Jr. (Neosho), sire of three in the 2:20 list. Only one son of Volunteer has so many standard representatives in the list as Jim Wilson, son of Blue Bull, and he is handicapped by the worst color in the world, being a gray, and his dam is given as by Gray Hawk Morgan—not fashionable breeding. Only three sons of Volunteer have more in the 2:30 list than has Prompter, who has three trotters and one pacer. Prompter was not standard until in 1883 his half sister, Flight, made his mother standard, and in 1885 he was registered under Rule 6. His son, Apex, 2:26½, that defeated Stamboul in a three-year-old race of five heats, is the sire of Dot, 2:29½. By reference to Volume III of the Year Book I find that in 1887 eighteen of the sons of Volunteer had sired 2:30 trotters, and sixteen daughters had produced, and Blue Bull was represented by but five sons and ten daughters. Volunteer has advanced from eighteen to twenty-nine, a gain of eleven; Blue Bull from five to twenty-six, a gain of twenty-one. Volunteer has now thirteen more producing daughters than in 1887, and Blue Bull has twenty more producing daughters now than he had four seasons ago.

It is claimed by those in a position to know that Blue Bull has left but about ninety sons all told, and the majority of them are non-standard only as they are made standard by the performance of brothers and sisters, and by the performance of their own get. Only nine sons of Blue Bull are registered as standard in Volumes IV and V of the American Trotting Register. If the number of entire sons is covered by the figures given (ninety) then nearly one-third of all of them have sired standard speed. Not more than three or four of them are standing at a fee of $50 or more, while the most of them are serving at $10 to $25. That Blue Bull Jr. is not only transmitting speed, but extreme speed, is shown by the fact that all his performers are in the 2:20 list. St. Nicholas is a very showy horse, and has been sold for more money, as a fancy driver, than most fashionable sires will bring as stock horses, from a daughter of Harry Glenn, a horse two years older than St. Nicholas, that never sired a trotter, he sired St. Lewis, 2:21½, at three years of age.

The blind horse, Roger Hanson, has never sired but two trotters, one out of a daughter of Blue Bull, the other the flower of Golden's string, Jessie Hanson, 2:21½, and twenty-two heats better than 2:30.

Rushville, son of Blue Bull, out of a saddle mare, sired Gipsey Queen, 2:19¾, and twenty-seven heats better than 2:30. Eight of the sons of Volunteer have sired nine in the 2:20 list. Six of the sons of Blue Bull have nine in the 2:20 list, and Lockerbie, son of Blue Bull, sired the trotter Maud Muller, 2:20½, dam of American Girl, 2:20¼ pacing, and her sire is given as by Pocahontas Boy or Blue Bull 75, and has two in the 2:20 list.

One of the strongest arguments that

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can be advanced why Blue Bull is breeding on, and breeding race horses, is that while four years ago only five of his sons were represented in the 2:30 list, the list of sires of trotting race winners, with twenty or more winning heats, gives to Jim Wilson, Belle Wilson twenty heats and 2:25¼, Pawnee twenty-eight heats and 2:21¾ and Ironwood twenty-two and 2:23¼; to Lockerbie, Maud Muller twenty-two heats and 2:20¼, and to Rushville, Gipsey Queen twenty-seven heats and 2:19¾. Four years ago Lockerbie and Jim Wilson had one each in the list and Rushville was not represented. The dam of Gipsey Queen was a saddle mare, the dam of Ironwood is unknown: the dam of Maud Muller is out of a pacer of unknown breeding, and the dam of Belle Wilson is a daughter of Thomas A. Scott 6355, foaled in 1873, and is breeding on (because he sired Pat, 2:26¾, with one heat in 2:30, and out of Betts, by Legal Tender, the pacing sire of Red Cloud 2:18, and forty-six heats in 2:30 or better). It is not at all likely that this scion of the house of Mambrino Patchen gets any help from this pacing son of the pacer Davy Crockett.

When it is remembered that the best son of Volunteer that has come to the front in the last four years is Kentucky Volunteer 2784, dam the pacing daughter of Blue Bull 75, *Kentucky Girl*, and that Harvey, 2:21, by him and out of Lucy, by Kentucky Chief (a horse that never sired a trotter), and that he has twenty-one heats in 2:30 or better, and that twelve of them were trotted in 1891, and that the sire of the greatest campaigner yet foaled out of a mare of untraced breeding is by Roscoe Conkling, a son of Gov. Sprague and out of Bertie, by Blue Bull, and that the fastest daughter of Pilot Medium, the great Michigan sire, is out of a daughter of *a son* of Blue Bull 75, and that the great campaigner Jesse Hanson, is out of a daughter of another son of Blue Bull, and his only other 2:30 performer is out of a daughter of Blue Bull, *and that as a sire of race winners*, Blue Bull *leads all the great family of* MESSENGERS; that all of his get as race winners are second only to "Bill Simpson's pony," the great George Wilkes, 2:22, it will take more than a passing paragraph in *Western Resources*, and more than the pen of the wonderful and versatile "S. T. H.", though he write "The get of Blue Bull are *toe weight trotters, knee-bangers and never first class as race horses*," to stop him from breeding on. The breeders and buyers of race horses and breeding stock will be skeptical in view of all these facts. Blue Bull is to-day breeding on, against all obstacles, individually the greatest sire, he transmitted his greatness to every son and daughter, though the dam be a cart mare or like Texas Jack, 2:28¼, a despised Texas pony.

Digestibility of Cattle Foods.

THERE has been received from the Maine Experiment Station a bulletin showing the digestibility of various cattle foods and as the same is of interest to horsemen it is given herewith.

SUMMARY OF DIGESTION COEFFICIENTS.

	Dry substance.	Organic matter.	Ash.	Protein N×6.25.	Fiber.	Nitrogen-free extract.	Fat.
Hungarian Grass	63.4	65.6	35.5	62.4	67.8	65.8	52.3
Hungarian Hay	65.	66.3	47.4	60.	67.6	67.1	63.8
So. Corn Fodder	69.4	70.6	57.4	65.4	74.2	69.5	70.9
Field Corn Fodder	70.6	72.4	52.9	61.8	75.6	72.6	70.2
Sweet Corn Fodder	69.7	73.5	39.4	61.8	76.7	72.1	76.4
Timothy Hay	58.5	60.1	29.6	44.1	56.4	63.6	74.3
Timothy Hay	59.1	60.2	39.7	47.5	54.8	64.7	69.8
Sugar Beets	94.5	98.7	31.9	91.3	100.7	99.9	49.9
Mangolds	78.5	84.8	16.4	74.7	42.8	91.3	....
Rutabagas	87.2	91.1	31.2	80.3	74.2	94.7	84.2
Eng. Flat Turnips	92.8	96.1	58.6	89.7	103.	96.5	97.5
Gluten Meal	87.4	89.1	....	86.6	....	90.8	87.8
Wheat Bran	59.8	64.	....	82.1	36.2	64.1	64.

(1.) The hungarian grass, both when fed green and after drying, proved to be more digestible than the average of other grasses—notably more so than timothy.

(2.) The drying of the hungarian grass into hay did not diminish its digestibility. This is in accordance with all former experience.

(3.) The corn plant as cut for the silo is one of the most digestible of fodder plants, rating in these experiments as compared with timothy as 100: 120. Sixty per cent. of the dry organic matter of timothy was digested, while with the various corn fodders the average was seventy-two per cent.

The experiments of this year disclose

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no especial differences in the digestibility of the southern, field and sweet corn fodders.

(4.) The digestion trials with roots show them to be the most digestible of any of the foods tested, the amount of waste material being very small, averaging not over eight per cent of the whole.

(5.) The gluten meal, which is a waste product in the manufacture of glucose from corn, was digested to the extent of eighty-nine per cent of its dry organic matter, which does not differ at all from the figures given in the German tables for the entire grain. The treatment which the grain receives in converting the starch into glucose does not seem to affect the digestibility of the refuse.

(6.) The second trial of the digestibility of American wheat bran gives average figures almost similar to those obtained in the first trial, and shows this cattle food to be but slightly if any more digestible than good hay and much inferior in this respect to grains such as maize, oats, barley, etc.

The All-Purpose Horse.

In the *Breeders' Gazette* for March 16, appears an article by Mr. E. T. Dougherty in reply to certain strictures by Mr. Burgess on the "all-purpose horse." Mr. Dougherty defines the animal alluded to as follows:

"He is well bred, not weighing over 1,200 pounds, and hardly ever over 1,150 pounds. He has good action; you can plow him all day and ride him sixty miles in a day and drive him back the next without hurting him, and will sell from $175 to $500."

To this Mr. E. A. Olleman replies as follows: "I accept this definition or description of an "all-purpose horse," and will proceed to answer to the best of my ability the query by the *Gazette* closing the communication of Mr. E. T. Dougherty.

I will say frankly, many standard-bred trotting and pacing stallions crossed on good roadster mares weighing from 900 to 1,200 pounds, also standard-producing and standard-bred mares, have produced and are now producing the best all-purpose horse the world has ever known.

With this object mainly in view we commenced some four years since to make horse-breeding the special feature of our farm, and selected for our premier stallion a horse sired by Egbert 1136, dam Cut, by Brignoli 77; second dam Crop, by Pilot Jr. 12, and weighing about 1,200. We had several well-bred roadster mares doing our farm work, and have added several others, some standard-bred and some standard producers. We reasoned from this standpoint: It is seldom our best standard stallions put more than three per cent of their get in the 2:30 class so as to command large prices, leaving 97 per cent to find some other market or meet some other demand. It is this 97 per cent we have kept mainly in view, and we are not disappointed or going to be disappointed, for while I am now writing three of our broodmares, with a gelding, hitched to two wagons, in pairs, loaded with live hogs, weighing 3,600 pounds to each load, are on their way to the stockyards at Indianapolis, Ind., fourteen miles distant, and will be back home this evening to work on the farm to-morrow, and will then plow more in a day than any heavy draft horses I ever knew. The next day, should we wish, they would pull a spring wagon sixty miles and return the following day without injury. Two of these mares are standard-bred and one nearly so, and will weigh, respectively, 1,050, 1,100 and 1,150. Our broodmares do our farm work, and do it satisfactorily.

We expect our four-year-old geldings, sired by standard stallions, to average us over $200 each. Why? Because they are good-sized (16 hands), stylish, good colors, manes and tails, and good roadsters for gentlemen's drivers or family horses. Just such as these are and always will be in good demand by men and women who are able and willing to pay a good price for what they want. These geldings will pay us well for their raising, far better than a lot of fat cattle we have just closed out at a loss, not paying us the cost of the grain and grass they consumed.

In addition to this we have a gelding that promises to make a low record this season, although we have been working him on the farm considerably, and he

will probably bring us $1,000, possibly double that sum, for he is sired by our own standard horse and out of a well-bred mare. Should we realize our expectations from this gelding, we will accept it as one of the prizes that occasionally fall to the lot of those engaged in breeding standard horses. At the same time we are justified in saying we have one or two other very promising colts that we hope will be fast. We have our own half-mile regulation track and we try to develop our colts enough to find out if we have anything extra fast that will go in the 2:30 class, so as to realize as much as possible from our business. In any event we are very sure to get a good roadster, and it goes into the 97 per cent.

Now a word or two to the breeders of standard-bred stock. Let us avoid the rock on which the breeders of Shorthorns foundered and profit by their error. For many years they seemed to be guided alone by pedigree without much regard to individual excellence, and so taught many beginners. We all see the disastrous results—a vast number of pedigreed scrubs, worse than a curse, for it has produced distrust upon the best breeds, upon the minds of many as to the value of the breeds themselves, and entailing widespread loss upon the designing as well as the honest, faithful breeder, involving all in the common disaster.

We are only establishing a distinctive breed of horses, and it being purely American, every citizen of the United States should be proud of our attainments and deeply interested in what will be accomplished in the next half century.

Until recently in the establishment of the breed of standard horses nearly every other quality has been sacrificed to speed, with but little regard to individual excellence or soundness, but we have begun to realize that 97 per cent are not winning fast horses, and we must find a market for them or the business will not pay, and if they are not fast, are undersized, unsound, and poor individually, where will you find a market? You simply have a poor pedigreed scrub; you are traveling the road the Shorthorn men trod in anguish.

The demand is here; the hour is at hand when pedigree is only a part. Essential it will always be, but there must be individual excellence, including not only speed but good size, style, color, beautiful, proud action, symmetrical form, and not least, great endurance. As to the latter, the writer is of the opinion there are now every year on the race courses examples of greater endurance in the contests for supremacy among standard horses than is shown by the thoroughbred or any other breed of horses. The quality of endurance in the thoroughbred is fast being eliminated by the manner of races as at present conducted, being only a single heat for a short distance. The writer would like to see the old style of running races revived—two and three-mile heats and repeat. The dung-hill was not in it. It developed and required a great quality — endurance.

Let breeders of standard horses use the knife liberally. Do not let a great pedigree deter you, but so important do we regard standard breeding that we use the knife without hesitation on all non-standard colts, and will not spare even the standard-bred unless there is good individual excellence. Thus we will progress onward, perfecting the American standard-bred, from which will be produced not only the two-minute horse but the most superb "all-purpose horse" the world has ever seen.

I do not disparage any good breed of horses; "many men have many minds." There is a place and room for all distinctive breeds of good horses in our country. I have only tried to give my opinion of my choice of breeds and their excellence and future capabilities, and if in illustrating I have been too personal, my only excuse shall be, I know no better way than illustrating by actual experience of demonstrated facts.

Mr. De La Vergne on a Rule.

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

IN the last MONTHLY I notice that you published a number of letters and interviews with drivers, in regard to Section 12 of Rule 29. of the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Associa-

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tion, passed by the congress of 1892, the rule reading as follows:

"Only one heat in a race may be dropped by any horse in a race, and only then by permission of the judges first obtained and announced from the stand prior to the heat, and no money shall be won or lost on such horse in that heat. A violation of this rule may be punished by fine, suspension, or expulsion."

First, it was attempted by a considerable number of the members present to pass a rule against selling pools on heats. If this could have passed, it would have undoubtedly done away with the necessity for adopting the above rule, as the interest of the pool-box workers could not then have been served by the laying up of heats. This new rule was adopted solely for the purpose of preventing drivers from laying up heats in the interest of those who work the pool-box to the disadvantage of the public who attend the meetings, and in applying it the judges would not and could not punish the driver for losing a heat in case he met with unexpected set-backs, which frequently happen while a race is being driven. But, in case it is reasonably clear to the judges that the driver has dropped a heat without giving the notice required, for the purpose of favoring those who work the pool-box, or, for any other unwarrantable reason, it would be their duty to punish said driver as the rule directs.

I was present at the congress and took part in the debate on this proposed rule, and am clear that the above interpretation of it is justified by the arguments made for and against it just previous to its adoption.

J. C. DE LA VERGNE.

Reminiscences.

MR. S. HOAGLAND has been a prominent factor in trotting matters on Long Island ever since he first located in Brooklyn. He owned and trained many of the best horses in days gone by, and the fires of youth glisten in his eye as he relates the stirring scenes of those early times. He sold Lady Palmer to Mr. Robert Bonner when that gentleman put together his first famous pair, Lady Palmer and Flatbush Maid. Hiram Woodruff was particularly sweet on the gray mare Peerless, by American Star, also owned by Mr. Bonner, and a friendly rivalry sprung up between Hiram and Mr. Hoagland as to the merits of the two mares, the result being that a race was arranged to wagons at two miles, Hiram driving Peerless and Hoagland Lady Palmer. Mr. Hoagland won in the fast time of 4:59, which considering the track and weight of wagon and driver, was a wonderful performance. Abdallah was an especial favorite with Mr. Hoagland and he had a decided liking for his get. "They were all race horses," said Mr. Hoagland, "and not one of them picked up more than he would carry to the end of the route." Mr. Hoagland owned the first foal ever sired by Abdallah, and when the old horse had died of starvation and neglect on the sandy beach he sent over and had the tail cut off, later on presenting it to Mr. John H. Shults, of Parkville Farm.

A relic of other days that Mr. Hoagland prizes highly is one of the stud announcements of imported Messenger. I saw it, and it was unique, to say the least. It begins: "To be let to mares this season." After the location is described the price is given: "At £5 the season for each mare, the money to be paid by 1st September next."

Farther down the poster the horse is described. The full-blooded horse Messenger, imported in May, 1788. His size is given as fifteen hands three inches. Then follows in detail the races he won in England during 1783, 1784 and 1785.

Among the relics preserved is the watch that officially timed Pocahontas when she paced her famous mile to wagon in 2:17½, and that also marked 2:15 when Ethan Allen and mate beat Dexter.

Mr. Hoagland was the owner of Grey Messenger, a horse of considerable prominence at that time, and he also bred Privateer, by Grey Messinger, out of Lady Moscow, and named him for his friend Charles Foster.—*Albemarle in the "Spirit of the Times."*

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WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

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TERMS:

THE MONTHLY.—The subscription price of this magazine is $2 per annum, payable in advance, and never less to single subscribers. Single numbers, 20 cents.

Ten dollars in one remittance will secure six copies for a year, five of which must go to strictly *new* subscribers. This is a gratuitous copy to the man getting up the club, and not a reduction of the price to the members of the club.

Subscription agents and postmasters will be allowed a commission of 30 cents on each new subscriber, and 15 cents on each renewal.

Let it be understood that there is no reduction on clubs or parts of clubs of less than six.

THE YEAR-BOOK.—Notwithstanding the increased size and cost of the Year-Book for 1891, there will be no change in the price.

Single copies at the office or post paid.....$ 2.50
Six copies in one order, at the office..... 12.00
1886, '88, '89 and 1890, in one order..... 6.00

The Year-Book for 1891 contains 1,000 pages. These prices will be strictly maintained in all cases.

THE TROTTING REGISTER.—Vols. 1 and 2 are out of print.

Volumes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, each.....$ 5.00
All in one order..... 35.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN MONTHLY.

Space.	One Year	Six Months	Three Months	One Month
One Page.....	$100	$65	$40	$25
One-half Page.....	62	40	25	18
One-quarter Page.....	40	25	18	12
One-eighth Page.....	25	18	12	8
One-sixteenth Page (12 lines).....	16	12	8	6
Card (6 lines).....	10	7	5	3

Young Great Broodmares.

THERE is in some quarters a prevalent idea that the quality most essential in a broodmare is that characteristic which has been variously described as "nerve power," "vim," "energy" and otherwise designated, no matter how, so that it indicates the possession of plenty of vitality and animal spirits. That this quality is ordinarily found in the mares that have been most productive of 2:30 speed and also those whose sons and daughters have attained prominence in the breeding ranks is true enough, but it is also becoming apparent that the great broodmares of to-day among the younger generation are also the most highly-bred matrons, and it follows logically that those which are to attain eminence in the future must also carry a large percentage of performing blood. A writer in *Clark's Horse Review*, has learned from the records the interesting fact that the youngest Great Broodmare was foaled in 1884, that the youngest which has produced three in the list was foaled in 1881, that the youngest with four to her credit was foaled in 1880, the youngest with five to her credit in 1876, and the youngest with six and seven was also foaled in 1876. A list of these mares, together with the name of their sire and the sire of their dam, is herewith given, and is as follows:

Name.	*Foaled.*	*Sire.*	*Sire of Dam.*
Lady Pepper	1884	Onward, 2:25¼	Blood Chief 792
Sonnet	1881	Jay Gould, 2:21½	Flying Cloud 134
Mabel L	1880	Victor, 2:23	Volunteer 2:37
Lucia	1876	Jay Gould, 2:21½	Geo. M. Patchen, 2:23½
Sontag Mohawk	1876	Mohawk Chief,	Toronto Sontag 807

The first thing that will strike the reader is the fact that four of these five mares are by sires with records better than 2:30, two of them being by Jay Gould, 2:21½, one by Victor, 2:23, and another by Onward, 2:25¼. Jay Gould is a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and Onward is a grandson of the same horse. The other mare in this select list was sired by Mohawk Chief, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, so that in the male line four of the five mares trace directly to Hambletonian 10. Another feature of the matter that is of interest is that the dam of the youngest mare in this list was Fanny Robinson, 2:20¼, and that the dam of Lucia was Lucy, 2:18¼, so that in the female line, as well as the male, developed speed is more than ordinarily prominent. George M. Patchen, that is the sire of the dam of one of these mares, was a trotter in his day with a record of 2:23½, and Volunteer, although his best record (made to wagon) is 2:37, showed a public trial in 2:31¼ at the same way of going, which demonstrates that he was above the average in point of trotting speed. The oldest of these mares has now reached the age of sixteen, while the youngest, with two to her credit, is only eight years old, so that it may reasonably be expected that in point of producing 2:30 or better speed more than one of them will eclipse any mare now in the books, as Sontag Mohawk already has seven to her credit. Two of these mares, Lucia and Sontag Mohawk, are the grandams respectively of Trapeze, 2:29½, and Starlight, 2:26½, the record of the latter having been made when she was two years old. Another interesting feature of this broodmare question is the fact that the youngest great broodmare that had a standard performer in the second generation is the developed trotter Mist, 2:29½, she by King Rene, 2:30½—developed speed for two generations. The logic of facts is inexorable, and facts are the only solid

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foundation upon which the process of breeding up the trotting-horse can be safely conducted. As to the blood lines in the second generation of the male line of the mares given above it may be said that the dam of Onward was by Mambrino Chief, the dam of Jay Gould by Seely's American Star, the dam of Victor of unknown breeding, and the dam of Mohawk Chief by Toronto.

All the facts which grouped together form the history of the blood lines of these mares point as unerringly as the needle indicates the pole to the conclusion that, other things being equal, developed speed is a distinctly valuable quality in the pedigree of any horse, and that it is a quality which can not be ignored by breeders who are hoping for success.

Electioneer's Producing Sons.

SENATOR STANFORD was interviewed in Washington not long ago on the subject of his horses in general and the stallion Palo Alto in particular. As usual the California breeder was very enthusiastic and optimistic in his statements concerning what the trotters from the Palo Alto ranch would accomplish in the near future, and he is justified by the past in taking this rosy view of affairs. Unless Senator Stanford has been misquoted, he evidently has on hand some goods in the line of two-year-old trotters, which from present appearances eclipse anything which in the past his system of breeding has been able to produce, for he says, without any qualifications, that although Arion was a great two-year-old, as his record of 2:10¾ shows, he (Stanford) did not sell him until he was satisfied that he had on the ranch at least one other horse that as a two-year-old stood a good chance of beating the time made by Arion. It is understood that the animal referred to by Senator Stanford is the filly Rowena, by Azmoor, 2:20½, dam thoroughbred. Azmoor is by Electioneer and out of a thoroughbred mare, so that the filly is practically seven-eighths thoroughbred. As a yearling last summer she made a record of 2:37, and at that time it was no trick at all for her to outspeed Bell Bird, that subsequently reduced the yearling trotting record to 2:26¼. Rowena, however, went wrong and was thrown out of training, but is now in first-class health again and understood to be showing a world of speed. Of course if Rowena trots fast as a two-year-old, the advocates of close crosses of thoroughbred blood in trotting pedigrees will have a grand pow wow and scalp dance, just as they did when Palo Alto reduced the stallion record to 2:08¾, but after all what will it mean? It has been pointed out, time and again, in these columns that Electioneer is the sole and solitary example of a trotting stallion able to obtain any reasonable percentage of speed from strictly thoroughbred mares.

It doesn't make any difference how kindly the blood of Electioneer blends with that of the thoroughbred horse, or rather as some of the trotting blood extremists would put it, how completely Electioneer's blood wipes out that of the thoroughbred, the correctness of the position that thoroughbred blood in the near crosses of trotting pedigrees is a good thing, will not have been established until a considerable number of other horses have followed in the footsteps of Electioneer and sired speed from thoroughbreds as he has done. At the close of 1891 seventeen sons of Electioneer had sired forty-two trotters and two pacers with records which made them standard. These producing sons of Electioneer and the breeding of their dams are shown by the following table:

NAME.	Record.	Sire of Dam.	No. in List.
Alaska	.....	Son of G. M. Patchen Jr.	1
Albert W	2:20	John Nelson	2
Ansel	2:20	Lexington	3
Anteeo	2:16¼	A. W. Richmond	8
Bell Boy	2:19¼	The Moor	1
Chimes	2:30¾	The Moor	1
Clay	2:25	Henry Clay	1
Egotist	2:22¼	Belmont	1
Elect	.....	Nordale	1
Elector, 2170	2:31	St. Clair, 656	8
Elector, 10830	2:21¼	Whipple's Hambletonian	1
Eros	2:29½	Mohawk Chief	6
Fallis	2:23	Messenger Duroc	2
Norval	2:17½	Alexander's Norman	2
St. Bel	2:24½	The Moor	2
Sphinx	2:20½	Belmont	2
Whips	2:27½	Enquirer	2

In this list of the seventeen producing sons of Electioneer three are full brothers—Bell Boy, Chimes and St. Bel—all of whom are out of Beautiful Bells, a mare with a trotting record of 2:29½, and she in turn by The Moor, a stallion that had speed enough to make a record of 2:37 about twenty years ago. The dam of Beautiful Bells was the famous producer Minnehaha, a trotter, her dam being Nettie Clay, by Cassius M. Clay Jr., 22, which horse has a record of 2:35¼, and is the sire of three 2:30 or better trotters, nine producing sons, and twenty-two producing daughters. Two others of the producing sons of Electioneer are also brothers, they being Egotist and Sphinx, both out of a Belmont mare whose dam was Water-

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witch, the famous producing daughter of Pilot Jr. Belmont was a horse of 2:30 speed, and a great sire. Pilot Jr. was a trotter, the sire of eight with records better than 2:30, seven producing sons and sixteen daughters that have produced thirty-four trotters, twenty-one of them with records better than 2:25, seven with records of 2:20 or better, and two with records of 2:10 or better. The other producing sons of Electioneer whose dams were by horses that are the progenitors of considerable trotting speed and whose blood lines in the main are of the trotting order, are Alaska, Clay, Elector 10830, Eros, Fallis and Norval. The dams of Albert W. and Anteeo were by horses with a considerable proportion of thoroughbred blood, while the dams of Ansel and Whips were sired by the thoroughbred stallions Lexington and Enquirer. The dam of Elector 2170, who, in point of ability to sire 2:30 speed stands on an equality with Anteeo, these two in this respect outranking all other sons of Electioneer, was by St.Clair, 656, a son of the pacer St. Clair, which horse got some trotting speed, and transmitted to his sons and daughters the power of producing speed at the trot.

But in order to form a thoroughly intelligent judgment as to the relative merits of these producing sons of Electioneer, it is necessary that their ages should be given, as of necessity the older horses in the list have had the greatest opportunity to sire speed. Their dates of birth were as follows:

NAME.	Foaled.	Number in List.	Age When First Performer Entered List.
Alaska	1878	1	12
Fallis	1878	2	11
Albert W	1878	2	13
Anteeo	1879	8	10
Clay	1879	1	12
Elector 2170	1879	8	10
Eros	1879	6	10
Ansel	1880	3	11
Elector, 10830	1880	1	9
Whips	1880	2	10
Norval	1882	2	9
St. Bel	1882	2	9
Sphinx	1883	2	8
Chimes	1884	1	7
Bell Boy	1885	1	6
Egotist	1885	1	6
Elect	....	1	..

This shows that seven sons of Electioneer are found not wanting when the supreme test of sireship is applied to the family—the ability to get a 2:30 performer before reaching the age of ten years. Let us see how these sons of Electioneer which come up to the highest test in the matter of speed-producing qualities are bred in the maternal line. Bell Boy and Egotist were represented in the 2:30 list at six years of age, and they are among the most intensely trotting-bred of the producing sons of Electioneer. Chimes, who was represented in the 2:30 list when seven years old, is a brother to Bell Boy and St. Bel, and Sphinx, whose get began trotting in 2:30 when he was eight years old, is a brother to Egotist. Norval and St. Bel were sires of 2:30 speed at nine years of age. The first-named is from a mare by Alexander's Norman, while St. Bel is a brother to Bell Boy and Chimes. Elector 10830, the remaining son of Electioneer to sire 2:30 speed before reaching the age of ten, is out of a mare by Whipple's Hambletonian. This demonstrates in an absolutely conclusive manner that when it comes to the early production of 2:30 speed the sons of Electioneer which have no near crosses of thoroughbred blood in their pedigrees are far in advance of such horses as Ansel and Whips, that are out of strictly thoroughbred mares, and also of Anteeo and Albert W., in whose veins the thoroughbred cross is close up. Of course it is not intended to in any way asperse or detract from the wonderful producing qualities of any son of Electioneer mentioned in this list, because there is not one of them that may not be fairly termed a remarkably successful sire, age considered, but the facts and figures are given simply as a matter of current interest.

And, before dismissing the subject, it should not be forgotten that of these seventeen sons of Electioneer that have sired 2:30 speed, thirteen have records of 2:30 or better, two others marks of 2:30¾ and 2:31, respectively, while Alaska and Elect are the only ones without records, and, in a recent letter to the editor of the MONTHLY, Mr. John W. Mackay, superintendent of the Haggin ranch, in California, where Alaska is owned, said that when that horse was being shaped up for a record he could show a 2:25 gait, but an ailing leg prevented his making an appearance in a race. There is left, therefore, only one of the seventeen producing sons of Electioneer concerning whose speed qualities nothing definite is known, that exception being Elect, and it is also worth noting that Nordale, the sire of Elect's dam, was a horse whose blood lines have not been established. Leaving out Alaska and Elect, we find that fifteen of the seventeen producing sons of Electioneer have records ranging from 2:31 to 2:16¼, and, in

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some instances, such as Sphinx, Anteeo, Bell Boy and Chimes, these horses were above the average as colt trotters. The average record of these fifteen sons of Electioneer is 2:23¼. This showing is certainly a great argument on the side of those who pin their faith to developed sires, and it is also remarkable that Bell Boy, Egotist, St. Bel, Sphinx and Chimes, all of whom were fast trotters at three years of age, without exception have sired 2:30 speed before becoming ten years old, two of them having 2:30 representatives at six years of age, one at seven, and another at eight. This proves that in the Electioneer family, at least, the horses which trot early are also early sires of speed, and the whole showing on the subject of Electioneer's sons that have produced 2:30 speed is an interesting and instructive one.

An Interchangeable Gait.

THE Governor Sprague gelding, Charley P., that made a trotting record of 2:25½ five years ago, was then set to pacing, and at the latter gait last season won a heat in 2:16, has been put to trotting again and is expected to beat 2:20. He is already standard by a wide margin at both ways of going, and yet, so far as his blood lines are concerned, there is not much in them to indicate the possession of pacing speed, as his dam was by Rothschild, a son of Mambrino Patchen; second dam by Edwin Forrest. Charley P. will therefore have to be classed among the already large and rapidly increasing number of horses which make fast records at both the trot and the pace without any apparent reason for so doing, unless it be that they are anxious to demonstrate by actual performance on the race track the instability of the theory to which some people tenaciously cling, that the trot and pace are not interchangeable.

There are now at least a score of horses that have made records of 2:30 or better at both the trot and pace, and almost without exception they are trotting-bred—some of them intensely so. Direct, by a trotter with a record of 2:17, and out of a trotter with a record of 2:23½, paced in 2:06, and trotted in 2:18¼ at four years of age. Jewett, Mike Wilkes, Charley P. and others with pacing records better than 2:17, and trotting records better than 2:30, are what may be termed trotting-bred, and every season sees the advent into the list of a lot of horses that are speedy at both ways of going, it being however almost invariably the case that they can compass a mile faster at the pace than the trot, all of which goes to show that the former gait is the easier of the two. It has been claimed, and justly, that the question of whether trotting-bred pacers are the best, will not be determined until the production of pacers bred in pacing lines has been carried on for a considerable period of time, and force is given to this position by the fact that the Tom Hal family of pacers has produced in Hal Pointer, Brown Hal and others some of the fastest and gamest pacers on the turf. Taking extreme speed as a basis of comparison among pacers, it is very readily demonstrated that in the male line at least a large proportion of the performers falling within the prescribed limit are by trotting sires. Here is the list, which tells its own story. It comprises all pacers that have beaten 2:14:

Name.	*Record.*	*Sire.*
Direct	2:06	Director, 2:17.
Johnston	2:06¼	Joe Bassett.
Roy Wilkes	2:08¼	Adrian Wilkes.
Hal Pointer	2:09¾	Tom Hal Jr.
Cricket	2:10	Steinway, 2:25¾.
Goldleaf	2:11¼	Sidney, 2:19¾ (p).
Red Bell	2:11¼	Red Wilkes.
Adonis	2:11½	Sidney, 2:19¾ (p).
Dallas	2:11½	Almont Boy.
Manager	2:11½	Nutwood, 2:18¾.
Little Brown Jug	2:11¾	Tom Hal, Jr.
Guy	2:11¾	Shiloh.
Strong Boy	2:12	Allandorf.
Yolo Maid	2:12	Alexander Button, 2:26½.
Sleepy Tom	2:12¼	Tom Rolfe, 2:33½.
Brown Hal	2:12½	Tom Hal Jr.
Buffalo Girl	2:12½	Pocahontas Boy, 2:31.
Richball	2:12½	King Pharaoh.
Grant's Abdallah	2:12¾	Abdallah Bruce.
Mattie Hunter	2:12¾	Prince Pulaski.
Attorney Jr	2:13	Attorney.
Strathso	2:13	Strathmore.
Arrow	2:13¼	A. W. Richmond.
Bessemer	2:13¼	Voltaire, 2:20¼.
Gossip Jr	2:13¼	Gossip, 2:18 (p).
B. B	2:13½	Veto.
Budd Doble	2:13½	Indianapolis, 2:21.
Bunco Jr	2:13½	Bunco.
Major Wonder	2:13½	Major Edsall Jr.
Nightingale	2:13½	Alcantara, 2:23.
Flora Belle	2:13¾	White Cloud.
Fuller	2:13¾	Clear Grit, 2:42½.
Gem	2:13¾	Tom Rolfe, 2:33½.
Little Mac	2:13¾	Kentucky Dan.
Rowdy Boy	2:13¾	Bull Pup.
Westmont	2:13¾	Almont, 2:39¾.

In the above list of sires of these pacers with records better than 2:14, only three are marked in the Year Book with italics, designating them as pacers, these being Tom Hal Jr., who appears three times; Sidney, who appears twice, and Gossip. There are other sires in the list, however, which have strong pacing ancestry, Prince Pulaski being one of these, but on the other hand there is no more strongly trotting-bred stallion in the world than Sidney, who is by the developed trotter, Santa Claus, 2:17½, and out of the Volunteer mare

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Sweetness, 2:21¼, her dam being by Edward Everett. Santa Claus' sire was Strathmore, so that Sidney is deeply inbred to Hambletonian 10. On the other hand it is only fair to assume that Tom Rolfe, who appears twice in the above list of sires, inherits his ability to transmit pacing speed from his dam, the celebrated pacer, Pocahontas, 2:17½, although Tom Rolfe himself has a trotting record of 2:33½, and it may be said in passing that all the records in the above list of sires, with the exception of that of Sidney and Gossip, were made at the trot, although some of the horses in the list, like Tom Rolfe, have a strong current of pacing blood in their veins, Indianapolis, 2:21, and Voltaire, 2:20¼, being conspicuous instances of this sort. The compilation is valuable, because it states only facts, which are what breeders can safely pin their faith to.

An Interesting List.

A CAREFUL study of the Year Book shows that 239 stallions are the sires of both trotting and pacing speed of the standard variety—that is 239 horses have sired one or more 2:30 trotters and 2:25 pacers. This fact being established, it occurred to the writer that a table giving the names of these horses and also the name and record of the fastest of the get of each at both the trot and pace would contain a good deal of valuable information. Consequently the table was prepared, after which, by the usual processes of arithmetic the records of the fastest of the get of each of these stallions at the trot and pace were manipulated so as to determine the average speed, and it was found that the average of the 239 trotters was 2:22, while the average record of the pacing representatives was 2:19 5-12. This shows that whenever a stallion has succeeded in siring standard speed at both the pace and trot the average in favor of the pacer is a little less than three seconds. There are of course some sires of very fast pacers that are not represented by any trotters in the 2:30 list, Allandorf, who got Strong Boy, 2:12 at four years of age, being an instance of this kind, and then again there are plenty of noted trotting sires that have never sired standard pacing speed, among this class being Abdallah Mambrino, Administrator, Bostwick's Almont, Altamont, Anteeo, Green's Bashaw, Bay Middleton, Gooding's Champion, Daniel Lambert, Florida, General Benton, General Knox, General Stanton, George M. Patchen, Godfrey Patchen, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Wood's Hambletonian, Jay Bird, Jay Gould, Kentucky Prince, King Rene, Lord Russell, Mambrino Chief, Mambrino Patchen, Masterlode, Pilot Jr., Princeps, Robert McGregor and Woodford Mambrino. In the list which follows it will be found that in two instances the fastest trotter to the credit of a sire is also his fastest pacer, this being the case with Allie West, who is represented by Jewett, and Chieftain who holds the same relation to Defiance, both of these horses having gone fast at both the trot and pace. John C. Breckinridge, a horse whose pedigree is unknown, is also the sire of another performer of this sort, the bay mare, Minnie R., whose trotting record is 2:19, while her pacing mark is 2:16½. The Jay Gould stallion Bay State gets his fastest trotter and pacer out of the same mare, the trotter Grand Duchess, 2:26½, she being a daughter of Hanley's Hiatoga. In the same manner Blackwood Mambrino's fastest trotter and pacer are out of Lucy Woodruff, and Joe Bassett got his fastest trotter, Brother Dan, 2:23½, and his fastest pacer, Johnston, 2:06¼, from the same mare.

The table is as follows:

NAME.	Fastest Trotter.	Fastest Pacer.
Abe Downing.	Pat Downing, 2:13.	Chronometer, 2:15¾.
Aberdeen	Alabaster, 2:15..	Treasure, 2:18¼.
Abraham.....	Frank, 2:19¼.....	Brightwood, 2:19¼.
Adjuster	Otto J., 2:25.....	Alexander Boy, 2:18¼.
Adjutant.....	Review, 2:29¼.....	Henry S., 2:17¾.
Adrian Wilkes.	Ebony Wilkes, 2:26¼.	Roy Wilkes, 2:08¼.
Advance.	Swanock, 2:22¼...	Cyrus, 2:25.
Ahue.....	Nora G., 2:25¾....	W. M. Singerly, 2:16½.
Ajax	Columbus Hambletonian, 2:26.	Apple Jack, 2:18.
Albert W.....	Little Albert, 2:17¼	Flowing Tide, 2:22¼.
Alcantara.....	Miss Alice, 2:17¼.	Nightingale, 2:13½.
Alcyone.....	McKinney, 2:12½..	Alcyo, 2:18¾.
Alex. Button..	Rosie Mc., 2:20¾...	Yolo Maid, 2:12.
Algona.....	Addie E., 2:22½...	Warrina, 2:25.
Allie Gaines...	Jes'e Gaines, 2:15¾	Lalla Rookh, 2:23¼
Allie West.....	Jewett, 2:20.....	Jewett, 2:14.
Allie Wilkes...	Biddy Donovan, 2:27.	Rally Wilkes, 2:20½.
Almonarch....	Fredrica, 2:20¼...	Elmonarch, 2:15¼.
Almont.....	Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼.	Westmont, 2:13¾.
Almont (Hamlin's).	Belle Hamlin, 2:12¾.	Wardwell, 2:16¼.
Almont Boy...	Aline, 2:16.....	Dallas, 2:11½.
Almont Pilot..	Rosemont, 2:23½..	Maggie Almont, 2:21¾.
Altitude	Black Joe, 2:27¼...	Sir Archy, 2:16½.
Al West.....	Lou Gates, 2:29¼..	Laura T., 2:24½.
Alwood	Joe Kinney, 2:26½.	Clatawa, 2:23½.
Ambassador...	Wyandot, 2:19½...	Sciota Girl, 2:15¼.
Amber.....	Ivanhoe, 2:27¼....	John Duncan, 2:25.
American Boy.	William G., 2:25¼.	Jack Hart, 2:23¼.
Argonaut.....	Indiana Boy, 2:29¾.	Leo, 2:24¼.
Aristos.....	H. B. Winship, 2:20¼.	Lexington Chief, 2:23¼.
Atlantic...	Dandy, 2:18½.....	Arctic, 2:21¼.
Attorney	Atto Rex, 2:21¾...	Attorney, Jr., 2:13.
A. W. Richmond.	Romero, 2:19½....	Arrow, 2:13¼.

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NAME.	Fastest Trotter.	Fastest Pacer.
Barney Wilkes	Champion Wilkes, 2:22¼.	Barney, 2:19¼.
Baron Wilkes.	Brava, 2:20½	Nydia Wilkes, 2:22¾.
Bayard	Bliss, 2:21½	Pilatoga, 2:20¼.
Bay State	Mary Ann, 2:28½	Cohannet, 2:17½.
Bay Tom Jr.	Billy A., 2:24½	Duplex, 2:17¼.
Belmont	Nutwood, 2:18¾	Fred Arthur, 2:14¼.
Belvoir	Corrie, 2:28½	Wickopee, 2:17½.
Ben Lomond Jr.	Ben Cole, 2:29½	W. W. P., 2:18½.
Bertrand Black Hawk.	Frank Fisk, 2:29	Maude E., 2:20.
Black Hawk 5.	Ethan Allen, 2:25½	Young America, 2:23.
Black Ralph	Belle Spencer, 2:26¼.	Killarney, 2:20½.
Blackstone	Daisy Hamilton, 2:28½.	Hiram H., 2:23¾.
Blackwood Mambrino.	Grace W., 2:22¼	Silkwood, 2:18½.
Blood Chief	Fanny Robinson, 2:20¼.	Chief, 2:23½.
Blue Bull	Zoe B., 2:17¼	G'org'town, 2:16¼.
Blue Bull Jr.	Nettie, 2:19	Lottie P., 2:17¼.
Bob Hunter	Little Joe, 2:21½	Billy M., 2:19¾.
Bo'rb'n Wilkes	Charleston, 2:15	Forrest Wilk's, 2:15
Brown Henry.	H'ry Arnold, 2:28¼	J. K., 2:16½.
Bunco	Grover Cleveland, 2:24.	Bunco Jr., 2:13½.
Cafferty Horse	Joe D., 2:27¼	Grover S., 2:22¼.
California Nutwood.	Maud C., 2:19	Annie C., 2:25.
Capt. Bogardus	Paddy Collins, 2:29¼.	Sunrise, 2:20½.
Capt. Pankey.	P'nkey John, 2:28¼	Joe L., 2:22¾.
Capt. Webster	Freestone, 2:29	Frank, 2:20.
Chieftain	Defiance, 2:24	Defiance, 2:17¾.
Clark Chieft'n	Lottie W., 2:21	Reuben W., 2:19¼
Clay Pilot	Billy R., 2:25½	Fred V., 2:22½.
Clear Grit	Little Billy, 2:23¾	Fuller, 2:13¾.
Clinker	Lynwood, 2:20½	Jim Clinker, 2:21¾.
Col. West	Westmont, 2:24	Lorene, 2:15¼.
Constellation	Glenarm, 2:23½	Illusion, 2:22¼.
Corbeau	Brown Billy, 2:29	Billy S., 2:14¼.
Coriander	Nigger Baby, 2:22½	Cora, 2:25.
Coronet	Jennie Wilkes, 2:28¾.	Corneto, 2:22½.
Crittenden	Jean Valjean, 2:17¼.	Critmore, 2:21½.
Dall Brino	Maybrino, 2:29¾	Otto W., 2:22.
Dan Brown	Jenny B., 2:24	Dolly Brown, 2:22.
Dauntless	Gean Smith, 2:15½	Ed Annan, 2:16¼.
Deceive	Paragon, 2:27½	Mascot, 2:14¼.
Del Sur	Don Tomas, 2:20	Cousin Joe, 2:21¼.
Detractor	Arden, 2:29¾	Ned V., 2:22.
Dexter Prince	Chloe, 2:24	Princess Alice, 2:16
Diadem	Sorrel Dan, 2:30	Dan D., 2:15.
Dictator	Jay Eye See, 2:10	Minnie Cassell, 2:16¼.
Dictator Chief	Artist, 2:29	Edna, 2:24.
Director	Margaret S., 2:12½	Direct, 2:06.
Dirigo	Camors, 2:25¼	Dirigo Maid, 2:21¼.
Doctor Herr	Joe Davis, 2:17¾	Tillie Herr, 2:21¼.
Echo	Belle Echo, 2:20	Costello, 2:24¼.
Eclaire	Tainter, 2:26	Nina, 2:22¼.
Egbert	Egthorne, 2:12½	Emma, 2:16¼.
Egmont	Lobasco, 2:16¼	Northwest, 2:17¼.
Electioneer	Sunol, 2:08¼	Peruvian Bitters, 2:23½.
Elmo	Alfred S., 2:16¼	L. C. Lee, 2:15.
Ensign	J. W. Tedford, 2:19¾.	Blue Sign, 2:17¼.
Ethan Allen, 474.	Laura Williams, 2:24½.	Ulster Belle, 2:17¼.
Ethan Allen 860	Arthur, 2:26½	Belle D., 2:25.
Ethan Wilkes.	Edgar Wilkes 2:24¼.	Vinette, 2:18.
Evermond	Patsy Curtis, 2:29¼	Everway, 2:22½.
Fairy Gift	Kenwood, 2:17	Pilot Gift, 2:19¾.
Fav'rite W'lk's	Number Seven, 2:23¼.	Crawford, 2:15¼.
Fearnaught Jr	Pemberton, 2:29½.	Benny, 2:18½.
Ferguson	Freddy C., 2:27¼	Victorine, 2:22.
Flyl'g Hiatoga	Kathrina, 2:30	Rattling Jim, 2:23¼
Frank Noble	Harry Noble, 2:17½	Billy Gault, 2:20.

NAME.	Fastest Trotter.	Fastest Pacer.
Gambetta Wilkes.	Medora, 2:24½	Don Pizarro, 2:14¾.
Gen. Reno	Franklin, 2:20½	Nevada, 2:24½.
Geo. Sprague.	Edith Sprague 2:21¾.	Allessandro, 2:18.
Geo. Wilkes	Harry Wilkes, 2:13½.	Mike Wilkes, 2:15¼
Georgia Wilk's	Valentine, 2:18½	Bas Bleu Wilkes, 2:24½.
Gibraltar	Homestake, 2:14¼	Our Dick, 2:17.
Glencoe Jr.	Madge Hatton, 2:24¼.	Lady Pendleton, 2:24¼.
Golddust Jr.	Motion Golddust, 2:28½.	Sleepy Tom, 2:25.
Goldenbow	Jim Fuller, 2:19½	Golden Prince, 2:18¾.
Gov. Sprague	Sprague Golddust, 2:16½.	Charley P., 2:16.
Guy Wilkes	Regal Wilkes, 2:17½.	Rupee, 2:14¾.
Hailstorm	Quaker Girl, 2:30	Jenny Wren, 2:17½
Hambletonian 2.	Green Mountain Maid, 2:28½.	Hero, 2:20½.
Hambletonian 725.	Graves, 2:19	Peacock, 2:23¼.
Hambletonian 1644.	Fairest, 2:18	Montrose, 2:24¼.
Ham. Mambrino 540.	Wild Rake, 2:22¾.	Billy McCracken, 2:24¾.
Hambletonian Tranby.	Mollie J., 2:19¾	Whalebone, 2:18¼.
Hambletonian Wilkes.	Bill Granger, 2:26.	Rocker, 2:20¾.
Hambrino	Delmarch, 2:11½	Major Ham, 2:25.
Hamdallah	Fanchon, 2:19¼	Abdallah (Stile's), 2:23.
Hamenger	Ben Wallace, 2:30.	L. B. Curtis, 2:22¾.
Hamlet	Loretta F., 2:18¾	Truro, 2:22¾.
Hannis	Lady Hannis, 2:25.	Mambrino Hannis, 2:16½.
Happy Medium.	Nancy Hanks, 2:09	Eddie C., 2:20.
Harold	Maud S., 2:08¾	Hermit, 2:16½.
Harry Knox	Maggie Miller, 2:26½.	Maud Elenah, 2:23¼.
Hawthorne	Tempest, 2:19	Cap Thorne, 2:18¼.
Hermes	Holmdel, 2:24	Ravelli, 2:20¾.
Hiatoga (Scott's).	Lew Scott, 2:23	Sorrel Billy, 2:20.
Highland Chief	Mikado, 2:20¾	Jessie H., 2:18¼.
Highland Grey	Florence, 2:23¼	Nelly June, 2:24¼.
Indianapolis	Indigo, 2:23¼	Budd Doble, 2:18½.
Ira Wilkes	Hermetic, 2:23½	Minnie Wilkes, 2:20½.
Iron Duke	Kelsie, 2:23¼	Edwin T., 2:25.
Jack Fowler	Roxie M., 2:28¾	Billy Hopper, 2:24.
Jefferson Prince.	Little Nell, 2:19¼	Gyp S., 2:24¾.
Jerome Eddy	Fannie Wilcox, 2:19¼.	May Eddy, 2:22¼.
Jim Monroe	Monroe Chief, 2:18¼.	Laverne, 2:23¼.
Jim Schriber	Lettie Watterson, 2:21¾.	Subscriber, 2:19¼.
Jim Wilson	Boone Wilson, 2:20½.	Daisy C., 2:17¾.
Joe Bassett	Brother Dan, 2:23½.	Johnston, 2:06¼.
Joe Young	Leroy, 2:25¼	Bessie Young, 2:24.
Judge Sallsbury.	Glendine, 2:20	Rory O'More, 2:19¼.
Kilbuck Tom	Leopard Rose, 2:15¼.	Maggie R., 2:15½.
King Mambrino.	Mambrino Payne, 2:30.	Dr. M., 2:15.
Legacy	Maria Legacy, 2:22¼.	Lucy B., 2:22¼.
Legal Tender Jr.	Lowland Girl, 2:19½.	Vitello, 2:15¼.
Le Grand	Grandee, 2:23½	Hattie F., 2:18.
Lexington Chief Jr.	Waiting, 2:24¼	Spider, 2:22¼.
Louis Napoleon.	Jerome Eddy, 2:16½.	John S., 2:21.
Lucas Brodhead.	Prince M., 2:19¼	Pearl R., 2:17½.
Lumps	Elko, 2:20	Anna Dickinson, 2:19½.

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NAME.	Fastest Trotter.	Fastest Pacer.
Madrid	Charley R., 2:30	Cognac, 2:20½.
Major Ringgold.	Fannie, 2:29¼	Richard, 2:16¾.
Mambrino King.	Prince Regent, 2:16½.	Jocko, 2:16½.
Mambrino Russell.	Kentucky Russell, 2:23¾.	Wilkie Russell, 2:15
Maxim	Ida D., 2:25	Mikado, 2:19¼.
Menelaus	Cleora, 2:18¾	Altoona, 2:16¾.
Messenger Chief.	Maud Messenger, 2:16¼.	Neddie H., 2:17¼.
Messenger Duroc.	Elaine, 2:20	Lady Hill, 2:22.
Mohican	Ethel Y., 2:20	Bradburn, 2:24.
Monarch Jr.	John Dickson, 2:28.	Toledo Girl, 2:15.
Monroe Chief	Miss Monroe 2:27½	Monroe S., 2:20.
Morgan Messenger.	Doc. McLaughlin, 2:30.	Lillian S., 2:17¾.
Nantucket	Jack Offutt, 2:28½.	Peter Piper, 2:21½.
Nephew	Beaury Mc., 2:19¾	Bracelet, 2:21.
Nugget	Gold Leaf, 2:16½	Saboya, 2:21½.
Nutwood	Lockheart, 2:14¾	Manager, 2:11½.
Onward	Hourl, 2:17	Interest, 2:18.
Pancoast	Patron, 2:14¼	Dodd Peet, 2:19½.
Pasacas	May Mitchell, 2:22¼.	Woodmont, 2:22¾.
Patchen Wilkes.	Favora, 2:25½	Blacksie, 2:20.
Petoskey	Nelly O'Neil, 2:22½.	Kingtoska, 2:17.
Piedmont	Carlisle, 2:22¼	Charley C., 2:18½.
Pilot Duroc	Keller Thomas, 2:19¼.	Shiloh, 2:21¼.
Pilot Medium.	Jack, 2:12¼	Allison, 2:24½.
Pocahontas Boy.	Pocahontas Prince 2:20½.	Buffalo Girl, 2:12½.
Pretender	Eula G., 2:24	Hermitage, 2:28¼.
Prompter	Apex, 2:26	Creole, 2:20.
Red Wilkes	Prince Wilkes, 2:14¾.	Red Bell, 2:11¼.
Regalia	Country Boy, 2:27½.	Fullerton D., 2:19¾.
Reno Defiance	Prospect, 2:23½	Reno's Baby, 2:24¼.
Reveille	Rinaldo, 2:29	Sir Thornton, 2:20¾.
Rex Hiatoga	Newton B., 2:17¾	Frank A., 2:22.
Rochester	Dinnie, 2:25	Bell Boy, 2:24¾.
Rooker	Bonnie Annie, 2:26	Rocky Ford, 2:18¼.
Royal Fearnaught.	St. Elmo, 2:18¾	Silverthread, 2:15½.
Royalty	Governor F., 2:29	Royalton, 2:24¼.
St. Gothard	Grace Gothard, 2:22¾.	Queen Gothard, 2:17½.
St. Omer	Johnny B., 2:30	Chapman, 2:19½.
Santa Claus	Kris Kringle, 2:28¼.	Sidney, 2:19¾.
Seneca Patchen.	Sunrise Patchen, 2:19¼.	Sunset Patchen, 2:18¾.
Sentinel Wilkes.	Brother G., 2:26¼	Thistle Dew, 2:25.
Sherman	Ashman, 2:19¾	Hello, 2:20½.
Sidney	Faustino, 2:14¾	Gold Leaf, 2:11¼.
Simmons	New York Central, 2:17¼.	Snow Bird, 2:24.
Smuggler	Mount Morris, 2:19¼.	Grey Billy, 2:23¼.
Spartacus	Marie M. 2:29½	Head Center, 2:25.
Sprague (Round's).	Raven Sprague, 2:19½.	D. H. Rounds, 2:23¾.
Squire Talmage	Strader H., 2:19¼	Frank H., 2:22½.
Standard Bearer.	Banner Boy, 2:25	Marlowe, 2:15.
Steinway	Strathway, 2:20	Cricket, 2:10.
Sterling 6223	Argent, 2:24½	Acrobat, 2:18¼.
Stillson	Orphan Boy, 2:22¼	Irene B, 2:23½.
Strathmore	Santa Claus, 2:17½	Strathso. 2:13.
Sultan	Stamboul, 2:11	Saladin, 2:20¼.
Sweepstakes	Argentine, 2:21¼	Cleveland, 2:22¾.
Swigert	Brilliant, 2:17½	President, 2:23¼.
Tasco	Sunlight, 2:27	Jessie L., 2:17¾.
Tattler	Rumor, 2:20	Gossip, 2:18.
Taunton	Terragon, 2:28¾	Sabatla, 2:19¾.
Tecumseh	Pat Hunt, 2:25	Hiram Tracy, 2:22½.
Tennessee Wilkes.	Optimist, 2:27	Argot Wilkes, 2:18.
Thomas Jefferson.	Farmer Boy, 2:19½	Joe Jefferson, 2:19¼.
Tom Benton	Mary Lou, 2:19½	Ned Winslow, 2:15.
Tom Hal 3000	Little Gipsey, 2:22.	Limber Jack, 2:18½.
Tom Rolfe.	Young Rolfe, 2:21¼	Sleepy Tom, 2:12¼.
Tramp	Tramp S., 2:21¼	Travilla, 2:24¾.
Twilight	Dr. Tilton, 2:25¼	Shawhan, 2:22½.
Vasco	Valissa, 2:19	Ed Rosewater, 2:16¾.
Vatican	Belle Vara, 2:22¼.	Robin, 2:20¼.
Victor Bismark.	Edgemark, 2:16	Markland, 2:21.
Voltaire	Volney, 2:29¼	Bessemer, 2:13¼.
Volunteer	St. Julien, 2:11¼	St. Patrick, 2:19½.
Walker Morrill.	Kitty Van, 2:24	Marendes, 2:17¼.
Wapsie	Gen. Grant, 2:21	Minnie M., 2:24¼.
Warwick Boy	Superior, 2:18½	Onie D., 2:20.
Washington	Laura M., 2:27	Fred Ackerman, 2:23.
Wedgewood	Favonia, 2:15	Conway, 2:18¾.
Whippleton	Lilly Stanley, 2:17½	Homestake, 2:16½.
Wilkes Spirit Jr.	Easter Wilkes, 2:30	Barrington Wilkes, 2:25.
Wilkie Collins.	Almont Wilkes, 2:20.	Balsora Wilkes, 2:17¼.
William L	Axtell, 2:12	Alexis, 2:23¼.
Wilton	Lady Wilton, 2:21¼	Walter Wilton, 2:19½.
Windsor	Windsor M., 2:20¼	Windsor H., 2:22½.
Winfield Scott.	George B., 2:29¼	Theresa Scott, 2:25.
Winthrop	Molly Drew, 2:27	Corette, 2:19.
Woodford Knox.	Forest King, 2:30	Honesty, 2:17¾.
Woodford Wilkes.	Hampshire, 2:22½.	Woodford (LaDue's), 2:22¼.
Young Jim	Garnet, 2:19	Major Wilkes, 2:24¾.

Electioneer and Thoroughbred Blood.

THE track at Meadville, Pa., which has been leased by Miller & Sibley and improved so that it now ranks with any race course for trotters in the world, is Marvin's headquarters, the great reinsman having recently purchased a residence in Meadville, where he will make his permanent home. Of course everything done by Marvin in regard to young trotters is closely watched by Pennsylvania people just now, and already the talk is that among the young things by St. Bel and others of Miller & Sibley's stallions, he has a yearling that is liable to become a wonder, unless the estimate Marvin has formed of her is an incorrect one. She is called Dellabel, her dam being a daughter of the trotter Hambrino, 2:21¼, and as the filly's sire, St. Bel, took a record of 2:24½ as a four-year-old and was by Electioneer and out of the great broodmare Beautiful Bells, 2:29½, it will be seen that the first yearling trotter of 1892, that is talked about as having a chance to lower the mark of 2:25¼ set by Frou Frou last fall, is bred in what may be fairly termed intense trotting lines.

It will hardly be questioned that St. Bel, the sire of this filly, was a trotting-bred trotter,

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although we notice that an eastern writer, who has a fancy for going back to remote thoroughbred crosses in pedigrees of fast harness horses and claiming it is from this source that the trot originates, has been performing the operation in the case of Beautiful Bells, taking exception to the statement made in these columns that she was "intensely trotting-bred." The exact amount of influence, good or otherwise, which the possession of thoroughbred blood by the great-grandmothers or great-great-grandfathers of celebrated trotters of the present day can not of course be accurately determined, but although it is true that from a strictly thoroughbred mare has come the stallion Palo Alto, 2:08¾, and that another mare whose dam was thoroughbred produced Sunol, 2:08¼, it is nevertheless a fact, the significance of which must not be underestimated and can not be ignored, that in each instance the sire of this extreme trotting speed was Electioneer, a horse who, in respect of ability to control and fix action in his progeny, has had no equal in the equine world. That the advocates of close thoroughbred crosses in trotting pedigrees have had their side of the case ably championed of late and sustained in telling fashion by the performances of the get of Electioneer in whose veins the blood of the race horse is prominent is not to be denied, but is also true that Palo Alto is the only instance in which Electioneer sired a trotter with a record better than 2:20 out of a thoroughbred mare. On the other hand it is not possible for any person who beholds that peerless trotter, Sunol, to remain blind to the fact that in conformation and some phases of temperament she is almost an ideal thoroughbred, so that from whichever point of view on this subject the observation is taken, there arise facts on each side of the question which can not be talked down or sneered away. A very interesting article by Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson printed in these columns last month threw a flood of light on the question of Electioneer's prepotency, when that stallion was mated with thoroughbred mares, and although Mr. Simpson, who is an avowed enthusiast on the subject of running blood in trotting pedigrees, views the revelations which his tireless energy has made from his own standpoint, he will doubtless perceive and admit that while his researches have developed the fact that running blood has, in the case of one horse at least, proved, if not a potent factor in the production of trotting speed at least no detriment to its success, thus far the practicability of a general application of the principles of breeding which have succeeded so well in the case of Electioneer and thoroughbred mares has not been shown to be even a possibility so far as other stallions are concerned.

In other words, just as Electioneer has been a marvel among trotting stallions when bred to trotting and pacing mares, he has also been equally a phenomenal success in respect of getting speed from dams in whose veins the blood of the thoroughbred race horse was prominent. With Palo Alto placed to the credit of the trotters of extreme speed that have come from thoroughbred mares, that chapter of the story is at an end. On the other hand, Sunol, the fastest trotter in the world as well as the fastest one to the credit of Electioneer, had for a dam a mare by the trotter, General Benton, whose public mile in 2:20½, over the Utica, N. Y., track, is well established and as much a matter of turf history as though it had been made in a race against other horses. General Benton can be considered only as a 2:20½ trotter, no matter whether the official evidence of his speed is at hand or not. Arion, 2:10¾ as a two-year-old, and beyond question the most sensational trotting horse ever seen, was from a mare by the trotter Nutwood, 2:18¾, while Manzanita and Wildflower, who at one time and another held the four and two-year-old trotting records of the world, were from a trotting mare whose record was only a fraction of a second slower than 2:30, she being sired by the pacing stallion St. Clair. It is true that these facts have been stated many times and dwelt upon at length in these columns, but there can hardly be a superabundance of reiteration upon a point that is manifestly of such vital interest to breeders of the light-harness horse. The blood of Electioneer has not only blended kindly with thoroughbred strains, but it has also produced from thoroughbred mares a far greater proportion of trotting speed of the standard variety than has been obtained in other instances, where a close infusion of race horse blood has been made in the pedigree of animals sired by trotting stallions and bred in the hope of their becoming fast trotters. The question as to how many and how close shall be the thoroughbred crosses in trotting pedigrees is an open one. In the case of the blood of Electioneer there has been a kindly blending of two strains that if left to themselves unquestionably produce two radically different types of horses, and

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while it is not by any means certain that other branches of the great trotting family (that of Hambletonian) will be able to repeat in this particular the success of Electioneer and his sons, it is still true that what the California stallion and his descendants have accomplished in this line has already proven itself of the greatest value to the breeding interest generally.

Fred C. Pillsbury.

Among the many great losses the trotting and breeding interests of the country have sustained within the past twelve months, at the hands of death, it is our sad duty to chronicle the demise of Mr. Fred C. Pillsbury at his home in Minneapolis, on the 15th of May, of malignant diphtheria.

Mr. Pillsbury had lately returned home from a three-days meeting of the Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association held in this city, of which he was a member. Though one of the youngest members of the board, he did good work in that connection. While a strict disciplinarian and an advocate of high moral principles, in all matters relating to the turf as well as to other affairs of life, his generous disposition and love of his fellow-man naturally arrayed him on the side of misguided offenders, but his sense of justice was so keen that he never permitted his sympathies to sway his judgment. He was always true to himself and to his trust. Mr. Pillsbury was one of the charter members of the American Trotting Association, and at the time of his untimely death one of its directors; had been president of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, and was a director of the Minnehaha Driving Park Association, and a stockholding member of the American Trotting Register Association.

Passionately devoted to the light-harness horse, he naturally took a great interest in his track performances, and was the owner of a number of standard animals on his breeding establishment at Lake Minnetonka. His ample means enabled him to gratify this passion and make a fine collection of paintings, in which his love of the beautiful in art made him a competent judge.

Mr. Pillsbury was a singularly handsome man, as will be seen by the frontispiece in this number, but the engraver's art is inadequate to portray the beauty and soul of his deep blue eye, that lighted up his countenance with the radiance of honor, truth and nobility.

As much as he will be missed in the business affairs of life, the void is not to be compared to the loss sustained by his legion of friends, who will know the genial companion and true friend, Fred C. Pillsbury, no more forever.

Notes and News.

Mr. M. Solovief, the agent of the Russian government, will leave for Palo Alto Farm about June 7, to select the two mares and one stallion that go to Russia in exchange for the Orloff mares and stallions. Mr. Solovief will accompany the stock to Russia and will return with the consignment to Senator Stanford. He will also visit this country next year in charge of the Russian exhibit of horses at the World's Fair.

Mr. Solovief likes this country, and he will probably visit a number of noted farms before he leaves for home. We have gained much information from him regarding Russian turf matters. The betting there is conducted much on the plan of our mutuels. Tickets are sold at ten roubles each and a better may buy as many on any one starter as he chooses. When the race is started the sum or aggregate of all tickets sold is computed, and 10 per cent is deducted for the association. When the race is decided, the balance of the money is divided into as many equal parts as the number of tickets sold on the winner, and this regulates the value of each winning ticket.

Cyrus Lukens, Philadelphia, Pa., racily relates the following amusing tale: "Among my varied experiences of the past thirty years the following wins the first premium. Last fall a young novice requested me to tabulate the pedigree of a non-standard stallion that he had recently purchased. After a very persistent effort the animal was identified. His breeder was found, as well as the breeders of both his first and second dams. Finally the entire history was in excellent tabulated form, with all of the uncles, cousins and the aunts who had done honor in the 2:30 list thrown in, and the youthful aspirant for local stud-horse prestige in a country town thirty miles west of this city was in high spirits over the success that had at last seemingly crowned our efforts —when suddenly he rushed in to see me, and with a very cautious, careworn expression, said very quietly and despondingly: 'If you have not printed that tabular form, I guess you might as well stop where you are.' 'Very well,' said I, 'but it is all in type and here is

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the proof. As that stallion has had almost all of the misfortunes happen to him that ever fell to the lot of poor brutes, except that of death, what has happened to him now. Is he dead?' 'No,' he said, slowly and cautiously, 'he is not dead, but my brother went up to the farm the other day to castrate a couple of colts and they cut the stud by mistake.' Trying to condole the poor fellow, I said, 'Oh, well, you can drive him now; he will make a nice gelding.' 'Oh, no!' said he, 'I can not because he is deaf.'"

MR. T. W. MOORE, of New York, claims that his invention, the equine bicycle, not only relieves the horse of the weight of the rider, but runs so easily as hardly to impede his speed. In no other way yet known can the rider or driver be carried with so little tax upon the horse's strength or power of endurance. The location of the wheels along the sides and flanks of the horse avoids the friction on the curves of the turns.

A TEXAS railroad has just paid $2,500 for the trotter, Florence M., 2:22¼, that was killed in an accident last season.

MAMBRINO ARCHY, 2:24¾, is back in Vermont, after a trip to the Argentine Republic.

THE dam of Lockheart, 2:14¾, is to be bred to Nutwood, with the idea of getting a brother or sister to Lockheart.

IN John Dickerson's stable at Terre Haute there are trotters and pacers by fourteen sons of George Wilkes.

WILLIAM RYSDYK, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, is still getting colts, although thirty-one years of age.

A TWO-year-old filly by Stamboul, 2:11, dam Trinket, 2:14, is to be sent East to John Turner, who will develop her. During Turner's trip to California last winter he saw the filly, was much pleased with her, and intimated that inasmuch as he had given her dam her record of 2:14, he would like to try his hand on the daughter. When Trinket went into Turner's hands she was rather under a cloud, as after trotting as a four-year-old in 2:19¾, being the first horse of that age to beat 2:20, she did not improve very much and was unsettled in her gait. In Turner's hands, however, she developed into a great race mare, and when she was in shape it took about the best horse on the turf to lead her to the wire three consecutive heats.

YORKTOWN BELLE, 2:20½, and the pacer, Elva Medium, 2:18¼, are to be bred to Happy Russell, 2:21½.

MRS. C. R. NOYES, a Boston lady who breeds trotters as a pastime, recently had foaled by her mare, Mariette, a colt by Nelson, 2:10, The youngster carries in his veins the blood of thirteen mares found in the table of Great Brood Mares.

RARUS, the big bay gelding that at the summer trotting meeting at Buffalo in 1878 lowered the trotting record to 2:13¼, where it stood secure until a little more than a year later, when St. Julian made himself famous by trotting the first mile better than 2:13, died the other day in Mr. Robert Bonner's ownership, at the age of twenty-five. The story of Rarus reads like a romance. He was bred by R. B. Conklin, a New York stage carpenter who had a little farm on Long Island, whither he retired in the autumn of life. A fondness for horses led him into breeding on a small scale, and having noticed hitched to a butcher's wagon a bay stallion that took his fancy, Mr. Conklin bought him. Of the breeding of this stallion nothing is known, and his name, Conklin's Abdallah, signified nothing so far as his blood lines were concerned. Mating him with Nancy Awful, a mare in whose veins there was a good deal of the blood of the thoroughbred, there was produced a colt which afterward became famous as Rarus. Never was young horseflesh better cared for than Mr. Conklin's colt. The old man had firm faith, from the day of its birth, that Nancy Awful's colt would prove a great trotter, and right royally were his hopes and confidence rewarded. A local trainer named Page gave the colt his early lessons in trotting, and by the time he was five or six years old there was speed enough in sight for a 2:30 gait, which meant much more in those days than now. Finally, after quite a career on the turf in point of time, but not brilliant in the way of success, Rarus fell into the hands of John Splan, who gradually reduced his record until it stood better than that of any other trotter, and the following season Rarus was sold to Mr. Bonner for $36,000.

THE foals at the Hickory Grove stock farm, Racine, Wis., are coming in good shape this season, and without exception they are reported to be fine individuals. Among them is a sorrel filly by Phallas, her first and second dams being respectively by Onward and Cardinal, while her third dam is the famous Pilot

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Jr. mare, Crop, that produced three in the 2:30 list. Lexington Wilkes is represented by a bay colt out of Waterlily, the Hero of Thorndale mare, that produced Wimbledon, 2:29½; third dam Waterwitch. He also has a bay filly out of Phallas Queen by Phallas, she being the dam of Arion, two-year-old record 2:52.

THAT interesting foundling, the National Trotting Stud Book, fathered by the terrible Mr. Packer, secretary and general factotum of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, expired of inanition a few days since. Obituary notices, which included a brief but eloquent eulogy of the deceased, were sent out by its bereaved parent, and the spartan manner in which Mr. Packer conceals his grief is really pathetic. It seems that the Executive Committee of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, noticing that Mr. Packer's infant phenomenon was dead, concluded that it might as well be buried formally and with all the honors due its official parentage. Consequently they held a meeting, took action to the extent of four whereases and one resolve, and the deed was done. Really, Mr. Packer should be glad that the unpleasant job was kindly taken off his hands, as he has had trouble enough over the infant. Loss of membership to the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders is all it accomplished in this world, and as Mr. Packer has a sordid interest in keeping the roll of that organization up to the highest possible notch, the demise of an infant which was rapidly decimating its ranks is not so absolutely distressing as would otherwise be the case.

Questions and Replies.

C. M. N., OCHRE, VA.—1. Enclosed find pedigree of Dandy, claimed to be thoroughbred, is it correct? 2. Do you know anything of his racing career or the time he claims to have made?

ANSWER.—Dandy is not registered in the American Thoroughbred Stud Book, nor is his reputed sire Conservator or Conervaton by Hampton, hence we can not say if correct or not, but it is certainly open to suspicion. 2. We know nothing of the racing career of Dandy.

L. T., TORONTO, ONT.—1. Can you give me any information of a mare said to have been sired by Black Bashaw 782, and to have run a five-mile race at Walkerville, Ont., against Butcher Boy for a wager of $1,000. Time 13:08, date somewhere in the sixties? 2. Give address of owners of Western Fearnaught 941.

ANSWER.—1. Without the name of the mare to start with it is almost impossible to trace her pedigree or performances, we can find no record of the race referred to. 2. Bred 1864 by John Bragdon, bought at two years of age by B. S. Wright and kept at Romeo and Pontiac, Mich.; bought 1880 by William R. Nims, Lexington, Mich.; last recorded owner John Axford, Oxford, Mich.

G. H. B.—Where can I address a letter to Charles Green, driver and owner of trotters?

ANSWER.—Charles S. Green, Utica, N. Y.

J. G. O., PACKWOOD, IOWA.—Of two horses named in my letter which do you consider best and most fashionably bred?

ANSWER.—The second horse named, by son of Almont, dam by Dictator, etc.

R. W. R., CANTON, MO.—Please give number of trotters and pacers which entered the 2:30 list in 1891?

ANSWER.—On January 1, 1892, there were 5,908 trotters in the 2:30 list against 4,614 on January 1, 1891. The reduction in the pacing standard of performance from 2:30 to 2:25 during the past year, makes it impracticable to give the present number of 2:30 pacers. There were on January 1, 1892, 894 pacers with a record of 2:25 or better. On January 1, 1891, there were 1,251 pacers with a record of 2:30 or better.

C. M., SOUTH BLOOMFIELD, OHIO.—What is Butternut's three-year-old record and where made?

ANSWER.—Butternut, ch c, by Walnut, made a record of 2:38¼ in three-year-old class at Lima, Ohio, July 8, 1891, his best recorded time.

H. G. B., CHANUTE, KAS.—1. Is there any horse recorded by name of Scott Chief? 2. Where was Clark Chief, 89, bred, and by whom? 3. Are there any other Clark Chiefs recorded?

ANSWER.—1. There is one stallion and one gelding recorded as Scott or Scott's Chief in the American Trotting Register—viz.: b g by Edwin Forrest; dam Lady Rice, by Whitehall; record 2:23, and b h, by Egmont; dam Lou Scott, by Dye's Woodford, record 2:28—none others. 2. Bred by Enoch Lewis, near Lexington, Ky., foaled 1861. 3. Yes, several, viz.: Clark Chief, b h foaled 1875, by Confederate Chief;

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Clark Chief Jr. (Montana) 3002, b h foaled 1866, by Clark Chief 89; Clark Chief Jr. (Sims), 2110, b h foaled 1870, by Clark Chief 89, and Clark Chief Jr. (Campbell's), 3515, b h foaled 1852, by Clark Chief.

O. J. L., WENONA, ILL.—Give name, color, age, breeding and present owner of standard horse No. 4472.

ANSWER.—No. 4472, Forrest Chief, b h foaled 1884, by Egmont 1828; dam Madame Forrest, by Edwin Forrest 49; second dam by Brown Dick, son of imp. Margrave. Bred by Nat Bruen, La Harpe, Ill., his last recorded owner.

W. B., NEW CASTLE, PA.—I have a filly two years old I want to breed. 1. Will she produce as good a foal at two years old as she would at three? 2. Does it injure a filly to breed her at two years old?

ANSWER.—If the filly is well grown and reasonably mature for her age it will do her no injury to breed her at two years old, and if she is well kept and not worked or trained the produce should be as good as if bred at three years old. A filly bred at two years old should not be worked in any way, as to grow properly and carry a foal is a sufficient tax on her physical powers at that age.

W. M. K., VAN WERT, OHIO.—Give number and breeding on dam's side of Brigham, by Hambletonian 10—a standard or registered horse.

ANSWER.—There is no horse named Brigham, by Hambletonian 10, registered or recorded in the American Trotting Register, either as standard or non-standard.

MANY BREEDERS.—Is Uncan, b h foaled 1888, by Harper 3560; dam Mag, by Dick Coleman; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Red Line, either standard or standard bred?

ANSWER.—No. Uncan is not registered, nor is he eligible to registration either as standard or non-standard according to pedigree given.

SUBSCRIBER, KANSAS.—The pacing stallion, Riley Medium 2150, owned by R. C. Campbell, of Ottawa, Kas., is being advertised as the sire of three 2:30 performers, viz.: Nina Medium, 2:25, at Abilene, Kas.; Orelian, 2:29¼, at Emporia, Kas., and Durelle, 2:29, at Bonham, Texas. Is this correct?

ANSWER.—No. Riley Medium has only two 2:30 performers, viz.: Nina Medium, 2:25, trotting, and Aurelian (not Orelian), 2:29¼, pacing. Durelle has no record; his only published performance is at Bonham, Texas, September 22, 1891, in a pacing race in which he won no heat. Any statement to the contrary is fraudulent.

A. A. T., MANITOBA.—Are the following horses standard or standard bred? 1. Golden Age. 2. Sharper. 3. Volunteer Clay. 4. Western Wilkes. 5. Wildmont. Give sire and dam of each.

ANSWER.—1. Not registered or recorded; do not know breeding. 2. There are two standard horses registered as Sharper; No. 1524, b h foaled 1880, by Smuggler 927; dam Coquette, by American Clay 34, and No. 7001, ch h foaled 1882, by Bourbon Wilkes 2345; dam Lucy Sharp, by Joe Downing 710. This horse is owned in Manitoba. 3. Yes, No. 1600, b h foaled 1880, by Harry Clay 45; dam Voluntary, by Volunteer 55. 4. Yes, No. 4566, b h foaled 1884, by Favorite Wilkes 3257; dam Lucy Dingman, by Hailstorm 813. 5. Yes, No. 2271, br h foaled 1880, by Egmont 1828; dam Advance, by Administrator 357. There are no other horses of the names mentioned, standard and registered.

Our New Advertisers.

THE Wayne Sulkyette and Road Cart Company present a new and attractive advertisement of their justly celebrated vehicle in this issue. The Sulkyette is worthy of close examination by trainers and drivers, combining, as it does, special features and advantages claimed by no other manufacture.

THE advertisement of the Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce St., New York, sets forth very fully the advantages of their reliable remedy for the purifying of the blood, etc. It is pleasant, safe, effectual.

THE Bonfield Detective Agency, 120 to 124 La Salle St., Chicago, is a thoroughly reliable establishment, conducted by experienced and competent men. They make a specialty of horse matters.

The Standard.

AS REVISED AND ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN TROTTING REGISTER ASSOCIATION, APRIL 6, 1892.

THE TROTTING STANDARD.

In order to define what constitutes a standard-bred trotting horse, and to establish a BREED of trotters on a more intelligent basis, the following rules are adopted to control admission to registration. When an animal meets the requirements of admission and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard-bred trotting animal.

FIRST. Any Trotting Stallion that has a record of two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30), or better; pro-

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vided any of his get has a record of 2:35 trotting, or better; or provided his sire or dam is already a standard trotting animal.

SECOND. Any mare or gelding that has a trotting record of 2:30, or better.

THIRD. Any horse that is the sire of two trotters with records of 2:30, or better.

FOURTH. Any horse that is the sire of one trotter with a record of 2:30, or better; provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: 1. A trotting record of 2:35, or better. 2. Is the sire of two other animals with trotting records of 2:35. 3. Has a sire or dam that is already a standard trotting animal.

FIFTH. Any mare that has produced a trotter with a record of 2:30.

SIXTH. The progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a standard trotting mare.

SEVENTH. The female progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a mare by a standard trotting horse.

EIGHTH. The female progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard trotting mare.

NINTH. Any mare that has a trotting record of 2:35, or better, whose sire or dam is a standard trotting animal.

THE PACING STANDARD.

In order to define what constitutes a standard-bred pacing horse, and to establish a BREED of pacers on a more intelligent basis, the following rules are adopted to control admission to registration. When an animal meets the requirements of admission and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard-bred pacing animal.

FIRST. Any Pacing Stallion that has a record of two minutes and twenty-five seconds (2:25), or better; provided any of his get has a record of 2:30 pacing, or better; or provided his sire or dam is already a standard pacing animal.

SECOND. Any mare or gelding that has a pacing record of 2:25, or better.

THIRD. Any horse that is the sire of two pacers with records of 2:25.

FOURTH. Any horse that is the sire of one pacer with a record of 2:25, or better, provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: 1. A pacing record of 2:30, or better. 2. Is the sire of two other animals with pacing records of 2:30. 3. Has a sire or dam that is already a standard pacing animal.

FIFTH. Any mare that has produced a pacer with a record of 2:25, or better.

SIXTH. The progeny of a standard pacing horse when out of a standard pacing mare.

SEVENTH. The female progeny of a standard pacing horse when out of a mare by a standard pacing horse.

EIGHTH. The female progeny of a standard pacing horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard pacing mare.

NINTH. Any mare that has a pacing record of 2:30, or better, whose sire or dam is a standard pacing animal.

TENTH. The progeny of a standard trotting horse, out of a standard pacing mare, or of a standard pacing horse, out of a standard trotting mare.

TROTTING REGISTER.

STANDARD ANIMALS.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees in the Register will be reprinted here, at the option of the owner. The charge for publishing pedigrees here is one dollar each; to stockholders fifty cents. Insertion here is purely optional with owners. The advantages are two-fold: Immediate publicity is given and opportunity is furnished to all for criticism and correction. It is not only an effective and cheap advertisement, but it is *an official certificate of the registration and status of an animal*. The numbers of stallions are given (mares are not numbered), and at the end of the pedigree the volume of the Register in which it is recorded is denoted. As stated above, these are copies of registered pedigrees, and of course nothing is given here that is not already recorded in the Trotting Register.

ABERDINA, (6) br m foaled 1892; by Wilton 5982; dam Suggestion, by Onward 1411; g d Nashville (dam of Trumpeter, 2:23¼), by Woodford Mambrino 345, etc. [See Suggestion, Vol. VI.] Bred by C. H. Turner, Pekin, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

ANTIC, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Nugget 1398; dam Antares, by Ambassador 1496; g d White Girl, by Judge Evans, son of Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Antares, Vol. VI.] Bred by John McNeal, Iberia, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

ARONA, (6) ch m foaled 1887; by Hermit 3923; dam Mississippi Maid (dam of Albani, 2:29½), by Anglo Saxon (Croach's), etc. [See Mississippi Maid, Vol. X.] Bred by James Warren, Carleton Place, Ont., Can. [Vol. XI.]

ARPALLO 19313, (6) b h foaled 1891; by St. Gothard 1518; dam Alicia, by Harold 413; g d Alice West, 2:26 (dam of Alencon, 2:28¼, etc.), by Almont 33, etc. [See Alicia, Vol. V.] Bred by S. C. Wells, Le Roy, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

AUNT AUGUSTA, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Sphinx 5343; dam Belle Noble, 2:32¼, by Masterlode 595; g d Lady Forrester (dam of Larkin, 2:30), by Royal George 83, etc. [See Belle Noble, Vol. IX.] Bred by F. A. Baker, Detroit, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

BELAMY 19175, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Saint Bel 5336; dam Sis Nutwood, by Nutwood 600; g d Pilot Lady, by Pilot Jr. 12, etc. [See Sis Nutwood, Vol. VII.] Bred by J. E. French, Cleveland, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

BELFIELD 19602, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Saint Bel 5336; dam Ara, 2:29¼, by Masterlode 595; g d Fanny, by Magna Charta 105, etc. [See Ara.] Bred by D. W. Caldwell;

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passed to J. E. French, Cleveland, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

BELLE ARCHER, (5) bl m foaled 1868; by Fred Pierson, son of Henry Clay 8; dam Flora, pedigree not traced. Bred by Charles Waker, Chili, N. Y.; passed to I. N. Wright; then to Robert W. Archer; then to George W. Archer, Rochester, N. Y. Dam of Brookie, 2:29¼. [Vol. XI.]

BELLE OF WYOMING, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Orange Chief 4514; dam Minnie, by William M. Rysdyk 5703; g d by Champion 807, etc. [See Minnie.] Bred by James Hicks, Wyoming, Pa.; passed to A. T. Daniels, Topeka, Kas. [Vol. XI.]

BIRTHDAY, (7) bl m foaled 1891; by Fortissimo 5835; dam Rose D., by Berbrino 5512; g d Jenny Lee, by Black Hawk (Bull's), son of Rolling Rock, etc. [See Rose D., Vol. III.] Bred by John Newman, Elgin, Ill.. [Vol. XI.]

BITHER 19518, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Kremlin 13327; dam *Kantaka*, 2:27½, by Bay State 5498; g d Deceitful, 2:34, by Garibaldi, son of Drew Horse 114, etc. [See Kantaka, Vol. VI.] Bred by G. B. Cogswell, North Easton, Mass. Vol. XI.]

BLACK CRICKET, (7) bl m foaled 1886; by Baymont 1027; dam Lady May, by Buckingham 1743; g d Bet Shutter, by Young Kentucky Star. Bred by N. Rombaugh, Hull, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

BONDHOLDER 19176, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Saint Bel 5336; dam Nuttallite, by Nutbourne 1399; g d Katie K., by Idol, 44, etc. [See Nuttallite, Vol. VI.] Bred by J. E. French, Cleveland, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

BROOKIE, (2, 6) b m foaled 1884; by Knickerbocker 200; dam Belle Archer, by Fred Pierson, son of Henry Clay 8; g d Flora, pedigree not traced. [See Belle Archer.] Bred by George W. Archer, Rochester, N. Y. Record 2:29¼. [Vol. XI.]

BROWN BOY 19507, (6) br h foaled 1887; by Vandal Wilkes 16584; dam Fanny G., by Star Almont 6673; g d Peggy, by Edwin Forrest 49. [See Fanny G.] Bred by G. N. Cassell; passed to Henry Graff; then to E. B. Glasscox, Lexington, Ky.; then to Powell Bros., Shadeland, Pa.; then to J. K. Arnold, Copley, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

CHELTENHAM PRINCE 19427, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Cheltenham 5579; dam Princess D., by Hambletonian Prince 819; g d. Gipsey Girl, by Victor 937. [See Princess D., Vol. IX.] Bred by F. L. Crane, Scranton, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

CLARK CHIEF 19308, (4) b h foaled 1875; by Confederate Chief 423; dam Doll, by Andy Johnson 39. Bred by Silas W. Spink, Milo Centre, N.Y.; passed to Mary A. Spink, Dundee, N. Y. Record 2:31¼. Sire of Fleety L., 2:30. [Vol. XI.]

COIN D'OR, (7) br m foaled 1892; by Ortiz 12456; dam Viola, by White Line 2144. [See Viola, Vol. VII.] Bred by B. F Southworth, Defiance, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

CUTE, (6) gr m foaled 1876; by Little Wonder 1304; dam May Queen (dam of Senator Conkling, 2:16½), pedigree not traced. [See May Queen.] Bred by S. F. Gilman; passed to W. J. Stinehart, Davenport, Iowa; then to F. T. Kegley, Colfax, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

CZARINA WILKES, (6) br m foaled 1889; by San Corbitt, 19460; dam Lula, by Alonzo Hayward 3402; g d Lady Mayhew, by Billy Hayward 489, etc. [See Lula.] Bred by D. McCarty, Pleasanton, Cal.; passed to Henry Scott, Santa Clara, Cal.; then to J. A. McKerron, San Francisco, Cal. [Vol. XI.]

DAISY TONIC, (7) ch m foaled 1891; by Diatonic 2763; dam Fleet, by Major Kelsey 1348; g d Fanny, by Frenchman, g g d Pet, pedigree not traced. Bred by J. B. Henry, Mt. Zion, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

DETACH 19352, (6) b h foaled 1886; by Dorchester 1671; dam Katie C., by Smuggler 927; g d Mary G., by Abdallah 16. [See Katie C.] Bred by J. E. Carroll, Gardiner, Me.; passed to J. P. Roach, Boston, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

DIADAMIA, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Pacing Hamdallah 12217; dam Baby, by Allie Gaines 2380; g d Little Flora, by Rob Roy Jr., son of Rob Roy; g g d Mary, by Rob Roy. Bred by C. H. Roberts, Luverne, Minn. [Vol. XI.]

EDGEWOOD MAID, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Goldemar 2483; dam Mary Foss (dam of Abram, 2:25), pedigree not traced. [See Mary Foss.] Bred by L. C. Merrick, Oconomowoc, Wis. [Vol. XI.]

ELECTANT 19298, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Electioneer 125; dam Mano, by Piedmont 904; g d Mamie (dam of Memento, 2:30½), by

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Hambletonian Jr. 1882, etc. [See Mamo, Vol. VIII.] Bred by Leland Stanford, Menlo Park, Cal.; passed to McCormick Live Stock Co., Bowling Green, Mo. [Vol. XI.]

ELSIE SWEEPSTAKES, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Sweepstakes 298; dam Alice May, by Belvidere 1218; g d Lill, by New York 524, etc. [See Alice May, Vol. VIII.] Bred by John A. Jamison, Walden, N. Y.; passed to J. M. Pitts; then to Simon Walsh, Montgomery, N. Y.; then to George H. Mills, Goshen, N. Y.; then to W. C. Abendroth, Eldred, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

EMMA B, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Belview 7631; dam Lilly S., by Referee 1463; g d Belle, pedigree not traced. Bred by Fred Schreiner Jr., Chillicothe, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

FANNY ERIC, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Red Eric 17580; dam Nelly C., by Star of Catskill 929; g d Talbot Mare, by Morgan Hunter (Rockwell's). Bred by F. L. Crane, Scranton, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

FRANK K. 18874, (6) b h foaled 1890; by L. P. Thompson 9437; dam Cute, by Little Wonder 1304; g d May Queen (dam of Senator Conkling, 2:16½); pedigree not traced, etc. [See Cute.] Bred by F. T. Kegley, Colfax, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

GEORGE STEVENSON 19534, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Pacing Hamdallah 12217; dam Zu Roberts, by Allie Gaines, 2380; g d Grey Cross, by Alexander 491, etc. [See Zu Roberts, Vol. V.] Bred by C. H. Roberts, Luverne, Minn. [Vol. XI.]

GEORGE TOWER 16978, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Phallas 1446; dam Ermine, by Princeps 536; g d Roma (dam of Farce, 2:29¼, Romance, 2:29½, etc.), by Golddust 150, etc. [See Ermine, Vol. V.] Bred by R. S. Veech, St. Matthews, Ky.; passed to A. N. Graves, Suffield, Conn.; then to J. E. Thomas, Bellville, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

GERTIE OWENS, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Edred 6674; dam Blanche, by John Burdine 7217. Bred by S. L. Davis, Rectorsville, Ky. [Vol. XI.]

GOTHOLD 19315, (6) b h foaled 1891; by St. Gothard 1518; dam Onyx, by Princeps 536; g d Olive, by Golddust 150, etc. [See Onyx, Vol. IV.] Bred by S. C. Wells, Le Roy, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

GOTHUM 19314, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Dictatum 3186; dam Ruby Gothard, by St. Gothard 1518; g d Mambrino Nell, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Ruby Gothard, Vol. V.] Bred by S. C. Wells, Le Roy, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

HAPTHARD, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Happy Gothard 3190; dam Alectum, by Dictatum 3186; g d Alicia, by Harold 413, etc. [See Alectum, Vol. VI]. Bred by S. C. Wells, Le Roy, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

HARETTA, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Harold Jr. 9222; dam Janette Wilkes, by Woodford Wilkes 2528; g d Diana, by Swigert 650, etc. [See Janette Wilkes, Vol. VII.] Bred by P. H. Judge, Newell, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

HAZELBUD, (6) b m foaled 1885; by Hazleton 4626; dam Rachael McGregor, by Robert McGregor 647; g d Rachael, by Romulus 271, etc. [See Rachael McGregor, Vol. VII.] Bred by C. F. Kessler, Muscatine, Iowa; passed to H. M. Wallace, Muscatine, Iowa; then to F. T. Derby, Galesburg, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

HAZEL RIDGE, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Sphinx 5343; dam Home Maid, 2:34¼, by Royal Fearnaught 1501; g d Nance (dam of Chance, 2:23¼), by Western Chief Jr., son of Western Chief, etc. [See Home Maid, Vol. IX.] Bred by William Wright, Detroit, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

HAZEL SPRITE, (6) br m foaled 1891; by Sphinx 5343; dam Amanda, by Pluto 1950; g d Amanda Graves, by Swigert 650, etc. [See Amanda, Vol. V.] Bred by William Wright; passed to F. A. Baker, Detroit, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

HEXOLINE, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Hexameter 3270; dam Coralline, by Corinthian 2413; g d Maggie C, pedigree not traced. Bred by J. W. Daly, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; passed to W. P. Sturgis, Brooklyn, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

HIGHLAND MAZE, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Highland Duke, 4193; dam Fanny, by William H. Ripley 11823; g d Colonel Curtis' mare, pedigree not traced. Bred by Jacob B. Blakeslee, Waterbury, Conn. [Vol. XI.]

ILHEN AROON, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Kildare 6594; dam Kate Owen, 2:26¼, by Edwin Forrest 7919, etc. [See Kate Owen, Vol. VII.] Bred by J. E. French, Cleveland, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

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IPAVIA, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Nutbreaker 2952; dam Minnie Mc., by Harrison Chief 3841; g d Molly, by Stonewall (Meggibbon's), son of Abdallah 15, etc. [See Minnie Mc., Vol. VIII.] Bred by John W. Allison, Centerville, Ky.; passed to John W. Fisher, Paris, Ky.; then to A. E. Woods, Hume, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

IVAN LASS, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Ivaneer 6250; dam Lambert Lassie, by Daniel Lambert 102; g d Lady Swiveller, by Walkill Chief 330, etc. [See Lambert Lassie, Vol. VIII.] Bred by George A. Graves, Boston, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

JESS R., (6) gr m foaled 1877; by Valley Chief 1598; dam Belle of Potsdam, 2:50, by Banker Messenger 496; g d Polly (dam of Hiram Woodruff, 2:25), by Canada Grey Eagle, etc. [See Belle of Potsdam.] Bred by William Haggerty, Potsdam, N. Y.; passed to Leslie W. Russell, Canton, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

JULIA MAY, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Goodson 2727; dam Topsy W., by Pathfinder Jr. 2901; g d by Irish Boy. Bred by Abraham M. Weiser, Florence, Mich.; passed to H. H. Phillips, Vandalia, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

JUNEAU BOY 19319, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Maitland 7726; dam Droolen, by Warrener 1628; g d Vidi, by Alhambra, son of Mambrino Chief 11; g g d Wild Jane, by Little Cassius 398, etc. [See Droolen.] Bred by M. Wrynn, Clyman, Wis.; passed to V. R. Haughton, Juneau, Wis. [Vol. XI.]

KATE ROMBAUGH, (6) br m foaled 1892; by Hickorynut 2957; dam Black Cricket, by Baymont 1027; g d Lady May, by Buckingham 1743, etc. [See Black Cricket.] Bred by N. Rombaugh, Hull, Iowa.; passed to T. H. Maguire, Rock Valley, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

KEE, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Mikagan 4554; dam Flight (dam of Ross, 2:28½), by Hambletonian Downing 4530; g d Maud (dam of Dynamite, 2:28), by Mambrino Patchen Jr., son of Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Flight, Vol. X.] Bred by John B. Ross, Madison, Ind. [Vol. XI.]

KEM-KOM 19390, (6) br h foaled 1892; by Kremlin 13327; dam Belle of Nelson, by Nelson 4209; g d Alice Wood, by Wedgewood 692, etc. [See Belle of Nelson, Vol. IX.] Bred by J. R. Farnum, Waltham, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

KNICK PRINCE 19428, (6) ch h foaled 1890; by Knick Wilkes 3543; dam Princess D., by Hambletonian Prince 819; g d Gipsey Girl, by Victor 937. [See Princess D., Vol. IX.] Bred by James Johnson, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; foaled the property of F. L. Crane, Scranton, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

LADY ETHLYN, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Muscovite 5221; dam Preference, by Referee 1463; g d Kizzie K., by Ohio Knickerbocker 1410; g g d Speed (dam of Lilly J., 2:25½, etc.), by Thomas Jefferson, son of Chevalier, etc. [See Kizzie K., Vol. X.] Bred by A. M. Wortman, Vermont, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

Lady Head (2) b m foaled 1882, pedigree not traced. Bred by John Kruse; passed to Joseph Pollard, Edgerton, Wis.; then to L. R. Head, Madison, Wis.; then to Alvan E. Tyler, Lake Geneva, Wis. Pacing record 2:24.. [Vol. XI.]

LARRIE RUSS 19579, (6) br h foaled 1889; by Elial G. 2199; dam Jess R., by Valley Chief 1598; g d Belle of Potsdam, 2:50, by Banker Messenger 496; g g d Polly (dam of Hiram Woodruff, 2:25), by Canada Grey Eagle). See Jess R.] Bred by Leslie W. Russell, Canton, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

LULA, (7) gr m foaled 1882; by Alonzo Hayward 3402; dam Lady Mayhew, by Billy Hayward 489. Bred by Henry Pierce, San Francisco, Cal.; passed to D. McCarty, Pleasanton, Cal.; then to James Stinson, Chicago, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

MABEL METCALF, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Fronto 6964; dam Irene, 2:32, by Don J. Robinson 451; g d Amanda Mason 2d, by Vermont Hero 141, etc. [See Irene, Vol. IX.] Bred by F. A. Baker, Detroit, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

MARA B., (7) b m foaled 1887; by Montana Wilkes 14208; dam Corinne, by Dalgamo 13047. Bred by Noah Armstrong; passed to William Long; then to William J. Bickett, Helena, Mont. [Vol. XI.]

MARGARETT BOYLE, (7) gr m foaled 1891; by Warlock 16010; dam Fleet, by Mambrino Eric 1354; g d Maud, by "Saddle Horse" (Sale's); g g d Dolly, by Madison. Bred by D. C. Doty, Richmond, Ky. [Vol. XI.]

MARK E. SIMMONS 19351, (6) br h foaled 1888; by Simmons 2744, dam Lillian, by Ravenswood 17385; g d Carrie Almont, by

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Abdallah Mambrino 3715, etc. [See Lillian.] Bred by J. W. Throckmorton, Boyds, Ky.; passed to F. T. Reynolds; then to Fred Broadwell, Cynthiana, Ky.; then to John Franklen, Anderson, Ind.; then to R. D. Hanna, Warrington, Ind. [Vol. XI.]

MARKSMAN JR. 19437, (6) b h foaled 1877; by Marksman 592; dam Ariadne, by Mambrunello 221; g d Heroine, by Hambletonian 10; g g d Lady Patriot (dam of Volunteer 55, Sentinel 280, etc.), by Young Patriot, etc. [See Ariadne, Vol. IV.] Bred by Edwin Thorne; passed to Oakleigh Thorne, Millbrook, N. Y.; then to Joseph Howell, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; then to W. K. Rider, New Lebanon Centre, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

MELBOURNE NUT 18731, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Nutbourne 1399; dam Halcyon, by Cuyler 100; g d Lady Abdallah (dam of Don Carlos, 2:23, Granville, 2:26, etc.), by Abdallah 15, etc. [See Halcyon.] Bred by Robert Bonner, New York, N. Y.; passed to Richard H. Van Deusen, Shaker Station, Conn. [Vol. XI.]

MEXICANNO 19359, (6) b h foaled 1889; by California 4132; dam Molly Streeter, by Allie Gaines 2380; g d Fanny, by Shadow 19524. [See Molly Streeter.] Bred by Charles Smith, Rochester, Minn.; passed to Thomas Hennessy, Mekinock, N. Dak. [Vol. XI.]

MINNIE, (7) b m foaled 1881; by William M. Rysdyk 5703; dam by Champion 807; g d by Black Hawk (Voorhee's), son of Black Hawk 5; g g d by General Gifford. Bred by Jacob Meeker, Lodi, N. Y.; passed to George W. Disenger, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; then to James Hicks, Wyoming, Pa.; then to A. F. Daniels, Topeka, Kas. [Vol. XI.]

MINNIE RYSDYK, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Orange Chief 4514; dam Minnie, by William M. Rysdyk 5703; g d by Champion 807, etc. [See Minnie.] Bred by James Hicks, Wyoming, Pa.; passed to A. T. Daniels, Topeka, Kas. [Vol. XI.]

MINNIE W., (8) b m foaled 1890; by Kearsarge 192; dam Maud, by Duke of Cambridge, son of Robert R. Morris 648; g d Old Jess (dam of Senator, 2:26½, and Charley Morris, 2:33), by Napper (Peters Horse), etc. [See Old Jess.] Bred by James C. Wisely, St. Mary's, N. B.; passed to C. H. Borden, Wolfville, N. S., Can. [Vol. XI.]

MISS HALLOWEEN, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Saxton 3196; dam Halloween, by Satellite 2500; g d Lorena (dam of Valient, 2:28¼), by Volunteer 55, etc. [See Halloween, Vol. VI.] Bred by F. T. Underhill, Los Alamos, Cal.; passed to J. O. Minnott; then to J. A. McKerron, San Francisco, Cal. [Vol. XI.]

MISS MEANDER, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Meander 1311; dam Comee's Sister, by Daniel Lambert 102; g d (dam of Comee, 2:19¼), by Hiawatha, son of Flying Cloud 134, etc. [See Comee's Sister, Vol. IX.] Bred by George A. Graves, Boston, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

MOLLY MAGUIRE, (6) b m foaled 1876; by Blackstone 72; dam Jenny (dam of Hiram H., 2:23¾), by General Sherman 862; g d Keith Mare, pedigree not traced. [See Jenny.] Bred by H. Hamilton; passed to J. W. Hamilton, Fair Haven, Vt.; then to C. W. Tenant; then to J. T. Burden, Troy, N. Y.; then to C. H. Mors, West Troy, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

MONARDINA, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Billy Wilkes 2938; dam Monarda, by Dictator 113; g d Virgie Wilkes, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Monarda.] Bred by C. H. Turner, Pekin, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

MONICA, (6) b m foaled 1882; by Knickerbocker 200; dam Belle Archer (dam of Brookie, 2:29¼), by Fred Pierson, son of Henry Clay 8; g d Flora, pedigree not traced. [See Belle Archer.] Bred by George W. Archer, Rochester, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

MONTCHESNEY, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Monroe Chief 875; dam Annie, by Blackbird 402; g d by Lancet, son of Blackhawk 767. Bred by D. M. Reavis, Chico, Cal.; passed to L. E. Brown, Delavan, Ill.; then to J. T. Nattress, Delavan, Ill.

MOT, (8) b m foaled 1890; by Mikagan 4554; dam Jenny Moffett, by Tom Clay; g d Brown Sue (dam of *Jack Shiel* 2:21¾), pedigree not traced. [See Brown Sue.] Bred by John B. Ross, Madison, Ind. [Vol. XI.]

MRS. BOWSER, (6) br m foaled 1892; by Alcandre 6850; dam Star, by Clark Chief Jr. 2110; g d Cripple, by Turfman 10645, etc. [See Star, Vol. VIII.] Bred by F. H. Bierbower, Maysville, Ky. [Vol. XI.]

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NADJA, (7) br m foaled 1889; by Cypress 7689; dam Lady Falcon, by Admiration 2187. Bred by William H. Freeman, Cecilton, Md.; passed to William T. Harreott, St. Augustine, Md. [Vol. XI.]

NANCY PEDRO, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Don Pedro 7359; dam Nelly Carpenter, by Sherman Medium 7166. Bred by F. L. Crane, Scranton, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

NELLY H., (7) b m foaled 1889; by Bomont 16233; dam Ella Lewis, by Gen. George H. Thomas 530; g d Flora C., by Idler, son of Idol 177. Bred by R. F. Lawrence; passed to Will B. Lawrence, Gallatin, Tenn. [Vol. XI.]

NICANAC 19363, (6) ch h foaled 1888; by Gimcrack 3924; dam Mississippi Maid (dam of Albani, 2:29½), by Anglo Saxon (Croach's). [See Mississippi Maid, Vol. X.] Bred by James Warren, Carleton Place, Ont., Can.; passed to Frank Sibbitt, Lachute, Quebec, Can. [Vol. XI.]

NUTRIND 19180, (6) ch h foaled 1890; by Nut Pan 7332; dam Marinda, by General Benton 1755; g d Lady Morgan, by Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Marinda, Vol. VI.] Bred by John H. Shults, Parkville, N. Y.; passed to E. H. Harriman, New York, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

ORCHIDACEA, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Pacing Hamdallah 12217; dam Athalia North, by Zumbro 6235; g d Zu Roberts, by Allie Gaines 2380, etc. [See Athalia North, Vol. IX.] Bred by C. H. Roberts, Luverne, Minn. [Vol. XI.]

PAUL JR. 17900, (6) ro h foaled 1891; by Paul Sprague 17322; dam Milly, by Melbourne Gift 2895; g d Flora, by Robinson 3271, etc. [See Milly.] Bred by O. D. Stevens' Watertown, S. Dak.; passed to L. H. Robinson, Chicago, Ill., and O. O. Jacobs, Kampeska, S. Dak. [Vol. XI.]

PETITION 19391, (6) ch h foaled 1892; by Pistachio 13489; dam Vila, by Viking 4222; g d Alice Martin, by Phil Sheridan 630, etc. [See Vila, Vol. VIII.] Bred by J. R. Farnum, Waltham, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

PHOEBE HALL, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Melrose, 2819; dam Henrietta II, by Aristos 571; g d Henrietta, 2:31¾, by Grey Harry Clay, etc. [See Henrietta II, Vol. V.] Bred by W. R. Janvier, New York, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

PIONE, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Fronto 6964; dam Menippa, by Griffith 3184; g d Phryne, by Sorrento 2164, etc. [See Menippa, Vol. IX.] Bred by Thornhill Stock Farm Company, Detroit, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

POLLY SHERIDAN, (6) bl m foaled 1883; by Stockholm 15596; dam Polly (dam of Hiram Woodruff, 2:25), by Canada Grey Eagle; g d Murphy Mare, pedigree not traced. Bred by William Haggerty, Potsdam, N. Y.; passed to Russell & Stevens, Canton, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

QUARLES W. 19533, (6) bl h foaled 1886; by Lexington Wilkes 4878; dam Lady Breeze, by Swigert 650; g d by Bellfounder 63, etc. [See Lady Breeze, Vol. IV.] Bred by W. L. Needham, Racine, Wis. [Vol. XI.]

ROBINET 19513, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Eldorado 10700; dam Genie, by Sultan 1513; g d Lady Graves, by Nutwood 600, etc. [See Genie.] Bred by C. H. Tenney, Methuen, Mass.; passed to Henry Heywood, Gardner, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

SALISBURY 17457, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Judge Salisbury 5872; dam Mary S., 2:28, by Barney Wilkes 7433; g d Gin Burner (dam of Lena Wilkes, 2:29¼, and Sam Wilkes, 2:29½), by Frank Allen. [See Mary S., Vol. X.] Bred by Murphy Stock Farm, Park Ridge, Ill.; passed to D. G. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; then to Mrs. Kate E. Robinson, Newaygo, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

SAN CORBITT 19460, (6) ch h foaled 1884; by Guy Wilkes 2867; dam Venturess, by Arthurton 365; g d Lady Venture (sister to Venture, 2:27¼), by Belmont, son of American Boy, etc. [See Venturess, Vol. VIII.] Bred by William Corbitt, San Mateo, Cal.; passed to D. McCarty, San Francisco, Cal.; then to Charles Kerr, Bakersfield, Cal. [Vol. XI.]

SAN LEO 19553, (6) br h foaled 1892; by Galileo Rex 12347; dam Bessie V., by General Hatch 139; g d Dolly (dam of Envoy, 2:28, Fleta, 2:28, and *Attorney Jr.*, 2:13), by Iowa, son of imp. Glencoe, etc. [See Bessie V., Vol. X.] Bred by J. Q. Spain, Hartford, Iowa; foaled the property of Henry Plumb, Des Moines, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

SILVIA (6) ch m foaled 1891; by Nutwood 600; dam Silverlake, 2:34½, by Red Wilkes 1749; g d Silverhair, by Administrator 357, etc. [See Silverlake, Vol. VII.] Bred

by H. G. Toler, Wichita, Kas.; passed to T. F. Van Natta, St. Joseph, Mo. [Vol. XI.]

SIR GUYON 19512, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Eldorado 10700; dam Fawnette, by Alcantara 729; g d Fawn, by Abraham 353, etc. [See Fawnette, Vol. VII.] Bred by C. H. Tenney, Methuen, Mass.; passed to Henry Heywood, Gardner, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

TEMPLEWOOD 19511, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Alcantara 729; dam Breeze Medium 2:22¼, by Happy Medium 400; g d Net, by Frank, son of Charles E. Leow 241, etc. [See Breeze Medium, Vol. V.] Bred by Estate of Elizur Smith, Lee, Mass.; passed to Henry Heywood, Gardner, Mass. [Vol. X.]

TENNESSEEAN 18724, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Bird McGregor 14410; dam Memphis, by Onward 1411; g d Nashville (dam of Trumpeter, 2:23½), by Woodford Mambrino 345, etc. [See Memphis, Vol. VI.] Bred by Harvey Bros., Wilkesbarre, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

THEOPE, (7) bl m foaled 1890; by Favo 6965; dam Phryne, by Sorrento 2164; g d Lady Moore, by Rosekrans Horse, etc. [See Lady Moore, Vol. V.] Bred by Thornhill Stock Farm, Detroit, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

TIPTONIA, (7) ch m foaled 1887; by Hambletonian 506; dam Doll, by Tom B. 5269. Bred by Lyman Jenney, Winton Place, Ohio; passed to A. E. Woods, Hume, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

TOSCO 18854, (6) b h foaled 1889; by American Boy 16963; dam Nell (dam of *Tasco*, 2:21¾), by Midland 227; g d Beck, by General Taylor. [See Nell.] Bred by A. F. Yetter, Wilkinson, Ind.; passed to H. L. Heruly, New Castle, Ind.; then to J. M. Shannon; then to Shannon & McClelland, Clarion, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

VACAVILLE MAID, (7) bl m foaled 1891; by Mambrino Wilkes 6083; dam Lady Geneva, by Tilton 1583; g d Young Patsey, pedigree not traced. Bred by D. G. Hawkins, Vacaville, Cal. [Vol. XI.]

VESTA, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Elial G. 2199; dam Nobby, by Victor 13090; g d Cora, by Banker Messenger 496. [See Nobby.] Bred by R. M. Witherbee, Morley, N. Y.; passed to E. E. Stevens, Canton, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

VIEWOOD 19290, (6) bl h foaled 1891; by Woodbrino 3926; dam Jenny Patchen, by Godfrey Patchen 32; g d Flirt, by Hambletonian 158. [See Jenny Patchen, Vol. V.] Bred by B. D. Whitcomb, Stratham, N. H.; passed to W. A. Bragdon, Portsmouth, N. H. [Vol. XI.]

ZOE, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Lecturer 10582; dam Zuma, by Tom Hal 16934; g d Laura, pedigree not traced. [See Zuma.] Bred by J. M. Ives, Danbury, Conn. [Vol. XI.]

APPENDIX TO TROTTING REGISTER.

ANIMALS NOT STANDARD.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees from the non-standard department of any volume of the Register will be published here on the same conditions as stated at the head of "Standard Animals." Under the current rules, the following are eligible to entry in the Register as non-standard: 1. Mares, fillies and geldings by standard horses. 2. Animals that are historical and worthy of preservation. Stallion colts can not now be registered unless they possess two standard crosses.

BELLE, gr m foaled 1887; by Belford 14128; dam not traced. Bred by J. L. Harris, New Orleans, La.; passed to D. W. Pipes, Clinton, La. [Vol. X.]

BEN KIRTON, b h foaled 1888; by Narragansett 16789; dam Libbie K., by Toronto Chief Jr. 7683; g d Kitty Grey, pedigree not traced. Bred by John Kirton, Wick, Ont., Can.; passed to C. W. Johnson, Chicago, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

BLACK STAR, bl m foaled 1888; by Star of the West Jr. 18913; dam Dolly, pedigree not traced. Bred by Clifford R. Tanner, Watertown, S. Dak.; passed to L. H. Robinson, Chicago, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

HELEN BATCHELDER, b m foaled 1890; by Mambrino Duke 17786; dam Alice Ring, by Ringmaster, son of Ringgold; g d Fanny, by Cassius M. Clay Jr. 22; g g d Rogers Mare, pedigree not traced. Bred by William S. Krebs, Albert Lea, Minn. [Vol. XI.]

MISS GRAUNIA, b m foaled 1891; by Kildare 6594; dam Laura Grinstead, by Gilroy; g d Kitty Forrest, by Edwin Forrest 49; g g d Kitty Kirkman, by Canada Chief (Fanning's), etc. [See Kitty Kirkman, Vol. II.] Bred by J. E. French, Cleveland, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

SAINT BRIDGET, b m foaled 1890; by Kildare 6594; dam Laura Grinstead, by Gilroy; g d Kitty Forrest, by Edwin Forrest 49; g g d Kitty Kirkman, by Canada Chief (Fanning's), etc. [See Kitty Kirkman, Vol. II.]

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Bred by J. E. French, Cleveland, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

WHITE STAR, bl m foaled 1888; by Star of the West Jr. 18913; dam Nell, pedigree not traced. Bred by James Ball, foaled the property of M. Jewett; passed to Samuel Sheldon, Watertown, S. Dak.; then to L. H. Robinson, Chicago, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

Zuma, b m foaled 1882; by Tom Hal 16934; dam Laura, pedigree not traced. Bred by C. Brown, Casters Creek, Tenn.; passed to J. M. Carter; then to Campbell Brown, Spring Hill, Tenn.; then to Rundle & White; then to J. M. Ives, Danbury, Conn. [Vol. XI.]

RECORD OF OFFICIAL TRANSFERS.

NOTE.—When registered animals change owners the transfer may be recorded here and will be carried into the next volume of the Register, thus maintaining the identity of the animal with the new ownership. The fee is twenty-five cents.

ABDALLAH ECLIPSE, b h foaled 1870; by Erie Abdallah 129; dam (dam of Erie Maid), by Bolton Eclipse. [See Vol. V., page 295.) Passed to John E. Beck, Navarre, Ohio; then to S. P. Welch, East Liverpool, Ohio.

ALBEIT 10266, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Cornelian 1085; dam All Bay, by Pocahontas Boy 1790, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to John P. Parker, Maroa, Ill.; then to Herbert Robbins, Fillmore, Minn.

Bacon 6322, (1, 6) b h foaled 1885; by Ajax 40, dam Polka (dam of Amberlon, 2:27¼), by Pocahontas Boy, 1790, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to F. J. Berry, Chicago, Ill. Pacing record 2:23.

BESS, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Antipas 3685; dam Belle, by Bellfounder 63. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Mrs. J. G. Wightman, Elroy, Wis., April, 1891.

BESSIE V., (6) ch m foaled 1876; by General Hatch 139; dam Dolly (dam of Envoy, 2:28, Fleta, 2:28, and *Attorney Jr.*, 2:13), by Iowa, son of imp. Glencoe, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Henry Plumb, Des Moines, Iowa, February 12, 1892.

BLANCHE, b m foaled 1880; by Hermes 548; dam not traced. [See Vol. X.] Passed to H. A. Nolte, Milwaukee, Wis.

BLAZE, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Elbertie 9396; dam Lady Probert, by Pompadour 4593, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to H. Isreal, Damascus, Ohio.

BOATSWAIN 3394, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Decorah H ·5577; dam Prism, by Chatham 3125, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Walter Smith, Nashua, Iowa.

BRADAMOUR 12845, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Blackwood Medium 2139; dam Empress, by Empire 2378, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to George S. Cross, Rantoul, Ill. April 4, 1892.

CHERRYSTONE 6948, (7) b h foaled 1878; by Blackstone 72; dam Nell Packard, by Darkey 825, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to E. R. Brayton, Alburgh Centre, Vt.; then to R. W. Goodrich, Poultney, Vt.; then to E. A. Fox, Ways' Mills, P. Q., Can.

CHILOWEE, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Jersey Wilkes 2516; dam Gladys, by Hambletonian 157, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to G. C. Astle, Prairie Du Sac, Wis.

DAISY SPRAGUE, (7) ch m foaled 1890; by Badger Sprague 1087; dam Daisy Noble, by Masterlode 595. [See Vol. X.] Passed to T. J. Gleason, Van Wert, Ohio, April 13, 1892.

DARA, (6) b m foaled 1883; by Sorrento 2164; dam Senorita, by Bona Fide 720, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to G. V. De Long, Mt. Elgin, Ont., Can.; then to O'Riley & Fitten, Simcoe, Ont., Can.; then to J. A. Colter, Brantford, Ont., Can.

DAVID M. 13465, (6) bl h foaled 1889; by Corinthian 2413; dam Dictora, by Dictator 113, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. W. Milam; then to St. Clair & Curry, Lexington, Ky.; then to A. E. Woods, Hume, Ill.

DEW DROP, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Young Wilkes 951; dam Madge, by Hambletonian Prince 819, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to A. W. Holthouse, Alleghany, Pa.; then to F. H. Bierbower, Maysville, Ky.

DICTATOR WILKES 5231, (6) br h foaled 1884; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Nancy Lee (dam of Nancy Hanks, 2:09), by Dictator 113, etc. See Vol. VI.] Passed to H. B. and H. D. Allen, Waterloo, Iowa, February, 1887.

DIRECTRESS, (6) br m foaled 1886; by Director 1989; dam by Abbottsford 707, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to G. Lee Chrisman, Lee's Summit, Mo.

GALILEO REX 12347, (6) br h foaled 1888; by Billy Sayre 5868; dam Dewey Eve, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. Q. Spain, Hartford, Iowa.

GAMALEON 7825, (1, 6) bl h foaled 1887; by Gambetta Wilkes 4639; dam Lady Pepper (dam of Clorine, 2:23¼), by Onward 1411, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to C. E. Pickering, West Liberty, Iowa, February, 1889. Record 2:25¼.

GETA, (6) b m foaled 1890; by California 4132; dam Lady Medium, by Happy Medium 400, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to G. C. Astle, Prairie Du Sac, Wis.

GIPSEY GIRL, (6) ch m foaled 1886; by Harlequin 1810; dam Bashaw Bird, by Capt. Pankey 11418, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to C. Thomas, Des Moines, Iowa.

GRACELET, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Mambrino Startle Bonner 4801; dam Nannie T., by Vermont 104, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Harry Dumesnil, Louisville, Ky.

GREEN ROSE, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Greenbacks 2480; dam Maggie, by Chief Leo 4533, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to D. H. Rankin, Shelby, Mich.

GUYANDOTTE, (7) bl m foaled 1890; by Guy K. 9413; dam Maggie, by Warwick 6423, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to C. L. Strode, Chili, Ind., March 16, 1892.

HILGATH 15035, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Jersey Wilkes 2516; dam Hilto, by Harry Clay 45, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to G. C. Kenyon, Mount Carroll, Ill.

IDEAL 7171, (6) b h foaled 1885; by Idol 44; dam Emma Jackson, by Stonewall Jackson 292, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to G. C. Kenyon, Mount Carroll, Ill.

JASPER FRANKLIN 8180, (7) ch h foaled 1887; by Ben. Franklin 753; dam Twilight, by Daniel Lambert 102, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to G. H. Fifield & E. L. Andrews, Winona, Minn.

LADY LUMPS, b m foaled 1884; by Lumps 3922; dam Nannie F., by Paymaster, son of Volunteer 55, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to S. S. Warner, Wellington, Ohio, May, 1891.

LADY PROBERT, b m foaled 1887; by Pompadour 4593; dam Fanny, by Don Roderick, son of Bronx, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to H. Isreal, Damascus, Ohio.

LOA, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Dunblane 2731; dam Macon Girl, by Fugleman 2478, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, Ill.

LOIS, (7) br m foaled 1878; by Mario 1359; dam Mag Worley, by Clark Chief 89, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to F. S. Gorton, Chicago, Ill; then to J. I. Mershon, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

LOTTIE M., (7) ch m foaled 1890; by Pompadour 4593; dam Maud Miller, by Prophet Wilkes 4536, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to R. N. McConahey, Alleghany City, Pa.

LULU N., (6) b m foaled 1886; by Ajax 40; dam Fanny N. (dam of *Apple Jack*, 2:18), by Kimo 4513, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Henry Billings; then to M. L. Billings; then to Charles B. Fletcher, Indianapolis, Ind.

MAGGIE W., (7) ch m foaled 1887; by Exile 1143; dam Molly L., by Alar Clay 706, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Peter Hospers, Armour, S. Dak., March 25, 1892.

MAJOR EDSALL JR. 19183, (4) gr h foaled 1868; by Major Edsall 211; dam by Ulster County Whip, son of Blackbird (Perrine's), etc. [See Vol. III.] Passed to Peter Switzer, Coin, Iowa; then to William M. Kemp and H. P. Duffield, Shenandoah, Iowa; then to D. C. Rankin, Tarkio, Mo.; then to W. B. Van Sant, Omaha, Neb.; then to B. W. Hardenbergh, Coin, Iowa. Sire of *Major Wonder*, 2:13½.

MARINET 11795, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Middletown 152; dam Jetwood, by Blackwood Jr. 380, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to C. Slaughter, Madison, N. J.

MAUD FRANKLIN, (7) ch m foaled 1882; by Ben Franklin 753; dam Nell, by Sherman Black Hawk 142, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to N. J. Stillman, Troy, N. Y.; then to Arthur E. Greene, Berlin, N. Y.; then to T. A. Mitchell, Weedsport, N. Y.

MEMORIAL, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Mercuriur 9371; dam Fanny R., by Major Edsall 211, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Jesse Johnson, Parkville, Mich.; then to Charles Koch; then to W. G. Simpson, Mendon, Mich.

MIDDLEBORO 13668, (6) gr h foaled 1890; by Middletown 152; dam Silveretta, by Sultan 1513, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to H. G. Reemsnyder, Ephrata, Pa.

MILA WILSON, (7) b m foaled 1878; by Blue Bull 75; dam Pet Hammond, by Abdallah 15. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Tiffin Brothers, Defiance, Ohio; then to M. E. Loose, Napoleon, Ohio.

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MONITA, (6) ch m foaled 1890; by Monon 4071; dam Princess Mabel, by Kentucky Prince 2470, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. I. Mershon, Mt. Carrol, Ill.

MOXIE, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Norwood Chief 1392; dam Juno, by Peacemaker 260. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Judson H. Clark, Elmira, N. Y.; then to F. W. Bennett, Syracuse, N. Y., May 12, 1891.

MUSKEGON 6982, (7) br h foaled 1886; by Masterlode, 595; dam Kitty (dam of *Madge Miller*, 2:26½), by Creeper 1664, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to William Sharp, Grand Rapids, Mich.; then to Bettner & Adams, Reed City, Mich., December 29, 1891.

PEARL, (6) b m foaled 1886; by Sherman 1506; dam Lady Star, by American Star 37, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to R. M. Fairfield, Fairfield, Mass.

PERDURO 15942, (4) bl h foaled 1881; by Durango 1115; dam Maggie Wells, by Wadsworth Tuckahoe, son of Tuckahoe (McCulloch's), etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Charles J. Off, Peoria, Iowa; then to George Davidson, Mechanicsville, Iowa.

QUEEN VICTORIA, (6) br m foaled 1886; by Captain 805; dam Abbie D., by Doyle Knox 5048, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Courtney Warren, Buda, Ill.; then to Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, Ill.

RELIA, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Diver 5400; dam Belle Barrows, by Red Eagle 872, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Perry Himmel, Thornville, Ohio; then to W. P. Brobeck, Rich Hill, Mo.

ROSABELLA, br m foaled 1875; by Almont 33; dam by Mambrino Chief (McDonald's), etc. [See Vol. III.] Passed to C. C. Foster, Boston, Mass.; then to F. A. Roberts, Waterville, Me.

ROSE, (7) bl m foaled 1890; by Dunblane 2731; dam Agnes, by Boaz 4742, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, Ill.

ROXILLE 12849, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Reveille 1472; dam Nadeen, by Nugget 1398, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to H. Isreal, Damascus, Ohio.

SABRINO 12249, (6) ch h foaled 1889; by Amaranth 11780; dam Fearless (dam of Keokee, 2:25¼), by Western Fearnaught 941, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. D. Mellinger, Gibson City, Ill.

SPRINGSTEEL 10624, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Monte Carlo 2429; dam Engleside, by Harold 413, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to R. Pilmer and Wesley Spain, Des Moines, Iowa.

TOM LUPTON 6743, (7) b h foaled 1883; by Alcyone 732; dam Henretta, by Darlbay 441, etc. [See Vols. VII and X.] Passed to John M. Dobson, Lynn, Mass.

VERA COSSACK, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Don Cossack 980; dam Kate Carman, by Bashaw 50, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to F. S. Gorton, Chicago, Ill.; then to J. I. Mershon, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

VICTOR ENE 12627, (6) br h foaled 1889; by Roberdean 4958; dam Ariana, by Fairy Gift 1145, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to L. E. Clement, Peirce City, Mo., April 6, 1892.

VINAIGRETTE, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Vigo 3643; dam Lady Geraghty, by Blue Bull 75, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to J. D. Mellinger, Gibson City, Ill.

VIOLA, (6) br m foaled 1889; by Madrid 1835; dam Gleaner, by Onward 1411, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to William Douglas, Joliet, Ill.

VIXEN, (6) gr m foaled 1890; by Abdallah Mambrino 3715; dam Sally Ann, by Mambrino Time 1686, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to C. H. Talbot, Versailles, Ky.; then to A. E. Woods, Hume, Ill., March 17, 1892.

WASATCH 10916, (6) ch h foaled 1887; by Woodnut 5334; dam Flora Peacemaker, by Peacemaker 260, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to John W. Taylor; then to Stayner Bros., Salt Lake City, Utah; then to R. J. Taylor, Ogden, Utah, April 25, 1892.

WAWA, b h foaled 1890; by Cedarwood 4441; dam Flora Hedges, by Dick West 6949, etc. [See Vol. IX, page 670.] Passed to John T. Ellis & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLA L., (6) b m foaled 1889; by Wellington 2716; dam Lassie, by Lyle Wilkes 4658, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to E. O. Fretwell, Paris, Ky.; then to F. H. Bierbower, Maysville, Ky.

WINONA, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Deucalion 889; dam Mary Page, by Lambert Chief 3432, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Stephen C. Howard, Providence, R. I.

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WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

VOL. XVIII. JULY, 1892. No. 5.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1891, by AMERICAN TROTTING REGISTER ASSOCIATION, at Washington, D. C.

TERMS: TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. SINGLE NUMBER, TWENTY CENTS.

THE METHODS OF PALO ALTO.

BY S. T. H.

V.

BEFORE concluding the reflections upon the "trotting-pitch" formation of the great performers at Palo Alto, recent criticisms relating to the further use of thoroughbred blood, at that leading breeding establishment, demand thoughtful consideration. Three objections to the thoroughbred infusion are persistently repeated, namely: (a) that the thoroughbred mare has been exhaustively tried in attempts to improve the breed of trotters with either indifferent success or signal failure; (b) that the total showing in support of this method of producing extreme speed is limited to two instances—Palo Alto, 2:08¾ and Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼; (c) and that Electioneer alone has shown the trotting potency to engraft trotting speed upon half-bred produce.

These objections demand impartial investigation. In the history of the use of the thoroughbred mare, for trotting-brood purposes, especially in Kentucky, undoubtedly isolated instances are sparsely scattered through the books of being mated with great trotting sires, from the very inception of the enterprise. But it is uncontroversially true that no systematic test, upon a scale sufficiently comprehensive to warrant a definite conclusion, beyond the confines of Palo Alto, has ever been made. The experiments of the late R. A. Alexander, at Woodburn, have been vaguely cited as convincing and abundant proofs of the futility of this method of employing the thoroughbred mare, but the citations from the books of Woodburn, and the official statements of its able superintendent, Mr. L. Brodhead, in former papers, on this subject, by the author, clearly show this statement is entirely erroneous. The extent of breeding a few thoroughbred mares to trotting stallions at the famous Woodburn establishment was to secure broodmares to be bred back to trotting stallions, thus securing two trotting crosses upon a thoroughbred foundation. The half-breds were never designed for great trotting performers, and were never used for such, unless they were geldings, like John Morgan, 2:24, or stallions like Tattler, record 2:26. To repeat the error, therefore, that the experiment of producing great trotting performers out of thoroughbred mares had been thoroughly tried, at any other establishment, before it was fairly and fully inaugurated at Palo Alto is in plain contradiction of historical verity. Even if such had been the experience of the past the modified conditions of the present would not now preclude a more pronounced success as foreshadowed by the brilliant results at Palo Alto. The trotting-bred sire has more prepotency at present, than at any time in his history. He has more trotting crosses, more developed speed, a more perfect action, with less mechanical appliances, all powerfully reinforced by an intensity of trotting inheritance, that would enable him to more easily overcome any opposing traits in the disposition or antagonistic features in the structural formation of the thoroughbred, than ever before in his history. To-day he is more competent to eliminate everything objectionable in the thorougbred, and to retain the great desideratum of the speed of the race mare, modified, by his controlling

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influence upon the produce by converting its movement to the trotting action, than he was a single generation ago.

While the trotting sire has been thus improved, the thoroughbred dam has been selected with much more discriminate judgment. Palo Alto has been gradually educated to these requirements. The thoroughbred mare, simply because she is pure in lineage, and has the requisite size, soundness and power, is no longer considered eligible, unless she has pronounced trotting action, and a well-balanced brain.

In the line of this thought the active superintendent of the horse department of Palo Alto thus advises the writer:

"There were many thoroughbred "mares bred to trotting sires at Palo "Alto in the past that were not carefully "selected for that purpose. They nei-"ther came from great running families, "nor did they have much trotting action, "nor did they individually have speed at "their own natural gait."

This haphazard, unmethodical method of attempting to breed half-bred trotting performers has passed away to be numbered among the crudities that beset all new enterprises. It has become a settled tenet at Palo Alto that there must be just as much discrimination in the selection of thoroughbred as of trotting-bred mares for trotting-brood purposes. It has been demonstrated that certain thoroughbred strains will produce trotters more certainly than others, and that these, in every instance, are selections from the greatest racing families in which both speed and endurance predominate. This is, now, the well-defined policy of Senator Stanford, which has been recently repeated by that eminently successful trotting-horse breeder, Mr. Munroe Salisbury, in his latest turf interview. But his is not merely opinion. He, too, has, this spring, at his California ranch, quite a crop of young trotting colts, out of thoroughbred mares that are his special pride. He claims they are easier to break, and learn to trot more readily, under the present advanced methods of training, than trotting-bred youngsters, simply because they have inherited a larger measure of intelligence.

The alleged failure of half-bred trotters has been attributed to their readiness, when heated in a close contest, to resume the gallop, the gait of their older inheritance. But the experience at Palo Alto is to the contrary. The potential fact that they are never permitted to run, but that, from their first lessons in the kindergarten to their finishing tuition in public races, the imperative necessity of adhering to the trot is so incessantly enforced upon them that the desire to assume any other gait than the trot, which alone they have known and cultivated from their earliest colthood, is well-nigh eradicated. The proof of this controlling effect of persistent training early and late, is furnished in the turf careers of Palo Alto, Azmoor, Whips, Gertrude Russell, Aldeana, Emaline and Ansel; for, in their respective classes, no more reliable turf winners can be named.

But possibly a more practical demonstration of their reliable trotting action is found in the simplicity of their equipment. One of the cardinal principles, at Palo Alto is to shoe all the trotters as lightly as possible. The half-bred trotters are shod precisely as are the pure bred ones. The general rule is the concave-seated shoe, weighing ten ounces in front, and six ounces behind, with only such protecting boots as experience has taught all skillful trainers are necessary as preventive precautions against unforseen accidents. This alone is ample verification of what the able superintendent adds: "As to temperament, take an "even number of trotting-bred and half-"bred colts, and, by actual test, the half-"bred are as well balanced, as to gait "and disposition as the trotting-bred."

This testimony is simply invaluable. It is not the *ipse dixit* of a turf editor, in his sanctum, or of a Register compiler in his office, but the daily experience of a practical master in the only training school in existence, where half-bred and pure-bred trotters are broken and developed upon precisely the same course of tuition. The entire science of producing trotting speed is based upon empiricism; and these practical demonstrations in the course of time are certain to exert their proper influence upon the advanced trotting horse breeders. The correlative

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proposition of trotting purists, is that thoroughbred mares of all classes, whether from high racing families or not, have failed to produce extreme speed, the only exceptions being those of Palo Alto, 2:08¾, and Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼. The palpable unfairness of this statement is exemplified by tabulating from the catalogues of all the great trotting-farms, the number of thoroughbred broodmares used in contradistinction to those highly trotting bred. The vast majority of them have not a single thoroughbred broodmare in the list, though the trotting-bred ones aggregate into the hundreds. The home of Red Wilkes and of Dictator and of Wilton and of Baron Wilkes and the harem of Onward and the paddocks of Lord Russell, and so on generally throughout the list, have not a single thoroughbred mare. The Village Farm of C. J. Hamlin has the temerity to catalogue five out of a list reaching to one hundred and twenty broodmares; and Village Farm is the leader of the eastern radicals in breeding the trotting horse. These facts, taken in connection with the historical certainty that no methodical attempt has ever been made to produce trotters out of thoroughbred mares, beyond the precincts of Palo Alto, stamps the deduction that great trotting performers, saving the two noted exceptions, have never come from this cross with the philosophic meagerness it deserves. Palo Alto furnishes the only broad, sufficient test. Even there the experiment is only in its infancy.

It should not be criticised with that exhaustive logic that only is warranted by a completed experiment. The tables elaborated in former papers, from the records of Palo Alto, prove that the extremest speed has come there from the half-bred dams, and the next classification of trotting speed has come from the thoroughbred dams; while the pure trotting-bred mares occupy the third position as matrons of great speed. In thirteen years Palo Alto has produced fifteen trotters out of thoroughbred dams. Among them is not only the champion trotting stallion, but three others with records in 2:21 or better. When the statement was made that only Palo Alto and Fanny Witherspoon, out of thoroughbred mares, had records better than 2:20 the extent of such special pleading is exemplified, when, it is remembered, that Express at seven years old made a record of 2:21, and Azmoor at the same age, 2:20½, and Ansel at the same age of 2:20. It is a well-known fact that all of these, with Big Jim in addition, had made much faster trials, but these records were made in actual contests, before official public trials had become popular as standard. But the climax of special pleading is found in the often repeated platitude that Electioneer alone had trotting potency in sufficient excess to engraft trotting speed upon his half-bred produce. The typical gait of Electioneer and his get is line trotting. His half-bred produce is no exception. Like those out of pure trotting-bred mares, they are rapid in action, with rather bold knee articulation and slight hock elevation, moving with resolute precision, close to the ground. They require no weight to balance their action, and can trot remarkably fast without shoes. They are wonderful trotters, coming early and lasting longer than those out of trotting-bred mares. But while the Electioneers have overshadowed the half-bred trotters by other Palo Alto stallions, it is not true that the other sires there, have not produced promising half-bred performers. For instance: Gen. Benton produced Waxana, the famous dam of Sunol, out of Waxy, by Lexington. Waxana was an exceedingly promising trotter. In 1880, when two years old, she trotted quarters in forty seconds, which was very fast for a Gen. Benton youngster; but that year came out the great two-year-old Fred Crocker, by Electioneer, out of Melinche, by St. Clair, who made the champion record of 2:25¼, and Waxana, as not quite so well advanced, was left at home. The next year as a three-year-old, she was bred, and has been used as a broodmare ever since, being the dam of six foals, Gen. Wellington, 2:30, and Sunol, 2:08¼ being among the number. Again, Gen. Benton sired Benton Frolic, out of Frolic by Thunder, first dam Imp. Liskin by Muscovite. Benton Frolic was an exceedingly promising trotting colt. In his three-year-old form he trotted quar-

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ters in thirty-seven seconds and was driven a half mile in 1:14, but the marvelous speed of Hinda Rose, by Electioneer, out of Beautiful Bells, who made a record of 2:19½ in the same class, so decidedly outranked the colt performances of Benton Frolic that he was retired as the standard bearer of Palo Alto, in favor of Hinda Rose.

Gen. Benton also produced Tom Benton from Mollie Shelton, by Rifleman, out of Eva Bascom by Lodi, son of imported Yorkshire. Tom Benton gave brilliant promise in his two-year-old form. The record of Palo Alto shows that he trotted quarters in forty seconds, but his speed enticed a wealthy roadite to consign him to private use, and he was gelded and forever lost to the turf. Gen. Benton afterward produced Telie, out of Texana, by Foreigner, dam Mary Woods, by Imp. Yorkshire. In the early season she was regarded as the two-year-old standard bearer of the farm. She learned to trot in two minutes and forty seconds by midsummer; but the grand old thoroughbred mare, Dame Winnie, contributed, that year, Palo Alto to contend for the class honors of the season. He showed a public trial in 2:23¾, and the next year (1885) Telie as a practically undeveloped but very promising three-year-old filly, found her way into the general broodmare list. From this she has been transferred, by reason of her standard performing produce, into the table of great broodmares; for she is the dam of Truman, three-year-old record 2:22, and of Tiny, two-year-old record of 2:28¼. The year before Electioneer had begotten Palo Alto, out of Dame Winnie (1882), Gen. Benton had contributed to the turf, from the same mare, Big Jim, whose race record of 2:23½ in his eight-year-old form had been beaten four seconds in private trials, driven by Trainer Nolan, before the genius of Marvin developed the extreme fractions of speed in the Palo Alto trotters. These five, with the exception of Belle Campbell, out of Miss Campbell, by Endorser, who, because of a serious injury was never worked, and a bay colt out of Fannie Lewis, that grew to be seventeen hands high and became early too growthy to handle for speed, comprise all of the foals of Gen. Benton out of strictly thoroughbred mares at Palo Alto. The completed record thus stands. Gen. Benton produced seventeen standard trotters, sixteen out of trotting-bred or untraced mares, and one out of a thoroughbred mare. The proportion of standard produce out of thoroughbred mares is one out of seven, a much greater average than his standard produce out of trotting-bred mares. Four out of these six Benton half breds were promising trotting colt performers. Had they been trained on, instead of being retired, the majority of them, like Big Jim, would undoubtedly have trotted their way into the standard list of performers.

In point of time Nephew outranks the other stallions at Palo Alto, having been transferred from Kentucky to California in 1877, while Piedmont was located there in 1882. Neither one of them have thus far proven themselves to be potent trotting sires. Nephew is eighteen years old, while Piedmont is twenty-two. Each one has sired eight standard performers—one, Geneve, by Nephew, being out of a daughter of thoroughbred Jack Hawkins. The oldest of Nephew's produce out of thoroughbred mares, at Palo Alto, are five years old this spring, and none of them have been handled prior to March, 1892. Indeed, all of the half-bred Nephews have been raised at Vina, a branch of the Palo Alto establishment, located in the northern part of California. They comprise, all told, only eleven living foals. They were simply broken, single and double, then gelded, and turned out at Vina. The Piedmonts were subjected to the same treatment. It had been sufficiently demonstrated, in the training stables, that the Piedmonts, without regard to the breeding of their dams, do not develop early speed, which is now the destructive passion of both breeders and trainers alike, with rare exceptions, like Mr. Backman among the breeders and Mr. Budd Doble among the trainers. Palo Alto, striving for the ascendancy among the great trotting stock farms, recognized the fact that the only method of attaining the leadership was through her standard performers, and she therefore pushed her colts and fillies, gifted with precocious speed, into the standard list as rapidly as the kinder-

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garten and the training stables could develop them. The slowly maturing Piedmonts, no matter how their dams were bred, were not phenomenal colt trotters, and they were as rapidly consigned to Vina—the fillies as broodmares, and the colts for subsequent development at maturity. The enormous increase of foals each year from 350 broodmares, rendered it impossible to develop them all in the training stables at Palo Alto, and they were indefinitely rusticated at Vina. But the world-wide attention that has been attracted to the methods of Palo Alto, as well as the magnitude of its monetary interests, and the demands for its representatives of developed speed, have made training a necessity at Vina, as well as at Palo Alto. It has been established there, since the beginning of this season, on precisely the same principles of development that have made Palo Alto such a marvelous success. Thus early in its career Vina presages the triumphs which the parent establishment enjoys. Reports from the many neglected two, three, four and five-year-olds give earnest of great trotting performers, in the immediate future, and among the most promising, are rated the Nephew and Piedmont half-bred produce. If these justify their promise, then the last objection of trotting purists to thoroughbred broodmares will be completely annihilated. All that the radical proprietor of Palo Alto seems to request for the rich fruition of his methods is a reasonable time for practical demonstration.

There was no other rampart of defense for trotting purists than the special plea that Electioneer alone had trotting potency and prepotency enough, among all the myriads of richly bred trotting stallions, to produce great trotting performers out of thoroughbred broodmares. This assumption is not based upon empiricism; for it is not claimed that the richly inbred, powerfully prepotent trotting sires of the present day have been given an opportunity, with judiciously selected thoroughbred broodmares of pronounced trotting action, and the lineage of stout and winning racing families. But the conclusion is based upon some supposed unmade experiments in the past, as broad and intelligent as those in process of development at Palo Alto, which, historically speaking, is a delusive assumption.

To the disinterested student of the breeding problem, this position of trotting purists is a pitiable begging of the whole question at issue. It virtually concedes that in Electioneer culminated trotting potency. The breeding of trotters is being forced with startlingly increased scientific momentum every year. Its progress has become tremendous. Brains and treasure without limit are concentrated in manifold accumulations, in this enterprise every season wonderful improvements in the harem, in the paddocks, in the kindergartens, upon the race courses have been as rapid as they have been without the back-set of even natural reactions. Blood has been made richer by inbreeding and outcrossing; form has been made more perfect by the selection of the best structural specimens for mating; and speed has been increased beyond the flight of enthusiastic fancy, till yearlings can now beat the record of the old Gray Queen of the Turf, Lady Suffolk, and two-year-olds can dazzle, with a total eclipse, the records of all the kings and queens of the trotting turf from the reign of Dexter to the beginning of the trotting dynasty.

Yet we are asked to subscribe while we are still in the irresistible flow of this mighty gulf stream of progress, thus sweeping on with ever increasing momentum, that trotting potency has actually culminated, so far as concerns thoroughbred mares, in the dead Electioneer! We are commanded to receive, as an established truism, without the benefit of adequate experiment, or trial, that he, and he alone, had the mighty trotting prepotency to beget trotting progeny out of thoroughbred mares; and that this transcendant gift, amounting in natural history to a freak of nature, and nothing more, died forever with him. The sire of Electioneer was the undeveloped produce of a horse that was never subjected to harness, out of a roadster mare that received and finished her trotting education in a butcher's cart. His dam was an undeveloped daughter of Harry Clay,

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who, like Rysdyk's Hambletonian, drew largely upon his dam, the daughter of the imported Norfolk trotter, the undeveloped Bellfounder, for her trotting inheritance. Electioneer, too, was undeveloped, though he had abundance of natural trotting speed, as evidenced by the testimony of Charles Marvin, who informs the author that he turned him a quarter in thirty-four seconds to a spring sulky weighing 125 pounds. Moreover, Electioneer came from the womb of a Clay mare, and Clay blood has been epigrammatically condemned by a distinguished trotting-horse breeder as "like sawdust in oats, the less of it the better." Yet it is, nevertheless, the best trotting blood outcross with Hambletonian for producing standard trotters of quantity and quality, as shown by the unequaled success of Electioneer and George Wilkes. Another distinguished authority concedes to Electioneer speed of the highest grade, but condemns him for his faulty front action, and want of endurance, because he lacked carrying capacity in the muscles of the forearm. But his breeder, the courteous Mr. Charles Backman, affirms that this exception is not well taken. In a letter to the author dated May 17, 1892, he says: "From time to time "there have been many misrepresentations "in regard to Electioneer. The most of "the articles I have seen were undoubt-"edly written by persons who knew "nothing about the horse. I considered "him as perfect a horse in formation as "I ever bred. I would consider his pro-"pelling power equal to that of any "horse of his size that I have ever seen. "His gait was as near perfect as any "horse I ever bred."

Nor does this imputation of defective formation seem to rest justly upon his produce, for Mr. J. C. Sibley, who owns more of his get than any other breeder, thus informs the writer:

"Sunol, owned by Mr. Bonner, but "now at our place, measures twenty-one "and a half inches at the forearm; Cecil-"lian, three years old, twenty-two inches; "Ah There, four years old, twenty-two "and a half inches; Silk Floss, two years "old, twenty-two inches; Outcross, four "years old, twenty-two and a half inches; "Veda, five years old, twenty-three and "a quarter inches; Idelia, four years old, "twenty-three and a half inches; and "Bel Sire, a yearling, nineteen and three-"eighths inches." Sunol, the trotting queen, has the least forearm measurement of any of these, and no authority would have the temerity to suggest that she lacks carrying capacity forward.

Concluding, then, from these reliable facts that Electioneer was a model sire in blood elements, form, action, speed and potency, trotting purists place themselves on either one of the horns of an unpleasant dilemma. If Electioneer alone possessed the superlative of trotting prepotency, which enabled him to control the action and disposition of half-bred produce, then, it follows, that the Electioneer colts should be more richly endowed as trotting sires than the sons of any and all other trotting stock horses, and should be cultivated to the disuse of all other strains. The very enunciation of this proposition meets with its denial in the stud careers of many sires of different breeding from that of Electioneer. Again if Electioneer was supreme as a trotting sire, it follows that some of his sons, having greater speed, richer lineage, more power and developed inheritance, should not only equal, but exceed him, as a many-sided trotting sire. Already some of his half-bred sons like Ansel, and Anteo and Antevolo are proving their superior trotting inheritance as sires.

There has been retained for service at Senator Stanford's establishment: Palo Alto, 2:08¾; Advertiser, 2:16; Electricity, 2:17¾; Azmoor, 2:20½; and Langton, 2:26½; all sons of Electioneer but the last. He is by Alfred, who is the son of General Benton, out of Alice, by Almont 33; second dam Norma, 2:33½ (dam of Norval, 2:17½), by Alexanders Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. The dam of Langton is Laura C., 2:29¼, by Electioneer; second dam Fanny Lewis, by Imp. Buckden. Two of the other four stallions have thoroughbred dams, and two have a trotting lineage, on both sides, that can not be excelled in trotting history. These have been absolutely reserved for stock purposes. Shining gold has not weight or glitter, or equivalent enough to tempt their owner into parting

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with them. Brilliant and promising as have been the many entire trotting horses sold from Palo Alto, it is the judgment of its owner that the five thereon reserved are equal to, if not better, than any he has ever sold. Palo Alto is heavily engaged in the harem. Nothing superior could be granted to him in the condition and quality of broodmares brought to his embrace. He not only has the champion record, but his dam is prominent in the table of great broodmares, while he has the Electioneer "trotting pitch" formation, and the family peculiarity of action, trotting in straight lines with rapid stroke, close to the ground, with a fine roll of the knee, and noticeably very little hock action.

Azmoor is equally rich in thoroughbred lineage that has mingled powerfully with trotting blood. His dam is meritoriously enrolled in the table of great trotting broodmares, being not only the dam of Azmoor, 2:20½, and of Don Monteith, 2:29¾, but also the dam of Eliza Dolph, that produced Aldeana, record 2:25 at nine years of age. Azmoor, like Palo Alto, but unlike many of the Electioneers out of thoroughbred mares, came to his speed in early colthood. In his four-year-old form he scored a record of 2:30¼, which he reduced when six years old to 2:24¾, and when seven years old to 2:20½!

Already he is showing his capacity of reproducing trotting speed from thoroughbred mares with greater intensity than his sire. His daughter, Rowena, out of Emma Robson, the thoroughbred dam of Emaline, record 2:27½ as a five-year-old, trotted to a record of 2:37 as a yearling, and, had she not met with an untoward accident, she would have shown that the superlative trotting potency of Electioneer to control the disposition and action of thoroughbred mares did not become extinct with him, but has been transmitted in accordance with the law of inheritance by him in an intensified form to some of his sons, even though they are themselves out of thoroughbred mares. Rowena is now in fine form and improving her speed with remarkable ease and rapidity. But her yearling performance is greater than the record of any yearling son or daughter of Electioneer out of a thoroughbred mare. It certainly indicates that the theory of trotting purists that Electioneer was the acme of trotting potency when crossed with thoroughbred mares, will be shown to be a mere theoretical chimera before the records of this season are gathered into the next Year Book.

But, the half-bred sires apart, in Advertiser and Electricity, Senator Stanford has succeeded in augmenting the trotting potency of their sire, unless the law of transmitted inheritance is a delusive speculation. Electricity is a brown horse, standing sixteen and a half hands high, and ranges grandly in proportion. His sire was Electioneer, the paragon of trotting sires, and his dam was Midnight (the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Noontide, 2:20¼), by Pilot Jr., out of Twilight, by Lexington. In him is combined the elements of producing extreme early speed derived from both sire and dam. His own record of 2:17¾ at seven years of age was reduced from 2:22 in one trial, and there is a reserve of speed that future trials will readily demonstrate. On the side of his dam is concentrated the identical blood lines that have made Maud S. and Nutwood, and their correlative representatives, colossal figures in American trotting annals. If there can possibly be any combination superior to Electricity, it can only be found in the peerless Advertiser, whose owner refused to accept for him the princely price that induced him to part with the still more princely equine, the wonderful Arion. Advertiser is likewise a brown colt, full fifteen and three-quarters hands high, the embodiment of power and symmetry and speed formation.

Not only the laws of heredity, but preëminently the capacity of the potent Hambletonian and of his lineal descendants, in transmitting trotting inheritance, bespeak for Advertiser the mantle of succession, at Palo Alto, that fell from his great sire when he sank to earth full of equine honors.

In him Palo Alto has all the valuable qualities that can be combined in the most perfect trotting stallion of the present day. He has the requisite size, color, formation, power, blood elements, action and speed, to fill this exceedingly difficult

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place in this era of wonderfully successful trotting sires, in both lineage, performance and progeny. His sire is Electioneer—the sire, *par excellence* of trotting animals—the sire of Sunol, the reigning queen, and of 100 standard trotters, being thirty-two more than any other trotting sire, living or dead, has ever begotten. In the wide range of trotting pedigrees, nothing up to the day of his birth was richer in trotting inheritance than the lineage of Electioneer. His sire is Hambletonian, the inbred Messenger, with the very choicest of all trotting outcrosses, the Bellfounder, whose sire and dam were the best Messenger trotters of their day. The sire of forty standard trotters, more than any other horse ever before his time produced one of them, Dexter, being the champion trotting performer of the turf in his day; the sire of 129 sons, who have begotten 955 standard trotters by performance, and forty-eight pacers, far more than the sons of any other great trotting sire has produced; and these sons have been in succession the champion sires of their periods; the sire of fifty-nine daughters, that have become the dams of seventy-three standard trotters, and one pacer; among the number being the dam of Greenlander, 2:15¼, Trinket, 2:14, and Stamboul, 2:11—far more producing dams than any other trotting horse ever sired.

The dam of Advertiser's sire was Green Mountain Maid, the dam of eight standard performers, two with records of 2:20, one with a record of 2:20¾ and another with a record of 2:22. She is the daughter of Harry Clay, 45, record 2:29. His sire was Cassius M. Clay Jr. 20, the sire of four in the list, and of Clay Pilot, from whom came the superb Sultan; and his dam was Fan, by imported Bellfounder, the trotter, whose daughter gave birth to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the only surviving son of Treadwell's Abdallah, who has perpetuated the Messenger preeminence. Moreover, Harry Clay, the sire of Electioneer's dam, was also the sire of fifteen dams of twenty-six trotters, among the number being such representatives of extreme speed as Bodine, 2:19¼, and St. Julien, 2:11¼. Advertiser's dam is Lula Wilkes, by George Wilkes, the sire of sixty-eight standard trotters by performance and seven pacers; the sire of seventy-four sons, who have produced 406 standard trotters, by performance; and eighty-two pacers, many of them representatives of extreme speed; and the sire of thirty-four dams that have produced thirty-eight trotters and four pacers, among the number being Manager, three-year-old record 2:11½, and Delmarch, record 2:11½. No more honor can be bestowed upon the sire of Advertiser's dam than to state, that by the record he stands only second to Advertiser's sire.

Thus, Advertiser is an inbred Hambletonian, an inbred Clay of the highest excellence, and the Norman outcross is worthy of the combination. His grandam was Lula, record 2:15, by Alexander's Norman, the sire of extreme speed, and of sons the sires of extreme speed, and of twelve daughters the dams of sixteen trotters, among the number being the dams of Fanny Robinson, 2:20¼, and Norman Medium, 2:20, and Norval, 2:17½. The only thoroughbred blood appears in his great-grandam Kate Crockett, by Imp. Horton, out of Mary Blaine, by Texas, but she blended so kindly with the less prepotent trotting sires of her day as to produce Lula, who threatened to wrest the crown from Goldsmith Maid. To complete the splendid pageantry of Advertiser's heraldry by his own performances, he began his three-year-old history with a record of 2:22½, and ended it with a record of 2:16. Only two of the wonderful three-year-olds, Sunol and Axtell, have exceeded this performance.

No more splendid example of trotting heredity can be found in trotting annals. Superadded to blood and performance, he has the "trotting pitch," standing, like Sunol and Maud S., higher over the couplings than at the withers. Moreover, in structural formation, constitutional stamina, well-made, powerful limbs and feet, and steady, reliable trotting persistency, he is without a superior. He is rich in color, and a model in proportions, with the Hambletonian markings of white hind feet and ankles.

With this superb colt, combining all the superlative essentials of success in the trotting stock horse, Senator Stan-

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ford proposes to prosecute the experiment of the thoroughbred outcross on the side of the dam, for, before Advertiser has reached the period of horsehood he is stinting him to thoroughbred mares. Last year, in his two-year-old form, he was bred to Dame Winnie, the thoroughbred daughter of Planet, out of Liz Mardis, by Imp. Glencoe, grandam Fanny G. (by Imp. Margrave, sire of the dam of Edward Everett), the grandam of Alma Mater, the dam of five standard performers, one of them being Alcyone, who has begotten twenty-four, and another, Alcantara, thirty-eight standard performers. Moreover, Dame Winnie is the dam of Big Jim, 2:23¼, Gertrude Russell, 2:23½, and Palo Alto, 2:08¾.

See how fearfully fast and furious Governor Stanford is thus heaping the great fire of annihilation under the tinder theories of trotting purists!

The orthodox method of Mr. Wallace has produced great trotters, but the heterodox methods of Senator Stanford have begotten still greater ones.

What will be the result of this combination? Can there be found any theorist or breeder that can become so despondent a prophet of evil as to predict failure? If there be one, above him will rise a score of more hopeful seers who will confidently foretell the outcome of this combination in the production of the two-minute trotter.

IMPORTANT LINKS.

BY H.

Sources of Knowledge.—History is always an excellent resort for broadening or enlightening one's views. History is, simply, a record of doings and happenings of successive times, considered from the human standpoint. A history of any animal, is, however, complete or incomplete, just as it has been more or less thoroughly seen or understood by the chroniclers among whom it lived or by whom it was written about. History—human or animal—will always be less or more incomplete. No chronicler can ever know what points are to have most interest for posterity. Whole pages of history may remain unread for periods before the facts or contents acquire a "present" interest. Hence, so long as interest is not alive, chroniclers will continue to overlook such pages. We did not anticipate dropping so early into such a particular interpretation of history, but what we have written may indicate the difficulties in the way while tracing the lineage of deeds or developments. Chronicles are of many other kinds besides written. The wider the use that can be made of these the better interpretation can be made by "investigation." Further one must never confine himself to the facts of the certain and sole individual under examination. A more correct view, suggestive or confirmatory even of truths before obscure, will thus be gained. The comparative method is the surest, most helpful, to pursue; not only comparing with all the individuals of a "family," but all the families of the race, all the "races" of the species, and even with other species of other kinds. For the highest and lowest are but, unconsciously, the "links" of the behind and the before, with ever potential tendency to offer new directions or connections for forms more simple or complex, but apparently gradually, or suddenly adaptable to ever-changing circumstances, or new uses for old conditions.

This may all be somewhat "above" the subject in hand. But we would not regard the effect of one incident in the whole result of time, but the effect of the whole result of time, if that were possible, in that one incident.

The Oldest Natural Gait.—"English horses are of much greater antiquity than English history." The horse was indigenous to the country. Though "small," that was not any evidence of the inferiority of the race. That was simply an evidence of its antiquity and genuineness. All original horses were small, as history proves. The horses represented by the sculptures and monuments of old were evidently not any larger than the original British horse. With domesticating do-

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minion, the gradual opening up of the country, and progress in the arts of peace, and war, the horse increased in size and substance.

As it is into the blood and breed of the British that our own horses run and trace, it necessarily follows that the former has always an interest for students of the latter.

The great revival of interest in horse-breeding in England of late years, especially in the way of rescuing from oblivion the older breeds, such as the Yorkshire, Cleveland, and Hackney, has stimulated enquiry all along the line. The effect of this has been to exactly define historically the relations between these breeds and the thoroughbred, which, but for the revival mentioned, would have soon obliterated all traces of the other older races. This research has also pointed out the exact historical relations of those breeds which at different times were famed for speed.

This brings us near to the point we were "driving" at. The chief "speeds" known in English horse history are the gallop, the trot and the amble, each of considerable variety, according to the rate of gait. The first belonged to the courser, runner, racer or thoroughbred; the two latter specially to the road or ride-horse, harness or drive-horse, and hackney. In the earlier descriptions of speed races these two classes were called either flat-racers or trotters, as their inclination had developed. This was before the introduction of oriental blood.

Dealing now with this pre-oriental period, the remarkable fact appears that of these two fast gaits trotting was the oldest, and even apparently "the only" speed. This was natural in mediæval times when the horse required to be of such a character as to carry, besides the rider, the heavy armor protecting both. But even before the armored age "trottynge" was in its might. In fact, down to the advent of the oriental, "trottynge" seems to have been the only term used to describe the highest class of horse.

This is, therefore, a valuable fact. It shows that in the development of the (race) species, as in the individual (during colthood), the trot is the first natural idea of speed in the equine brain. Regarding this matter from a wider standpoint, it proves the trot to be the speed of fearless freedom, sturdy staunchness, independent intellect, reserved resource. In fact the trotter exhibits the highest interpretation of the courage requiring brain faculty to distinguish.

Some Tracers.—It is not here asserted that runners or coursers were unknown during all this time. That would be, of course, incorrect. There is evidence in sufficiency to prove indeed that runners were possessed of the land. But they were not so indigenous to the soil.

Hugh the Great, of France, in the year 930, A. D., presented to Athelstan, whose sister, Edelswitha, he had married, several *running* horses, the *equos cursores* of the chronicler. Next, the English breed seems to have been indebted to the Normans, who introduced some excellent stock, partaking much of the same character.

In Sir Bevis of Southampton's, old metrical romance we are shown the beginnings of the turf (*circa* 1320):

In somer, at Whitsontyde,
When knightes most on horseback ryde
A cours. Let they make a daye
Steedes and palfrey for to assaye;
Three myles the cours was then
Who that might ryde him should
Have forty pounds of redy golde.

The racing that took place at Smithfield in Henry II.'s time, described by Fitz Stephen, though generally understood to have been partaken of by running horses, was also participated in, as has been pointed out, by horses that came under the trotting denomination.

"Every Friday," says Fitz Stephen, "except some festival supervene, there is a fine sight of horses brought to be sold. Many come out of the city to buy or look on, to wit: earls, barons, knights and citizens. It is a pleasant thing to behold the horses there, all gay and sleek, moving up and down, some on the amble and some on the trot. Here are also colts yet ignorant of the bridle which prance and bound and give early signs of spirit and courage. Here, also, are managed or war horses of elegant shape, full of fire, and giving every proof of a generous and noble spirit. Horses, also, for the cart, dray and plow are to be found here, and mares big with

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foal, and others with their colts running wantonly by their sides." His famous description of the racing is also remarkably graphic. This monk's ability in such description is indeed rare. His reports read as if written but yesterday. What a turf writer he would have made to-day. Indeed, he ought to have lived seven centuries later. Such writings as his are perfect mines for the student.

In Henry VIII.'s time, as historians have repeated, "Archbishops and every duke were enjoined to keep seven trotting stone-horses of fourteen hands in hight for the saddle. Clergymen, also, who possessed a benefice of £100 per annum, or laymen whose wives wore French hoods or a bonnet of velvet were ordered to keep one trotting stone-horse under a penalty of £20."

Hollinshed, the chronicler, remarked that "the nag or hackeneie is verie good for travelling." He thus helps to establish the identity of the trotter with the hackney.

Thomas Blundeville, of Newton Flatman, Norfolk, who is supposed to have written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in Chapter III, of his principal work, where he is speaking of breeding, and the use to be made of the progeny, says: "Some man, perchance, would have a brede of great trottynge horses mete for the war, and to serve in the field. * * * Some again would have, perhaps, a race of swift runners to runne for wagers." It is apparently from such beginnings that "the turf" gradually accomplished its remarkable departure from the old trotting standard.

Shakespeare would seem to have alluded to racing where he makes Imogen say in *Cymbeline:*

"I have heard of riding wagers where horses have been nimbler than the sands that run i' the clock's behalf."

In 1602 Mr. Oliver Cromwell had all the glory of the day April 6, at Sapley near Huntington, by his horse bearing the "sylver bell." That bauble he doubtless prized. This celebrated roundhead owned some of the finest racing blood of the time.

Trotting was the action and speed of the armor-weighted horse. Running was the speed of the feather-weighted horse. The one the development of the tiltyard, the other of the succeeding gunpowder that rendered armor useless. There is a great deal in these statements, as may subsequently appear.

The Gaits before and after Improvement by the Oriental.—Polydore Virgil remarked that the English did not affect the trot, but excelled in the softer pace of the amble. "For the credit of modern common sense, the English of the present day," remonstrates Lawrence, 1809, "beyond all other nations are attached to the trot, and have lost even the remembrance of the amble, for which they have wisely substituted that natural and pleasant pace, the canter." "Trottynge" had certainly been developed almost exclusively by the mail-covered horse; ambling was, previous to the development of armor, the common pace of the unweighted. But Lawrence does not assert, like Youatt thirty years later, that such a gait as the pace "did not exist" in the horse of his day. "There is plenty of evidence to prove that the American pace of to-day is the same as the amble of Europeans of last century and earlier. The amble (pace) is natural to some horses, which take to it instead of the trot." Stillman says it is impossible to distinguish the pace from the trot in the silhouettes reproduced from the negatives obtained by instantaneous photography. The camera—like "the authors" in Butler's (1612-80, A. D.) Hudibras "having not determined whether pace or trot."

The amble, rack, fox-trot, pace are all different names and degrees of one gait. Distinctions have been drawn and definitions given to them, but they all come broadly under one rule. The amble has been lately described as "a rapid walk," but Lawrence describes it as one would do the rack or pace. The gradations between the gaits are imperceptible. It is only the pronounced gaits that are evident.

Among the young nobility of imperial Rome it was a fad to own, for the sake of the notoriety so obtained, among other kinds "Thieldones (derived from Spain), which were amblers, and Gollonarii and Collatorii trained to step in cadence with their feet high, or perhaps merely

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trotting; all arts of education and not qualities of races." However much the Roman 400 may have believed that their own training had developed such golden gaits, the fact remains that each class of horse was imported specially from different countries for the special purposes mentioned. At the same time as the above were imported, Manii were also brought from Britain for special purposes in the circus, proving a high degree of intelligence in the original British horse.

During the Roman period the original breeds of Britain seem to have been amblers. In Scotland and Ireland were the galloways and hobbies, described likewise as amblers. There is no confusion in these, it will be seen, descriptions of the oldest writers. But there is much confusion between succeeding and recent writers as to the reality of pacing. There is, *en passant*, a curious disagreement as to its degree of "pleasantness" to rider. Some call it gentle, others call it rough. Nevertheless it seems to have been really the starting point of faster gaits.

Youatt was not well posted on pacing, for he says, in speaking of the Elgin Marbles from the Parthenon, "the horses which are represented thereon as trotting have both their legs on the same side of the body raised at once, the other two being firm on the ground, a position which horses of the present day never assume while trotting." Of the four horses represented in the church of St. Marc at Venice, having the same peculiarity, he remarks that "it is certain that it is never seen to occur in nature in the present day, and indeed it appears quite inconsistent with the necessary balancing of the body, and was therefore more probably an error of the artist." Besides the pacers known to Greece and Rome, there had been in Persia, from time immemorial, a race of horses called *chuppers*, whose gait was ambling, that could do the 700 miles between Teheran and Bushire in ten days. And it is not exactly the fact, though this does not bear on Youatt's assertion, that all the Grecian sculptures represent the pace or amble alone. Copies of some we have seen represent the trotting position of the limbs.

The Pace as "Existing in Nature."—Youatt must have been wofully ignorant of "nature" to make such a statement that such a gait as the pace did not exist even in nature. Elephants, camels, giraffes, rhinoceroses and other animals are pacers naturally. "The elephant," says a most respectable authority, "appears, in walking, to move the two legs on the same side at the same time, and it has occasionally been thought that the order in which the legs are raised from the ground is different from that in the horse. But upon close watching it will be seen that this order is in all cases the same, the only difference consisting in the length of the interval between taking the feet successively up. In the elephant the interval between raising each hind foot and the fore immediately in advance is very short, and it becomes relatively shorter as the pace increases. When the animal walks very slowly the legs appear to move just as in the horse, the interval in the two cases being the same." It is not best to confine our attention to one animal altogether. We sometimes gain enlightenment by the comparative study of other animals. But we refrain from here further following up this "lead." It, however, indicates that the pace, as seen in the horse, is an actual inheritance of its natural lineage. So what can its detractors do about it?

Some have lately taken advantage of Youatt's remarks on the "elimination" of the pacing gait from English horses (*Clark's Horse Review*, March 1, "The Two Gaits"), in writing down the pacer in America. But it will not "down." Its alleged disappearance in Britain, based on such statements as Youatt's can be no argument for its elimination in America.

Historically considered its disappearance in England would indicate an argument in its favor. For, as it will be shortly attempted to be shown, the system of breeding (away from the trotting gaits to the running. by the continual infiltration of racing blood) had assuredly a tendency to the temporary breaking up —obliteration—of old "form" and qualities, while the system of breeding in America (much more constructive) had certainly the tendency to induce a return

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or reversion of the old predispositions in gaits; so that the more trotting bred the greater, apparently, has been the predisposition to produce that alternative gait that writers call interchangeable, and that the instantaneous camera has pronounced indistinguishable from the trot. The pace and trot may be described as twin gaits both possessed in the individual, one of which may be latent and the other prominent, or both well developed.

That such breaking up, almost altogether, of the thoroughgoing trotter by the thoroughbred racer is a fair deduction seems to have been "taken tent of" by the faithful Lawrence in the beginning of the century, for he says: "It is a remarkable fact that there has existed no instance of a thoroughbred horse being a capital trotter, although some racers have had a quick and short trot; for example Shark, Hammer by Herod, and, I believe, Mambrino. Perhaps no bred horse has ever trotted more than fourteen miles within the hour, excepting Infidel, by Turk, which after he was out of training, about five-and-twenty years since, trotted more than fourteen miles in one hour, carrying ten stone, on the road between Carlisle and Newcastle. A similar match with a race-horse was talked of in the North last year. The reason of their inability is, trotting requires a short quick step, with the knee considerably bent, and those horses outstride the trot, and straighten the knee joint, besides they soon become leg-weary, and their legs and feet are too delicate for the rude hammering of the speedy trot. There is a variety called running trotters which step short, but do not bend the knee so much as the fair trotters, and have a rolling motion, like the racking of former days; speed is generally the best of these. Horses which lunge out with the straight knee, or jump and bound like deer, whatever may be their speed for a few hundred yards, can never be made trotters." In the above reference to the "running trotter" the intention is evidently not to indicate the source of such, but simply to describe what appears to be the motion on either side, while the combined movement results not in a run, but a trot; under the circumstances, as fair a description and use of terms as to call the amble "a walking trot."

Historically Considered.—Stillman, the American literary authority on "the horse in motion," points out that the walk and the trot are the natural unaffected gaits of the horse, *i. e.*, they are the earliest and most decisive gaits of the animal. Later in colt-life the run is acquired. being "affected" by later-born mental ideas, ideas in fact convincing the colt that everything else outside of itself was not really part and parcel of itself—that of some things it behooved it to be suspicious and from which it had better stretch itself.

Bearing in mind the gradual development or evolution of the British breeds, we might thus arrange the gaits:

(The Walk.)	(The Run.)
Slowest and Strongest.	Fastest and Lightest.

Fastest and Strongest.
(The Trot.)

Though we have very lately been told that "the trotter is the draft horse"—in such sense in so far as a horse in harness necessarily draws a wheeled vehicle, this may be accepted—it is not meant by the above table to intimate that the trotter is a combination of half draft and half racer. But it illustrates historically the position of the trotter as the oldest and foundation type of horse from which on one side the horses inclined to the *natural* walking gait became evolved or developed through *natural* gradations eventually into the the great lorry or dray horse—the wonder of the foreigners visiting the British shores; on the other side, the *acquired* running gait became similarly developed into the fastest racing breed—whose earlier designation was the courser—also a wondrous evidence of man's specializing skill.

On the one side, the original Simon pure Cleveland bay, and the Suffolk punch, are the half-ways to the types of Shire and Clyde; on the other the hackney and the Yorkshire coacher may be regarded as the half-way points toward the racer.

The two extremes have become so

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much apart that there never has been any association in breeding between them. In the whole left-hand series thoroughbred blood would be considered as much out of place as draft blood would have been on the right-hand series. The left-hand series had its origin in whole in the distant past in the "common" stock of Britain.

The right-hand series had similarly its origin in the same ancient stock, *but* in degrees that increased from the latest to the earliest conditions: *i. e.*, on account of the introduction of the oriental, the nearer the thoroughbred top the more there was of this running blood, and the farther removed from the upper crust the less there was of it. At not a distant date, before history was used to interpret the matter, breeds were graded entirely by the amount of thoroughbred blood contained.

From the "courser"-inclined horse was derived the racer, by crossing with the oriental, the while the trotter as such was, it may be said, untouched. It is easy to see how the racer became the favorite and the trotter "dropped a mark or two in quotation." The trot in the diagram appropriates the trunk position, from which the heaviest and lightest parted. And from the "axil" there continued the main branch with all the gathered strength of natural inheritance. The racing breed became thoroughly established as a breed and in the hearts of all. With establishment, in which the original blood had absorbed just such an amount as allowed it to retain considerable of the "bone and bottom" of the foundation blood, any further infusion of oriental blood led to quick, evident, deterioration. Only a certain amount of *determining* blood could be successfully, in deeds, sustained.

That is the lesson taught by the history of the establishment of the thoroughbred. Also of the Orloffs and of every other domestic breed that became "bred."

Now, not so much by predetermination as incidentally (the favorite sires of the day being all exclusively composed of it), the dams of the trotting foundation or origin became mated with such sires of the thoroughbred side. The results were not at first unsatisfactory, far from that, for apparently the feats performed by animals so bred, as given in examples herein, were decidedly better than the old pure trotting stock. Hence the established thoroughbred (which term now excludes the further association with oriental blood) may be regarded as the determining element to a better development in the trotting breed.

We shall follow this up a step more, and here the subject has to break up into two parts: A consideration of the future fate and evolution of the trotting breed in England and America. For in these two countries we see the results, historically, of two systems of breeding. The first is the erroneous system of continuing beyond certain limits with outside or foreign determining blood, as contradistinguished from the (historically correct) system of dropping the further use of the determining influence, as soon as it had made its great mark.

In the former case we see that the continued use of thoroughbred blood was detrimental, insomuch that it did not continue to produce animals wherein great trotting deeds would have materially aided in the direction of such attention as would have become materialized into producing a "rattling" trotting breed. The trotting element was swamped in the treacherous racing adhesiveness.

In America the class of early horses introduced had to rely mostly on the product of "favorite sons" of themselves as sires. The determining foreign element, which had already established the blood in England, was necessarily absent in America as a further resource. Hence, in the latter was a providential system of correct breeding, just as in England there was continued an enforced system of what proved incorrect breeding. The results were as history promised, the perpetuation of trotting in the one country (America), and its degradation in the other (England).

What are the results to-day? They are: Two breeds, of the same derivation, of two entirely different developments. These two breeds are the American trotter and the English hackney. The latter, individually are called "knee actors," the former may be called speed

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actors. As Professor Wallace remarks, in one of his works, "High fore-leg action may be all very fine in Hyde Park or Regent street, but very high action of this kind is unquestionably a defect when hard and prolonged work is to be done." Just so, the trotter is for masterly activity the hackney for masterly inactivity. We have two elegant breeds of splendid motion—one to *get over* space, the other to *stay in* place. Or, as expressed by one of our most intelligent contemporaries: "One is meant to go, the other to show. The trotter is bred to get out of the way as soon as possible, the hackney is bred to stay in sight as long as possible. Between the trotting horse and the hackney there is no possible conflict of interest. Their planes of action do not intersect."

Such seems truly to be the results, furnished by national history, of the two systems of breeding—the continuance and the discontinuance of the determining blood. As far as the results we wish to attain are concerned, there is only one system sure and secure, that indicated in the history of all developed breeds—the discontinuance, after a certain point, of the use of foreign or determining blood, and the substitution of selection within the limits of the breed itself, of the blood of mating sires and dams that exhibit the form or deeds of the desired standard in the greatest possible degree.

Some Samples.—We shall leave history, or theorizing, if you will, behind now, and give what is said to be better, examples of some "workers."

In a book bearing the date of 1598 the following occurs about the hackneys which even then were famous: "Geldings are now growne to be very dere among us, especially if they be well colored, justly lymned, and have, thereto, an easie ambling pace. For our countrymen—seeking their ease in every corner where it may be had—delight very much in these qualyties, but chiefly in their excellent paces, which—besides that is in manner peculiar unto horses of our soyle, and not hurtful to the rider or owner sitting on their backs—is, moreover, very pleasant and delectable in hys eares; in that the noyse of their well proportioned pase doth yield comfortable sounde as he travelleth by the waye."

How long the Norfolk district of England has been famous for horses good under the saddle or between the shafts it would be difficult to say, but it must be a very long period indeed. In the Paston letters Sir John Paston, when at the wars on the continent, wrote to his wife, Margery, to attend a Norfolk fair and buy there for him three horses "which were trotters." The lady was fully able to execute the commission, and we read of horses arriving and being approved, the cavalier having specially insisted that the horses should be not only strong, but of "a good spirit."

The saddle horses of the district could not only go fast but could go long. It is said that of the mother of Sir Bartle-Frere, a Norfolk worthy, that "being one of a large family the young people would ride twenty miles in an evening to a ball, dance all night, and ride home by breakfast time in the morning." The saddle was their coign of 'vantage.

On Monday, June 7, 1790, a common hack horse, the property of a person near Birmingham, England, trotted for a wager of twenty guineas upon the turnpike road leading from thence to Halesowen, three miles, in twelve minutes five seconds. It then walked three miles in thirty-six minutes fifteen seconds, and next galloped three miles in eight minutes twenty seconds, occupying on the whole task a period of fifty-eight minutes fifty seconds. It had been undertaken that the horse should perform the nine miles within the hour. A lot of money in bets followed the wager, and the excitement toward the close was intense.

On March 29, 1791, occurred a performance which created not a little stir at the time. A wager was made that a pony twelve and one-half hands high would trot thirteen miles with thirteen stone up inside the hour. The little fellow was the property of Mr. John Hole, of Summergangs, and the match took place on the turnpike road between Hull and Beverley. There was a rare sporting assembly, betting was fast and furious. Odds were laid against the pony, but to the astonishment of those not acquainted with her extraordinary abilities, she covered the journey in fifty-five minutes two

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seconds. The party connected with her netted a considerable sum, and a large figure was refused subsequently for her.

In April, 1792, a Mr. Robinson of Oxford Road made a wager of £500 that he trotted—and would again—two horses thirty-two miles in two hours, on the road between Cambridge and Huntington. He won the bet, but it was a very close shave, there being only but ninety seconds to spare. His most fancy horse trotted at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, and covered no less than twenty-four miles out of the thirty-two.

Great interest was excited by, and much money depended upon a wager which was made by a Mr. Underwood, of Tottenham. He matched a horse of his, under fifteen hands, to go 100 miles in twelve hours—a feat which was performed on Friday, January 22, 1819. The match was for 200 guineas, but the owner staked a lot of money in bets. The start took place two miles from Ball's Pond Gate, down the Huntington Road, and the finish was on the level between that place and Cambridge, the agreement being to go over sixty miles out. The following is the time: The first thirty miles were done in three hours, when the horse halted half an hour and was fed. The next twenty miles were done in two hours, ten minutes; *i. e.*, fifty miles were completed in twenty minutes under half the time. At this stage a seven-stone youth relieved the first rider. Three-quarters of the journey, *i. e.*, seventy-five miles, and the feeding a second time, was done in eight hours thirty-five minutes. The horse was then kept steady at nine miles an hour for the next two hours. After feeding him again, seven miles were left for the last two hours' task, and this was managed "rather cleverly."

Shuffler was not remarkable for very great speed, but so steady a trotter that it was almost impracticable to whip him out of his trot. About the year 1780 Aldridge's brown mare, afterward Bishop's, trotted sixteen miles in fifty-eight minutes and a half, eight miles out and eight home, over the road between London and Epsom, carrying twelve stone, and jockied by Mr. Aldridge, the then proprietor of the Repository, in St. Martin's lane. This performance Lawrence witnessed, and in fact accompanied, and it was the first authentic proof of that distance having ever been trotted within an hour, with twelve stone. In 1791 the same mare, being then eighteen years old, repeated the performance upon the Romford road. In 1792 a five-year-old son of Pretender trotted in Lincolnshire, sixteen miles in fifty-nine minutes, carrying fifteen stone. This is given on newspaper report. The locksmith's gray mare, which Lawrence knew, trotted seventy-two miles in six hours. Archer, so named from Archer, the sheep salesman, who brought him to London, out of Norfolk, trotted about the year 1785, sixteen miles in fifty-four minutes and a half, ridden by Johnson, upward of eleven stone. Archer, perhaps the most capital trotter that has ever appeared in England, up to that date, was killed by this match, the ground being so hard with frost that the excessive shaking induced fever and inflammation in the horse's feet.

The brown mare, Phenomenon, was the second trotter which was tried with jockey weights. In July, 1800, she trotted between Huntingdon and Cambridge, seventeen miles, in fifty-five minutes, carrying a feather. She afterward trotted the same distance in less than fifty-three minutes, ridden by the same boy. She was matched to trot nineteen miles in one hour, and received a hundred guineas forfeit, after which her owner challenged to perform with her nineteen and a half, but it was not accepted. She had beaten the best trotter which could be brought against her, being then fully twenty years old. She was bred in Surrey, and was half Friezland or Flanders. Lawrence it was, it may be here remarked, who first recommended the adoption of racing weights and turf riders in trotting matches in England.

Of such were the foundations of the American breed. But, as indicated, in such state the English breed remained, while the American rapidly developed. The former was bred continually away from itself, the latter continually more toward itself.

The American "Advanced."—In Lawrence's time the English had not a very

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high appreciation of American horses. By Youatt's it was slightly different, for horsemen had by then appeared, as naturally they were bound to, who had developed the idea of a trotting horse into a reality. The samples just quoted show the state of the trotter, bred according to the prescription indicated by our historical study. As showing the results of the American prescription we have evidence furnished by English writers themselves of the developed American trotter competing with the English bred, on the soil of the latter. "The Americans breed useful hackneys, which very often excel in the trot, of which we have of late years had some extraordinary examples amongst us"—so Blaine put it, 1870.

"In most parts of North America," wrote Mr. Winter, an Englishman, in the first half of the century, "fast trotting horses are esteemed beyond all others. It is the prevalent and fashionable method of testing the powers of their horses, and certainly appears well calculated to establish properties highly useful to the community. The more rapid pace of the gallop is rejected for the more useful one of the trot. The most remarkable trotters that have ever appeared in England were brought from the United States, amongst them Tom Thumb, Rattler, Rochester and Confidence. The Americans properly attack our system of turf-breeding. They say we go for speed, surpassing speed, and, having aimed at this alone for half a century, and still continuing the practice, it will not be surprising if we lose everything else that is valuable," while we may remark it has been the aim of the American, in the trotter, to retain just what is valuable.

We may complete our samples by mentioning the performances of the above mentioned American trotters in England, which first opened the eyes of bluff John Bull to the fact that his management of horseflesh was not destined to remain supreme.

Tom Thumb, styled "a galloway" of about fourteen hands, on Monday, February 2, 1829, performed the wonderful feat of trotting one hundred miles in harness in ten and a half successive hours for a bet of £200 to £100. The event took place on a mile piece of road commencing at the fifth milestone from Staines, into that town and back. The game little horse won, having twenty-three minutes to spare.

The celebrated American trotting horse, Rattler, when the property of Mr. Osbaldiston, was matched against Mr. Paine's American horse, Rochester, Mr. Osbaldiston backing Rattler 1,000 to 500 to trot five miles in harness, which was performed in thirteen minutes and fifty-eight seconds. Mr. Osbaldiston came in first by the length of his carriage.

The trotting match between Rattler and Mr. Lawton's Driver, which had recently performed seventeen miles within the hour at Smitham Bottom, to trot thirty-four miles (seventeen out and seventeen in), is one of those feats which will long live in the memories of the amateurs in this species of racing. Rattler, ridden by "The Squire," came in first by about fifty yards, performing the distance in two hours eighteen minutes and fifty-six seconds. Considering the nature of the road and the condition of the atmosphere, it was altogether a phenomenal performance.

Since then the American trotter has become a much-coveted animal in foreign countries. He is now known all over the world, not only by fame, but by name and dought. He has been transported into every country where horseflesh is appreciated. He holds the records in Britain and various continental countries, as well as in far Australia. A writer in a London contemporary lately remarked that "the increase in popularity of fast trotting is to be welcomed by horse breeders as a new outlet for their industry and skill. Anything that increases the varieties and types of animals is a distinct gain to breeders. The fashion for speedy trotters is a new departure, of which advantage should be taken in its early stage of development."

Similar interest is being taken in the trotter in all other "horse" countries. Now is the time for some patriotic son of America to give the breed a boom in these old countries. The judicious selection of a few flyers, to give those

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who have never had an opportunity of experiencing it the excitement peculiar to sensational trotting heats, would prove of advantage to breeders generally. The ever great stay-by claim of the trotter as being the horse of business speed, which quality it has under all conditions, has become impressed on everyone abroad.

CHANGES IN THE STANDARD.

BY L. E. CLEMENT.

IN the June number of the MONTHLY appeared an article under the above caption, and I have no question in my own mind but it will be a great surprise to a large number of the readers of the MONTHLY. Are such changes as "A Breeder" suggests necessary or desirable? As well might we cast all rules aside. What we want is more intelligent blending of the standard we have. Breeder says to this end, "I would not admit a new stallion of unknown breeding and no speed merely because he produced twenty-five 2:30 trotters." This would of course do away with the time test altogether.

Under such rules one's horse would die of old age before he could become standard. In the first place he is out of the standard, and as Breeder says, "Let us have rules that will compel breeding to good standard stock, and operate against breeding to poor standard stock." The standard in any of its forms militates against using non-standard stock as sires. So the poor man must first give his horse a 2:30 record, then he must go to work and buy from one to ten producing dams to mate with him, for he must first put five in the 2:30 trotting list before any one else is willing to put up a dollar for a non-standard sire, and if the man is not a financial wreck, the horse is ready to die of old age, and can at most leave but a very small number of valuable standard animals.

The list of rules submitted would drive all breeders not millionaires out of the business. We have a good list of rules, probably as good, all things considered, as will ever be formulated, and we must look to our turf papers, and the auction sales to control the breeding to good and not to poor standard stock.

It is not enough that the horse is a son of Blue Bull or George Wilkes, the two greatest sires of race horses that have yet appeared, but he must as well be standard and sound. If he is backed by a good array of producing dams, all the better. We can not legislate to make breeders of every man who tries it, nor can we always make good teachers of all whose bread and butter depends on the advertising paid for by the owners of blind and unsound stock. There are countries where the mating is controlled by law, and unsound stock is condemned for breeding purposes, but in the United States of America man is permitted to breed to such animals as suit him, and the only control put upon it is in the case of the hybrid which the Ruler of the universe stops with the first crop; thus far shalt thou go and no farther, enjoy thy mule, for he is the creature of thine own production, but he must go out of existence unfruitful.

Mr. Parlin in Boston is very severe on the standard, because rule 7 has been done away with, and such horses as Alexander's Abdallah, whose dam was untraced, and Ethan Allen and Volunteer were not standard under the present rules, they have been of great value, therefore, breeders of trotting horses must use such horses as they were. It is true, with the standard we have been unable to produce one horse that has sired so many trotting race horses, as the old pacer, Blue Bull, he having sired thirteen colts that have won twenty or more winning heats in 2:30 or better, a number not yet reached by any other sire. Twenty-six of his sons have sired and thirty-six daughters have produced, but he was of unknown breeding, and Breeder would not admit such, just because he had sired 2:30 speed. I have noted, in the last year, several colts offered the public that have from four to ten

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dams that are in the great broodmare list and as high as fourteen producing dams in their pedigrees. Are there not great possibilities in the standard? To the man who has faith in inbreeding there are great opportunities, and to the man who wants more thoroughbred blood we have plenty of the half-and-half kind, that, like Ansel, were driven until they were almost hopeless cripples, and then sent in a couple of match races where it was known he outclassed his opponent, first a pacer, never heard of before (glorious victory), and then a mark of 2:20 that was practically a tin-cup record. We have two strictly thoroughbred horses registered as standard. Although they have never done anything, their daughters should be great goods to breed to these half-and-half sires, for men who can afford such experiments. We can not formulate rules that will make breeders breed as they should. That can only be done by compulsion and by rigid inspection. So great a teacher and writer as Iconoclast openly defends breeding to a blind horse. For my part, if we must make changes in our present rules, I would suggest that a new rule be added: "That every stallion owner be required to have his stallions inspected, at his own expense, by the State Veterinarian of his state, and if not found perfectly sound, that a fine of $100 be assessed against such owner for each and every ervice performed by such horse, and that no stock of such owner, nor get by sires controlled by such owner, be registered until all such fines are paid." Such a rule, I think, would fill a long-felt want. Then men that had such valuable stock as Alcryon, Wilkes Boy, Cheyenne, Allegro, Epaulet, Simmons, and other horses that are well known throughout the country, could race them through the whole season without having them handicapped by stud work.

I, for one, do not believe we need any other change or addition to our present rules than simply to make The Standard and Registered Trotting Horse of America a horse as far as possible, free from any hereditary taint of deformity or unsoundness, and I think the rest will right itself, even if our stallions and mares, when coupled, sometimes produce a 2:20 pacer.

MORE ABOUT THE CLAYS.

PADELFORDS, NEW YORK, June 10.

IN my letter in the MAY MONTHLY I mentioned a number of sons and daughters of old Henry Clay, a horse that with good management would have been, in my opinion, second to no stallion ever foaled, and as of late years his blood has come out prominently in some of our greatest trotters and sires and dams of trotters it is both of interest and value to breeders that any information concerning his lineal descendants be made public. One of his grandsons, owned near here, is the pacer, Star Henry, record 2:28, on a half-mile track. He is one of the handsomest horses in the world and was sired by Andy Johnson, a son of Henry Clay, 8; Andy Johnson's dam by Tormentor, son of a thoroughbred horse; second dam by imported Messenger. Star Henry's first dam was by Sir Henry 285, the sire of Lady Star, 2:24. Sir Henry by Seeley's American Star, dam untraced. As Star Henry is trotting-bred and takes naturally to the pace, perhaps some of the unknown dams in his pedigree were pacers. Last fall in a race at the Ontario county fair Star Henry paced five heats in a race with the chestnut mare Virginia, 2:18. They fought a hard battle and a blanket would have covered them both in some of the heats. Star Henry won the race, best time 2:28. When you get in hot company the Star blood is valuable, a drop of it being worth a bucket full of cold blood. Sir Henry is about fifteen years old and was not driven until he reached the age of ten. He has plenty of life and in a race has never disgraced his breeding, seldom makes a break and there are but few horses that can beat him down the home stretch.

There is another promising young stallion here with the Clay cross, he being Grover Cleveland, by St. Arnaud, and his dam was by Stephen Styles' Henry Clay; he by Chronometer, son of old Henry Clay. This horse is a fast trotter, has gone a number of good races and has a record of about 2:33. We have in this

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section a good deal of the blood of Gooding's Champion. He was a handsome bay stallion of the Clay family, was a high-tempered, determined horse, and on account of this was supposed to be ugly and was kept in an old log house until ten or twelve years old. He then changed hands and his new owner had no trouble with him. Champion took the first premium at the New York state fair, and his groom told me he took off his blanket 160 times in one day, the horse's box being crowded with people who came to look at him. Castle Boy, a son of Gooding's Champion, has fought some great battles down the grand circuit with Bodine, by Volunteer, and St. James, another son of Champion, has also trotted fast. Mr. Gooding told me that he sold some Champion mares to Senator Stanford of California not many years ago.

Captain Harvey Padelford of this town has a Clay gelding as black as charcoal and with a bald face. He was sired by Hank Clay, son of old Henry, and his dam was by Fashion Clay, another son of the old horse. It is said that his grandam was also sired by Henry Clay. This gelding is only fifteen hands high with the most powerful roach back ever seen, and legs and feet like steel. I saw him the other day hitched double with a draft horse that weighs 1,300 pounds, the team drawing a heavy load of grain on a slippery road. The Clay horse was ahead of the draft animal, taking it very cool and differently from what some of the Clays do, and I then thought of the story of Justin Morgan's great strength.

STEPHEN W. SMITH.

PROBLEMS IN FARRIERY.

BY S. T. H.

Mechanical Action of the Horse.

ONE of the most thoughtful communications the writer has received upon this widely interesting subject comes from a master machinist, whose business is the building of special machinery relating to the more advanced application of electrical power. He loves natural philosophy, admires the trotting horse, and has made his action the subject of his mature study.

His first reflection relates to the method of progression in trotting. He enquires: "Is the body alternately in the "air, and then landed on the two diag-"onal feet? If not, how should the horse "leave the ground in order to make the "greatest flight through the air, in front, "or behind, first?" The instantaneous photograph has made astounding revelations in this field of investigation. No two feet are on the ground precisely at the same instant, whether the action be walking, trotting, racking, pacing or galloping. The ear can not detect the intervals between the rhythms of the footfalls in trotting, nor can the eye discern these distinctive differences of motion. To the most acute ear the off fore and the near hind feet, and *vice versa*, the near fore and the off hind feet, in trotting, strike the ground at the same instant; but the infinitely more sensitive impressions of the snap-shot camera proves that the hind foot strikes first, followed so rapidly by the near fore foot as to be almost instantaneous. This method of locomotion proves very clearly and distinctly that the main propelling power is located in the hind quarters, even if their greater strength, development and leverage power did not furnish indubitable physiological proof of this fact. For this reason the hind feet in balanced action should never be handicapped with heavy shoes. Few horsemen realize the enormous tax upon the muscles by overloading the feet, but it has been stated, as the result of accurate experiment, that an ounce of extra weight at the foot is equal to a pound at the stifle or elbow. Moreover weight causes altitude of motion, and it is a demonstrated principle of mechanics that the nearer the propelling power is kept to its base of action the less the loss of power and the more certain and effective the leverage. High hock action diminishes, just in proportion to its excess, the

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propelling capacity, and all weight that can be judiciously removed behind militates thus directly to the permanent benefit of the propelling action and its capacity for continuance. Indeed the only necessity for weight in the hind shoes, when the action is balanced, is a sufficiency of stiffness in the web to prevent their spreading in the rear portions from the center of the quarters to the heels. The nails have to be driven far back into the thin quarters to prevent this undue spreading, and, even then, the horn is so thin that often the nails are forced out, bringing with them sections of the lower margin of the wall. For this reason, as well as for many others that will be enumerated in their proper connection, the substitution of tips on the hind feet has often proven of incalculable benefit, for they not only materially lighten the hind foot armament, but they have no rear elongations that can spread to the serious injury of the trotting horse at full speed. Moreover they permit the bars first and frogs afterward to come into direct contact with the ground at every footfall thus preventing slipping and insuring absolute firmness in landing. This gives a reliable, unyielding tread that largely prevents irregularity of articulation, or the slightest twisting, the two main impediments to the perfection of the stroke. The articulation of the hind feet being less than that of the front feet, and consequently the elevation less, it follows that the concussion on the hind feet must be materially less than that to which the front feet are subjected. Hence the less frequent occurrence of quarter crack and corns in the hind feet. For this reason the hind shoes require less variety of patterns. They should be so constructed that they will answer the two essentials of a firm heel landing, and an equally firm toe surface for springing from the ground when the uplifted foot is in position for the next revolution. When the hind action requires quickening and extending, or retarding and shortening, then and then only do the hind shoes require mechanical attachments to subserve these purposes. The revolution of the front foot is greater, the articulation more excessive, the angle at which it strikes the ground more perpendicular and the resultant concussion much more increased than those of the hind feet. For these reasons the front feet require very much more thought in the construction, weight, pattern of their shoes and the adaptation of their means to the more complicated ends to be subserved.

In a general way these explanations will be sufficient to an understanding of the general practice of making the front shoes heavier than the hind ones, without reference to the more subtle questions of accurately balancing the action. But, physiologically speaking, there is another sufficient reason for this difference in weight between the two pairs of shoes. The green feet of nicely dressed hoofs, when taken off at the coronet, will invariably demonstrate on the scales that the front feet will weigh from two to three ounces more than the hind ones. They are broader, fuller over the quarters, and stronger at the toes and inflection of the heels. Nature makes these variations to adapt them to their diversified uses. The greater concussion of the front feet requires a greater capacity of expansion, in order to dissipate the excess of pressure. If the front feet were as narrow as the hind ones, with only the same power of expansion, then the resultant concussion would extend with more direct force up into the inner structures, and navicular arthrititis would be much more common.

In these general observations it is germain to notice the often mooted question: What is the method of foot articulation? Recently it has been stated that instantaneous photography shows the toe strikes the ground first, and then the heel is pressed downward till it reaches its base of support. Others have as stoutly claimed, and among the number the distinguished farrier, Bracey Clark, of England, that the horse lands flat-footed, and that the articulation is confined exclusively to the joints, the hoof having no more action than the shoe.

Manifestly this is a fundamental enquiry, and governs the construction of the shoe. If the foot lands flat, the shoe should be likewise plain and smooth. If the toe strikes first, the shoe should be provided with a broad, firm toe calkin, or

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some other armament that would give it a firm, substantial contact with the ground. But if the heel presses upon the ground first, then the preliminary consideration is to so construct the posterior branches of the shoe as to bring into play all the rear sections of the hoof that are primary weight bearers.

This important enquiry can only be solved by considering the foot in connection with the entire limb. It is generally conceded that the weight descends perpendicularly through the axes of the bones from the shoulder to the ankle. There it is divided and deflected, one-half passing perpendicularly to the ground, and the other through the axes of the pastern and coffin bones to the ground. Now if the toe struck first, the contact would be at war with the line of direct pressure and of resultant concussion. But this is not all. The alternate lifting and extending of the limb proves that the heels must necessarily strike the ground first. To trace the movement from its inception: The foot is at rest upon the ground. It is lifted by the contraction of the flexor muscle and its tendonous prolongation. That raises the heel first. The contraction of the flexors continue till the foot and limb are elevated to their greatest altitude. *But, obviously, the heel, throughout this movement, is higher than the toe.* The greatest height is reached only when the flexors are contracted to their utmost capacity. While they have been contracting, the flexors have been extending or relaxing to their greatest length. Now, to relieve this strain upon the extensors, the foot and limb are thrown out *and the extreme contraction of the extensors would necessarily elevate the toe and depress the heel*, otherwise the flexors could not be extended to their normal relaxation. The flexors raise the heel higher, because their attachment is at the posterior semilunar ridge of the pedal bone. For a similar reason the extensors elevate the toe higher, because they attach to the anterior face of the same bone. Thus this alternate contraction and expansion of the flexor and extensor muscles, employed in locomotion, furnish the indubitable physiological proof that the heels strike first.

The construction of the hoof furnishes the concluding evidence that the heels reach the ground before the toes. Anterior to the point of the frog the hoof is solid. The firm sole unites with the firmer wall, and the hoof in that section affords no means whatever of breaking the concussion. There is no substance like the yielding frog, with its thin commissures and divided center or cleft. The entire mechanism is solid, and the concussion produced by landing first upon the toes would be largely increased, and thus indescribably painful. Laminitis among swift horses would be the rule, and soundness the exception. When the horse lands upon the heels, the soft frog and dividing cleft permit the walls to expand, thus dissipating the concussion and enabling the flexors to complete their full downward stroke with the least possible friction. As man moves so does the horse. Both land upon the heels, revolve over the center of the feet, and spring from the toes. If the operation is reversed the articulation becomes exceedingly painful. The athletic sprinter accomplishes long distances in quick time by elevating his head and throwing out his chest so that he may land firmly and squarely upon his heels. If he attempts to strike the toes first the extensors are cramped in their contraction, and the flexors confined in their relaxation, so that the articulation is not complete. The extensors thus unnaturally overtaxed would soon become so inflamed that locomotion would become retarded. The greater weight and speed of the horse would very much sooner make him a confirmed cripple if he was thus forced to land upon his toes.

Even the act of walking requires not only that the flexors and extensors shall thus alternately expand and contract, but that they shall contract and relax in the order thus described so as to coöperate with each other to complete every footstep. This coördination is affected by means of the nervous system. In walking the action of the nervous system becomes automatic, and hence unattended with consciousness. But in rapid action the will power must be forcibly exerted to produce the increased momentum. In either instance the law of action is undoubtedly confined to the alternate con-

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traction and relaxation of the flexor and extensor muscles as hereinbefore described.

In reference to bringing into harmony the two pairs of feet and limbs, our studious machinist adds: "A machine is no stronger than its weakest point; a horse is no faster than his slowest foot. "Anything that slows up the action of one foot slows up the horse."

Our correspondent overlooks the wide difference between animated mechanism and inanimate machinery; the machine is certainly no stronger than its weakest point. Indeed all the strong portions of a machine in motion seem to combine their strength to develop and break down the weakest point in its construction. But this is not the case in animated mechanism. The mind—or if the term is too strong for some students of psychology among my readers, the brain—of the animal comes to the relief of the weak point, and saves its destruction by a compensating intermediation. For instance: When one foot becomes weak or inflamed with pain, and lameness ensues, the brain, through the agency of the nervous system, throws the burden of pressure upon the other foot that is sound. The invariable method by which an expert locates the lameness is to note the dropping of the head, which is always depressed with the sound foot, because the excess of weight is thus thrown upon that member to the relief of the complaining one. This is only one of many instances that could be enumerated. But it is sufficient to prove that the rigid rule that applies to inanimate machinery does not absolutely govern animated mechanism.

The plausible reflection, "Anything that slows up the action of one foot slows up the horse," is likewise based upon the error of reducing animated mechanism to the rigidity of inanimate machinery.

This is an exceedingly ingenious method of denying the capacity of bringing the front and hind pairs of feet into harmony, even when they are plainly out of effective coöperation. But it is pessimistic in the extreme. If it was true, then the horse, once out of balance, would remain so, despite all remedial mechanical appliances. Moreover it would reduce the horse to the type of a machine, devoid of any higher intelligence than that of a blind, unreasoning muscular power. Its fallacy can be easily demonstrated. Take the short stepping racker and measure his front stride. Replace his light front shoes with heavier ones and arm them with toe weights. The action not only changes from the rack to the trot, but the front stride is measurably lengthened, as the tape line applied to the footprints will show, while the hind stride has not been modified in the slightest degree. All pacers are converted to the trotting action by means of the toe-weight appliance. The toe weight quickens, elevates and extends the front action, so much so that the hind feet can extend up under them without interference, and thus admit of the diagonal instead of the lateral action.

Saddle horses are made, in sections where the harness horse is not practical, by riding the most persistent trotter with bare front feet, and arming the hind feet with shoes, each weighing from one to two pounds. The action in front is thus so materially shortened, and behind so abnormally extended, that the horse can not possibly proceed upon the trot without incurring forging, and speedy cutting, and all the forms of unbalanced, painful locomotion. The animated mechanism thus resorts, for its own comfort, to the pace and the rack, which the inanimate machine can not possibly accomplish; for it has neither brain capacity to govern, sensation to warn, nor comfort nor discomfort to consult. Herein is the radical difference and the absolute failure of strictly proposed analogy between the horse and all machine-illustrations.

If the front action could not be brought into harmony with the hind movement, by mechanical appliances, the number of standard performers would be decimated in one season. When the front action is too slow, foreshortening the toe and leaving the heel comparatively high, while the foot is provided with a rolling motion shoe, will quicken and shorten it, beyond a peradventure, without affecting in the least the hind stroke.

When the rear movement is too long and rapid, the lowering of the heels, and permitting the toe to extend to the full

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margin of the wall, and then arming the foot with a shoe extending beyond the heels, and provided with oblong heel calkins, will materially retard and shorten the hind stride. The philosophy of the change is apparent upon investigation. The hoof is made longer by dressing. The ground surface is made still longer by the posterior branches of the shoes extending beyond the heels of the hoof. These extensions of the ground surface compel the muscles to raise the weight over a more extended leverage which necessarily retards their expansion and contraction. Moreover the heel calkins cause the hind feet to strike the ground quicker by reason of these posterior elevations, and the landing position of the hind feet is thus thrown farther backward. Having to spring from a less advanced position, the forward extension is just exactly that much reduced.

Now the proof of all these statements is the empirical test. These essential modifications have been accomplished with unbalanced horses without number. To these triumphs of the farrier's art must be accorded the success of many an unpromising colt that afterward became a great trotting performer. Blood and the trainer's art, and the engineer's skill in making race courses, have accomplished wonders with the American trotting horse, but the magnitude of these wonders would be very materially lessened if the art of farriery had not grappled with the myriad forms of unbalanced action, and brought them into that harmonious precision that marks the movements of the very greatest trotting performers.

PROBLEMS IN BREEDING—SEX.

BY A. H.

I. *Remarks Anticipatory.* — Let us hasten to assure the reader that this does not contain one more "theory" that has proved to be infallible in the procuration of either desired sex. Every once in a while such theories appear in the publications devoted to domestic animals. So many of these theories are there that the general student has doubtless long ago come to the conclusion that none of them were worth the paper they were written on, and now passes over each new article on the subject in disgust.

We advise him he had better not do so with this!

"Controlling the sex of animals is as possible as squaring the circle or establishing perpetual motion. The secret of nature's working will never be discovered by man, yet there are cranks who think they have solved the problem." The above is transcribed from a highly respectable journal of the day. Barring the last clause, we disagree *in toto* with "our esteemed contemporary." Even the *controlling* of sex, we feel firmly assured, will be accomplished yet. To use a term which brings it into the position it assumes in experimental observation, the *determination* of sex is in the womb of the explicable. In fact, "nature's workings" can be seen, and easily seen, in a large number of animals. That these are low in the scale makes no difference, the process, like every other, must be very much the same, broadly speaking, as in the higher forms.

Such comments as we have quoted expose not only ignorance, but they depreciate the powers of man and science. Compare the first discovery of heat, or fire, from "the rubbing of two sticks, from which the flame burst as a swift courser," with the appreciable nearness to the production or *control* of heat from electricity (*i. e.*, for purposes in which heat is advantageous). To allow the advance in this case, and deny the possibility in the other, where the process in certain cases is seen clearly to the eye, is, we submit, detrimental to enquiry. The writers of such effusions, however, are only acquainted with the theologic, academic or popular status of the question. Certainly the popular theories have been merely mostly verbal expressions, or have simply begged the question, or have been inconsistent with facts. So that looking at the matter from such contracted standpoint the control of sex does look like one of the impossible tasks man has put himself to unravel.

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But it is no less an inviting subject of "scientific" observation. The reasons that the investigation has been so long neglected were, partially on account of the (now no longer considered) moral aspect, but principally from the great difficulty of securing observations, especially on the higher animals. But science has its compensations—it applies itself assiduously to what it can observe, willing to wait for developments that will bring the other portions of the field into view. Thus it has made quite a start in this investigation in the numerous results achieved by careful studies of the modes that invertebrate animals (such as bees, butterflies, ants), and also of those of the lower vertebrates (such as the much-utilized tadpoles).

In all these lower animals the process is clearly observable. The lower the animal the less differentiated or specialized is the organism; so it is with the processes, nutritive or reproductive. As the life is short, the influences are great and more appreciable or apparent. It seems strange that in these lower, short-lived forms the processes of the production of the sexes should be so spread out, as it were, that full representatives of intermediate individuals—that are only and rarely hinted at in the higher forms—are developed and have full terms of life and activity. But this is a step in the continuity of the progeny with the parents as seen in the very lowest methods of reproduction or continuity of the species by fission, gemmation, etc. Science, then, has been quietly "laying its pipes," to use a recent phrase, while popular ignorance has been "cutting its wires." With the marvelous developments in every department of the old and new sciences since the advent of Darwin, the apostle of the new revelation, this subject naturally comes forward as a chief question in biology—the study of living things, vegetable or animal. It is now a study of itself, just as is embryology, from which so much has been and has to be yet learned.

"The Evolution of Sex" seems to be the natural titular phraseology circumstances have developed. Under this title what we must call and thankfully regard as the text-book of the language on the subject has been for some time before the scientific world—alone, apparently, for in no "popular" exposition of the subject have we seen any reference to it. This shows how unfortunate many popular "expositors" are. They are out of touch with even the rudiments of science. This prevents them from obtaining an acquaintance with the scientific bibliography of their pet subjects.

"The Evolution of Sex," then, is a work written by Prof. Patrick Geddes and Mr. J. Arthur Thompson, the two leading authorities on the subject. The work is published in this country at a nominal price, and is within the reach of all, and should be owned by every breeder. In twenty-two chapters it deals exhaustively with every phase of the subject in a scientific manner, but in such a way that any reasonably intelligent person "can not fail to understand."

Here we would deprecate the sneers often leveled at scientific language—the "jargon" of science, as it is often called. The "lang nebbit" words of science, with the help of an encyclopediac dictionary, will be found to be particularly valuable to the "popular" student. They express a great deal in very little. If it was not for this advantage science would truly be a "jargon" of words. Scientific words are *key words*—are keys, with a bunch of which what riches may not be opened up! With them a great deal can be carried about so easily in one's head.

Herein we dare not attempt to deal with the whole subject of the evolution of sex as dealt with by these authors. For the sake of skeptics—but more particularly for the benefit of the general breeder, to relieve him of the incubus of the popular theorist who has promised so much and accomplished so little—we beg to introduce him to the consideration of that portion of main interest, "the determination of sex." He will find that science has promised little but accomplished much, and having got rid of "the foolish notion" that he or his horse are special acts of creation, entirely apart from the force of similar influences ruling the rest of animate nature, admitting that he and his horse are but themselves animals, after all, like the meanest creeping thing, he may come to the conclusion that

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a "good start" has been given the race of investigation against ignorance by the starters (the authors), and that he may "get the tip" that the first-named, in the long run, will win.

We may describe the composition of this article as after the manner of a sandwich. Inside is the meat (our summary of two chapters from the text-book we recommend the breeder to study) and outside, the two slices of "loaf" (our anticipatory and reflective remarks). The meat is certainly of the highest grade, and if the "batch" is home-made, though some may think it too thick, some too thin, each has his choice or judgment.

II. *The Factors Determining Sex.*—The material of the fertilized egg-cell, which in one case develops into a male, in another into a female, is, so far as our experience can go, always the same. *When* the sex of the organism is absolutely decided is a question to which no general answer can be given. In the higher animals it is possible at quite an early date in embryonic life to tell whether the young organism will turn into a male or a female, though in the very earliest stages it is impossible to determine whether the rudiment of the reproductive organs is going to become a testis or an ovary. In lower vertebrates the period of embryonic indifference is greatly prolonged, and it seems that in some cases (as in tadpoles), even after a tendency toward, say maleness, has actually arisen, may, in certain conditions, have this altered in the opposite direction. Among invertebrates, the sexual organs are often late in acquiring definite predominance in favor of either sex; that is, the period of undecided indifference is, as one would expect, usually much longer.

The factors which are influential in determining sex are numerous and come into play at different periods, so that it is quite possible for a germ-cell to have its future fate more than once changed. The constitution of the mother, the nutrition of the ova, the constitution of the father, the state of the male element when fertilization occurs, the embryonic nutrition, and even the larval environment in some cases—these and yet other factors have all to be considered.

Three stages in the individual development of the reproductive organs are distinguished: (1) germiparity, (2) hermaphroditism, (3) differential unisexuality. These have been regarded as parallel to the stages of historic evolution. But even in the first stage, where the elements are still very primitive, the elements in both sexes are almost similar, yet there may be no neutrality or indifference as to sexes, their future fate has been decided. This view as to the invariable existence of an intermediate state, or hermaphroditism, seems to be generally allowed. But one set of elements predominate over the other in the establishment of the normal unisexual state. The higher the organism the earlier is the sexual fate sealed and the rarer the occurrence of hermaphroditism. Among invertebrates and lower vertebrates we see periods of prolonged neutrality of sex, or embryonic hermaphroditism.

What Determines Sex.—At the beginning of last century there were estimated to be over five hundred theories as to the production of sex, and they have gone on increasing. All these may be consigned to the general limbo of forgetfulness.

This subject has been looked at from three different standpoints. (*a*) The theologians were satisfied to say "God made male and female." (*b*) The academics referred the matter to "inherent properties of maleness and femaleness." (*c*) The populars invoked "undefined natural tendencies." All these, of course, are of no account to the biologist. The problem is one for scientific analysis—the constitution, age, nutrition, environment, etc., of parents must be especially considered. The investigations that have been made into these will be considered. (1) Those which are hypothetical, from observation and statistics; (2) those which are rational, from experiment and fact.

The first include those "theories" which may be considered destructive of each other, that is, each new "theory" destroys the preceding. The second are synthetic, that is, each experiment tends to strengthen the rationale of the whole.

First Classification.—The first classification (of theories) we shall very briefly characterize.

(*a*) The theory that there are two kinds

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of ova*, respectively destined to develop into males or females, is no more than a mere begging of the question. The reasons for this decision are found in the inconsistence of the facts with the theory.

(*b*) The polysperm theory, supposing the entry of many sperms into the ova for the production of males, and few for females, is erroneous. Such a condition is rare or impossible, resulting not in maleness, but in monstrosities.

(*c*) Thury's theory, promulgated in 1863, has run the gauntlet more successfully than any. This theory is: an ovum fertilized soon after liberation tends to produce a female, while an older ovum will rather develop into a male. This theory has met with favor among breeders since. It is worth careful study, as it indicates points of analogy to the facts developed later.†

(*d*) The theory of the age of parents: When the male parent is the older the offspring are preponderatingly male, while if the parents be of the same age, or *a fortiori* if the male parent be the younger, female offspring appear in increasing majority. This theory lacks "unanimity" of results.

(*e*) The theory of comparative vigor of parents, connecting the sex of the offspring with that of the more vigorous parent, is not borne out by the facts of the case.

(*f*) The theory that neither sex is physically the superior, but both are essentially equal in a physiological sense, which though true of the whole, yet in each pair a greater or less degree on one side or other must usually be considered, therefore sex is determined by the superior parent, which produces the opposite sex. This theory has only its verbal simplicity to recommend it.

(*f, g*) The later views of Darwin and Dusing need not be summarized, as they consist of "scientific" leads, which prepared the way for the systematic, synthetic, consideration of the subject of sex in the whole animal kingdom.

The question of the production of twins, especially in the particularly abnormal condition where a free-martin occurs, plays considerable havoc with all the above theories, not being generally taken into account. The further consideration of the question may help to explain this condition.

In the above there is a total lack of scientific general constructiveness.

Second Classification.—We come now, at greater length, to consider our second classification. This includes all that has a regard to the subject as a whole and that necessarily tends, from its simplicities or complexities, to constructively build up a solid, satisfactory result.

We have to now present a *precis* of what has really been accomplished or established in the determination of sex, and the influences affecting that determination, among the most "observable" animals.

Tadpoles.—The verdict arrived at in regard to their behavior is that they pass through a hermaphrodite stage in common (according to other authorities) with most animals. During this phase external influences, and especially food, decide their fate as regards sex, though the hermaphroditism sometimes persists in adult life. Some observers have, however, apparently distinguished among tadpoles three varieties: (*a*) distinct males, (*b*) distinct females, (*c*) hermaphrodites. In the last, testes or male organs develop round primitive ovaries, and if the tadpoles are to become males the inclosed female organs are absorbed.

The following are the striking results of these observations: When the tadpoles were left to themselves the percentage of females was rather in the majority. In three lots the average number of the whole was fifty-seven per cent of females. In the first brood, by feeding one set with beef, the percentage of females was raised from fifty-four to seventy-eight. In the second brood, feeding on fish, the percentage rose from sixty-one to eighty-one. In the third set, when fed on especially nutritious flesh of frogs, the percentage rose from fifty-six to ninety-two. That is, in the last case there were ninety-two females to eight males. These striking results are entitled to great weight and consideration.

Bees.—The case of bees affords one of

*This theory has lately been again advanced by a breeder who is, of course, satisfied that he has settled the matter.

†It appears to be that of the venerable correspondent in the May MONTHLY.

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the most interesting in the whole animal kingdom. Every one is familiar with the three kinds of inmates of the hive—queens, workers and drones—or fertile females, imperfect females and males. What determines the differences between these three forms? In the first place it is believed that the eggs which give rise to drones are not fertilized, while those that develop into queens and workers have the normal history. But what fate rules the destiny of the latter? What determines whether a given ovum will turn out the possible mother of a new generation, or remain at the lower level of a non-fertile worker? In this case also it seems certain that each particular fate is sealed by the quantity and quality of the food supplied. Royal diet, and plenty of it, develops the reproductive organs of the future queens; sparser and plainer food retards the sexuality of the future workers, in which reproductive organs do not develop. Up to a certain point the nurse-bees can determine the future destiny of their charge by changing the diet, and this in some cases is certainly done. If a larva on the way to become a worker receives by chance some crumbs from the royal store the reproductive function may develop, and what are called fertile workers, to a certain degree above the average abortiveness, result; or by direct intention, a worker grub may be reared into a queen bee.

The queen larvæ get a quantity of fatty material double that given to the workers. The drones at first receive a large percentage of nitrogenous material, but this soon falls below the share which workers and queens obtain. The fatty material, at first large, soon falls to about a third of that given to the queens. Hence the percentage of glucose except at first is so much larger than in the other two cases.

Nutrition, therefore, is the determining influence, in the production of fertile femaleness, and the significant part of the matter is that it is the addition of this food within the first eight days of larval life that develops the striking structural and functional differences between worker and queen. A worker larva, when it is determined to convert the same to a queen, attains with increased sexuality (nutrition), all the several structural and psychological differences which otherwise distinguish a queen. Fertilization being thus regarded as a sort of nutrition, drones, workers and queens may be considered as three terms of a series. This view is corroborated by the development of humble-bees.

Among these the queen-mother, awakened from her winter sleep, makes a nest, collects food, and lays her first brood. These are not too abundantly supplied with food, the queen having to conserve her energy. They develop into small females, workers in a sense, but yet fertile, though only to the extent of producing drones. A second brood of workers is born; these have the advantage of their elder sisters, consequently they are more abundantly nourished, and develop into large females. Still, like the first brood they produce drones, but occasionally females. Finally, with the advantage of two previous broods of small and large females, the future queens are born. These facts emphasize the influence of nutrition on sexuality, and are, as it were, a natural suggestion of the higher specialized society of hive-bees.

Wasps.—In a species of wasp called *Nematus ventricosus*, some careful observations have been made. Here, the fertilized ova, unlike those of hive-bees, develop into males as well as females; while the unfertilized or parthenogenetic* eggs may produce females in a small percentage. The results, as far as ascertained made it clear that the percentage of females increases from spring to August, and then diminishes, indicating that the production of females from fertilized ova increases with temperature and with the food supply, and decreases as they diminish. Other experiments establish a similar result—the more abundant the metabolism,† and the nutrition, the greater tendency there was to the

*Parthenogenesis is the *development without impregnation of an ovum capable of being impregnated.* Harvey's dictum, *Omne vivum ex ova*, has thus to be qualified. Parthenogenesis is common in many insects, and is a subject well worth studying by all interested in the processes of reproduction.

†Metabolism is the term used to express the series of changes—chemical, physical, biological—taking place in the various processes of vegetable and animal nutrition.

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production of females, which at the beginning and at the end are wholly absent. They only appear when the metabolism and the nutrition were so abundant that the entire development of the young wasps only occupied eighteen or fewer days up to the period of pupation. The peculiarity in this last case is apparently that in parthenogenesis, where the production of males is the normal condition, favorable environmental influences seem to introduce females.

Aphides.—The history of plant lice affords one of the most familiar illustrations of the influence of nutrition on sex, and is indeed full of suggestions in regard to the whole theory of sex and reproduction. These animals multiply so freely, and are of so many varieties (species), that they are particularly convenient to observe. Details may be generalized as follows: During the summer months, with favorable temperature and abundant food, the aphides produce parthenogenetically generation after generation of females. The advent of autumn, however, with its attendant cold and scarcity of food, brings about the birth of males, and the consequent recurrence of strictly sexual reproduction. In the artificial environment of the greenhouse, equivalent to the perpetual summer of warmth and abundant food, the parthenogenetic succession of females has been experimentally observed for four years. It seems, in fact, to continue until the lowering of the temperature and diminution of the food at once reintroduce males and sexual reproduction.

Butterflies and Moths.—If caterpillars are shut up and starved before entering the chrysalis state, the resultant butterflies, or moths, are males, while others of the same brood, highly nourished, come out females. Among moths, innutricious or diseased food produces males.

Crustaceans.—It has been observed that at Marseilles one of the parthenogenetic brine-shrimps (*Artemia salina*) lives in especially favorable conditions, as its large size indicates. There it produces only females. Where the conditions of existence are less prosperous, it produces males as well.

Mammals.—The lower animals are more easily observed. Difficulties appear with the higher, longer-lived animals. Yet there are decisive observations which go to increase the general cumulative results. Thus in an important experiment made on a flock of 300 ewes divided into two equal parts: One-half were extremely well fed, and served by young rams. The other were poorly fed and served by old rams. The proportion of ewe-lambs in the two cases was respectively sixty and forty per cent. In spite of the combination of two factors,* the experiment was a cogent one. It has been noticed, too, that generally it is the heavier ewes which produce ewe-lambs. The females having a more serious reproductive sacrifice, are more dependent on variations of nutrition than males. Even in birds there is a much greater flow of blood to the ovaries than to the testes. The demands are greater, and the consequences therefore more serious if these are not fulfilled.

In the human species the influence of nutrition is hard to estimate. Statistics have seemed to show that after an epidemic or a war the male births are in greater majority than is usually the case. It has been pointed out that females with small placenta and little menstruation bear more boys. It has been contended that the number of males varies with the harvests and prices. In towns, and in prosperous families, there seem to be more females, while in the country the males are more numerous, as also among the poor.

Influence of Temperature.—In the human species it has been noted that more males are born during the colder months. The same results have been reached with horses. The temperature of the time, not of birth but of sex determination, must, of course, be noted. Temperature may have its influence, indirectly, through the nutritive functions.

Summary.—To sum up, a number of factors coöperate in the determination of sex. The most important of these, with increasing penetration of analysis, may be more and more resolved into plus or minus nutrition, operating upon parent, sex elements, embryo, and in some cases larvæ.

*Among some breeders it is considered that it is the young, lusty male that tends to produce males, and the mature, less fervid male, females.

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Starting with the parent organisms themselves, we find this general conclusion most probable: That adverse circumstances, especially of nutrition, but also including age and the like, tend to the production of males, and the reverse condition favoring females.

As to the reproductive elements, a highly nourished ovum, compared with one less favorably conditioned, in every probability will tend to a female rather than a male development. Fertilization, when the ovum is fresh and vigorous, before waste has begun to set in, will corroborate the same tendency.

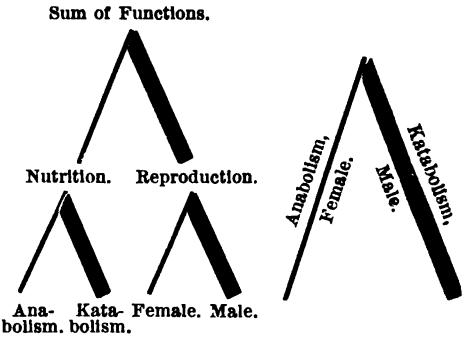
If we accept the opinion as to the transitory hermaphrodite period in most animals, from which the transition to unisexuality is effected by the hypertrophy of the female side or preponderance of the male in respective cases, the vast importance of early environmental influences must be allowed. The longer the period of sexual indifference (though this term be an objectionable one) continues, the more important must be those outside factors, whether directly operative or indirectly through the parent. Here, again, favorable conditions of nutrition, temperature and the like tend toward the production of females; the reverse increases the probability of male preponderance.

The general conclusion, more or less clearly grasped by numerous investigators, is that favorable nutritive conditions tend to produce females and unfavorable nutritive conditions tend to produce males.

The above may be expressed in still more precise language: Such conditions as deficient or abnormal food, extreme temperature, deficient light, moisture and the like are obviously such as would tend to produce a preponderance of waste over repair, which set of factors comprehend what have been included in the term of *katabolic* habit of body, and this habit tends to produce males. Similarly, the opposed set of factors, such as abundant and rich nutrition, favorable temperature, abundant light and moisture, which favor constructive processes, which set of factors comprehend what have been included in the term of an *anabolic** habit of body; and these conditions result in the production of females. Still more shortly put, influences inducing katabolism tend to result in the production of males, those favoring anabolism similarly increase the probability of females.

As a general rule, the result of independent induction, males are forms of smaller size, more active habit, higher temperature, shorter life, in fact, live at high pressure; females are forms larger, more passive or vegetative, lower temperature, longer life, in fact, live at lower pressure. The males are stronger, handsomer, more emotional, simply because they are males, that is, of a more active physiological habit than the females, of whom the converse is true. Males live at a loss, females at a profit. Males and females are resultants of activities exhibiting a predominance of the protoplasmic† processes either on the side of disruption or construction. The male is a begetter, the female a bearer of offspring. In this double parallelism katabolic influences make for the production of males, and anabolic for females. The male is the outcome of katabolism, the female of anabolism.

The above is diagrammatically expressed thus:



III. *Reflective Examples.*—Mr. Everett Millais, a well-known breeder of dogs, contributes a very interesting article to a British periodical on the possibility of

*These terms, *anabolic* and *katabolic* (anabolism, katabolism), are explained in the text below. To fix them in the mind they may be associated with the terms commonly in use, *high* and *low living*, respectively, and in regard to food.

†Protoplasm, "the physical basis of life," is the simplest form of living matter, seen in nature's laboratory where the matter prepared by nutrition is being transformed into the various tissues and in the lowest animals themselves.

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controlling sex. He quotes some experiments convincive of the possibility of producing males and females at will, by altering the nature of the food, high feeding producing females, and low feeding, males. Mr. Millais adds his experience with his well-known basset bitch, Flora, as supporting this view. When this theory was propounded it occurred to Mr. Millais, as a sort of confirmation, that Flora, who had long been as fat as a pig, had produced all, or nearly all, bitches in her litters. He therefore set to work to reduce her and get her nice and thin for her next heat, keeping her on low diet until after whelping. That litter consisted entirely of dogs. He has since allowed her to get fat, and she has just been bred again. He intends to feed her well again, and he is confident that the resulting litter will contain bitches as before. But one apparent swallow does not make a summer, so we need not build too much yet on these experiments till their number is convincing.

Mr. Robert Bruce, of Darlington, England, well known in stock circles, writing in an American contemporary, remarks: "All practical breeders know that it is much more difficult to breed a good male than a good female, and that in all breeds where, through selection and other means, breeders have been raising the standard of excellence one can breed a much larger proportion of good females than males. For this reason we are inclined to test a breed," he remarks, "by the males and their deeds, rather than by the females."

The above is, we submit, quite interesting. Might it not be taken also as a confirmatory proof of the effect and influence of anabolism and katabolism? Speaking generally, this presents, we believe, an exceptional test of anabolic and katabolic results and tendencies. The facts thus generalized are worth careful attention.

General Remarks.—In the future study of this important sex question we shall have to follow up and in the line of the constructive method, not the destructive; that is, the line suggested by our second classification, not our first. We must study nature more, propound theories less. Life itself depends on nutrition. Reproduction—or better and simpler—fertilization, may itself be called the nutrition of or perpetuation of "life" in the ova. Nutrition is the life of the favored sex—the female. Also, in "well favored"-fed breeds, females are produced of a higher order than males.

The female, from the beginning, is the favored sex. The female rights are paramount. She is accorded the position of relief from toil, and of the highest function of developing the species. All she demands is *nutrition*. Conception is the fertilization or nutrifying of the ova. Reproduction is the result of continued successful nutrition of the "concept."

The higher the animal, the earlier the period of the contact of the male with the female sperm, the earlier therefore is sex determined. In hermaphroditism this period may be prolonged by an equality—a warring—of anabolic and katabolic influences, neither of which gains the superiority in time to determine a decided sexuality.

In lower forms the life period is shorter, is more rapid (to our mind's observation); the influences of high summer are greater. When food and temperature are favorable we obtain the highest results, bringing to the front the favored sex. In higher forms the same general results occur. In domestic animals confusion occurs, because *artificial* environment, artificial anabolism and katabolism supervene. And as these processes have not been interpreted from nature into thought and language and formula the artificial environment has never been manipulated so as to test "the law" for results. Now that it has been formulated, it is to be hoped energies will be enlisted to test it fully and fairly. In the higher animal the determining period is quickly, rapidly passed, while the whole life of the resulting individual is long. This seems an anomaly. One would think that in short-lived animals this period would be short. But the reason may be found by suggesting the idea that the higher the organism the more perfect has its reproductive specialization become; while in the lower forms, the reproductive function or machinery

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has not attained the quick acquiring powers of the most highly organized, but plods laboriously along—each successive higher organism gaining something, making it more effective the earlier determining end. The lower, however, are compensated by a greater proportional reproduction than the higher. This seems to be another anomaly. But it may be explained by the shorter life and greater work to do, while in the higher the longer life, the more, the longer individual life there is to "do" in.

The aim of nature seems to be, as a main result, to produce conditions amicable to its favored sex—the female—as the highest attainment possible. Various disturbances of nature itself or animal environment, or animal constitution, all may tend to modify this effort. These we must discover and avoid, or control, if possible; the other we must copy if we can.

Female Rights—An Illustrative Diversion.—So that these views place the burning question of female (woman's) rights on a basis not before considered. There is no question about female rights in any portion of the animal kingdom but that of *Homo sapiens.* The rights of the female are everywhere else firmly assured. Why is there such an outcry in the human species? An answer in line with the ideas herein propounded seems ready. *Homo* to-day is the result of civilization. What is civilization but an anabolic process? Civilization—artificial environment—gives all the advantages possible to think of, removes or destroys all the disadvantages of nature. It is intensely anabolic—female producing. Thus it is an argument in favor of our second classification. The result is an overplus of females. This is more evident in the races exhibiting the highest civilization; that is, really the highest regard for the favored sex. So the overplus, not being able to fulfill their grandest destiny, feel the cravings for use, or *profiting;* hence that is exhibited in the peculiar abnormality of demanding equality with the less favored (or male) sex. This is a strange result, this assuming of the katabolic habit by the female. Professor Cope has clearly pointed out the physical and physiological "impediments"—the greater, in fact, the higher the type of the individual—in the way of woman's successful crusading against the appropriation by the less favored sex, of what the favored sex regards as the male monopolization of social and national functions. It is an impossibility. The male assumes the role of the active sex, because it is nature's decree, and *result*—because he is male. Nature shows a partiality—favor—resulting in the female sex, because she is the highest requirement demanded of her.

It is a beautiful scheme. Yet "the female is the martyr of her sex!" Woman's rights, etc., exhibit a tendency to social unsexing—puts the sex on the level of the female worker of certain communities that remain dormant till disaster overtakes the reproducing reigning members, when *one* lucky individual of the workers may be selected and removed from toil, to the highest destiny of the community.

If the female, in domains where anabolism reigns, is dissatisfied with her more passive sex lot, wants reform, she ought to have begun, not with the society she finds herself in (which represent the whole result of the influences that have produced herself), but with her parents. She must begin her revolution not with human civilization, but with eternal nature. It is by the law of nature that the male is the grand majority of nature—the breadwinner, and the female, as it were, the webspinner. The highest result of civilization, the elevation of the weaker sex, and the strict improvement of purity, has resulted in the obscuring, keeping out of view, recognition or consideration of the difference or even existence of sex. The tendency of our teaching is to get to a position where sex is unrealized, and we regard each other as neuters. This, it need not be said, will never be reached as long as nature's term extends. The sooner this is realized the better, and a return to first principles would place this matter on its own basis. Personally the writer has no objection to woman competing with man. How long will it be ere we have a lady Marvin or a Doble? Would they tend to "elevate" the sulkey?

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The importance of the greater, in our estimation, subject in hand, excuses this interesting diversion. It helps to accentuate the main issue.

Conclusion.—The whole subject is an enticing one. It offers a wide field for investigation and study. It has immense possibilities. A time may come when there may be possible the formation of a breeders' trust, for the purpose of controlling the sexes so as to increase the value of either at will. by issuing an edict for the production of either one or the other. In the meantime we may commend the subject to all breeders who have the means and inclination to follow up the newly suggested lead. To experiment on our highest domestic animals would be somewhat expensive. But on the less expensive more prolific animals, which produce many at a birth, the general effects would be no less apparent and of easy determination. Such a problem would be a good one for Senator Stanford's institution.

It was intended to have indicated some of the bearings of what is known as Weismann's theory of heredity on this subject, which has created such a turmoil, but it is too great an interest in itself to be so treated here summarily.

To conclude: The result of this investigation is to destroy all old theories of sex, and to strongly indicate the existence of a natural law, which is of comparatively easy interpretation, if not control. It is to be hoped those who have the power to do so may find it of advantage to experimentally study the question.

WHAT ARE TROTTING BRED MARES?

BOSTON, MASS., June 10, 1892.

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

IN the May number of the MONTHLY I notice an editorial entitled "What are Trotting Bred Mares?" The article pays special attention to an eastern writer who criticized an editorial in the March MONTHLY, entitled "Trotting Bred Mares Lead."

This article made a comparison between ten of the fastest horses sired by Electioneer out of thoroughbred mares, ten from half-thoroughbred mares, ten from trotting-bred mares, and ten from pacing mares. The tables were complied to show the result of Palo Alto's matings for extreme speed under conditions named, and were intensely interesting to those desiring to know the comparative success of different matings, and what combination of blood lines had produced the highest average speed at the earliest age.

It was shown by the tables presented that at Palo Alto, headed by the great controlling sire Electioneer, the result of breeding the choicest thoroughbred and half-thoroughbred blood that great wealth could purchase and unquestioned ability select that, notwithstanding wealth and selection, the produce from so-called trotting-bred mares led all others both in average speed and at earlier ages.

The writer reviewed those tables with great pleasure and without prejudice, for facts are to him of greater value than theories, and the tables seemed to be facts. Let me say here that I was disappointed that the table as compiled was incorrect, and that at Palo Alto under conditions named, the trotting-bred mares had not produced the fastest average speed and at the earliest ages. But strict justice compelled me to say that an examination of the breeding of six out of ten of the mares called "trotting bred," showed that they would not be accepted as "trotting bred" under rules 7 and 8 of the American Trotting Register, which is the only authority that I can recognize, since it is the standard as laid down by the breeders. The fact that six out of the ten mares named in the table as "trotting bred," were made standard under rule 5 by the performance of their offspring, entitled them to great credit, but it did not entitle them to be called "trotting bred."

I was surprised to find the editor of the MONTHLY, the official organ of the American Trotting Register Association, classing such mares as "trotting bred," and doubly surprised to find him con-

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tending that the requirements of the register on breeding were not necessary to qualify a mare as "trotting-bred," when comparing the produce of "trotting bred" with the produce of "thoroughbred" and "half thoroughbred."

You called Glencora, dam of Lot Slocum, 2:17½, trotting-bred, when her sire was non-standard, and her dam of unknown breeding. If the dam was of unknown breeding, may she not have been thoroughbred, and her produce entitled to a place in the "half-thoroughbred" table?

The same is true of Addie Lee, dam of Adair, 2:17½. Her sire was non-standard, and her dam of unknown breeding. May she not also have been half thoroughbred? Mark you I do not say they were half thoroughbred. I compiled a fifth table called "Mares non-standard by breeding." into which I placed their produce with the produce of the other four in question.

The next mare, Norma, dam of Norval, 2:17½, you call trotting-bred, and yet her dam was by Sir Wallace, a horse of unknown breeding, though generally claimed to be thoroughbred, while her dam Egletta was strictly thoroughbred, tracing back several generations, making Norma's dam as far as known thoroughbred, and her produce entitled to a place in the "half-thoroughbred table." Campbell's Electioneer, 2:17¾, and Del Mar, 2:20, were both from dams non-standard by breeding, and the blood that flows in the veins of these horses is hot enough to call it largely thoroughbred. Neither of them is entitled to a place in the table of "trotting bred."

I wonder, Mr. Editor, that you did not class Sunol, 2:08¼, as "from trotting-bred," for the percentage of thoroughbred blood in her veins is not greater than is the percentage of thoroughbred blood in the veins of some you call trotting bred.

If you claim that performance of their offspring makes them standard under rule 5, and entitles them to be classed as trotting bred, then please tell me why Dame Winnie (thoroughbred), dam of Palo Alto, 2:08¾, Gertrude Russell, 2:23½, and Big Jim, 2:23½, by Planet, own brother to Exchequer, sire of Lucille, 2:21, and Rigolette, 2:22, is not classed as trotting bred.

If trotting inheritance and performance of offspring entitle a mare to be classed as trotting bred, then certainly thoroughbred Dame Winnie is entitled to that distinction, for on sire and dam's side the blood that supports her is found supporting some of our greatest trotting horses, and yet you class her as thoroughbred, and place her offspring in the table of "thoroughbreds."

Last in the list of horses excluded from the "trotting bred" table, is the great Arion, 2:10¾, at two years of age. You describe this horse and his speed inheritance, and conclude that part of your article with some rather uncomplimentary remarks toward your critic. I will not answer those remarks, for they neither added dignity nor strength to your article, nor would a retort strengthen this, but I do want to say a word about Arion, 2:10¾, and his dam.

Whatever the breeding of Manette, dam of Arion, may prove to be, when the examination now being made is concluded, she is entitled to the distinction of having produced a wonderful son. So far as at present known, Manette is non-standard by breeding, even by the breeding as given in the year book. Her reputed dam, Addie, was sired by a half-thoroughbred horse out of a mare of *unknown* breeding. There is nothing to prove that Addie, wonderful mare that she is, does not possess three-quarters thoroughbred blood; even accept the breeding as given in Palo Alto catalogue, and she has more than half-thoroughbred blood in her veins.

The dam of Arion, 2:10¾, though sired by the great Nutwood, 2:18¾, is not at present entitled to be classed with the produce of trotting-bred mares.

You say while speaking of Mannette, that "A horse may be 'intensely trotting bred,' and still not come within the technical provisions of the 'standard.'" While that may be true in some cases, it seems not strictly true in the case of Manette. Senator Stanford is reported as saying that Manette was a failure at the trot, but could run like a thoroughbred, and for a time was employed as running companion in the education of the trotters at Palo Alto.

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From what source she inherited her inclination to run, we may only conjecture, but it is evident that it did not unfavorably affect her son. The oft-quoted, "like begets like, or the likeness of some ancestor," we may employ to account for her inclination as Senator Stanford says "to run like a thoroughbred."

Having reviewed the first part of your editorial, I want to say here that I lay no claim to the invention of that which you call "a convenient guillotine for the purpose of decapitation." The inventor of that guillotine and my authority for its use is the association of which you are an honored representative, and if, in using it I have destroyed any idols, possibly it were better that those idols were destroyed than even a seeming injustice be done.

The next part of your article refers to my remarks on that grand broodmare Beautiful Bells. You called her in your first article "that intensely trotting-bred mare," and I said "that, while I would not say one word to detract from the glory that is hers, for I regard Beautiful Bells and her dam, Minnehaha, as the grandest combination of speed-producing dams the world has ever seen, combining with extreme speed, beauty of form and dispositions to be admired; yet, in strict justice I must say that if she is entitled to be called 'intensely trotting-bred' then I do not understand the meaning of those words."

I admitted that she was trotting-bred under the standard rules, and showed that more than half, and probably three-quarters of her blood was thoroughbred blood, which you did not dispute.

To call a mare "intensely trotting-bred" in an article comparing the speed-producing powers of mares "trotting bred," "half thoroughbred" and "thoroughbred," ignoring wholly the percentage of thoroughbred blood in the one you call "intensely trotting bred," when she carried more thoroughbred blood than many you class as "half thoroughbred," is not only unjust to her, but it is also unjust to her offspring, who were handicapped by being forced to appear in comparative tables at a disadvantage, while if the table had been prepared on the basis of percentage of thoroughbred blood in the dams, they would have made a better showing.

I notice in the June MONTHLY you again refer to that "intensely trotting-bred mare Beautiful Bells," and referring to your eastern critic, you again misinterpret the motive that prompted his calling attention to your first editorial.

My criticism of your editorial was for the purpose of having comparison made on the basis of the thoroughbred blood in horses instead of using terms that did not fully express breeding. That purpose was clearly set forth in my article, as the following quotation will show, viz.: "To compile comparative tables that would do justice to blood lines, which, after all, is the only correct basis, for it is the power of the blood that pushes to the front and gives form and finish to the animal, it will be necessary to tabulate on the percentage of thoroughbred blood in dams, classing them as carrying 50, 75 and 100 per cent thoroughbred blood as against dams carrying not over 25 per cent thoroughbred blood, which may properly be classed as "trotting blood." I hope some one will prepare such a set of tables, for they will be very interesting and instructive."

You certainly could not have misunderstood those words, nor my motive in referring to your classification of "intensely trotting bred."

I believe in calling things by their right names, even though they conflict with pet theories.

Let me call your attention again to blood lines, which seem to me to be of vital importance when making comparisons since the terms "trotting bred" and "half thoroughbred" do not correctly express breeding, for one horse may be "thoroughbred" in blood lines, and another "half thoroughbred," and both under the standard, entitled to be called "trotting bred."

The great fountain heads of trotting speed, the horses to which we owe our greatest success, viz.: Rysdyk's Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief, also the great broodmare sire, Mambrino Patchen, as well as others I might name, are

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classed as trotting bred, and their produce from dams standard by breeding, are entitled to a place in comparative tables as trotting bred, and yet every drop of known blood in their veins is thoroughbred blood, and the unknown blood forms but a small percentage.

The great Electioneer was possessed of splendid trotting action, and his power to transmit that action through all classes of mares has never been equaled, and yet his sire, Hambletonian 10, was a thoroughbred horse as far as known, and his dam, Green Mountain Maid, was sired by Harry Clay 45, out of Shanghai Mary, a mare of unknown breeding, but generally supposed to be a thoroughbred.

Harry Clay has a thoroughbred dam and thoroughbred grandam, his third, fourth and fifth dams were of unknown breeding, while his sixth dam was a thoroughbred. The paternal blood that mingled in his veins was drawn from imported Grand Bashaw, making every known blood line in the Electioneer, thoroughbred blood.

It is not enough to say that the blood described is trotting blood. So was the blood that produced Palo Alto, 2:08¾, which you class as thoroughbred on the dam's side.

There is a distinction between thoroughbred blood which must not be lost sight of. All thoroughbred blood does not blend equally with trotting horses, and the indiscriminate approval or condemnation of thoroughbred blood in union with trotting horses, is equally at fault.

There is no question but that the blood of Mambrino and Bellfounder has been a powerful factor in trotting horses, and without that blood in combination, the greatest progenitor of trotters, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, nor the great Electioneer, who carried a double infusion of Bellfounder blood on both sire and dam side, would not have existed, and yet, Mambrino and Bellfounder were both thoroughbreds.

I need not enlarge upon this, for the student of breeding will quickly name the thoroughbred blood that has proved effective in combination, even where the sire has been other than the great Electioneer.

It is possible that there may exist a strain of thoroughbred blood not yet mingled with the blood of the trotting horse, that when combined may produce greater results than any yet attained. However that may prove to be, we must not forget that all great trotting speed had a large infusion of thoroughbred blood, and that it was by careful selection and combining of thoroughbred with trotting blood, that the inclination to trot and stick to the trot at great speed has been attained and gradually intensified, until we have reached the present type of trotting horses.

The struggle to produce greater speed and fix the type that it may be transmitted, has not ended, nor will it end so long as each year shows a gain in speed.

Since then breeders will combine thoroughbred blood in some quantity with other blood, looking to the production of greater speed at the trot, I trust you will aid them by compiling, or causing to be compiled, comparative tables of horses sired by Electioneer (since his opportunities give greater selection), naming the percentage and source of thoroughbred blood in the dams, substantially as set forth, and give the readers of your valued MONTHLY the benefit of your research.

J. T. L.

IT is always a pleasure to publish in the columns of the MONTHLY intelligent criticism of anything which appears herein, and it is because of its interesting treatment of the subject in hand that space is given the above communication. Nevertheless it may be said that the difference between the views expressed in the MONTHLY and those held by the writer of the above communication, is almost entirely due to the point of observation, and rests wholly upon what the phrase "trotting-bred" may be fairly taken to mean. It was stated in the last issue of this journal that in the ordinary acceptation of the term "trotting-bred," it was not a primal necessity that mares so designated should conform to the requirements of the Register in respect of blood lines, which of themselves would make animals standard. What is meant by ninety-nine men out of a hundred who use the term "trotting-bred" is that the animal to which it is applied, has for ancestors sires and dams that were either themselves trotters, of more than average speed, or members of families which had produced a notable number of trotters, and when this point is appreciated there need not be the slightest difficulty in understanding the position of the MONTHLY

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in its review of what Electioneer has accomplished on different classes of mares.

Our correspondent, in his consideration of Manette, the dam of Arion, says:

"Her reputed dam, Addie, was sired by a half thoroughbred horse out of a mare of unknown breeding. There is nothing to prove that Addie, wonderful mare that she is, does not possess three-quarters thoroughbred blood, even accepting the breeding as given in the Palo Alto catalogue, and she has more than half thoroughbred blood in her veins."

Then he adds:

"The dam of Arion, 2:10¾, though sired by the great Nutwood, 2:18¾, is not at present entitled to be classed with the produce of trotting-bred mares."

Here are the facts: The dam of Arion is by a trotter with a record of 2:18¾. That horse was by Belmont, who trotted a mile better than 2:30 for the management of Woodburn farm, and out of Miss Russell, a mare that as a three-year-old a great many years ago, trotted a mile in about 2:42; she in turn by the trotter and sire of trotters, Pilot Jr. The dam of Manette was Addie, a trotter that made a record of 2:39 twenty years ago. Now here are a lot of trotting ancestors. Back of them comes the blood of the thoroughbred. The MONTHLY classed Manette as a trotting-bred mare because her immediate ancestors were all members of trotting families, and most of them trotters of more than ordinary speed. It sees nothing to make it recede from that position.

As to Beautiful Bells, the ground in her case has been gone over more than once. Our correspondent says: "I must say that if she is entitled to be called intensely trotting-bred then I do not understand the meaning of those words."

Again the facts: Beautiful Bells has a record of 2:29½, which establishes the fact that she is a standard trotter by performance. She is also standard by breeding. Her sire was The Moor, that made a record of 2:37 twenty years or so ago, and that, according to the testimony of the gentleman who owned him the greater part of his life, was capable of trotting a mile in about 2:32. The Moor was sired by Clay Pilot. This horse was a fast trotter. He was sired by C. M. Clay Jr. 20; dam a filly whose sire was unknown; second dam by Pilot Jr. Cassius M. Clay Jr. 20, was by Cassius M. Clay 18, and out of a mare by a son of Mambrino. He was the sire of four trotters with records better than 2:30. The dam of The Moor was Belle of Wabash, a famous trotting mare whose pedigree was unknown. The dam of Beautiful Bells is the famous matron Minnehaha. This mare, according to the testimony of Mr. L. J. Rose, was a fast trotter in her youth. She was by Stevens' Bald Chief, and out of a mare by C. M. Clay Jr. 22. Stevens' Bald Chief was by Bay Chief, that as a four-year-old trotted half a mile in 1:08. He was by Mambrino Chief. Back of the lines indicated the blood of the thoroughbred predominates, and yet it is left with confidence to fairminded men whether or not, in view of her trotting ancestors, Beautitul Bells may not fairly be termed "intensely trotting-bred."

There is one point, however, regarding which our correspondent makes (unintentially of course) so important a misstatement that it may not with propriety remain unanswered. Says he:

"There is no question but that the blood of Mambrino and Bellfounder has been a powerful factor in trotting horses, and without that blood in combination the greatest progenitor of trotters, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, nor the great Electioneer, who carried a double infusion of Bellfounder blood on both sire and dam's side, would not have existed, and yet Mambrino and Bellfounder were both thoroughbred."

So far as Bellfounder is concerned this statement is entirely unwarranted, as we have yet to learn of any evidence that Bellfounder possessed a drop of thoroughbred blood. On the contrary, while the exact lines of his pedigree are unknown, he is universally credited and known to be a member of what is called the Norfolk trotting family of England. That he was a thoroughbred no other person than our correspondent has ever asserted.

THE LATE M. W. HICKS AND HIS HORSES.

BY L. E. CLEMENT.

DR. M. W. HICKS is dead, and with him has passed away one of the strongest believers in pacing blood in the trotter that has ever lived. In 1875 he threw up a lucrative practice as an M. D., and from that time forward we must write his history from the "Trotting Register." We first find him at page 105, volume III, as the breeder of Buccaneer, black horse, foaled in 1874, got by Iowa Chief, son of Green's Bashaw, dam Tinsley Maid, by Flaxtail (pacer), grandam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. On page 113 the brown mare Carlotta, by Flaxtail (pacer), dam Lady Narley, by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, grandam by John Bull, bred by William Narley, Keokuk, Iowa, owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks. Next page, 140, Comrade, bay horse, by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, dam Tinsley Maid, by Flaxtail, grandam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, bred and owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks. On page 147 we find Corisande, brown mare, by Iowa Chief, son of Green's Bashaw, dam not traced, bred by Joseph Lupton, Lee county, Iowa, owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks, record 2:24½. On page 216 we find Fawn, brown mare, by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief dam Mahaska Belle, by Flaxtail (pacer), grandam Lady Hake, by John Baptiste, g g dam Fanny Fern, bred and

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owned by M. W. Hicks, and Fern Leaf, (pacer), foaled in 1870, by Flaxtail, dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, bred by T. T. Tinsley, Mahaska county, Iowa, purchased in 1875, by Dr M. W. Hicks. On page 274, Hawkeye Chief, bay horse, by Flaxtail, dam by Iowa Chief, son of Green's Bashaw, bred by C. Seal, Keokuk, Iowa, owned by M. W. Hicks. On page 361, Lady Narley, brown mare, by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, dam by John Bull, g d Rucer mare, a fast pacer, bred by Rucer Brothers, sold to William Narley, by him to M. W. Hicks. On page 382, Lettie, bay mare, by Wayland Forrest, son of Edwin Forrest, dam Mary, by Flaxtail, bred and owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks. On page 384, Lide (pacer), by Flaxtail, passed through the hands of Dr. Hicks to James Martin, of Keokuk, and also Lightfoot (pacer), by Flaxtail, dam Fanny Fern. Bred by T. T. Tinsley, Mahaska county, Iowa. owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks. On page 389, Little Giant, by Reconstruction, son of Vermont Boy, dam Mary, by Flaxtail, bred by George Lieurance, Mahaska county, Iowa, owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks. On page 395, Lottie, bay mare, by Wayland Forrest, son of Edwin Forrest, dam Prairie Bird, by Flaxtail, bred and owned by M. W. Hicks. On page 411, Mahaska Belle (pacer), by Flaxtail, dam Lady Hake, by John Baptiste, son of Tally Ho Morgan, g d Fanny Fern, bred by T. T. Tinsley, Mahaska county, Iowa, owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks. On page 428, Mary, bay mare, by Flaxtail, dam by a horse called Bright Eyes, bred by George Lieurance. Mahaska county, Iowa, owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks. On page 453, Mischief (pacer), by Young Tuckahoe, son of Flaxtail, dam Lide, by Flaxtail, bred by T. T. Tinsley, Mahaska county. Iowa, foaled the property of Dr. M. W. Hicks. On page 510, Pearl, ch m by Blue Bull, dam Lightfoot, by Flaxtail. bred and owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks. On page 522, Prairie Bird (pacer), by Flaxtail, dam Fashion, by John Baptiste, son of Tally Ho Morgan, g d Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Blind Tuckahoe, bred by T. T. Tinsley, Mahaska county, Iowa, owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks. On page 529, Prompter, bay horse, by Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird, by Flaxtail, bred and owned by M. W. Hicks. On page 536, Rachel bl m, by Wayland Forrest, dam Lightfoot, by Flaxtail, bred and owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks. On page 571, Sample, bay horse, by Wayland Forrest, dam Tinsley Maid, by Flaxtail, bred and owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks. On page 600, Starlight, bay mare, by Wayland Forrest, dam Mahaska Belle, by Flaxtail, bred and owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks. On page 623, Tinsley Maid (pacer), by Flaxtail, dam Fanny Fern (pacer), bred by T. T. Tinsley, Mahaska county, Iowa; owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks. On page 635, Tuckahoe, ch g, by Flaxtail, dam by John Baptiste, bred by T. T. Tinsley, owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks. On page 636, Twilight, b m, by Wayland Forrest, dam Lide, by Flaxtail, bred and owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks. On page 662, Wayland Forrest, br h, by Alexander's Edwin Forrest, dam (bred by Rev. Jeremiah Wayland, Clark county, Mo.), by Sir Charley, bred by Rev. Jeremiah Wayland, St. Francisville, Mo., owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks. Here we have twenty-four animals bred or owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks previous to his leaving Keokuk, Iowa, for his later home at Sacramento, Cal., and registered in volume III of the "Trotting Register." At this time no standard rules had been formulated, and the Doctor was using the blood of Edwin Forrest that appears in many of our 2:15 and better performers, Blue Bull, the sire of more trotting race horses than any other horse that has ever lived, and Flaxtail and Marion, son of Mambrino Chief. In 1880 the Doctor took a portion of his stock and went to California, farming Flaxtail to a party at La Harpe, Ill., where he died. In 1885, Volume V of the "Register" was published, the first standard rules had been formulated. March 17, 1883, he gave the brown mare, Flight, out of Prairie Bird, by Flaxtail, a record of 2:29, making her mother standard, and her son Prompter is brought forward as standard under rule 6, and Buccaneer is brought forward under rule 4, and they are afterward known as Prompter 2305, and Buccaneer 2656, and on page 188 we find he gave Fawn, by Marion, a record of 2:30½, and she was brought forward

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under rule 9, as standard. On page 262 we find he gave Pearl, by Blue Bull, a record of 2:32¼, and she was also brought forward as standard under rule 9.

Two more were registered in Volume V. as non-standard. Of the young horses that he took with him to California before the formulating of the standard, Prompter is standard under rules 6 and 4; Buccaneer is standard under rule 4; Sterling, only a yearling when he went out, is standard under rules 4 and 6. Of the mares he took with him to California, Mary, dam of Apex, 2:26, has two producing sons and is in the great broodmare list. Fern Leaf is the dam of three; one of them held the fastest two-year-old stallion record in 1886. Prairie Bird is the dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, sire of three trotters and one pacer. Flight, 2:29, is the dam of Fleet, 2:21¾, and Sid Fleet, 2:26½, and Flirt, by Buccaneer, is the dam of Frou Frou, the fastest yearling yet bred to date. In Volume VII we find fifty-four horses registered as bred or owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks. Is there anywhere in the whole "Register" anything that shows more conclusively the value of pacing blood in the trotter, and is there any breeder that can show such results from stock owned before the formulating of the standard as has been shown by this man who for about six years has been barred by a partial paralyzing of one side from driving his own horses, which he had previously done. The friends of Dr. M. W. Hicks must be glad that he has lived to see the yearling record wrenched from his millionaire neighbor and Electioneer; that he lived to see Shamrock hold the two-year-old stallion record; to see Daisy, by Prompter, so long hold the yearling pacing record, and to see the daughters of Prompter and Buccaneer producers, and the latter in the great broodmare list. Madam Buckner, a mare of unknown breeding, in the great broodmare list, was owned by Dr. Hicks. She was a pacer, and claimed to be by Tom Hal 3000, but the Doctor never believed she was by that horse.

I have studied the success of this man from such stock and wondered at his foresight, or could it be called luck, that sent two daughters of Flaxtail to Rushville to be bred to Blue Bull, or, as he says, seeing old Flaxtail driven to Keokuk to wagon and put into the races, that he should have wanted and obtained so near the whole outfit. Dr. Hicks was eccentric, and in the last years of his life petulant, but he has been a lesson to the breeders of the country and has not lived in vain. The greatest good has come to the breeders in the dispersal of this stock in Indiana and New York after its value has become known, and although the prices obtained were not at all times favorable to the estate, still its use among the new owners, with the climatic changes, will be of untold value in years to come.

TRAINING ROAD HORSES.

BY RAY MARSHALL.

Early maturity is the demand of the times. The quickest development possible is in order to meet the requirements of a busy age. Life is too short to wait five years or more to prepare a road horse for safe and satisfactory work. It is the order of nature that training should go along with growth. In our last article we gave particular attention to the first six months of the colt's training. At this time some hints will be given for its further development. An experience with a pair of nicely matched colts that were developed, driven in the ordinary errands about a stock farm, convinces the writer that a team may be made as trusty at four years of age as at six or seven. The team in question had not the early care desirable, such as was outlined in our previous article. They were never haltered until eighteen months of age. They were never harnessed, either, until fully three years of age. This team, too, had not the advantages of a magnificent inheritance. The dams of both were of the flighty order. One of them having been a cripple at three years of age, was never trained to work, and

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an effort to "break" at five years of age proved very unsatisfactory, and she is to-day termed on the farm "balky." The dam of the other worked fairly well, but needed to be watched and not to be overloaded, and required also to be started carefully when drawing an unusual load. None but a careful driver, in fact, could be trusted to handle her.

On the other hand the sire (by a brother of Volunteer 55) of these colts in question, was as perfect a horse as any one ever handled. He was a good all-around animal every way. He was true to work on a load, he was ever ready to go at a good gait as a double driving horse, with any mate, and was an exceptionally fine single driver. Added to this he was a saddle horse that carried one easily, and though a stallion, was trusty for any one to use. It may be suggested incidentally here that it is important to know at least that half the blood of the young animal is of the sort desired. If there is much to be had on both sides, all the better. A knowledge of grandparents and farther ancestors adds that much more to one's assurance of success in finding eventually the model road horse. The question may be raised in perusing this article as to the ancestry of these fractious dams. Of the better one of the two it may be said that her sire was an excellent horse representing Mambrino and Sir Archy strains of blood. He was of about 1,200 pounds weight, and a work horse of more than average excellence. The grandsire of this dam was also a docile and tractable horse; was owned by a farmer who worked him regularly to the plow, wagon, carriage, etc. Besides his domestic qualities he was proven later a great race horse, having been sold about the year 1868 for $3,000. He was said to be a near descendant of Diomed and Kentucky Whip. Of the balking mare it may be said that she had for sire a son of Mambrino Chief 11; dam thoroughbred. The balky mare's dam was by the grandsire of the above mentioned mare. So much for blood. Returning to our sample team, the following outline covers their handling: At three years they were first hitched with a trusty work horse, and driven about a week in this way, then they were worked together continually. They were owned on a large stock farm which required ten or fifteen miles driving every day by the manager. It was the rule from the start that they should be driven by no one else than the manager. They had their care in the barn at the hands of ordinary farm help. Once in a great while they were driven a trip to town or the railway station by a farm hand. Almost every day for a year this team was hitched up and unhitched twice or three times. Their driver never used loud or harsh language and petted them almost as he would children by talking in an assuring tone to them whenever there was an occasion of fright. The result was that they came to depend on this assurance and trusted implicitly the word of their driver. They were highly sensitive, and never required the whip more than the slightest tap, when they might hesitate in driving, at sight of some unusual object. Within six months from the time they were first driven they had acquired the habit of indifference to the sights that usually attract young horses' attention. They were, however, from their intelligence, looking carefully for the unusual things of life. Within the seventh, eighth and ninth months of their work they became thoroughly familiar with railway trains, traction engines, such as threshers move on the country roads, and with the exception of the din and roar of the city pavement, they had come to have a thorough experience with life. During the last three months of their year's training it was a great pleasure to drive this team. They seemed to enjoy their daily trips amounting to from ten to fifteen miles in the aggregate, made up of numerous short drives, during which they were stopped, tied, etc. There are several important conditions to be mentioned in connection with the success of this year's work. The team in the first place was fed liberally with oats and rye ground with corn, about in the proportion of two parts of oats, one of rye and one of corn. In addition to this they had a moderate feed of hay, perhaps ten pounds each every day. They were frequently turned out to grass for two or three hours at a time. It seems that this team regarded their abundance of food as a sort of com-

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pensation for their work, and seemed to enter heartily into sympathy with their driver in an effort to get around and make the trips and get back to the barn. Their physical development was almost perfect, as the food supplied an abundance for repair of decaying muscles, etc.

It was seldom that they felt in the least sore as result of their work. The food, in turn, put them in high spirits, so that the drives were a complementary pleasure. The next important condition of the success of this experiment was the frequent stoppings, hitchings and unhitchings to which they were subjected. It is my belief that with less driving, in the aggregate, and the same amount of handling, in the way of hitching up and harnessing, the same results would have been attained. A further condition of this effort was that they were driven during the first three months almost exclusively on a walk. An effort was made to give them a rapid gait at this pace. From the fourth to the ninth months this gait was varied by a brisk trot at the finish of each drive. It was always the rule, with occasional exceptions, to make them walk the first third or half of a trip. In case they were given an hour at the rate of eight or ten miles per hour, when brought into the stable the boys gave them about one minute to each limb "rubbing down" with a cob and brush. This was designed to prevent any soreness. This article will not permit mention of all the details, but it will suffice to say that during the tenth to the twelfth months their walking gait had been so well established previously that they were ever ready to walk rapidly or to take up the swift trotting gait at ten miles per hour when called upon for this service. Open bridles were used upon them continually, and they were thus familiar with everything fore and aft. Summing it all up in a few words, it may be said that these colts as three-year-olds came to be known as the steadiest, readiest driving team in a large, thickly settled county noted for its abundance of improved live stock. When they were scarcely four years of age they were sold for $500 for a city driving team. Their weight, it may be said, at this time was about 1,070 pounds. Their new owner was a good reinsman, and as long as he drove them himself as four-year-olds there was no trouble. An incompetent driver during the latter part of this year allowed them to run away, which, for a time, seemed to impair their usefulness. Later on they were separated, and became good single drivers, and are to-day true to their early training in most respects, although ten years old. It is our conviction that with the first three years of proper training added, such as is the practice in many places, this team would have been almost incapable of any unruliness as drivers any time after they were four years old. We conversed recently with a physician in St. Louis in regard to a fine four-year-old single driver he was using in the city. He was a man fifty years of age or more, and endorsed fully the theory of early training which is now coming more and more into vogue. In his early experience he bought horses five to seven years of age. These were used by his coachman with the primary idea that they were well broken and needed only a little care to make them safe city drivers. He found the same experience with such horses, in making them reliable and perfect, that many parents find who endeavor to make musicians of their grown-up children. They were too old to learn, apparently. For twenty years it has been his practice, prior to the present time, to buy three-year-old horses, not always securing those having had any farm work or training for a start. Such colts, he says, handled and driven by himself and a trusty coachman, are safer, at the end of six months' driving in the city, than is his usual experience with horses three years older, provided the animal is possessed of intelligence and a good, docile disposition. There are few people in the city who are willing to take a colt and train it. They must have a horse which, with a fortnight's handling by an expert trainer, can be made thoroughly familiar with the city's unusual (to it) noises and other disturbances. The farmer with less than a half dozen colts on his hands every year can, by energy and a purpose to do it, furnish these colts at four or five years of age, and sell at good prices. Only steady, thoughtful attention to systematic work for the youngster all along is re-

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quired to accomplish this. Many more horses could be sold at fancy prices if only they were known to be safe. A stock farm should establish its trade mark on trusty drivers. The sensible man of the city much prefers to buy his driving horse personally or through an agent direct from the breeder. He then feels that he has some recourse if the article is not as represented. The buyer, too, has much greater assurance that his animals are thoroughly sound as to health and free from blemishes. The situation of a stock farm has something to do with success in this line. If one could be within twenty miles of a city of 100,000 population or more, to which he could drive the teams frequently during the finishing touches of their training, it would be all the better. One need not despair, however, of excellent success, if he lives within ten miles of a city of 2,000 or more population.

In closing this article we would urge upon farmers who have their own boys to assist them the value of the colt's association with the boys on the farm. With suggestions from a wise trainer a boy fifteen to eighteen years of age, where he has tact and a liking for the work, will often accomplish much more in training a yearling and two-year-old colts effectually than will be done by men of middle life or more mature years. A great point to remember is, that skill adds threefold at least to the value of a colt that is rightly bred. There is no reason why the farmer should not employ skill, and reap its result, as well as the city manufacturer. There are not "millions" in it, but there are many thousands to the breeder who studies his work, and who uses for his material the blood that combines with it intelligence, docility, endurance, etc. The market is not alone in the large cities for such horses. Every village has several well-to-do business men who prize a trusty driving horse for their families. It is worth actual money to such a man in time to feel that when his family are out driving that their quest of health is not seriously liable to a catastrophe which may bring speedier sorrow to his home than the dreaded insidious disease which an effort to ward off was the occasion of the pleasure drive. Besides this consideration, the value of trusty, swift horses to professional and business men in furnishing speed and accelerating their buisness, as well as safety to their own lives and comfort to themselves and their families when they are driving about the city, all call for a modern equine that is strong in every conceivable domestic trait.

THE AMERICAN TROTTER IN CONGRESS.

REMARKS OF HON. WALTER I. HAYES, OF IOWA, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1892.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 9089) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893—

Mr. HAYES said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The present question is a proposition to place in this law the following provision:

That the supervision of the importation of animals for breeding purposes, under paragraph 482 of the act of October 1, 1890, is hereby transferred from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of Agriculture.

I am opposed to this change. In the execution of this supervision under the law the Secretary of the Treasury conceded his lack of the proper knowledge to handle it and referred it to the Secretary of Agriculture for an expert opinion, and he demonstrated fully as great a lack of knowledge as the Secretary of the Treasury conceded. I think we had better let it alone until we can place it in competent hands, or ourselves so perfect the legislation that the conditions of importation will be fixed by the law itself and nothing left for supervision except detail.

The present law upon the subject is as follows (in McKinley bill):

482. Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free: *Provided*, That no such animal shall be admitted free except it be pure bred, of a recognized breed, and has been duly registered in

book of record established for that breed: *provided further*, That certificate of such ord and of the pedigree of such animal ll be produced and submitted to the cus- s officer, duly authenticated by the proper todian of such book of record, together h the affidavit of the owner, agent or im- ter that such animal is the identical animal cribed in said certificate of record and ped- ee. The Secretary of the Treasury may scribe such additional regulations as may required for the strict enforcement of this vision.

Acting under this law the Secretary of Treasury, under date of January 22, 92, issued a circular, denominated No. providing regulations for importation der this law, but complaint was made ainst it, and under date of May 2, 92, it was revoked, and a new order de, being No. 66, and the one now in ce. It states that it is done "under advice of the Secretary of Agricult- e," and so far as important to what I ire to say is as follows:

t having been ascertained that animals ich are crossbred, and others with unknown ligrees, have been recorded in certain regis- s, with the sole object of making them gible for free entry into the United States, d as paragraph 482 of the act of October 1, 0, provides that no animal shall be admit- free unless pure bred of a recognized ed, the object of the law being, in the opin- of this Department and the Department of riculture, to exclude from free entry ani- ls not absolutely and strictly pure bred, it hereby directed that on and after June 1, 92, no animal which is brought into the ited States from foreign countries for breed- g purposes shall be admitted free of duty less the importer furnishes a certificate of e record and pedigree in the form hereafter ven, showing that the animal is pure bred d admitted to full registry in a book of ord established for that breed; that both its e and dam were likewise recorded in a book record established for the same breed; and t there have been four successive top crosses recorded sires of that breed on the side of e dam, together with the affidavit of the ner, agent, or importer that such animal is e identical animal described in said certifi- te of record and pedigree.

* * * * *

Unless the certificate of record and pedigree rein provided for is produced the animal all be considered dutiable as not being pure ed of a recognized breed, and duly registered the book of record established for that eed.

In case such certificates are not at hand at- e time of the arrival of the animals, and other idence is produced, satisfactory to the col- ctor, showing that the animals are entitled to ee entry, the collector may so admit them, taking a bond in double the value of the animals for the production of the proper certificate.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, officers of the customs are hereby directed not to admit animals to free entry unless they are recorded in one of the registers mentioned in this circular.

CHARLES FOSTER, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN BOOKS.

Horses.

Name of breed.	Name of book of record.
Thoroughbred	American Stud Book.
American trotter	American Trott'g Register.
* * *	* * *

This list of registers contains the various ones, American and foreign, not only of horses, but of cattle, sheep, swine and even dogs; but it will be especially observed that the American trotter and the Trotting Register are recognized, but the very provisions of the order in its requirement of four successive top crosses by recorded sires of that breed on the side of the dam effectually shuts them out, debars and outlaws them, for practically there are none that can comply with this requirement.

It is guilty of the absurdity of recognizing the breed, but attaching a condition that is not contained in the standard of the breed itself, and to which few, if any, of the breed have ever yet attained.

In April last my attention was called to this matter through the American Trotting Register Association, and I was requested to try to get the American trotter and the Trotting Register properly recognized, and a letter from Mr. Sinclair, of Toronto, Canada, upon the subject, was sent me, as follows:

TORONTO, *April 28, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of both your letters regarding the admission of the American Trotter to free entry in both countries, and must thank you for your prompt and practical action in the matter. At the time I wrote you I also communicated with our Minister of Agriculture on the subject, and pointed out that as it took time to evolve the separate families of thoroughbreds, Clydesdales, Cleveland Bays, English shire horse and Suffolk Punches, so it would require time to bring the American trotter up to the same high standard of breeding; that in the meantime, to supplement the short pedigree, an order of merit was adopted as represented by the 2:30 record; that the American Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders was a thoroughly representa-

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tive body, and had laid down certain rules to designate what constituted an American trotter; that as often as was practicable, without unduly depreciating the value of stock owned by the small breeders and agriculturists, the rules were being made more stringent, and it would only be a few years until the late rule laid down by the American Government could easily be complied with; but that at the present time it was the first duty to protect the values of the stock owned by the general public, and that could be best done by adopting the rules of the American Trotting Register Company "for the free entry of trotting stock into each country for breeding purposes," and that the certificate of the said company should be made sufficient for the said free entry.

I am happy to say that the minister agreed to the proposition at once, and it now rests with Secretary Foster to make it an immediate success. I feel confident the Hon. Mr. HAYES is correct in so thinking, for when the McKinley tariff came into effect the American trotter was not recognized at all, but as soon as Secretary Foster had his attention called to the matter he at once placed him in his proper position among the horse family and adopted your certificate as a good and sufficient standard.

Again thanking you for your prompt attention to the subject, I remain, yours truly,

ANGUS SINCLAIR.

J. H. STEINER, Esq.

I sent this letter of Mr. Sinclair and a letter from Mr. Steiner, Secretary and Registrar of the American Trotting Register Association, to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a request that the matter be investigated and a change made as indicated.

In reply to this I received the following communication:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1892.

SIR: The Department is in receipt, by reference from you, of letters from Mr. J. H. Steiner and Mr. Angus Sinclair, in regard to the free importation of horses for breeding purposes from Canada, under the provisions of paragraph 482 of the act of October 1, 1890.

It is understood from said letters that the writers desire that only a certificate from the Secretary of an American association shall be furnished as a condition precedent to the free entry of animals for such purpose.

In reply thereto, I have to state that the rule for the guidance of customs officers in such matters is contained in Department's circular of the 2d instant (copy herewith), from which you will see that such free entry of animals is permitted upon the certificate of registry of the secretary of any recognized association, foreign or domestic, named in said circular, and upon compliance with the other requirements of said provision of law.

The Department does not contemplate a modification of said circular, as the instructions contained therein were recently adopted after extensive correspondence and consultation with live-stock breeders and importers throughout the United States, and with the Secretary of Agriculture, who furnishes expert advice in such matters.

The inclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

HON. WALTER I. HAYES,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Upon receipt of this I sent to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1892.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 19th instant in relation to regulations as to importations of animals for breeding purposes received. It seems incomprehensible that the Treasury Department of the United States should deliberately strike a blow at the only distinctively American type of horse, and then that in so doing should defend it by a statement that it was upon expert advice of the Secretary of Agriculture. The American trotter is distinctively an American production, is the greatest, grandest, and most useful of all horse breeds or families, and stands among horses as does the American citizen among men, great in fact by reason of actual achievements rather than great merely in theory by reason of effete blood lines.

It is like shutting out Abe Lincoln from some recognition because he could not trace "from successive top-crosses by recorded sires * * * on side of its dam," and giving it to some brainless nincompoop scion of foreign nobility that could fill this as his only requirement. The fact is that this requirement as to four recorded sires on side of dam practically shuts out the American trotter. It would today bar Hambletonian, the greatest trotting progenitor that has ever lived; Electioneer, who has sired more trotters than any stallion, living or dead; Almont, Belmont, Onward, Volunteer, George Wilkes, Happy Medium, Blue Bull, Daniel Lambert, Dictator, Egbert, Black Hawk, Henry Clay, Mambrino Chief, in short, practically all the stars of the trotting firmament, and would hardly leave one to tell the tale.

The fact is this requirement as applied to standard trotters is an absurdity, and there is no reason why they should be barred or discriminated against. I imagine the Secretary of Agriculture has not given any such advice, expert or otherwise, on this question with the standard trotter in mind, and that it was with reference to thoroughbred animals generally that he referred, and I will venture to predict that he will not want to deliberately take this

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position. I would be very much gratified to have his attention called directly to it.

Yours, very truly,
WALTER I. HAYES.

HON. O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

To this I received the following reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 24, 1892.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, in regard to the Department's circular of May 2, 1892, relative to importation of animals for breeding purposes. The matter will be duly considered by the Department, and you will be advised when a conclusion is reached.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN M. COMSTOCK.
Chief of Division of Customs.

HON. WALTER I. HAYES,
United States House of Representatives.

And later the following:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 7, 1892.

SIR: As a reply to your letter of the 20th instant, in regard to the exclusion, by the requirements of the Department's circular of the 2d ultimo, of trotting horses from the privileges of free entry under paragraph 482, act of October 1, 1890, I inclose herewith a copy of a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, dated the 31st ultimo, in which the matter is fully explained.

Respectfully yours,
O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

HON. WALTER I. HAYES,
United States House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 31, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 24th instant, inclosing a letter from Hon. WALTER I. HAYES, of the House of Representatives, and one from W. F. Todd, addressed to Senator HALE, both expressing dissatisfaction with the Treasury Department's circular of the 2d instant, in regard to the free importation of animals for breeding purposes. You ask for such comments as may be deemed proper in regard to this subject.

Mr. HAYES expresses astonishment "that the Treasury Department of the United States should deliberately strike a blow at the only distinctive American type of horse and that it should defend such action by the statement that it was upon expert advice of the Secretary of Agriculture." He goes on to say that "the American trotter is distinctively an American production," and that the requirement as to four recorded sires on the side of the dam practically shuts out these horses. He considers this requirement as applied to standard trotters an absurdity, and that there is no reason why they should be barred out or discriminated against.

It should be remembered in considering these regulations, that they are made to carry into effect paragraph 482 of the act of October 1, 1890, which provides that no animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed. In the regulations there is no discrimination against any breed, but the same rule is made to apply to all. The regulations only require that an animal, to be imported free of duty, should have fifteen-sixteenths of the blood of its breed, and surely if evidence can not be produced to show that an animal has this proportion of pure blood it could not be considered as a pure-bred animal. If, therefore, the American trotter is discriminated against by the regulations, it is the fault of the law under which these are made rather than of this regulations.

The intention of Congress in placing a duty upon imported animals was evidently the protection of American breeders from competition of animals raised in other countries. The exception was made in regard to pure-bred animals for breeding purposes which are imported by our farmers for improving American stock. The standard trotter as Mr. HAYES states, is purely an American production, and there is no country to which our breeders can go and obtain better animals than they can find in the United States. It is consequently unnecessary to import trotting horses to improve our breed, and any animals that are so imported compete with trotters raised by our own breeders, and it is consequently very doubtful if it was the intention of Congress that such animals should be imported free of duty. Under no circumstances can it be considered a blow to the American trotting industry if trotting horses imported into the United States are made dutiable by the regulations; on the other hand, this protects our breeders from competition. It was not, however, my intention to discriminate against the American trotter in the recommendations which I made on this subject, nor do the regulations have this effect. The American Trotting Register is recognized in the list of stud books, and purebred trotting horses can be imported free of duty on the same terms as any other breed of horses.

Referring now to Mr. Todd's letter to Senator HALE, it appears that this gentleman has purchased and fitted up at great expense a stock farm in New Brunswick, where he is raising standard trotters, and that he desires an exception made to the regulations in order that he may sell the product of his stock farm in the markets of the United States, without being subject to duty. It is my opinion that if Mr. Todd's stock are not sufficiently pure bred for him to furnish the proper evidence to secure their entry under the regulations they should be subject to duty the same as any other horses imported into the United States to compete with the products of our own farms. If Mr. Todd takes advantage of the cheap land and cheap labor to be found in the English provinces, spending his money for the improve-

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ment of a community there located, and paying taxes for the support of a foreign government, I do not see how he can expect an exception to be made in his favor so that the produce of his farm can reach American markets duty free.

As has been said elsewhere in this letter, the standard trotter is a production of the United States. It is not necessary for the improvement of this horse that breeding animals should be brought from other countries, and any trotters placed upon our markets compete with animals bred upon the farms of the United States.

If therefore, trotters are admitted at all under this provision of the tariff law, they should certainly be required to furnish all the evidence of purity of breeding which is demanded in connection with the importation of other breeds of animals.

Very respectfully.

J. M. RUSK.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

It is surprising that so much error and so little comprehension of the subject can be crowded into one communication as this letter of the Secretary of Agriculture contains. He says that the law provides that no animal shall be admitted unless pure bred of a recognized breed, and that the regulations only require that an animal to be imported free of duty should have fifteen-sixteenths of the blood of the breed, and that if evidence can not be produced to show that an animal has this proportion of pure blood it could not be considered as a pure-bred animal.

The fallacy of all this lies in the facts that most of the families of animals now denominated thoroughbred or pure bred are not natural, but made, built up, and the standard for each is purely arbitrary and more or less stringent, according to circumstances. The thoroughbred horse for instance, next to the trotter the highest type, being founded in part upon the commonest of the common—Flanders draft.

The trotter is by these very rules recognized as a breed, its register adopted, but still its standard is utterly ignored and conditions put in its place that makes compliance practically impossible, and that would shut out every great horse that has made the American trotter illustrious.

In those instances where absolute purity of blood is required, being where the breed is not built up or made, as in Jersey cattle, these rules and reasons would be just as inapplicable, and an imported animal that fully complied with these regulations would not necessarily have any standing, or it or its progeny be admitted to our registers, and if this was all it could show, it and they would be rejected. This shows the absurdity of recognizing a breed on any other standard or basis than that which makes the breed itself. If absolute purity is required, that should be exacted; if, however, the standard of the breed is arbitrary, compliance with this is all that should be required, and the recognized record book should be authority.

Then, again, he takes the position that the duty was put on to protect American breeders from outside competition, and that as the standard trotter is purely an American production there can be no importation that will improve what we have. This is an extremely superficial and erroneous view of the subject. In the first place two of the great trotting families, the Pilot and Royal George, are of Canadian origin, and many, myself included, believe the Morgan is also, and without this very Canadian Pilot blood we would never have had a Maud S., a Jay-Eye-See, a Jack, an Axtell, a Nutwood, or any others of the galaxy of record breakers that trace to Pilot Jr.

The dam of Hambletonian, the greatest of trotting progenitors, was sired by an imported English trotting stallion, and very likely if the doctrine of so-called protection had then been rampant, we would have been robbed by it of our greatest trotting family, to the great loss of our people, as they are now being robbed by it through the very McKinley bill which contains the provision under which these absurd regulations were made.

In view of the rapid strides that Canada, Russia and France are making in trotting, it is by no means improbable that we may yet gain by drawing from them. Then, again, we fear no competition, and the American trotting-horse breeder is not asking any benefit of so-called protection, and is not asking to be allowed to plunder the people through any such system, as are so many of the manufacturing classes. But, upon the

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ontrary, he knows that his interest, and e interest of the people, as in all other anches of business, is advanced by the llest and freest trade. To-day the eat hope of the American trotting-horse reeder is in building up a foreign deand for our distinctive type of horse, d this demand is stimulated by an opportunity to bring back here for sale and mpetition in our great purses the successful produce of the animals so bought f us.

One of the most successful trotters upn the American turf in 1890 was the allion Alvin, 2:14½; bred in Canada, nd sired by an American stallion out of dam of the Canadian Royal George amily, and who was standard bred under ur then rules, but who would now be hut out under these regulations if deired by an American breeder, notwithtanding his extremely fast record and reat trotting performances. With due respect to the Secretary of Agriculture I will venture to suggest that possibly it might not necessarily be amiss to occaionally import such horses for breeding purposes, and that improvement might be had through it.

The thoroughbred horse is essentially an English production, but climatic outcrosses have made great race-horses, and this country, France, and others have sent this class of horses, bred from its foundation, to England, and successfully competed in its greatest races, and the English breeders have not failed to avail themselves of the blood to our pecuniary advantage, and have not shortsightedly asked for protection or to have them kept out. We may do the same with our trotters if our foreign demand is not discouraged and cut off by this kind of legislation. I know nothing of Mr. Todd's matter except as I get it from the letter of the Secretary of Agriculture, but from what I have said in regard to the status of the American breeder, it is plain to be seen that the position taken by the secretary is simply protection rot run mad.

There is, I believe, to-day more money, more energy and more brains employed in the breeding of the American trotter than in any other branch of high-bred animals in this country, and the product is not only the highest type of horse, but is essentially American as is its use upon the road and track, and it is founded upon the American basis or idea, and still it is discriminated against by our own government and on the theory of protection, while it is fully recognized by the Canadian government, as is shown by Mr. Sinclair's letter. The only consolation is that the same doctrine of protection discriminates against our interests in all directions, and the trotting horse breeder is no worse off than the other farming and producing classes of the country, and perhaps is better off than some, as he does not have to necessarily feed cormorants and favored classes.

I am opposed to adding anything to the power of a department in this matter that has made the demonstration that the agricultural department has here. We can not now wipe out or even materially modify the infamous McKinley law, but we can refrain from extending powers under it, and can "rather bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."—*Congressional Record.*

The Missouri Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association held their annual meeting for 1891 at Louisiana, Mo., in connection with the regular meeting of the trotting association at that place.

At this meeting, Monocrat, 10612, son of Monitor Prince, 4692, obtained a record of 2:30, but he does not appear in the 2:30 list in the Year Book, for the reason that the secretary of the state association did not forward us a report of their events in time for insertion in the Year Book.

We give below a list of the heat winners, together with their best time made at the meeting:

July 27.—	Woodlight b h, by Woodford Knox....	3:33
	Anna Wilkomont, ch m, by Wilkomont	2:42
	Nugger Baby, bl h, by Tom Telegraph.	3:11½
July 28.—	Gov. Strong, b h, by Dr. Strong.....	3:27¾
	Tom Clayton, ch h, by Mam. Russell..	2:37½
	Rowland, ch h, by Time Medium.....	2:31
	Monocrat, b h, by Monitor Prince.....	2:30
July 29.—	Miss Edith, ch m, by Midas.....	2:35
	John C., bl g, by Dresden.....	2:35½
	Fanny, ch m, by Grey Eagle.....	2:39
	Juliet, ch m, by Bonnie Clay.....	2:37¼
	Maud, b m, by Clay Cadmus.....	2:31½
July 30.—	King Herod, ch h, by Fayette Chief...	2:25
	Grattan, bl h, by Wilkes Boy.....	2:28
	Tom Thumb, bl g, by Woodford Knox.	3:04
July 31.—	Kentucky Union, ch m, by Aberdeen..	2:58
	Grattan, bl h, by Wilkes Boy.....	2:26¼
	Andrew Allison, b h, by Andante.....	2:28

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WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

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TERMS:

THE MONTHLY.—The subscription price of this magazine is $2 per annum, payable in advance, and never less to single subscribers. Single numbers, 20 cents.

Ten dollars in one remittance will secure six copies for a year, five of which must go to strictly *new* subscribers. This is a gratuitous copy to the man getting up the club, and not a reduction of the price to the members of the club.

Subscription agents and postmasters will be allowed a commission of 30 cents on each new subscriber, and 15 cents on each renewal.

Let it be understood that there is no reduction on clubs or parts of clubs of less than six.

THE YEAR-BOOK.—Notwithstanding the increased size and cost of the Year-Book for 1891, there will be no change in the price.

Single copies at the office or post paid.....$ 2.50
Six copies in one order, at the office..... 12.00
'86, '88, '89 and 1890, in one order..... 6.00

The Year-Book for 1891 contains 1,000 pages. These prices will be strictly maintained in all cases.

THE TROTTING REGISTER.—Vols. 1 and 2 are out of print.

Volumes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, each.....$ 5.00
All in one order..... 35.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN MONTHLY.

Space.	One Year	Six Months	Three Months	One Month
One Page.....	$100	$65	$40	$25
One-half Page.....	62	40	25	18
One-quarter Page.....	40	25	18	12
One-eighth Page.....	25	18	12	8
One-sixteenth Page (12 lines).....	16	12	8	6
Card (6 lines).....	10	7	5	3

Conformation and Speed.

AN exchange says, anent the discussion concerning the fact that trotting-bred pacers go fast enough to win some of the most important races for pacers, and that horses with the so-called "trotting pitch" not infrequently show great speed at the pace: "It must be admitted that the day has come when the theory that pacers and trotters have distinctive formations must be abandoned. Some pacers differ from some trotters in formation. So do trotters differ from each other. No horseman can go to the stables at a big meeting, and, without seeing the horses move, pick the pacers from the trotters by their physical formation. If any horse would be picked out as a pacer, judging by form, it would be Sunol, yet she does not pace, nor does she need weight to keep her from pacing."

The relation of physical conformation among horses to the possession of extreme speed at the trot and pace is one that has compelled the attention of thinking men ever since the possibility of a distinct type of horse which should be known as the trotter was thought of. It was natural, in fact almost inevitable, that, once the subject was given attention, it should have many ramifications, and that some phases of it which at first blush seemed natural and reasonable enough should upon searching exploitation prove wholly untenable. There was nothing strange or outside the limits of probability in the "tape-line theory" anent which a man of clear mind trained to the consideration and elucidation of legal problems wrote a book in the collection of material for which he spent months of time, and yet time has shown that there was absolutely nothing in the idea that physical conformation necessarily has anything to do with the possession of trotting or pacing speed beyond the ordinary. It occurs at once to even the most superficial observer that if the idea had any merit at all it must of necessity comprehend a rule universally applied by nature. Were this the case, it would follow that blood lines would cut no figure in the production of trotting and pacing speed; further than that, after it was discovered what conformation was most frequently associated with such speed, it would of course be only the part of wisdom to endeavor to produce animals of that particular shape and carriage. But each recurring trotting season furnishes innumerable arguments of the most convincing kind as to the utter unreliability of the tape-line idea regarding trotters and pacers. It is true that Sunol, champion from her two-year-old form to the present day, when she stands, in point of speed, at the head of the class, is built largely on the greyhound order, which, as everybody knows, should be an advantage to any racehorse, no matter what the gait at which the animal seeks to annihilate space, but whether, in the case of the trotter and pacer it is of more than supposititious value is questionable.

Goldsmith Maid and Nancy Hanks, hardly out of the pony class so far as inches in height are concerned, are irrefutable proof that size is not necessary to extreme speed, and yet Mr. Doble, who drove both these sensational trotters to their best records, had in Gloster, whose early death robbed the turf of a great performer, a horse that stood seventeen hands high and had brush enough to keep most of the fastest trotters of the present day busy. On this point Mr. Doble says, in a letter to the editor of the MONTHLY: "If I remember rightly, Gloster was a trifle under seventeen hands high, but

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stood full sixteen hands three and one-half inches, or a little over. He had a wonderful burst of speed, I think in his day greater than Goldsmith Maid, but neither of them compared in that respect with Nancy Hanks, as she has shown me an eighth better than fifteen seconds. I am now speaking of eighths, but when Goldsmith Maid made one of her rushes I doubt if anything could go faster for a few strides, but this part of it is guesswork." "They trot in all shapes" is an aphorism whose truth is never questioned by those whose pleasure it is to attend the great trotting meetings. Mollie Morris and Great Eastern were not far apart in speed for a short distance, although the big son of Walkill Chief had the best record for a mile. Monbars, that as a two-year-old, in 1891 made a record one and a half seconds faster than the 2:18 of Sunol at the same age, is molded on entirely different lines from the nervous, sensitive daughter of Electioneer. It took another Electioneer, the phenomenal Arion, to trot a faster mile as a two-year-old than Monbars, but it can not be said that Arion resembles Sunol in conformation. How inevitable the conclusion then that there is "more trot in the head than the feet," a not wholly accurate way, perhaps, of expressing a great and fundamental truth, but nevertheless a form of expression which covers the ground as well as can be done in an epigrammatic style. All this should have long ago exploded the idea that a "pacing conformation" had, of necessity, anything to do with the production of pacing speed, and when horses that had the "trotting pitch," *i. e.*, were of greater height over the rump than the withers, began pacing fast, there was no longer any room for doubt. Direct, Johnston, Roy Wilkes, Hal Pointer and Cricket, all the pacers in the world that have records of 2:10 or better, are devoid of the "pacing conformation," and all but one of them are trotting bred, in the ordinarily accepted sense of that term. They are likewise widely different in shape, Direct and Cricket being only ponies in height, while Roy Wilkes, although a beautifully modeled horse, is on the chunky order, Hal Pointer and Johnston having finer lines than the others.

In fact the trend of all the evidence afforded by each season's performances by the pacers is not only that those with a large percentage of trotting blood in their veins win a majority of the races for performers at that gait, but it is also true that the "trotting pitch" seems to be of more value to pacers than the "pacing slope," about which so much used to be said in the days when the pacers of the country were few in number and generally what would now be called pacing-bred, in contradistinction to a trotting-bred animal. In other words it appears that so far from a sloping from the withers to the rump being particularly favorable to pacing speed, it does not compare in advantageousness and accelerating power to a well-developed case of "trotting pitch" when applied to a pacing performer. The natural result of greater height at the coupling than over the withers is more driving power, and consequently a higher rate of speed with less exertion. Now that trotting-bred horses with the "trotting pitch" are pacing fast enough to win money in any class, and horses of all possible sizes and shapes are trotting with extreme speed, it would seem more and more improbable than ever that physical conformation has much to do with the possession of trotting and pacing speed.

A California Man's Perplexity.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 4.

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

Now that the pacer has been relegated to the shelf (we will not say back seat, for that is doubtful), we presume there will be a short season of peace. Since one man could not run the Register to the satisfaction of the horse breeders of the country it would seem that it had fallen into the right hands when the breeders took charge of it themselves. But it looks as if whenever there is a point to find fault with some one threatens to get up a new Register if it is not corrected to suit the kicker, and the breeders in whose hands the sacred trust has been deposited seem to have been unnecessarily scared. However, it is done, although that the pacer should have been admitted when the standard was first formulated and should never have been excluded is my humble opinion. This view is based on scientific or natural reasons, viz.: the pacing and trotting gaits are interchangeable, and the pacing conformation, when accompanied by a pure trotting instinct and action, produces the very highest rate of speed, as witness Sunol, Maud S. and Allerton.

But now that the pacer is excluded, or classed by himself, let the common-sense, unprejudiced, thinking horse breeders see where we stand and whither we are drifting. The glory of the trotting horse of America is the money we can make on him, but we are drifting into a wrangle, and it is about time to call a halt and stand together. Things have been done that should not have been done, and when one man asks for a special favor it can not be granted without injury to the whole trotting interest (pacing as well) for it is one interest.

Now will the Registrar answer this—not a conundrum? I have a trotting-bred mare by a standard trotting horse. I bred her to a standard trotting horse and she dropped a filly, a pacer, that can go into the 2:25 list of pacers. This filly is already a standard trotter, and is registered as such, but if she paces in 2:25 she is a standard pacer, and the question is, what

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rank does she confer on her dam? Why, she simply makes her a standard pacer—a mare that never paced a step and is one-half or more thoroughbred, proud as Lucifer, and would scorn to be relegated to a plebian class. She has been my pet for twenty years and I dislike to see her disgraced, but the pacer has gone out of my hands and any one for $2 can disgrace my mare after her filly has paced in 2:25. Now if I should file a protest in the office of the Registrar against the registrati n of the said mare would it be heeded? I am suprosed to be worth $2,000,000 and have $500,000 invested in the horse business, and my happiness in the pastime will be gone if I can not in some way be saved from the pickle which the present rule of the standard has put me in.

PRO PUBLICO.

[The writer of the above communication is laboring under a misapprehension of the application of the standard. If he has a standard-bred trotting mare she can be registered as such and her filly by a registered, standard-bred trotting horse would also be eligible to registration as a standard trotter, notwithstanding the fact that she obtains a record of 2:25 pacing. The filly would be eligible to registration as a standard pacer on account of her pacing record of 2:25, and her dam would also be eligible to registration as a standard pacer on account of having produced a 2:25 pacer. Surely the filly and her dam would not be disgraced by being registered under both standards, but neither is obliged to be registered in both; the owner may take his preference. The filly, having made herself eligible to standard pacing rank by her performance, could be registered in that department without her dam being registered at all, and if her dam is already registered as a standard trotter the fact of her produce pacing does not take from her that rank. We do not think that there is any danger of any one paying $2 for registering the dam as a pacer when her registration is not necessary to affect the registration of the filly as a pacer.—ED. MONTHLY.]

Don't Overlook the Patchens.

IN these days when it is considered rather an ordinary performance, and certainly one not eliciting any enthusiasm, for a stallion to make a record of 2:20 or better, a good many people pay no attention, or rather do not seek to inform themselves concerning the racehorse qualities of George M. Patchen, whose mark is only 2:23½, but it was made a great many years ago, and at the time of going on the books Patchen was not only the champion stallion of his day, but was deemed a worthy competitor of Flora Temple, the unquestioned monarch of the trotting turf. It was after he had placed himself at the head of all trotting stallions that Patchen first trotted against Flora Temple, and although he was unable to beat her he made the little mare go three heats in 2:21, 2:24, 2:21½, about the best race ever trotted up to that time, and in none of the heats was Patchen beaten more than half a length. He subsequently defeated Flora at two-mile heats, the fastest one being 4:53¼, and after that they trotted a good many races together, most of them of the hippodrome order. It was after this sort of a campaign that Patchen went into the stud, and in judging of what he accomplished in the breeding ranks it should be borne in mind all the time that if there is anything in the theory that a stallion's vitality is depleted by excessive racing, George M. Patchen was undoubtedly a victim of the system then in vogue, because in addition to trotting a great many races, a considerable proportion of which were at two-mile heats, he was during the greater part of his turf career trained by men who believed in giving a trotter an amount of work that would now be considered the height of foolishness. With all these facts in view it is not surprising that he sired only four trotters with records of 2:30 or better, and this showing is better than it looks on its face, because Patchen died in 1864, at which time but little attention was paid to the breeding of trotters. And yet with all these handicaps Patchen got in Lucy a mare that trotted to a record of 2:18¼, and that in the breeding ranks proved her worth in the most conclusive manner, as all her progeny are producing speed, one of her daughters having five trotters in the 2:30 list, in addition to which she is the grandam of another trotter with a record of 2:29½. It is only when one considers the lack of opportunity and other disadvantages under which old-time trotting stallions labored, that a fair estimate of their merits as sires can be made, and although in the production of 2:30 speed in the first generation George M. Patchen does not, numerically, bear any comparison with stallions of the present day, it should be remembered that twelve of his sons have sired forty-eight trotters and one pacer with standard records, while five of his daughters have produced six 2:30 or better trotters. One of his sons, George M. Patchen Jr. 31, also known as California Patchen, has, in addition to ten trotters in the 2:30 list, one of them with a record of 2:18¾, also given the breeding ranks ten producing sons that have nineteen

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trotters and one pacer to their credit, while eleven of his daughters have produced twelve trotters and two pacers, four of them with records better than 2:20. Henry B. Patchen, a son of George M. Patchen, would be famous had he sired no other horse than his daughter Emeline, that is the dam of seven 2:30 or better trotters, while one of her sons is a sire of standard speed, and her daughters have already produced three trotters with records better than 2:30, one of them having a mark of 2:17¼. It is by these lines that are somewhat remote from the family fountain head that the individual greatness of George M. Patchen and the influence which his blood has had upon trotting history must be determined, and when such facts are considered it is plain that like his old competitor, George Wilkes, his name will ever be a prominent one in the annals of the light-harness horse of America.

Evolution of the Trotter.

"ICONOCLAST," who has ever been a sturdy advocate of the idea that the proper blood for the pedigrees of horses bred in the hope of producing trotters should be that of ancestors who have given evidence of speed at the trot, has naturally on many occasions fallen foul of the school of breeders who contend that close crosses of thoroughbred blood are not necessarily injurious. It has been noted and commented upon in these columns that thus far the most striking arguments in favor of the theory advanced by these gentlemen have been furnished by the get of Electioneer, a stallion whose equal as an action controller has never been seen, and who before his death demonstrated conclusively that he possessed the power of siring extreme trotting speed from widely different classes of mares in respect of blood lines, as from a thoroughbred he got Palo Alto, 2:08¾; from a mare whose dam was thoroughbred he sired Sunol, 2:08¼; from a trotting-bred mare got Arion, 2:10¾ at two years; and from what may fairly be termed a pacing-bred mare sired Wildflower that for seven years held the two-year-old trotting championship with a record of 2:21, and Mazanita, whose four-year-old record of 2:16 was the best for its age at the time it was made. Those who advocate close crosses of thoroughbred blood in the pedigrees of trotters have always contended that such strains gave an element of stamina to horses which possessed them, and that this stamina, staying power, gameness or whatever it may be called, was of a superior quality to that furnished by any other sort of blood, the reason being based on the argument that inasmuch as thoroughbred horses had for hundreds of years been trained to assume and maintain a high rate of speed at the gallop, they had also acquired a certain conformation which best fitted them for great flights of speed. From this premise it followed naturally enough that thoroughbred blood would give to trotters physical conformation of the best type for trotting fast and also endow them with superior will power and determination to excel in point of speed. There is no doubt that this contention is a well-founded one, providing, however, that the natural tendency of a running-bred horse to break into a run when asked for an increased rate of speed is so nullified by the influence of a trotting sire that there ensues the ideal combination which results in unlimited ambition to go fast and the inherent tendency to stick closely to the trot when making an extra exertion for speed. "Iconoclast" puts one phase of this very aptly when he says:

"Foundation blood should be the best possible. At the time we began breeding trotters in this country our best horse was the thoroughbred. This was in the days of the old four-miler, before it was dreamed of running thoroughbreds the short races that are now in vogue and that have done so much to deteriorate the old-fashioned blood. But every year we are selecting and developing with as much care and skill as were ever applied to the thoroughbred. The consequence has been that from pure trotting families we are producing a better class of trotting race horses than the world has ever before seen. Nancy Hanks is as good a race mare as was Flora Temple or Goldsmith Maid, and very much faster. Either Allerton or Temple Bar is as good a race horse as Dexter, and one of the two is almost certainly, and the other very probably, considerably faster."

This puts the matter very fairly indeed, and the conclusion is inevitable that while nobody can consistently object to the use of thoroughbred blood as the foundation, there are not many trotting stallions that can be depended upon, as could Electioneer, to, in a large percentage of cases, overcome the inherited instincts of generations of breeding for running alone, and while retaining the good qualities of the running horse, so convert and control the gait of his descendants that they will stick to the trot. There may and probably will be,

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in the near future, other horses that will rival Electioneer, and very possibly excel him, in this matter of getting level-headed trotters from thoroughbred and half-thoroughbred mares, but up to the present time breeding in such lines is necessarily in a great measure experimental.

Training the Colts.

THIS promises to be a great season for the Axtell branch of the Wilkes family, as Axtell himself, William L., his sire, and at least one phenomenally fast son of Axtell, the two-year-old colt Axle, are in training, and thus far only the most flattering results have been obtained in the case of each. There is certainly no reason why the sire of Axtell should not take a low record, provided he is able to stand the necessary work, as his full brother, Guy Wilkes, was a remarkably fast horse and a good campaigner when on the turf, his record of 2:15¼ proving the first part of the proposition and the record books showing the latter half to be true. Guy Wilkes and William L., come of performing strains, their sire, George Wilkes, needing no eulogy in this respect, while their dam, a daughter of Mambrino Patchen, is out of the American Star mare Lady Dunn, who, when bred to George Wilkes gave the trotting turf a very consistent, reliable and speedy trotter in the gray gelding Joe Bunker, 2:19¼, that now in his old age is enjoying a life of ease in a Kentucky blue grass pasture. Lady Dunn was a famous road mare, both in New York and in Cincinnati, whither she was taken when tolerably well along in years, and there can be no doubt that something of the success of Guy Wilkes as a trotter and a sire as well as the race-horse qualities on more than one occasion shown by him and Joe Bunker were measurably due to the vim and speed of the gray mare that figures so conspicuously in their pedigrees.

William L., is not, in some respects, as truly made a horse as Guy Wilkes, but when the difference of two years in their ages is considered, William L. being the younger of the pair, it must be admitted that he holds his own well with his brother in the matter of siring speed, and for that matter it would be hard to find many horses foaled in 1882 or later that at the close of 1891 had two trotters and one pacer in the list whose records average 2:18⅔, which is the position in which Axtell, 2:12, Emperor Wilkes, 2:20¾, and the pacer Alexis, 2:23¼, have placed William L. Guy Wilkes has ten trotters and two pacers in the list with an average record of 2:21, and in Sable Wilkes he has a fine instance of the breeding-on quality that is so greatly to be desired in stallions, that horse, himself a record breaker at three years of age, adding to his fame while scarcely out of colthood, by siring Freedom, the first yearling trotter to beat 2:30. Should William L. make himself standard by performance this season, as he is expected to do, it is beyond reasonable doubt that the chain of performances in his line of descent will be complete, as Axtell is a star with a three-year-old record of 2:12, and his son Axle, a two-year-old, has already shown an eighth of a mile in record breaking time, and a quarter in thirty-four seconds, a 2:16 clip. A full mile in 2:34½ was placed to his credit the first time he was asked to go that distance, in itself a great performance.

This was done with Doble in the sulky, an assurance that at no time was the colt up to his limit of speed, and means much, for it was Doble who took Monbars last season as a two-year-old, made him the greatest race-horse trotter of that age ever seen, drove him to a mark of 2:18 over a track that on the day of the performance was not fast, and turned him over to his ex-lieutenant, George Starr, in such apple-pie order, that after the colt had been taken to California and gone a mile over the Stockton kite in 2:16½ he was as sound as the day he was foaled.

Now that men like Doble have taken up the training of colt trotters in earnest, we shall see grand results—are already seeing them—from that class of trotters, and the idea prevalent in some quarters that in order to obtain the best results from baby trotters their work must be confined to short brushes at top speed, frequently repeated, is likely to be modified, because Doble does not follow that plan to anything like the extent that has been common among colt trainers, his system being to give a colt plenty of slow miles with a sharp brush at the finish, thus gradually increasing his ability to go a distance at a little better speed all the time. Nothing like as many colts are ruined in the breaker's and trainer's hands as was the case only a few years ago, because the men who were acknowledged to be the best trainers and drivers handled none but age horses, it being only within the last half decade that Doble, Turner, Splan and others

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the front rank have taken young trotters in their stables. Indeed, it was not until the establishment of rich stakes for colts opened their eyes to the inevitable trend of events that they considered the matter at all, but it was soon apparent that the tide of success was in the direction of young trotters, and they were obliged to join the procession or leave the business a monopoly for Goldsmith and Marvin in California. The old-time style of training colts whereby more than half the animals three years old and under were ruined, has gone for good, it being now an established fact that with proper care and intelligent treatment there is no more danger in working young horses than old ones. But it is unquestionably true that the colts are each season claiming a greater share of the events on the programs at the big trotting meetings in the West, not a day passing but that there is a race for trotters or pacers four years old or under, and the East is beginning to follow suit.

When the yearling record for trotters is 2:25¼, that for two-year-olds 2:10¾, for three-year-olds 2:10½ and the same figure for four-year-olds, it is idle to assert that in the matter of speed the young trotters are not able to give a satisfactory exhibition, and in these days no owner can afford to wait until a horse is four or five years old before ascertaining whether or not it has speed of the remunerative order. It is a settled fact that from now on the handling of colts for speed will begin with their being broken (and in many cases developed), as yearlings, and those which do not make satisfactory performances after they have been given two seasons of intelligent management will as a rule be for sale at moderate prices, because breeding without the ability to perform or produce is a quality that must inevitably become less and less valuable as the number of performing and producing trotters continues year by year to increase.

Great Broodmare Blood.

NEARLY all the daughters of Pilot Jr. that have produced 2:30 or better speed are in the the table of Great Broodmares, which fact is perhaps as strong evidence as could be produced of the prepotency of the Pilot Jr. blood. More than this, the Pilot Jr. mares, according to their number and opportunity, not only excel those of any other family in respect of producing 2:30 speed, but are also in the lead when the test is 2:20 or better capacity in their progeny. All told, sixteen daughters of Pilot Jr. have given to the turf thirty-four trotters with records of 2:30 or better, and among them are seven with records of 2:20 or better, they being Pilot Boy, Maud S., Nutwood, Electricity, Jay Eye See, Mambrino Gift and Viking, whose average record is 2:16¼. This is certainly a phenomenal showing, especially when it is considered that as Pilot Jr. died twenty-seven years ago it is plain that his daughters had nothing like the opportunity of being mated with well-bred and tested stallions, both on the turf and in the breeding ranks, that is now given to mares of the higher class. The showing in this matter of producing 2:20 or better trotters made by the daughters of Pilot Jr. was so remarkable that the writer was led to an investigation of the records with a view of obtaining a list of all stallions with ten or more producing daughters, and comparing them and their works with the Pilot Jr. mares. The stallions, ten or more of whose daughters have produced 2:30 or better trotting speed, or 2:25 or better pacing speed, together with the number of producing daughters to the credit of each, and the total number of trotters of which those daughters are the dams, are as follows:

Name.	*Pro. Dau.*	*No. in List.*
Alexander's Abdallah	26	36
Administrator	16	17
Almont	36	46
American Clay	24	28
American Star	36	45
Arthurton	10	12
Ashland Chief	10	10
Green's Bashaw	22	26
Belmont	26	36
Blackwood	10	14
Blue Bull	36	41
C. M. Clay (Strader's)	22	24
Clark Chief	15	20
Cuyler	16	20
Daniel Lambert	23	27
Dictator	14	19
Edward Everett	10	12
Edwin Forrest	10	12
Electioneer	13	13
Enfield	15	20
Ethan Allen	16	18
General Knox	16	18
George M. Patchen Jr. 31	11	14
George Wilkes	34	42
Hambletonian 10	59	74
Hambletonian (Whipple's)	11	15
Hamlet	12	15
Happy Medium	14	15
Harold	19	23
Harry Clay 45	15	26
Hiatoga (Scott's)	11	12
Jay Gould	13	21
John Dillard	12	18
Kentucky Clay	10	15
Magna Charta	20	21
Mambrino Boy	10	12
Mambrino Chief	17	23
Mambrino Chief Jr. (Fisk's)	10	13
Mambrino Patchen	52	62
Mambrino Pilot	12	15
Messenger Duroc	15	21
Norman (Alexander's)	12	16
Nutwood	16	17
Pilot Jr	16	34
Princeps	14	16
Sentinel	10	11
Strathmore	22	26
Volunteer	29	31
Woodford Mambrino	17	24

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A casual examination of this list, which is arranged alphabetically, suggests at once that further exploitation of the subject would reveal some very interesting facts in respect of the percentage of speed per mare produced by the daughters of the various stallions included therein. In order to show this in convenient form, however, it is necessary that the stallions be arranged in order of merit from this point of view instead of alphabetically or in order of the number of producing daughters, under which latter system Rysdyk's Hambletonian would be at the head, with Mambrino Patchen second. Of course when number is the test, Hambletonian, other things being equal, ought to lead, because he is not only one of the oldest horses in the list, but his opportunities in the stud were greater than those of any stallion that preceded or was contemporaneous with him. It is beyond dispute that the percentage test is as fair a one as can be made, as, no matter whether the number of producing daughters to the credit of a stallion be great or small the average number of standard trotters or pacers produced by each of his daughters gives him exact justice as compared with every other horse. Putting the matter in this shape, we find that the list runs as follows:

Name.	*Pro. Dau.*	*No in. List.*	*Percentage.*
Pilot Jr	16	34	2⅛
Harry Clay 45	15	26	1 11-15
Jay Gould	13	21	1 8-13
John Dillard	12	18	1½
Kentucky Clay	10	15	1½
Blackwood	10	14	1 2-5
Messenger Duroc	15	21	1 2-5
Alexander's Abdallah	26	36	1 5-13
Belmont	26	36	1 5-13
Woodford Mambrino	17	24	1 7-17
Dictator	14	19	1 5-14
Mambrino Chief	17	23	1 6-17
Hambletonian (Whipple's)	11	15	1 4-11
Clark Chief	15	20	1⅓
Enfield	15	20	1⅓
Alexander's Norman	12	16	1⅓
Almont	36	46	1 5-18
Mambrino Chief Jr. (Fisk's)	10	13	1 3-10
G. M. Patchen Jr. 31	11	14	1 3-11
Hambletonian 10	59	74	1 15-59
American Star	36	45	1¼
Cuyler	16	20	1¼
Hamlet	12	15	1¼
Mambrino Pilot	12	15	1¼
George Wilkes	34	42	1 8-34
Harold	19	23	1 4-19
Arthurton	10	12	1 1-5
Edward Everett	10	12	1 1-5
Edwin Forrest	10	12	1 1-5
Mambrino Boy	10	12	1 1-5
Mambrino Patchen	52	62	1 5-26
Green's Bashaw	22	26	1 2-11
Strathmore	22	26	1 2-11
Daniel Lambert	23	27	1 4-23
American Clay	24	28	1 1-6
Princeps	14	16	1 1-7
Blue Bull	36	41	1 5-36
Ethan Allen	16	18	1 1-8
General Knox	16	18	1 1-8
Sentinel	10	11	1 1-10
Strader's C. M. Clay	22	24	1 1-11
Hiatoga (Scott's)	11	12	1 1-11
Happy Medium	14	15	1 1-14
Volunteer	29	31	1 2-29
Administrator	16	17	1 1-16
Nutwood	16	17	1 1-16
Magna Charta	20	21	1 1-20
Electioneer	13	13	1
Ashland Chief	10	10	1

In respect of percentage, it will be noticed that Pilot Jr. is far and away ahead of every other horse, his daughters that have produced standard speed at either the trot or pace having 2⅛ to their credit, while the daughters of the next nearest horse, Harry Clay 45, are only within hailing distance with an average of a trifle less than 1¾. This places the Pilot Jr. and Clay families unquestionably at the head in the female line when the percentage of speed production by daughters is the basis from which estimates are made, and next to them comes a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian in Jay Gould, followed closely by a representative of Canadian Chief, then Alexander's Norman, through Blackwood, four places below him being the first of the Mambrino Chiefs in Woodford Mambrino, so that in respect of the ability of daughters to produce speed, as judged by the records to the close of 1891, these strains of blood would stand in the following order:

Pilot Jr	2⅛
Clay	1 11-15
Hambletonian	1 8-13
Canadian Chief	1½
Alex. Norman	1 2-5
Mambrino Chief	1 7-17

Following Blackwood, it will be noted, come two representatives of the Hambletonian strain in Messenger Duroc and Alexander's Abdallah, sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and Belmont, a grandson. Woodford Mambrino and his sire, Mambrino Chief, are split for the next two positions by Dictator, another son of Hambletonian. In this list of forty-seven stallions having ten or more producing daughters it is found that the Hambletonian blood is just as prominent proportionately as it is in other departments of speed production at the trot or pace, its representation being as follows:

Rysdyk's Hambletonian	1
Sons of Hambletonian	16
Grandsons of Hambletonian	4
Great grandsons of Hambletonian	1
Total	22

This is nearly half of all the stallions in the list, and it should be noticed that in making this calculation direct descent in the male line only has been observed. There are in the list eight representatives of the Mambrino Chief family—Woodford Mambrino, Mambrino Chief, Clark Chief, Mambrino Chief Jr., Mambrino Pilot, Mambrino Boy, Mambrino Patchen and Princeps—and the total number of trotters and pacers of standard speed produced by their daughters is 147. Taking an equal number of the Hambletonian horses which figure in this list and selecting the best eight of the entire representation we

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find that their daughters have produced 241 trotters or pacers that have made themselves standard by performance, or nearly 100 more than the like number of mares of the Mambrino Chief family which figure in the list.

Notes and News.

THE MOHAWK FAMILY.—A correspondent of a California paper gives a very interesting account of the stallion Mohawk that was taken from New York to Ohio in 1860, and that, in addition to three representatives in the 2:30 list, also has four producing sons and one producing daughter, one of his sons being the sire of the trotter, Alfred S., that Orrin Hickok brought east a couple of seasons ago and sold to Mr. Bonner for about $7,000, after the horse had made a record of 2:16¼, and pulled a wagon over one of the Philadelphia tracks in close to that time. The day Alfred S. made his record of 2:16¼ in Chicago, in 1890, he trotted over the Washington Park track, which was like a billiard table, while the air was so still that the flag on the club house hung listless at the pole. The principal competitor of Alfred S. was McDoel, a prominent member of Budd Doble's stable, and generally considered to be capable of beating any horse in his class with considerable ease. A few weeks previous to the Chicago race Hickok had driven McDoel on one occasion when other engagements prevented Doble from doing so, and as the horse lost his race under Hickok's management, there was a good deal of criticism of the California driver, particularly among the class of men who can always sit in the grand stand and drive better races than anybody else can by climbing into the sulky and holding the reins in reality instead of imagination. The criticisms over the race in which he had driven McDoel nettled Hickok a good deal, and he confided to some of his friends during the Chicago meeting that when Alfred S. and McDoel came together it wouldn't be necessary for anybody to put the brakes on the last named horse in order for him to lose. Hickok made his words good when he started Alfred S. against McDoel at Chicago, by stepping off three heats in 2:17½, 2:16¼, 2:19. It was in the second heat that Doble made his grand drive with McDoel, starting in at the head of the stretch and keeping it up as long as his horse could stand the clip. Some idea of the rate of speed these trotters were going from the head of the stretch to the distance stand, at which point McDoel began to furl his sails, may be inferred from the fact that the official time of Alfred S. for the quarter was 31¾ seconds—a 2:07 gait—which was fast enough to make even a sprinter like McDoel dizzy when it came to going that sort of gait at the finish of a mile. It was this scorching quarter that enabled Alfred S. to win the third heat easily in 2:19, and from the way he performed on that occasion everybody who saw him admitted that when it came to racehorse qualities there was not a trotter in the country that could give any odds to Alfred S. When he subsequently went to Philadelphia and took a wagon record of 2:16¾, in an exhibition against time, he attracted the attention of Mr. Robert Bonner, who purchased him, and has since driven him on the road. Mohawk, the grandsire of Alfred S., is said to have been a grand looking horse when he came to Ohio twenty-two years ago this spring, and the man who wrote his history for the California paper says that a large crowd had assembled to see him, and when the car arrived it was found that the stallion could not be unloaded until the door and a part of the roof could be taken away, his neck being so long that the horse could not be gotten out of the car in the ordinary way. This was at Fredericktown, Knox county, Ohio, Mr. John W. Hall, of that place, having shipped a carload of horses to New York with the avowed intention of exchanging what the load brought for a trotting stallion, and Mohawk was his choice of many that he saw. Hall's Mohawk, a son of Mohawk, has a record of 2:26, and is represented in the 2:30 list by a number of sons and daughters, one of his best performers being Belle Ogle, 2:21½. Clark's Mohawk, another son of Old Mohawk, sired Yellow Dock, that took a record of 2:11 with running mate. Old Mohawk himself is described as a dark chestnut in color, three white ankles and star and snip. He stood sixteen hands high, weighed 1,250 pounds, and in his races after coming west, on more than one occasion trotted poor half-mile tracks in 2:32, being hitched to a sulky that weighed at least 125 pounds. In those days not much attention was paid to the breeding of horses, and considering his opportunities, Mohawk was certainly a great sire, as he has produced quite a family of trotters, and it is doubtful if any mare that would be standard under the present rules was bred to him. His son, Elmo, that got two trotters, Alfred S. and Overman, with records better than 2:20, and the pacer, L. C. Lee, 2:15, was out of a mare concerning whose

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breeding nothing was known. Elmo was taken to California early in life, and in 1873 made a record of 2:27. He has seven trotters and pacers that are standard by performance, and his daughters have produced Lorena, 2:30, at two years of age, Wanda, 2:17¾, and Serena, 2:29½, the latter a daughter of Sidney, that can go a mile about ten seconds faster than her present mark.

MORE NOTABLE YOUNG SIRES.—A correspondent of the MONTHLY calls attention to the fact that among the news items in the May issue was one in which appeared a list of twenty-seven stallions that at ten years of age or under have sired one or more trotters, two years old or under, with records of 2:30 or better. In reference to this last our correspondent gives the following information, which is timely and valuable: "At least half a dozen others should be included in this list, among the ones omitted being Eagle Bird, who at nine years old had a performer called Monbars, who made a two-year-old record of 2:16½, being the fastest two-year-old ever credited to a horse ten years old or under. The complete list of additions furnished by our correspondent is as follows:

Name.	*Foaled.*	*Sired.*	*Record.*
Dr. Strong	1884	Gov. Strong (2 yrs.)	2:28½
Autograph	1883	Rapid Transit (2 yrs.)	2:30
Bermuda	1883	Bermuda Boy (2 yrs.)	2:29
Eagle Bird	1882	Monbars (2 yrs.)	2:16½
Mamb. Payne	1882	Effie Payne (2 yrs.)	2:30
Evermond	1881	Patsy Curtis (2 yrs. 1890)	2:29¼

THE directors of the Hawkhill Grounds, Edinburgh, Scotland, the headquarters of the recently formed Scottish Trotting Union, offered a handsome cup for the best trotting stallion, open to all comers, special attention being directed to their gait and to road purposes. The horses entered were Mr. Watson's (Glasgow), Lyle (American) and Woodford (American); Mr. Brown's (Aberdeen) Denmark Jr., ex-winner of Glasgow Roadster Stallion Premium; Mr. McKenzie's (Falkirk) Mambrino Boy (American); Mr. Kerr's (Portobello) Dr. Layton (American), and Mr. McConnell's (Wigtownshire) Half Moon (British bred). Each horse was thoroughly examined, walked and trotted at twelve miles an hour. After a rigid inspection the red ticket was awarded to Half Moon, the holder of the British stallion record, and whose great success on the track, both at London and Liverpool, must still be fresh in the memory of a large number of our readers. The loud cheers which greeted the winner showed how popular was the award, and on calls being given for a show, Half Moon gave a grand exhibition round the track, his great speed and wonderful all-round trotting action being admired by all.

WE understand that the Duke of Marlborough has now in his possession and for service this season at Blenheim two very high-class American trotters, Malta and Handsom Boy. These horses stand sixteen hands high, are perfectly quiet in harness, and have the very best of legs, feet and shoulders. Their action when traveling fifteen or sixteen miles an hour is everything that a fastidious Londoner could desire, and should they be used on good, strong, serviceable, but somewhat thick-shouldered, round-legged hackney mares, can not fail to make a strong impression. Being both up to 14 st., and their pedigrees containing so many absolutely thoroughbred crosses, there is every reason to suppose that if properly mated they might get valuable hunters.—*London Live Stock Journal.*

The Duke evidently means to introduce the "inducement plan" into Britain, patriotically with the intention of making his countrymen acquainted with the prepotence of the American trotter. He has placed the service fees at figures that none can grudge—3 gs. in the case of each.

WE have lately received an official and corrected summary of a race at Helena, Mont., which reduces the record of the bay mare, Lady Maxim from 2:27 to 2:26½.

Helena, Mont., August 29, 1889. Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Georgie Moshler, ch g, by Strathmore	2	1	1	2	4	1
Lady Maxim, b m, by Maxim	3	2	2	1	1	2
Lady Maud, br m, by Rockwood	1	3	4	3	2	dis
Hailstorm, br g, by Bishop	5	5	3	4	2	ro
Ilton, b h, by Tempest	4	4	5	5	dr	
James F., b g, by Reporter	6	dis				

Time, 2:32—2:25½—2:25½—2:26¼—2:30—2:31½.

IT is estimated that in 1891 about 30,000 horses that had previously been used on street-car lines were thrown out of a job in that capacity by the employment of electricity for the work they had accomplished.

MR. C. J. HAMLIN, who was so unfortunate last year as to lose the grand young stallion, Prince Regent, 2:16½, met with another misfortune the early part of June in the death of the pacer Glendennis, directly following a race at Fleetwood Park, New York, in which the stallion made a record of 2:17¾. Glendennis, in addition to being a fast horse, was an excellently bred one, being a full brother to Justina, 2:20, both of them being by Hamlin's Almont, and out of a mare by Hamlin Patchen.

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The supposition is that Glendennis was not in shape for the severe race he was forced to go at Fleetwood Park, as he was considerably distressed in the last two heats and died the same evening.

CHARLES MARVIN is quoted as having said that he expects to beat Bell Boy's three-year-old record of 2:19¼, with Belle Flower, a full sister to that horse, this season. Belle Flower last year showed the ability to go close to 2:20.

ANDY CUTTER, that made a record of 2:28 last season as a three-year-old, is stepping well over Crit Davis' track at Harrodsburg, Ky., having already moved a half in 1:10. He is by Cyclone, a stallion that had a record better than 2:25, and whose name was prominent last season by reason of the excellent campaigning qualities of his son Dr. Sparks.

A KANSAS CITY paper reports that Matt Colvin dropped dead in that city not long ago. "Old Matt" as he was universally known among the trotting-horse fraternity, was probably as vigorous a man of his years—eighty-two—as this country contained, and last fall the grasp of his hand was as hearty and his voice as strong as that of most men at fifty. Although to the present generation of race goers Matt Colvin's name was not a familiar one, he was, a quarter of a century ago, one of the best known drivers of trotters in the country, his stable at that time embracing among its members the famous stallion Pilot Temple, a son of Pilot Jr., and the dam of Flora Temple. He was a pretty fast horse for those days—considerably above the average in this respect as he made a record a trifle better than 2:25—and in addition to his speed he possessed the at the time desirable quality of being remarkably handy at going into a running break when hard pressed by a competitor and striking a trot again whenever his driver willed that he should do so and communicated the fact to him through the reins. For the last fifteen years or so Colvin has not been prominent on the turf, but although he had passed the allotted age of man he was as sprightly and chipper as a school boy and not less cheerful in temperament. Like most men who retain their vigor for an unusual length of time, Colvin was a total abstainer from liquor and tobacco and he had other qualities which made him friends and kept them close to him all his life. Although not a great reinsman he was above the average of drivers when in his prime, and now that he is gone his memory will always be a pleasant one to those that knew him in life.

THE stallion Bonnie Wilmore, that more than held his own in races where he took part last season, making a record a fraction of a second better than 2:15, is reported to be going well in his work, and it is also said that the weight on his forward feet has been reduced from twenty to ten ounces without affecting the horse's speed or way of going.

AMONG the deaths of trotters in June was that of the bay stallion Templeton, 2:25¼, by Warlock, dam by Happy Medium. He fell dead on the Belmont Park track in Philadelphia, June 1, while being worked out.

THE humane society very properly stopped an attempt to drive a horse thirty-six miles in three hours, at Bridgeport, Conn., lately.

ESTELLE, a daughter of Clark Chief, that was the dam of Erena, 2:23, and Rutledge, 2:27¼, died in Kentucky, May 29.

A performer whose work this season would have reflected credit on his sire, the Electioneer stallion Whips, has been denied that horse by the death at Terre Haute, the fore part of last month of the bay gelding Ariel, that Orrin Hickok brought with him from California, and that he had worked out three miles close to 2:20. Notwithstanding that his sire was from a thoroughbred dam, Ariel, although a horse of uncommon resolution was a very level-headed trotter as well as a fast one.

Now that there is so much talk concerning the breeding of the second dam of Arion, it is recalled that she was once traded for a cow, and that her full sister Manon, whose record is 2:21 changed hands in youth for $500.

MR. W. S. HOBART, a resident of San Francisco, who, during the last few years, has been prominent as purchaser of trotting-bred stock, died on June 2 after a brief illness, and as only a short time previous his wife had been taken from him by death, his immense property which has been inventoried in the probate court of San Francisco at $3,000,000, but which is said to amount to nearly twice that sum, goes to his children, two daughters aged respectively twenty-one and seventeen, and a son of nineteen. In addition to the ownership of the stallion, Stamboul, whose record of 2:11 makes him conspicuous among entire horses, Mr. Hobart purchased during the last four years what is perhaps the finest band of brood

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mares in the country, such notables as Alma Mater, Trinket, 2:14, the dam of Nancy Hanks and many others of almost equal celebrity being among its numbers. The executors of Mr. Hobart's will are three in number, and they are given full power to manage the estate without bonds and to dispose of property without an order of court. As yet no definite information has been vouchsafed the public as to the disposition of Mr. Hobart's breeding farm near San Francisco, but the chances are that the animals will be disposed of in whatever manner seems best to the executors, and in view of the rich breeding of all the horses on the place, and the very creditable turf performances of many of them, the sale, if there should be one, will be an event of paramount interest to breeders.

MR. A. C. BRUCE, of Minneapolis, Minn., who owns the two-year-old colt, Axle, a son of Axtell, that has already shown a quarter in 34 seconds at Terre Haute, and a mile in 2:34½, recently purchased Axle's dam, a daughter of Adrian Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.

THE first mare to become a member of the great broodmare list this year is Minnie Drake, a daughter of Louis Napoleon, 207, she having produced Fred Drake, 2:26¾, and Ollie Drake, 2:25, the former having made himself standard by his performance at Los Angeles, Cal., in January last.

THE new rule of the National Trotting Association which provides that drivers can lay up only one heat in a race, and that they must give notice of such intended action on their part to the judges, was disregarded at the trotting meeting at Elmira, N. Y., not long ago, by Charles Forth and Jack Feek, each of whom was fined $25 for the act.

Two daughters of the well-known Indiana driver, Gee Grimes, are perhaps the most expert reinswomen of their age in the country. They are aged respectively sixteen and fourteen years, and at the recent meeting at Dayton, Ohio, they drove exhibition half miles with the pacers, Riley, 2:19¼, and Arch White, 2:19¾. Riley went the distance in 1:11 and Arch White in 1:12.

ARION is taking slow work at the farm of his owner, near Boston, his best mile thus far having been 2:40.

THE whole of the Jewett farm mile track will be under cover before next fall.

As showing what young trotters can win in this day of large stakes, it is stated that the Wedgewood filly, Wistful, started as a yearling in 1891 only twice, but carried home $3,500.

SAM ROBBINS, who drove Lady Mac five miles in thirteen minutes in 1874, beating the record at that distance, is still alive and hearty, being engaged just now in training a stable of trotters at Grand Rapids, Mich.

IT is said that one of the yearling trotters at Palo Alto recently stepped an eighth of a mile in seventeen seconds, which is a 2:16 gait. It begins to look as though the yearling record might be close to 2:20 when the present season closes, and if this is accomplished it will not create as much excitement as did the 2:29¾ mark of Freedom in 1890.

ELECTIONEER now has 102 standard performers to his credit; Paolo, a full brother to Palo Alto, and another trotter by Electioneer having recently entered the list in California.

THE sensation down East thus far this season in the way of yearling speed has been furnished by a pacer of that age called Carazo, he having gone a quarter not long ago in 2:35½ seconds after six weeks' handling. It is interesting to note that in the pedigree of this phenomenal young pacer trotting blood of the developed kind figures conspicuously. His sire was Alcantara, 2:23, grandsire George Wilkes, 2:22. The dam of Carazo is Jennie Cobb, 2:30½, she by Charles Caffrey, son of General Knox, 2:31½, and Rosalind, 2:21¾; second dam a sister to Maxie Cobb, 2:13¼, by Happy Medium, 2:32½.

AVENA, a daughter of Black's Hambletonian that has a record of 2:25½, recently went a mile at Lexington in 2:24½, the last half in 1:11, and from the way in which she finished it looked as though she could have knocked off at least a couple of seconds from the performance.

IT is understood that an arrangement will be made whereby Secretary Fasig, of the Cleveland trotting track, will retain his connection with that organization, although he is to be manager of the trotting department of Tattersall's. Mr. Fasig is as near a model trotting track secretary as they make them.

NOT long ago fire destroyed one of the training barns at the Woodburn farm of A. J. Alexander, sixteen horses being consumed, all of them trotting-bred. Fortunately none of the

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great stallions or broodmares on the farm were among the lost, the sixteen being composed of three and four-year-olds. Among the best ones burned were Pastime, 2:27¼, by Lord Russell, dam Noonday, by St. Elmo; Petroline, bay filly (3), by Lord Russell, dam Petrol, by Onward; Radiant, bay filly (3), by Lord Russell, dam Rosabella, by Belmont; Engardine, bay gelding (3), by King Wilkes, dam Englewood, by Belmont; Fenina, bay filly (1), by King Wilkes, dam Puella, by Harold; Teneriffe, bay colt, by Stornaway, dam Tulip, by Alexander's Abdallah; Materia, bay mare (4), by Matterhorn, dam Dolly (dam of Belmont Jr. 2:28½), breeding unknown; Antigone, bay mare (4), by Harold, dam Minette, by Vakeel.

MESSRS. GERTON & HOYT, Cloverdale Stock Farm, Gloucester, N. J., lost by death on June 16 their valuable stallion Magnet Chief 18886. He was by Messenger Chief, dam Miss Heyden, by Mambrino Foster, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam by Ashland Chief, etc. He was in training and had shown a mile better than 2:25. He was valued at $6,000, and the cause of death was inflammation of the bowels.

THE trotting stallion Galvano 9135, b h foaled 1888; by Gambetta Wilkes 4659; dam Enterprise, by Onward; second dam Belle Thorn, by Hero of Thorndale, died May 25, 1892, the property of S. B. Hazard, Peoria, Ill. Galvano was a promising young sire, and his owner expects to put one or more of his progeny in the 2:30 list this season.

HUMPHREYS' Veterinary salesman crossed the continent to visit Palo Alto, the stock farm of Governor Stanford, the home of Sunol, Arion, Palo Alto, etc. After presenting proper credentials and exhibiting the list of prominent stock owners who are using the specifics, Mr. Reynolds, the superintendent, and Mr. Marvin, the trainer, consented to his treating Sunol and Palo Alto, as they were suffering from lameness. After thoroughly testing the specifics on these and other cases, Mr. Stanford's business manager and attorney, Mr. Lathrop, placed an order for Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics, probably the largest ever given for veterinary medicines alone. This completes the list of prominent stock owners who have adopted the use of Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics. Veterinary Manual mailed free on request. Address Humphreys' Medicine Company, corner William and John streets, New York.—*Adv.*

Questions and Replies.

G. W., LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Is Golden Boy, pedigree given on enclosed card, standard and registered? If so, give breeding.

ANSWER.—Yes; No. 15621. Standard under Rule 6; ch h foaled 1886; by Champion Prince 10163; dam Lady Allen, 2:34½, by Phillip Allen, son of Black Hawk 5; second dam Elba, pedigree untraced.

C. I. M., MENOMINEE, MICH.—Give best record of bay or brown horse Joseph See, by Egmont.

ANSWER.—The best record we can find is 2:40½, at Coldwater, August 1, 1890.

H. G. W., BASKING RIDGE, N. J.—1. Please give pedigree on dam's side of Parson's Abdallah. 2. Pedigree of Lotta, dam of Bay Mate.

ANSWER.—1. The breeding of Parson's Abdallah on dam's side is untraced. 2. Lotta, by Parson's Abdallah, son of Abdallah 15; dam by Herr's Boston, son of Boston (thoroughbred).

P. B., LOUISVILLE, KY.—Is Black Bess, second dam of Mandarin 1720, the same mare as Black Bess, dam of Belmont Jr. 12626?

ANSWER.—No. The second dam of Mandarin is by Stockbridge Chief; the dam of Belmont Jr. is the dam of Darby, 2:16½, and by Coxe's Stump the Dealer.

SUBSCRIBER, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Please publish breeding of: 1, Christian's Edwin Forrest; 2, Barker's Edwin Forrest; 3, Berkeley's Edwin Forrest. Also give names of different owners so far as known.

ANSWER.—1. Nothing is known or recorded of the pedigree or history of Christian's Edwin Forrest. 2. Barker's Edwin Forrest, b h foaled 185–; by Edwin Forrest 49; dam Vic, by Price's Highlander; 2d dam said to be by Whip. Bred and owned by Robert Barker, Athens, Ky. 3. Berkeley's Edwin Forrest, — h foaled 185–; by Edwin Forrest 49; dam by Woodford, son of Koskiusko. Breeder and owners not recorded.

The Standard.

AS REVISED AND ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN TROTTING REGISTER ASSOCIATION, APRIL 6, 1892.

THE TROTTING STANDARD.

In order to define what constitutes a standard-bred trotting horse, and to establish a BREED of trotters on a more intelligent basis, the following rules are adopted to control admission to registration. When an animal meets the requirements of admission and is

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duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard-bred trotting animal.

FIRST. Any Trotting Stallion that has a record of two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30), or better; provided any of his get has a record of 2:35 trotting, or better; or provided his sire or dam is already a standard trotting animal.

SECOND. Any mare or gelding that has a trotting record of 2:30, or better.

THIRD. Any horse that is the sire of two trotters with records of 2:30, or better.

FOURTH. Any horse that is the sire of one trotter with a record of 2:30, or better; provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: 1. A trotting record of 2:35, or better. 2. Is the sire of two other animals with trotting records of 2:35. 3. Has a sire or dam that is already a standard trotting animal.

FIFTH. Any mare that has produced a trotter with a record of 2:30.

SIXTH. The progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a standard trotting mare.

SEVENTH. The female progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a mare by a standard trotting horse.

EIGHTH. The female progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard trotting mare.

NINTH. Any mare that has a trotting record of 2:35, or better, whose sire or dam is a standard trotting animal.

THE PACING STANDARD.

In order to define what constitutes a standard-bred pacing horse, and to establish a BREED of pacers on a more intelligent basis, the following rules are adopted to control admission to registration. When an animal meets the requirements of admission and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard-bred pacing animal.

FIRST. Any Pacing Stallion that has a record of two minutes and twenty-five seconds (2:25), or better; provided any of his get has a record of 2:30 pacing, or better; or provided his sire or dam is already a standard pacing animal.

SECOND. Any mare or gelding that has a pacing record of 2:25, or better.

THIRD. Any horse that is the sire of two pacers with records of 2:25.

FOURTH. Any horse that is the sire of one pacer with a record of 2:25, or better, provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: 1. A pacing record of 2:30, or better. 2. Is the sire of two other animals with pacing records of 2:30. 3. Has a sire or dam that is already a standard pacing animal.

FIFTH. Any mare that has produced a pacer with a record of 2:25, or better.

SIXTH. The progeny of a standard pacing horse when out of a standard pacing mare.

SEVENTH. The female progeny of a standard pacing horse when out of a mare by a standard pacing horse.

EIGHTH. The female progeny of a standard pacing horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard pacing mare.

NINTH. Any mare that has a pacing record of 2:30, or better, whose sire or dam is a standard pacing animal.

TENTH. The progeny of a standard trotting horse, out of a standard pacing mare, or of a standard pacing horse, out of a standard trotting mare.

TROTTING REGISTER.

STANDARD ANIMALS.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees in the Register will be reprinted here, at the option of the owner. The charge for publishing pedigrees here is one dollar each; to stockholders fifty cents. Insertion here is purely optional with owners. The advantages are two-fold: Immediate publicity is given and opportunity is furnished to all for criticism and correction. It is not only an effective and cheap advertisement, but it is *an official certificate of the registration and status of an animal*. The numbers of stallions are given (mares are not numbered), and at the end of the pedigree the volume of the Register in which it is recorded is denoted. As stated above, these are copies of registered pedigrees, and of course nothing is given here that is not already recorded in the Trotting Register.

ANNIE LOCKHEART, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Lockheart 6864; dam Victoria M., by Hampshire, 4242; g d Sis Ashton, by Hero. [See Victoria M., Vol. VIII.] Bred by F. A. Morrow, Onawa, Iowa. [Vol. XI.]

ATOSA, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Shadeland Onward 6010; dam *Lottie P.*, 2:17¼, by Blue Bull Jr. 2878. [See *Lottie P.*, Vol. X.] Bred by E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb. [Vol. XI.]

BEDOUIN 19739, (1) ro h foaled 1888; by Jay Bird 5060; dam Cinnamon, pedigree not traced. Bred by J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston, Mass. Record 2:28½. [Vol. XII.]

BELLE ACTON, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Shadeland Onward 6010; dam *Lottie P.*, 2:17¼, by Blue Bull Jr. 2878. [See *Lottie P.*, Vol. X.] Bred by E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb. [Vol. XI.]

BELLE OF CLARENCE, (5) b m foaled 1866; by St. Lawrence (Finch's); dam's pedigree not traced. Bred by Ira P. Collver; passed to W. D. G. Cottrell, Clarence, Iowa. Dam of Clarence Girl, 2:26¼, Edna W., 2:29, etc. [Vol. XI.]

BELLE OF NUTWOOD, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Electric Bell 10529; dam Sis Nutwood, by Nutwood 600; g d Pilot Lady, by Pilot Jr. 12, etc. [See Sis Nutwood, Vol. VII.] Bred by J. E. French, Cleveland, Ohio. [Vol. XII.]

BEONELL 19591, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Kentucky Prince 2470; dam Bessie (dam of Barrmore, 2:29¾), by Victor Bismarck 326; g d Flora, by Young Naugatuck, etc. [See Bessie.] Bred by John H. Baird, Bethel, Conn. [Vol. XII.]

BIDDY WILKES, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Harry Wilkes 1896; dam Kitty K., by Kearsarge 192; g d Bessie Morris, by Robert R. Morris 648, etc. [See Kitty K., Vol. XI.] Bred by Isaac Peabody, Frederickton, N. B., Can. [Vol. XII.]

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IRDSON 18724, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Bird McGregor 14410; dam Memphis, by Onward 1411; g d Nashville (dam of Trumpeter, 2:23½), by Woodford Mambrino 345, etc. [See Memphis, Vol. VI.] Bred by Harvey Brothers, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

ONNIE SAUM, (7) ch m foaled 18—; by Brougham 800; dam Lady Bashaw, by Bashaw Jr. 51. Bred by Joseph Saum, Norton, Kas.; passed to J. D. Case, Spring Green, Neb. [Vol. XII.]

ANNIE M., (6) b m foaled 1891; by Sulwood 6913; dam Deborah (dam of Storm, 2:27), by Squire Talmage 668; g d Belle Dewire, by Bonner, son of Major General Cadmus, etc. [See Deborah.] Bred by H. B. Kelley, Vinton, Iowa.

APTAIN KETCHUM 18505, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Canonicus 12847; dam Lady Ferguson, by Grey Eagle 898; g d Old Polly, by Belknap 60. [See Lady Ferguson.] Bred by B. J. & D. A. Moore, Dunlap, Iowa; passed to J. J. Torrey, Oakland, Neb.

ARROLL P. 20126, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Pleasanton 13662; dam Lois, by Mario 1359; g d Mag Worley, by Clark Chief 89, etc. [See Lois, Vol. VII.] Bred by F. S. Gorton, Chicago, Ill.; foaled the property of J. C. Mershon, Mount Carroll, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

CHARLEY WRIGHT 20106, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Barney Wilkes 7433; dam Silveredge, by Abdalbrino 2646; g d Silverhair, by Administrator, 357, etc. [See Silveredge, Vol. VII.] Bred by O. P. Alford, Lexington, Ky.; foaled the property of W. H. Randall, Durand, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

COCHIN 19744, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Connaught 2432; dam Ethel, by Messenger Duroc, 106; g d Coquette, by Wild Irishman, 252, etc. [See Ethel, Vol. V.] Bred by A. G. Strawbridge, Sharon, Pa.; passed to C. & R. A. Stratton & Co., Evansburg, Pa. [Vol. XI.]

COLONEL RICHARD 19623, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Strathmore 408; dam Torchy, by King Rene 1278; g d Rosewood, by Blackwood 74, etc. [See Torchy.] Bred by C. R. Durand, Jackson, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

DAISY DEWAR, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Wilkesbarre 5244; dam Nelly Dewar (dam of General Smith, 2:20), by Royal Revenge, 978. [See Nelly Dewar, Vol. XI.] Bred by Robert S. Smith, London, Ont., Can. [Vol. XII.]

DRETTA, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Allandorf 7462; dam Sentinella Wilkes, by George Wilkes 519; g d Sentinette, by Sentinel 280, etc. [See Sentinella Wilkes, Vol. VII.] Bred by W. C. France & Sons, Lexington, Ky.; passed to John A. Weindel, Jerseyville, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

EDWILL 20312, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Fayette Wilkes 2036; dam Manzana, by General Hancock 1165; g d Manzanita, by Mambrino Abdallah 2201, etc. [See Manzana.] Bred by Richard Eccles, Auburn, N. Y. [Vol. XII.]

EFFIE DEAN, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Shadeland Onward 6010; dam Niobrara, by Alvarado 2066; g d Idol Girl, by Commissioner 1046, etc. [See Niobrara, Vol. VII.] Bred by Gould & Miller, Fullerton, Neb. [Vol. XI.]

ESSIE WILKES, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Red Prince 7424; dam Maywood, by Blackwood Chief 7670. Bred by John McCabe; passed to Mrs. John McCabe, Peru, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

FIRST CHOICE 19603, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Guy Kohl, 10724; dam Choice Stamboul, by Stamboul 5101; g d Choice, by Dictator 113, etc. [See Choice Stamboul, Vol. VIII.] Bred by C. F. Clark, Boston, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

FLORA, (5) ch m foaled 1871; by Yankee Notion; dam Kate, pedigree not traced. Bred by Louie Richards, Northport, Wis.; passed, 1882, to S. Kelley, Royalton, Wis.; then to W. J. Leonard, Stevens' Point, Wis. Dam of Alar Clay Jr., 2:29½. [Vol. XII.]

FLORIDA, (2) bl m foaled 1887; by *Montana Wilkes*, 14208; dam Allerta, by Dalgamo, 13047; g d Tweedledum, by Lexington Golddust, 4205; g g d Mary Tweedledum, by Woodford Mambrino, 345, etc. [See Mary Tweedledum, Vol. VII.] Bred by Noah Armstrong, Twin Bridges, Mont.; passed to Breck & Long; then to H. Barbour, Helena, Mont. Record 2:21½. [Vol. XII.]

FLORINE, (7) ch m foaled 1887; by Brougham, 800; dam Lady Bashaw, by Bashaw Jr. 51. Bred by W. D. G. Cottrell, Clarence, Iowa. [Vol. XII.]

FORCHY, (7) b m foaled 1885; by King Rene 1278; dam Rosewood, by Blackwood 74;

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g d by Paul Morphy, etc. [See Rosewood, Vol. II.] Bred by H. C. McDowell, Lexington, Ky.; passed to C. R. Durand, Jackson, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

FUGITIVE, (7) ch m foaled 1892; by Farletonian 8625; dam Bess, by Sunbright 6014. Bred by G. C. Huffer, Middletown, Md. [Vol. XI.]

GAUZELLE, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Atwood 3546; dam Gauze, by Hermes 548. Bred by J. L. Bretz, Canal Winchester, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

GENEVER, O. B. (7) br m foaled 1891; by Sylvan 3667; dam Molly, by Captain Taylor 1057. Bred by C. C. Reynolds, Pembroke, Ky. [Vol. XI.]

GEORGE M. STEARNS 19788, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Phallamont 3175; dam Hattie, by Heptagon 1230; g d Lady Gavin, by American Star 14. [See Hattie, Vol. X.] Bred by H. W. Phelps, Minneapolis, Minn. [Vol. XI.]

GIPSEY BIRD, (7) ch m foaled 1892; by Rutger Alcyone 14939; dam Hazel B., by Nathaniel Roe 2873; g d Punch, pedigree not traced. [See Hazel B.] Bred by Charles Snyder, Hays City, Kas. [Vol. XII.]

GOLDEN STAR 19685, (6) ch h foaled 1890; by Someday 10555; dam Lady Gregor 2d, by Star of the West 666; g d Lady Gregor, by Bashaw 50. [See Lady Gregor 2d, Vol. V.] Bred by Z. E. Ricker, Rochester, Minn.; passed to Andrew Hamilton, Winona, Minn. [Vol. XI.]

HAIDE, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Wickliffe 2520; dam Audacity, by Happy Medium 400; g d Annie Steel (dam of Kentucky Russell, 2:23¾), by Fearnaught 132, etc. [See Audacity, Vol. VI.] Bred by John P. Crozer, Philadelphia, Pa.; passed to Estate of Elizur Smith, Lee, Mass.; then to Henry Heywood, Gardner, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

HAMBLETONIAN STAR 19684, (6) b h foaled 1885; by Hamdallah, 2917; dam Lady Gregor 2d, by Star of the West 666; g d Lady Gregor, by Bashaw, 50. [See Lady Gregor 2d, Vol. V.] Bred by Z. E. Ricker, Rochester, Minn.; passed to Andrew Hamilton, Winona, Minn. [Vol. XI.]

HATASA WILKES, (7) bl m foaled 1891; by Harry Wilkes 1896; dam Bessie Morris, by Robert R. Morris 648; g d Island Maid, pedigree not traced. Bred by Isaac Peabody, Frederickton, N. B., Can. [Vol. XII.]

HOLBECQ, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Farletonian, 8625; dam Belle, by Sunbright 6014. Bred by G. C. Huffer, Middletown, Md. [Vol. XI.]

IDA W., (6) b m foaled 1881; by Abbottsford 707; dam Winthrop Girl, by Winthrop 505; g d by Chieftain 721, etc. [See Winthrop Girl.] Bred by W. E. Greene, Oakland, Cal.; passed to L. M. Morse, Lodi, Cal. [Vol. XII.]

IGNIS 19660, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Ignis Fatuus 5134; dam Hattie, by Wonder 2697; g d Hadley Stone, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Hattie, Vol. VIII.] Bred by Hubbell & Riley, Kearney, Neb. [Vol. XI.]

INDIANA 19999, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Egotist 5018; dam Perfection, by John F. Payne 1779; g d Jenny Love, by Strathmore 408, etc. [See Perfection, Vol. IX.] Bred by I. H. Odell, Evansville, Ind. [Vol. XII.]

ISABELLE C., (6) b m foaled 1891; by Balmont Wilkes 4369; dam Maggie T., by Onyx 6534; g d Wilder Mare, by Stephen A. Douglas 422, etc. [See Maggie T.] Bred by Toomey Bros., Dunkirk, N. Y.; foaled the property of Oliver Cabana Jr., Buffalo, N. Y. [Vol. XII.]

JESSIE CLAY, (6) b m foaled 1884; by Alar Clay 706; dam Flora (dam of Alar Clay Jr., 2:29½), by Yankee Notion; g d Kate, pedigree not traced. [See Flora.] Bred by S. Kelley, Rhinelander, Wis. [Vol. XI.]

KATIE HIGHLAND, (7) b m foaled 1878; by Highland Boy 1320; dam Catamaran, by Winfield Scott 1319. Bred by Charles McBride, Toronto, Ont.; passed to Thomas Lane, Thornhill, Ont.; then to E. J. Jackson, Newton Brook, Ont.; then to George Jackson & Son, Downsview, Ont., Can. [Vol. XI.]

KENWARD 19691, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Shadeland Onward 6010; dam Crescent, by Satellite 2500; g d Hiatoga Belle, by Hiatoga 498, etc. [See Crescent, Vol. V.] Bred by E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb.; passed to W. H. Kennedy, St. Edwards, Neb. [Vol. XI.]

KEPHREN 20168, (6) bl h foaled 1892; by Aegon 6994; dam Tishomingo, by Star of the West, 666; g d Laloma, by Almont Rattler 500; g g d Edith Carr (dam of Electioneer, 2:17¾), by Clark Chief 89; g g g d Easter Carr, by Edwin Forrest (Carr's), son of Edwin Forrest 49; g g g g d by Imp. Mar-

grave, etc. [See Tishomingo, Vol. V.] Bred by Walter I. Hayes, Clinton, Iowa. [Vol. XII.]

LADY ALCY, (8) ro m foaled 1892; by Alcyo 7043; dam Annie Rooney, by Fred Lothair, son of Lothair 579; g d Nelly Williams, by Gideon 145, etc. [See Nelly Williams, Vol. VII.] Bred by Isaac Sanderson, Williamantic, Conn. [Vol. XI.]

LADY ARGUILE, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Arguile 12470; dam May Bell, by Pennsylvania 1433; g d Mary, pedigree not traced. Bred by Henry Hamilton; passed to Harry Hamilton & W. E. Dunford, Brookfield, Ohio. [Vol. XII.]

LADY BLACKMONT, (7) bl m foaled 1884; by Blackmont 1907; dam Bessie Morris, by Robert R. Morris 648; g d Island Maid, pedigree not traced. Bred by Isaac Peabody, Fredericton, N. B., Can. [Vol. XI.]

LADY RYERSON, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Knickerbocker 200; dam Lib 2d, by Hambletonian 157; g d Lib, by Young Bolivar (Green's) son of Bolivar (Drew's) etc. [See Lib 2d.] Bred by J. N. Ryerson, New Hampton, N. Y.; passed to C. G. Baldwin, Middletown, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

LAMBRINO JR. 19525, (6) ch h foaled 1890; by Lambrino 3961; dam Lady Snip (dam of Levi Aristos, 2:26½), by William Tell, son of Ti Boy, by Black Hawk 5. [See Lady Snip, Vol. IX.] Bred by Fred Nadean, Crown Point, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

LASSIE, (7) bl m foaled 1886; by Mambrino Abdallah 1369; dam Fanny D., by Col. Wilkes, 18274. Bred by W. W. Aldrich, Tipton, Iowa; passed to J. T. Donovan, St. Louis, Mo. [Vol. XII.]

LEELAWN, 20300, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Alcantara 729; dam Audacity (dam of Queen of Upland, 2:25¾), by Happy Medium 400; g d Annie Steel (dam of Kentucky Russell, 2:23¾) by Fearnaught 132, etc. [See Audacity, Vol. VI.] Bred by Elizur Smith, Lee, Mass.; passed to W. J. Wheeler, South Paris, Me. [Vol. XII.]

LIEBCHEN, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Altar 2648; dam Euretta, by Almont Chief 361; g d Maud D., by Mohawk Jr. 606, etc. [See Euretta, Vol. VIII.] Bred by James Buckingham, Zanesville, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

LILLIE BASSETT, (7) br m foaled 1891; by Joe Bassett Jr. 14629; dam Belva Lockwood, by Barleycorn 5047; g d Kitty, by Kentucky Whip (Hastings'); g g d Old Black; pedigree not traced. Bred by H. H. Potter, Glyndon, Minn. [Vol. XII.]

LIZZIE CHAMP, (6) ch m foaled 1884; by Strathmore 408; dam Big Ellen, by Clark Chief 89; g d Virgie, by Abdallah 15, etc. [See Big Ellen.] Bred by W. F. Champ, Millersburg, Ky.; passed to W. W. Abbott Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.; then to I. C. Roberts; then to W. R. Brasfield & Co., Lexington, Ky.; then to George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio. [Vol. XI.]

LONDON CHIEF 20049, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Wilkesbarre 5244; dam Nelly Dewar (dam of General Smith, 2:20), by Royal Revenge 978. [See Nelly Dewar, Vol. XI.] Bred by Robert S. Smith, London, Ont., Can. [Vol. XII.]

L. WILKES, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Billy Wilkes 2938; dam Maywood, by Blackwood Chief 7670. Bred by John McCabe; passed to Mrs. John McCabe, Peru, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

MAGGIE BIGGAM, (7) ch m foaled 1891; by Gratiano 2491; dam Mamie Howell, by Gentle Breeze, 3456. Bred by Alex M. Mackay, Louisville, Ky.

MAGGIE T., (7) b m foaled 1886; by Onyx, 6534; dam Wilder Mare, by Stephen A. Douglass 422; g. d. Belle, by Joe Tyler. Bred by W. Frone; passed to G. A. Wilder, Sheridan, N. Y.; then to Toomey Bros., Dunkirk, N. Y.; then to Oliver Cabana Jr., Buffalo, N. Y. [Vol. XII.]

MAMMONTEER 2203, (6) b. h. foaled 1879; by Mammont 2052; dam Meadow Lily, by Hamlet 160; g. d. Valley Rose, by Idol 177; g g d Target, by Sir Wallace; g g g d by Kosciusko; g g g g d by Whip. Bred by Samuel Powers, Decatur, Ill.; passed to W. D. G. Cottrell, Clarence, Iowa; then to J. D. Case, Spring Green, Neb. [Vols. V and XII.]

MEDEA, (7) ch m foaled 1886; by Carver 2667; dam The Washer Mare, by Matt Duffy 1364; g d Tester, pedigree not traced. Bred by William J. Daley; passed to Martin Crocker, Mount Clemens, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

MELVINA, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Jubilant 7828; dam Cora Middleton, by Lexington Golddust 4205. Bred by W. H. Ristine, Crawfordsville, Ind. [Vol. XI.]

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MINNIE ALLEN, (7) ro m foaled 1889; by Signet 17158; dam L. B. C., by F. F. V. 8282; g d Gray Fan, pedigree not traced. Bred by Wilson Miles Cary, Richmond, Va. [Vol. XI.]

MISS BOYD, (6) ch m foaled 1892; by The Wasser 7733; dam Nelly Ingersoll (dam of Gold Ring, 2:18), by Fearnaught Gift, son of Western Fearnaught 941; g. d. Eva Ingersoll, by Royal George (Battersby's), son of Royal George, 9, etc. [See Nelly Ingersoll, Vol. VIII.] Bred by J. C. Boyd, Simcoe, Ont., Can. [Vol. XI.]

MISS EGBERT, (2, 6) b m foaled 1885; by Egbert 1136; dam Miss Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen 58; g d Jenny, by Delmonico, 110, etc. [See Miss Patchen.] Bred by J. J. Curtis, Greendale, Ky.; passed to W. H. Hill, Worcester, Mass.; then to George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio. Record 2:29¾. [Vol. XI.]

MODIFY, (7) ch m foaled 1883; by Sterling 461; dam Lady Kissack, by Erie Abdallah 129; g d by Searcher, son of Barney Henry. Bred by W. D. G. Cottrell, Clarence, Iowa. [Vol. XII.]

MYRNETTA, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Clarence 3389; dam Monira, by Tramp 308; g d Molly Hatch, by General Hatch 139, etc. [See Monira, Vol. X.] Bred by E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb. [Vol. XI.]

MYRRH 16640, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Wilkeswood 3676; dam Mattie (dam of Litta, 2:28½), by Bourbon Chief Jr., son of Bourbon Chief 383; g d *Patsey*, by *Paddy*. [See Mattie, Vol. IX.] Bred by J. M. Bash, Warsaw, Ind.; passed to M. N. Loehr, Palestine, Ind.

MYTILENE, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Warpath 6269; dam Nelly, by Champion Jr. 810; g d Snuff Nose, pedigree not traced. [See Nelly.] Bred by Patrick F. Leary; passed to John H. Ash, Chicopee Falls, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

NICOSIA, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Warpath 6269; dam Nelly, by Champion Jr. 810; g d Snuff Nose, pedigree not traced. [See Nelly.] Bred by John H. Ash, Chicopee Falls, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

NORVARD 19643, (6) bl h foaled 1891; by Norval 5335; dam Axiom, by Onward 1411; g d Kate Wilkes, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Axiom, Vol. VII.] Bred by E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb. [Vol. XI.]

NORVETTA, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Norval 5335; dam Drama, by Madrid 1835; g d Croisette, by Egbert 1136, etc. [See Drama, Vol. VIII.] Bred by E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb. [Vol. XI.]

OAKLAND KING 19743, (6) br h foaled 1892; by Leland Stanford 9749; dam Linda, by Idol 177; g d Miss Riggs, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Linda, Vol. X.] Bred by W. T. Pulsifer, Manchester, Conn. [Vol. XI.]

OAKLAND QUEEN, (6) br m foaled 1890; by Leland Stanford 9749; dam Linda, by Idol 177; g d Miss Riggs, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Linda, Vol. X.] Bred by W. T. Pulsifer, Manchester, Conn. [Vol. XI.]

ONINA, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Shadeland Onward 6010; dam Eva H., by Brentwood 796; g d Vixen, by Saturn 2605, etc. [See Eva H., Vol. VII.] Bred by B. D. Slaughter, Fullerton, Neb. [Vol. XI.]

PALENCIA, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Palatka 5590; dam Aristella, by Aristos 771; g d Fanny, pedigree not traced. [See Aristella, Vol. VI.] Bred by G. M. & F. H. Morton, Chicopee Falls, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

PECAN 19657, (6) ro h foaled 1888; by Balzan 6295; dam Emma (dam of Blue Jay, 2:29¼), by *Tom Hal Jr.*, 16934; g d Ruby (dam of *Rebellion*, 2:25), by *General Hardee* 16187. [See Emma, Vol. VII.] Bred by W. E. Henderson, Sardis, Miss.; passed to C. M. Rubush, Meridian, Miss. [Vol. XI.]

PENTUCKET 19695, (6) ch h foaled 1888; by Warder 5318; dam Belle Lambert, by Daniel Lambert 102; g d Belle Bryan, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Belle Lambert.] Bred by Benjamin Rogers, Lawrence, Mass.; passed to E. M. Putnam and L. K. Morse, Haverhill, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

PREDICATE 15048, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Princeps 536; dam Arralena, by Hambletonian Prince 819; g d by Golddust Jr. 953, etc. [See Arralena, Vol. V.] Bred by R. S. Veech, St. Matthews, Ky.; passed to Richard Look, Louisville, Ky.; then to William H. Lincoln, Rossville, Ill. [Vol. X.]

PRINCE BLACKMONT 19594, (6) bl h foaled 1888; by Kearsarge 192; dam Lady Blackmont, by Blackmont 1907; g d Bessie Morris, by Robert R. Morris 648, etc. [See Lady Blackmont.] Bred by Isaac Peabody, Fredericton, N. B., Can. [Vol. XI.]

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PRINCE WESTLAND 20026, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Westland 4650; dam Annie McGregor, by Robert McGregor 647; g d Sadie Reamer, by Joe Downing 710, etc. [See Annie McGregor.] Bred by E. J. Chenery, Woodfords, Me.; passed to Woodbury Bros. and Ball; then to J. W. Ball, Portland, Me. [Vol. XII.]

RED DEER 20137; (6) b h foaled 1891; by Repetition 9539; dam Lilith, by Robert McGregor 647; g d Ada S., by Mambrino Boy 844, etc. [See Lilith, Vol. VII.] Bred by J. E. McLoughlin, Utica, N. Y.; passed to David Creaser, Eastlake, Mich. [Vol. XII.]

REGAL NELSON 20200; (6) b h foaled 1892; by Nelson 4209; dam Marinette, by Director 1989; g d Pantalette (dam of Epaulet 2:19, and Burglar 2:24¼), by Princeps 536; g g d Florence (dam of Juror 2:24¾), by Volunteer 55. [See Marinette, Vol. VIII.] Bred by Mrs. C. R. Noyes, Boston, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

RUTHETTE, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Onward 1411; dam Ruth (dam of Boaz, 2:19¼), by Pasacas 5500; g d Crop (dam of Counsellor, 2:21¼, Code, 2:22¼, etc.) by Pilot Jr. 12, etc. [See Ruth, Vol. VI.] Bred by R. P. Pepper & Son, Frankfort, Ky.; passed to E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb. [Vol. XI].

SAPPA BOY 20153; (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Bromo 13991; dam Modify, by Sterling 461; g d Lady Kissack, by Erie Abdallah 129, etc. [See Modify.] Bred by W. D. G. Cottrell, Clarence, Iowa; passed to J. D. Case, Spring Green, Neb. [Vol. XII.]

SAPPA MAID, (7) br m foaled 1891; by Bromo 13991; dam by Brougham 800. Bred by Fred Case; passed to W. D. G. Cottrell, Clarence, Iowa. [Vol. XII.]

SAXWARD 20030, (6) bl h foaled 1891; by Shadeland Onward 6010; dam Saxtena, by Enchanter 468; g d Lady McMullen, by Robert Bonner 270, etc. [See Saxtena, Vol. VII.] Bred by E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb. [Vol. XII.]

SHADELAND 20029, (6) br h foaled 1891; by Shadeland Onward 6010; dam Lulu Burns, by Falconeer 5429; g d Hunkydora, by Robert Bonner 270, etc. [See Lulu Burns, Vol. VII.] Bred by E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb. [Vol. XII.]

SISTER NUTWOOD, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Nutwood 600; dam Sister G. (dam of Brother G. 2:26¼), by Mambrino Boy 844; g d Bonnie S., by Imp. Bonnie Scotland. [See Sister G., Vol. X.] Bred by H. L. & F. D. Stout, Dubuque, Iowa; passed to W. H. Crawford; then to John E. Madden; then to W. C. France & Son, Lexington, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

STAR GAINES 19683, (6) gr h foaled 1884; by Allie Gaines 2380; dam Fanny King, by Star of the West 666; g d Fanny Jewett (dam of Lady Groesbeck, 2:25½, and John J. Cook, 2:29½), pedigree not traced. [See Fanny King, Vol. V.] Bred by Z. E. Ricker, Rochester, Minn.; passed to Andrew Hamilton, Winona, Minn. [Vol. XI.]

SYLVETTA, (6) bl m foaled 1891; by Shadeland Onward 1411; dam Sylvia (dam of Victor Sprague, 2:29¼), by Swigert 650; g d by Bellfounder 63. [See Sylvia, Vol. IV.] Bred by E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb. [Vol. XI.]

TANGLE LEGS, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Sorrento 2164; dam Rowena, 2:24½, by George Wilkes 519; g d Capitola, by Jeff Moore, said to be by Oliver, etc. [See Rowena, Vol. VI.] Bred by E. H. Harriman, Arden, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

THEKLA, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Epaulet 2475; dam Angeline Medium, by Happy Medium 400; g d Miss Williams (Fan) (dam of Milton Medium, 2:25½, Hattie, 2:29¾, etc.), by Hambletonian 1727, etc. [See Angeline Medium, Vol. VI.] Bred by Robert Steel, Philadelphia, Pa.; passed to Estate of Elizur Smith, Lee, Mass.; then to Henry Heywood, Gardner, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

TICKAWAY, (7) br m foaled 1892; by Castaway 11260; dam Tick Tick, by Daniel Lambert 102; g d Dolly, by Farnsworth Horse, son of Bigelow Horse. Bred by C. A. Chapman, Ferrisburgh, Vt. [Vol. XII.]

TICKLE WILKES, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Kentucky Wilkes 1854; dam Nettie, 2:35½, by The King 1947; g d Nelly, by Kirkwood 198, etc. [See Nettie, Vol. VIII.] Bred by A. P. Sauer, Vicksburg, Miss.; foaled the property of J. F. Kemper, Maryville, Mo. [Vol. XI.]

TILLROY 19663, (6) gr h foaled 1884; by Almont Slashem 6736; dam Kitty Bates (dam of Don J. Robinson 451), by Hambletonian 10; g d Belle of Richmond, by Norman,

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1777. [See Kitty Bates.] Bred by F. W. Wastell; passed to Ann Eliza Wastell, Port Huron, Mich.; then to W. H. Louks, Lapeer, Mich.; then to R. Monohan; then to R. A. Stephenson, Columbiaville, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

TILLY E., (7) b m foaled 1891; by Advocate 6544; dam May Carpenter, by Black Ralph 10687; g d Rose, pedigree not traced. Bred by Q. M. Carpenter, Kelseyville, Cal.; passed to E. L. Wright, Lompoc, Cal. [Vol. XII.]

VEIN WOOD 18939, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Arrowwood 10729; dam Nelly Mc. (dam of Jesse Hanson, 2:21½), by Blue Vein 5466; g d Sally, by Pete Guffin, etc. [See Nelly Mc., Vol. VIII.] Bred by J. T. Winship, Rushville, Ind.; passed to Charles Razor, Leroy, Ill. [Vol. XI.]

WARRENTOWN 17417, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Hambletonian 506; dam Annie Green, by Greenfield 1158; g d Doll, by Tom B. 5269, etc. [See Annie Green, Vol. VI.] Bred by W. W. Morton, Lexington, Ky.; passed to F. J. Sabin, Wilmot, Wis. [Vol. XI.]

WASECA GIRL, (7) gr m foaled 1891; by Agnator 10022; dam Maud, by Oliver Goldsmith 4549. Bred by P. Kennedy, Waseca, Minn. [Vol. XI.]

WINNIEHAHA, (6) ch m foaled 1887; by Tontine 1827; dam Nelly Dewar (dam of General Smith, 2:20), by Royal Revenge 978. [See Nelly Dewar, Vol. XI.] Bred by Robert S. Smith, London, Ont., Can. [Vol. XII.]

WINNIEWAND, (7) ch m foaled 1891; by Mammonteer 2203; dam Bland, by Brougham 800; g d Primrose, pedigree not traced. Bred by W. D. G. Cottrell, Clarence, Iowa; passed to J. D. Case, Spring Green Neb.

YANKEMONT 20164, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Nutmont 3493; dam Flora (dam of Alar Clay Jr., 2:29½), by Yankee Notion; g d Kate, pedigree not traced. [See Flora.] Bred by S. Kelley, Rhinelander, Wis. [Vol. XII.]

ZULO (6) b m foaled 1891; by Alcazar 5102; dam Clarence Girl, 2:26¼, by Brougham 800; g d Belle of Clarence (dam of Edna W., 2:29; Eli, 2:30, etc.), by St. Lawrence (Finch's), etc. [See Clarence Girl, Vol. X.] Bred by W. D. G. Cottrell, Clarence, Iowa.

APPENDIX TO TROTTING REGISTER.

ANIMALS NOT STANDARD.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees from the non-standard department of any volume of the Register will be published here on the same conditions as stated at the head of "Standard Animals." Under the current rules, the following are eligible to entry in the Register as non-standard: 1. Mares, fillies and geldings by standard horses. 2. Animals that are historical and worthy of preservation. Stallion colts can not now be registered unless they possess two standard crosses.

HAZEL B., b m foaled 1889; by Nathaniel Roe 2873; dam Punch, pedigree not traced. Bred by Henry I. Saxton; passed to Charles Snyder, Hays City, Kas. [Vol. XII.]

LINDA MAMBRINO, br m foaled 1886; by Pilot Mambrino 515; dam Lil Troutman, pedigree not traced. Bred by D. W. Pipes, Clinton, La. [Vol. XII.]

MARKELL, b h foaled 1888; by Hector Wilkes 6276; dam Kate Hamlet, by Hamlet 160; g d Kate, by Valentine (Redmon's); g g d Ruth, by Potomac; g g g d Miss Shakespeare. Bred by Allen Bashford, Paris, Ky.; passed to L. S. Smith & S. P. Scott, Hillsboro, Ohio. [Vol. XII.]

NELLY, b m foaled 1886; by Champion Jr. 810; dam Snuff Nose, pedigree not traced. Bred by Patrick F. Leary; passed to John H. Ash, Chicopee Falls, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

RECORD OF OFFICIAL TRANSFERS.

NOTE.—When registered animals change owners the transfer may be recorded here and will be carried into the next volume of the Register, thus maintaining the identity of the animal with the new ownership. The fee is twenty-five cents.

ABBIE, (6) b m foaled 1875; by Almont 33; dam Norma (dam of Norval, 2:17½, and Norris, 2:22½), by Norman 25, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to William H. Voiget, San Jose, Cal., February 24, 1892.

ADORA, (7) b m foaled 1885; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Sionara, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. VI, p. 188.] Passed to F. A. Bell, Buffalo, N. Y.

ADMIRATION 2187, (7) ch h foaled 1876; by Idol 177; dam Acme, by Volunteer 55, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed (1885) to Graves Bros., Rochester, Minn.

ALLORA, (7) ch m foaled 1889; by Orphan Boy 5953; dam Fanny Bissell, by Autocrat 1093. [See Vol. IX, p. 230.] Passed to J. K. Edward, Fort Plain, N. Y.

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ANNA N., ch m foaled 1883; by Altorf 962; dam Dolly Newland, said to be by Colonel Ellsworth, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to James M. Woods, Rapid City, S. Dak.

ARABELLA, (7) bl m foaled 1885; by Clay Chief 11810; dam Marrie, by Ashland Chief 751, etc. [See Vol. IX, p. 241.] Passed to B. M. Anderson; then to Joel H. Carter, Columbia, Mo.

ARLETA, (7) ch m foaled 1890; by Birthright 14170; dam Arlette, by Arragon 4696, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Samuel Adams, Des Moines, Iowa.

AXIOM, (6) br m foaled 1887; by Onward 1411; dam Kate Wilkes, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb.

BANGLE, (7) b m foaled 1885; by Ambassador 1496; dam Lady Fisher, by Mohawk Jr. 605, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. Lee Newton, Peoria, Ill.

BARONSTEIN 6149, (6) br h foaled 1886; by Baron Wilkes 4758; dam Steinette (dam of Bourbon Russell, 2:30), by Steinway 1808, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio.

BEATRICE, (7) b m foaled 1881; by Charles S. Caffrey 1043; dam May Blossom, by Hambletonian Prince 9743, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to James M. Woods, Rapid City, S. Dak.

BELLE BOONE, (7) b m foaled 1880; by Daniel Boone 1756; dam Emma S., by Gideon 145, etc. [See Vol. VII, p. 325.] Passed to H. M. Clark, New Brittain, Conn.

BELLORA 9881, (6) br h foaled 1888; by Homer 1235; dam Bella Bowman, by Rochester 616, etc. [See Vol. VIII, p. 67.] Passed to Dygert Bros., Springville, N. Y.

BESSIE MCGREGOR, (7) ch m foaled 1888; by Ben McGregor 2655; dam Jessie Logan, by Logan 521, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to B. J. Kendall, Omaha, Neb.; then to James M. Woods, Rapid City, S. Dak.

BINETTE, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Kansas Wilkes 3549; dam Rosette, by Ashland Chief 751, etc. [See Vol. IX, p. 265.] Passed to Henry S. Hill, Buffalo, N. Y.

BIVONA, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Bivouac 2666; dam Verona, by Lord Wellington 9768; g d Vena, by Mambrino Abdallah 1369, etc. [See Vol. VIII, p. 263.] Passed to W. P. McCreary; then to A. W. Cox, Hastings, Neb.

BLACK JANE, (5) bl m foaled 1870; by Mambrino Patchen 58; dam Lady Stanhope, pedigree not traced. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky., 1890. Dam of Rosa Wilkes, 2:18¼, and Simmons, 2:28.

BOODLE 5829, (6) b h foaled 1886; by Stranger 3030; dam Bride, by Jay Gould 197, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Montgomery & Rea; then to T. S. Montgomery; then to C. A. Stockton & Co., San Jose, Cal.

BURR LEE 13796, (6) gr h foaled 1890; by Bartholomew Wilkes 7054; dam Fanny Hamilton, by Pascarel 6955, etc. [See Vol. IX, p. 193.] Passed to Albert E. Smith, Cadillac, Mich.

CANACE, (6) b m foaled 1880; by Lord Coke 1306; dam Capitola, by Knickerbocker 200, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to Daniel G. Engle, Marietta, Pa.; then to Michael Schall; then to York County Horse Breeders' Association, York, Pa.; then to Milton Sultzbach, Hellam, Pa.

CELEBRATION 16151, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Olmeda Wilkes 3770; dam Reta, by Tremont 1565, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. G. Ackersville, Luddington, Mich.

CENIS, (6) bl m foaled 1886; by Blackwood 74; dam Gleaner, by Onward 1411, etc. See Vol. VII.] Passed to George K. Barton, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

CHARLES EDDY, (7) gr g foaled 1886; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Grey Betsey, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Charles Eddy 6426, Vol. VII, p. 67.] Passed to Dr. J. W. Hodge, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

CHIEF MARY, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Wawasa Chief 7045; dam Hazel Pulling, by Harry Pulling 2581, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to E. T. Terrill, Junction, Kas.

CHIEFWOOD 14150, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Nutwood Chief 2030; dam Favorite, by Swigert 650, etc. [See Vol. X, p. 23.] Passed to Samuel Adams, Des Moines, Iowa.

CLAUD M. 8920, (7) ch. h. foaled 1884; by Montello 1900; dam Flora, by Daniel Lambert 102, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to estate of N. W. Orcutt, Sing Sing, N. Y.; then to Thomas Halleran; then to J. W. and J. E. Wyman, Crown Point, N. Y.

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COCO 4363, (6) b h foaled 1884; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Metella, by Rochester 616, etc. [See Vol. VI, p. 73.] Passed to Algoe & Brosius, Ortonville, Mich.

COLBERT 9958, (6) ch. h. foaled 1888; by Onward 1411; dam Queen B. (dam of Robert Rysdyk, 2:13¼, and *Hermitage*, 2:23¼), by Kearsarge, son of Paddy Burns, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Graves Bros., Rochester, Minn.

CONSTANCE, (7) b m foaled 1885; by Charles S. Caffrey 1043; dam Patsie, by Brougham 800, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to James M. Woods, Rapid City, S. Dak.

CRESCO EDDY 19453, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Lena Goff, by Red Wilkes 1749, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Dygert Bros., Springville, N. Y.

CRUCIDLE, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Onward 1411; dam Miss Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to George K. Barton, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

CYRENA, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Nannie Redmon, by Favorite Wilkes 3257, etc. [See Vol. VIII, p. 292.] Passed to C. C. Taylor, Lawton Station, Erie Co., N. Y.

CYRENE, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Arthurton 365; dam Plain Agnes, by Mambrino Star 585. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. B. Perry, Lexington, Ky., March 14, 1892.

DAISY SATURN, b m foaled 1881; by Saturn 2605; dam Trinket, by Ansel, son of Lexington, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to James M. Woods, Rapid City, S. Dak.

DIADEM 2644, (6) b h foaled 1873; by Satellite 2500; dam Maud, by Volunteer 55, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to C. S. Phillips, Tecumseh, Neb.; then to John Caroll, Elwood, Neb.; then to T. C. Mustain, Milford, Neb.; then to F. H. Wright, El Reno, Okl. Ter.; then to Harry Croskey, Wichita, Kas.

DOLLY WHEELER, ch m foaled 1880; by Mambrino Time 1686; dam by Vindex, son of Black Hawk (Blood's). Passed to Powell Brothers, Shadeland, Pa.

DONDASCH 15077, (6) b h foaled 1886; by Dictator 113; dam Kentucky Belle (dam of Clara T., 2:28¼), by Harold 413, etc. [See Vol. X, p. 100.] Passed to M. A. Norton, Hartford, Conn.

DORA WILLIAMS, bl m foaled 1880; by New York 524; dam not traced. [See Vol. X.] Passed to James M. Woods, Rapid City, S. Dak.

DRAMA, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Madrid 1835; dam Croisette, by Egbert 1136, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb.

DRIFT, (6) ch m foaled 1890; by Onward 1411; dam Lorena, by King Rene 1278, etc. [See Vol. X, p. 320.] Passed to J. R. Barrett, Sedalia, Mo.

EASTER BEE, (6) bl m foaled 1889; by Artillery 750; dam Florida Sheppard, by Florida 482, etc. [See Vol. IX, p. 316.] Passed to J. E. Kitzmiller, Canton, Ohio.

ECHO, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Allegro 3254; dam Dolly, by Phallas 1446. [See Vol. IX, p. 316.] Passed to James Nicholas; then to Frank Squires, Elkhorn, Wis.; then to J. W. Ballen, Albia, Iowa.

EDDY SHERMAN 11783, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Sherman 1506; dam Alma Eddy, by Jerome Eddy 1260, etc. [See Vol. IX, p. 30.] Passed to John Griffen, Hornellsville, N.Y.

EDNA B., (7) ch m foaled 1889; by Rob Roy McGregor 2054; dam Jessie Logan, by Logan 521, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to James M. Woods, Rapid City, S. Dak.

EFFIE P., (7) ch m foaled 1886; by Abdallah Mambrino 3715; dam by Frank Wolford 6221. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to M. W. Elder, Clarksville, Tenn.

ELIZA HARRIS, (6) b m foaled 1878; by Enfield 128; dam Alamode, by Almont 33, etc. [See Vol. IV, p. 189.] Passed to A. W. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.

ELM CITY 12272, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Stamboul 5101; dam Georgiana (dam of La Grange, 2:23½), by Overland, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky., April 13, 1892.

ELYRINA, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Elyria 5729; dam Minnie Hicks, by Garibaldi 529. [See Vol. VIII, p. 315.] Passed to H. M. Clark, New Britain, Conn.

EMILY T., (7) b m foaled 1877; by Volunteer 55; dam Novelty, by Iron Duke 181, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Powell Bros., Shadeland, Pa.

EVA DICTATOR, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Dictator 113; dam Eva, by Egbert 1136, etc. [See Vol. X, p. 337.] Passed to Frank B. Selph, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

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EVA H., (6) b m foaled 1884; by Brentwood 796; dam Vixen, by Saturn 2605, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to B. D. Slaughter, Fullerton, Neb.

EXONIAN 9366, (6) b h. foaled 1886; by Capoul 1037; dam Sunnyside, by Harold 413, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to W. A. Sanborn, Sterling, Ill.; then to Leeds Importing Co., Adrian, Minn.

FANCHON, (8) b m foaled 1888; by Achilles 2535; dam Fanchon, by Billy Bashaw, son of John Bull; g d Lady Conklin (dam of Winnebago, 2:29½), etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Theo. Schweitzer, Milwaukee, Wis.

FAN WILKES, (6) bl m foaled 1883; by George Wilkes 519; dam Fan (dam of Kate Sprague, 2:18), by Lance, son of Flying Morgan 2936, etc. [See Vol. VI, p. 242.] Passed to Frank B. Selph, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

FLASH, (7) ch m foaled 1879; by Egmont 1828; dam Lightfoot, by Flaxtail 8132, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to J. F. Boyd, Danville, Cal.

GARNETA WILKES, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Garnet Wilkes 3101; dam Alamode, by Adjuster 11390, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to G. H. Shellenberger, Humboldt, Iowa.

GAZELLE, (6) bl m foaled 1887; by Fred Douglass 1158; dam Nelly (dam of Wapsie B., 2:29), by Red Buck (Lauder's). [See Vol. X.] Passed to E. J. Faviall, Des Moines, Iowa.

GENERAL EVANS 13166, (6) bl h foaled 1889; by Gambetta Wilkes 4659; dam Lady Watson, by Indianapolis 517, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to M. W. Janes, Willard, Kas.

GOLDEN GEM, (6) ch m foaled 1887; by Wilkes Nutwood 8000; dam Kitty Golddust, by Duster Golddust 457, etc. [See Vol. VII, p. 389.] Passed to W. L. & H. D. Churchill, Alpena, Mich.

GOLDEN QUEEN, (6) ch m foaled 1887; by Wilkes Nutwood 8000; dam Nelly Golddust, by Duster Golddust 457, etc. [See Vol. VII, p. 389.] Passed to W. L. & H. D. Churchill, Alpena, Mich.

GOOD BYE 3156, (7) b h foaled 1884; by Egbert 1136; dam Circe, by Bell Morgan 61, etc. [See Vol. V, p. 103.] Passed to C. L. Hood, La Crosse, Wis.

GYPSIANA, (6) bl m foaled 1884; by Leland 1300; dam Young Gipsey (dam of Nettie Thorne, 2:25¼), by Mambrino Pilot 29, etc. [See Vol. VII, p. 353.] Passed to Augustus Sharpe, Louisville, Ky.; then to J. T. Strode, Maysville, Ky.

HALIFAX 12491, (6) b h foaled 1888; by West Egbert 5870; dam Flora Payne, by John F. Payne 1779, etc. [See Vol. IX, p. 88.] Passed to H. M. Clark, New Britain, Conn.

HALSIE, (7) b m foaled 1887; by General Riley 7673; dam Halcie B., by Charley B. 812, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Edward Atkinson, Henderson, Ky.

HARRIET, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Almont Jr. 1829; dam Flora King, by Mambrino King 1279, etc. [See Vol. VIII, p. 354.] Passed to J. E. Kitzmiller, Canton, Ohio.

HAZEL RED, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Hazelwitch, by Hambrino 820, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Marcus Munsill, Hartford, Conn.

HETTIE, (7) b m foaled 1884; by Magnetic 2205; dam Truro, by William M. Rysdyk 5703, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to W. J. Simpson; then to I. W. Wright, Rochester, N. Y.; then to W. H. Redding, New York, N. Y.; then to A. E. Terry, Paris, France.

HOPE, (6) gr m foaled 1882; by Mambrino Chief Jr. 214; dam Kate (dam of Hopeful, 2:14¾), by Bridgham Horse, etc. [See Vols. VII and VIII.] Passed to Frank B. Selph, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

JANET EDDY, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Josie Wood, by Erie Wilkes 3610, etc. [See Vol. X, p. 392.] Passed to James T. Hurd, Buffalo, N. Y.

JESSIE HOMER, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Homer 1235; dam Indio, by Rochester 616, etc. [See Vol. X, p. 397.] Passed to H. C. Lindol, Providence, R. I.

JESSIE JAMES, (6) b m foaled 1874; by Alexander 491; dam Divorce (dam of Silas Wright, 2:23¼), by Governor Wright, etc. [See Vol VII.] Passed, 1889, to Graves Bros., Rochester, Minn.

JUDGE MELVIN 13206, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Sultan, 1513; dam Sophia, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky., February 3, 1892.

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JUNETTA, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Patchen Wilkes 3550; dam Carrie Prewitt, by Red Wilkes 1749, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to John T. Hessel, Cheney, Kas.

KALENA, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Wilklona 6015; dam Hazel, by Strathwood 4535. [See Vol. X, p. 404.] Passed to S. J. Firestone, New Lisbon, Ohio.

KATE MIDDLETON, b m foaled 1873; by Mambrino Patchen 58; dam by Grey Eagle (Boner's), etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio.

KATE WILKES, (6) gr m foaled 1889; by Baron Wilkes, 4758; dam Hope, by Mambrino Chief Jr. 214, etc. [See Vol. X, p. 407.] Passed to Frank B. Selph, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

KNIGHTMARE, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Sir Knight 5372; dam Lady Austin, by Envoy 470, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to H. W. Root, Farmdale, Ohio.

LADY BLAIN, br m foaled 1884; by Pickpocket 9657; dam Maud St. C., by Tuckahoe Boy, son of Tuckahoe (Woodmansee's). [See Vol. IX, p. 652.] Passed to E. J. Faviall, Des Moines, Iowa.

LADY MAY, (6) b m foaled 1881; by Hamdallah 2037; dam Belle D., by Alexander 491, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to Graves Bros., Rochester, Minn.

LADY PROSPER, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Prosper Merimee 1457; dam Lady Crow, by Little Crow 3507, etc. [See Vol. X, p. 429.] Passed to Henry Plumb, Des Moines, Iowa.

LADY WILSON, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Simmons 2744; dam Nelly Monroe (dam of Greenleaf, 2:22), by Jim Monroe, 835, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky., February, 1890.

LANCEWOOD CHIEF 8159, (6) bl h foaled 1885; by Pluto 1950; dam Miss Sibley, by Swigert 650, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to H. O. Hickox, Melville, Mont.

LEOTA P., (7) bl m foaled 1890; by Ironwood 3719; dam Laura P., by Hickory 165, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to M. P. Dunn, Elkader, Iowa.

LIPSIS, (7) br m foaled 1884; by Charles S. Caffrey 1043; dam May Blossom, by Hambletonian Prince 7943, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to James M. Woods, Rapid City, S. Dak.

LITTLE EVA, (7) ch m. foaled 1888; by Guarantee 6903; dam Glen, by Masterlode 595. etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to S. L. & I. J. Kemmerer, Ludden, N. Dak.

LITTLE SONNET, b m foaled 1885; by De Soto 2211; dam Kitty Flinn, by Commander, son of Volunteer 55, etc. [See Vol. VIII, p. 605.] Passed to Stephen D. Ide, Coldwater, Mich.

LLEWELLA MAID, (7) b m foaled 1884; by Llewellyn 3229; dam Spring Maid, by Enchanter 468, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to B. J. Kendall, Omaha, Neb.; then to James M. Woods, Rapid City, S. Dak.

LOIS, (6) b m foaled 1885; by Alecto 2548; dam Arbela, by Startle 290, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to S. J. Odell, Lincoln, Neb.; then to G. D. Mathewson, Brady Island, Neb.

LOTTIE L., (7) b m foaled 1886; by Lumps 3922; dam Lotta Duke, by Balsora 1024; g d said to be by Iron Duke, son of Cassius M. Clay 18. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. H. Muir, Bloomfield, Ky.

MABEL MAY, ch m foaled 1878; by Target, son of Hinsdale Chief 3783; dam Daybreak, by Hinsdale Chief 3783, etc. [See Vol. III.] Passed to E. J. Evans; then to T. B. O'Neall; then to E. J. Lawrence, Osceola, Iowa.

MADGE, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Guarantee 6903; dam Hazel Kirke, by Ben Wright 3989, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to S. L. & I. J. Kemmerer, Ludden, N. Dak.

MAGGIE WILKES, (6) ch m foaled 1890; by Bartholomew Wilkes 7054; dam Vivette, by Hambletonian Downing 4530. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to M. P. Dunn, Elkader, Iowa.

MARINA, (7) ch m foaled 1888; by Rochester 1616; dam by American Clay 34. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to George A. Reynolds, Utica, N. Y.

MARY CALDWELL, (6) b m foaled 1882; by Cuyler 100; dam Mary Kinkead, by Hero of Thorndale, 549, etc. [See Vol. VI, p. 304.] Passed to E. S. Monahan, St. Matthews, Ky.; then to Henry Wick, Youngstown, Ohio; then to George H. Blecker, Mansfield, Ohio.

MARY S., (7) b m foaled 1885; by Bolton Sprague 2414; dam Lind, by Western Chief 695, etc. [See Vol. X. p. 482.] Passed to Albert E. Smith, Cadillac, Mich.

TIE WRIGHT, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Mammonarch 5470; dam Miss Gift, by Fairy Gift 1145, etc. [See Vol. X, p. 486.] Passed to M. P. Dunn, Elkader, Iowa.

DA., (7) gr m foaled 1888; by Pilot Medium 1597; dam Daisy, by Bay Middleton 2850, etc. [See Vol. IX, p. 480.] Passed to Leopold Werstein, Battle Creek, Mich.; then to Fred Pabst Jr.; then to Theo. Schweitzer, Milwaukee, Wis.

D R., (6) ch m foaled 1882; by Black Allie 2907; dam by Hull 1239, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to McTyre Bros., Geneva, Pa.

DAY, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Sultan 1513; dam Cutter (dam of Alcyona, 2:29), by Coaster 418, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky.

WALKILL, (7) br m foaled 1888; by Sir Walkill 1547; dam Fanny Shields, by Guy Miller 861, etc. [See Vol. VIII, p. 453.] Passed to J. S. Hance, Hackettstown, N. J.

DA, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Security 6471; dam Charm, by Golden Mein 3284. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Dorsey and Wigton; then to Diamond Horse & Land Co., Ponca, Neb. May 15, 1890.

LROSE 2819, (4, 7) b h foaled 1874; by Victor Bismarck 326; dam Cinderella, by Mambrino Pilot 29, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to James Thompson, Valley Falls, N. Y., 1892.

RIGOLD, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Jay Gould 197; dam Betty Hamlet, by Hamlet 160, etc. [See Vol. VIII, p. 456.] Passed to J. E. Reeves, Loveland, Ohio.

RRY GIRL, (7) bl m foaled 1888; by Stratford 4529; dam Pearl Thorn, by Hero of Thorndale 549, etc. [See Vol. IX, p. 491.] Passed to James Coddington, Lincoln, Ill.

FIT, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Forward 1961; dam Parthenia, by Almont Rattler 500, etc. [See Vol. VII, p 465.] Passed to B. F. Holway, then to J. R. Barrett, Sedalia, Mo.

S HILL, b m foaled 1880; by John Gilpin, 1253; dam not traced. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to J. Heimberger, Erie, Pa.

S PERKINS, (6) b m foaled 1883; by Indianapolis 517; dam Lady Grey (sister to Mambrino Kate, 2:24), by Mambrino Patchen, 58, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. W. Dunklee, Boston, Mass., January 22, 1892.

MISS WILEY, b m foaled 1887; by Guide 1197; dam Golden Girl, by Bashaw (Brooker's), etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Charles R. Ely, Alta Vista, Kas.

MODENA, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Nutwood Chief, 2030; dam Alamode, by Adjuster 11390, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Samuel Adams, Des Moines, Iowa.

MODESTO 17123, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Surie West, by Sherman 1506, etc. [See Vol. XI, p. 61.] Passed to H. C. Lindol, Providence, R. I.

MODISTE, (6) ch m foaled 1889; by Jeb. Stuart 561; dam Modjeska, by Harold 413, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to B. R. Latta, Tekamah, Neb.

MOJADA 14146, (6) gr h foaled 1890; by Pilot Medium 1597; dam Olive B., by Detractor 2301, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to H. S. Lee, Tecumseh, Mich.

MOLLY BROCK, (6) gr m foaled 1888; by Gen. Brock 10141; dam Katie H., by Winfield Scott 1319, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to John Sheridan, Toronto, Ont., October 1, 1891; then to George Jackson & Son, Downsview, Ont., Can., January 27, 1892.

MONT RUSSELL 16892, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Lord Russell 4677; dam Mona Wilkes, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to B. R. Latta, Tekamah, Neb., February 3, 1892.

MOREA, (2, 6) b m foaled 1882; by Electioneer 125; dam Maria Pilot, by Mambrino Pilot 29, etc. [See Vols. VI and VII.] Record 2:24¼. Passed to George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio.

MORELIGHT, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Twilight 315; dam Josie, by Victor Bismarck 326, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to John Splan, Cleveland, Ohio; then to George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio.

MUMM'S EXTRA 16765, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Norval, 5335; dam Maderia, by Madrid 1835; g d Dream, by Administrator 357, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to O. W. & R. E. Gilbert, Monroe Mills, Ohio.

MYRETTA, (6) br m foaled 1890; by Jerome Eddy, 1260; dam Vora, by Patch 1140, etc. [See Vol. X, p. 525.] Passed to H. C. Lindol, Providence, R. I.

NANCY FORD (6) b m foaled 1889; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Jenny Ford, by Bourbon Wilkes 2345, etc. [See Vol. IX, p. 516.] Passed to W. P. Sherman, North Collins, N. Y.

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NORA NORWOOD, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Norwood 522; dam Fanny, by William M. Rysdyk 5703, etc. [See Vol. X, p. 542.] Passed to Judson H. Clark, Elmira, N. Y.; then to I. H. Odell; then to Charles F. Heilman, Evansville, Ind.

OGONTZ (7) b m foaled 1889; by Acolyte 7412; dam Mistress, by Almont Jr. 1829, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb.

OLITIPA, (6) b m foaled 1886; by Combat 1038, dam Steel Grey, by Blackwood 74, etc. [See Vol. VIII, p. 498.] Passed to H. M. Clark, New Britain, Conn.

PANAMA LASS, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Panama 4157; dam Molly Henckley, by Louis Napoleon 207, etc. [See Vol. IX, p. 543.] Passed to V. L. Parsons, East Saginaw, Mich.

PAPPOOSE, (6) br m foaled 1888; by Guydanell 7515; dam Lady Elkhorn, by King of Elkhorn 10356, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to S. L. & I. J. Kemmerer, Ludden, N. Dak.

PARAMOUNT 1435, (7) b h foaled 1879; by Swigert, 650; dam Volunteer Queen, by Volunteer 55, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to H. O. Hickox, Melville, Mont.

PATRONESS, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Patronage 4143; dam Maud C., by Tramp 308; g. d. Lady Brighton, by Bashaw 50, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb.

PAULINE, (6) bl m foaled 1889; by Gulvallis 6099; dam Nig, by Rainbolt, 5486, etc. [See Vol. IX, p. 547.] Passed to C. B. Dwight, Panora, Iowa.

PERTH, (7) b m foaled 1884; by Haw Patch 1140; dam Libby Carr, by P. H. Baker 776, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to George M. Morse, Grand Rapids, Mich.; then to Charles M. Smith; then to Estate of Charles M. Smith, Earlville, Ill.; then to W. H. Parker, Maroa, Ill.

PET GARFIELD, (6) b m foaled 1884; by General Garfield 3867; dam Sylvia (dam of Victor Sprague, 2:29¼), by Swigert 650, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to B. D. Slaughter, Fullerton, Neb.

PHIL KEELER 15360, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Keeler 6435; dam Madam Tourtlotte, by Swigert 650, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to H. C. Williams, Grainfield, Kas.

PIP 14414, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Durango 1115; dam Pyrogallic, by Fairy Gift 1145, etc. [See Vol. X, p. 45.] Passed to Kos. Barry, Walnut, Tex. [Vol. XII.]

PLAYMATE, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Madrid 1835; dam Fantasy, by Onward 1411, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb.

PREFERENCE, (6) ch m foaled 1889; by Nutwood 600; dam Preface, by Pancoast 1439, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to R. B. Metcalfe, Lexington, Ky.

PRINCE ERIE 7508, (7) b h foaled 1886; by Erie Wilkes 3610; dam Katie C., by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Dygert Bros., Springville, N. Y.

PROPHET WILKES 4536, (6) b h foaled 1882; by George Wilkes 519; dam Molly, by Kentucky Clay 194, etc. [See Vols. VI and IX.] Passed to Frank B. Selph, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

PROSPECT KENTUCKY 10949, (6) bl h foaled 1889; by Gulvallis 6099; dam Bessie Cuyler, by Cuyler 100, etc. [See Vol. VIII, p. 154.] Passed to E. J. Faviall, Des Moines, Iowa.

PULCHER 13038, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Harrogate 3525; dam Lady Pilot, by Woodburn Pilot 344, etc. [See Vol. IX, p. 133.] Passed to H. M. Clark, New Britain, Conn.

QUEEN ANNIE C., (6) b m foaled 1883; by Dean Sage 1000; dam Madge, by Volunteer 55, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. L. Tarlton, Lexington, Ky.

QUEEN MEDIUM, (7) b m foaled 1881; by Happy Medium 400; dam Evangeline, by Almont 33; g d by Independence, son of Washington Jr., etc. [See Vol. IV, p. 264.] Passed to W. H. McCague, Clearwater, Minn.; then to A. C. Bruce, Minneapolis, Minn.; then to E. G. Gibbs, St. James, Minn.

RED QUEEN, (2, 6) b m foaled 1886; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Arnica, by Almont 33, etc. [See Vol. X.] Record 2:27¾. Passed to George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio.

ROANA, (7) ch m foaled 1887; by Erie Wilkes 3610; dam Rosabel, by Allie West 745, etc. [See Vol. VII, p. 502.] Passed to H. C. Lindol, Providence, R. I.

ROUETTE, (6) ch m foaled 1889; by Acolyte 7412; dam Pirouette, by Madrid 1835, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb.

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SATILLA, (6) bl m foaled 1887; by Patchen Wilkes 3550; dam Susie West, by Sherman 1506, etc. [See Vol. VII, p. 510.] Passed to Mrs. H. E. McCully, Toronto, Can.

SCOTTISH BARD 9924, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Aberdeen 27; dam Selima, by Cassius M. Clay Jr. 22, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to David L. Haire, Divernon, Ill.; then to Charles M. McLouth; then to Simon R. Harris, Lansing, Mich., November, 1891; then to S. F. Curry, Darlington, Mo.

SIDNOR 8671, (7) b h foaled 1885; by Monroe Archy 8670; dam Josie C., by Blue Bull Jr. 2878, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to C. D. Wilson, Kentland, Ind.; then to D. D. Tullis, Sheldon, Ill.; then to T. H. Parvin, Carmi, Ill., March 24, 1892.

SILVEREDGE, (6) gr m foaled 1885; by Abdalbrino 2646; dam Silverhair, by Administrator 357, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Henry C. Jacobs, Chicago, Ill.; then to W. H. Randall, Durand, Ill.

SIR SHELL 13877, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Nutshell 2953; dam Takina, 2:30, by Strathmore 408, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Joseph O. Colladay, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOPHIA LAKENAN, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Fayette Wilkes 2036; dam Lizzie Abdallah (dam of King William, 2:20¾), by Pacing Abdallah 6038, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to B. J. Kendall, Omaha, Neb.; then to James M. Woods, Rapid City, S. Dak.

SOUDAN, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Onward 1411; dam Sahara, by Challenger 1064, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb.

STELLA, (7) ch m foaled 1886; by Wapsie 688; dam Ixion, by Tramp 308, etc. [See Vols. IX and X.] Passed to Samuel Adams, Des Moines, Iowa.

SUSIE WILKES, (7) br m foaled 1888; by Wilton 5982; dam Aunt Sue, by Young Jim 2009, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Frank B. Selph, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

SYLVIA, (7) b m foaled 1876; by Swigert 650; dam by Bellfounder 63. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to J. S. Wolf Jr., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; then to E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb.

TAPS, (6) b m foaled 1880; by Duke of Brunswick 14256; dam Nicola (dam of Flora B., 2:24½), by Reveille, etc. [See Vol. X, p. 607.] Passed to F. L. Marcott, Concordia, Kas.; then to James E. Brophy, San Diego, Cal.

TARRAGONA, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Madrid 1835; dam Grenada, by Onward 1411, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to E. D. Gould; then to B. D. Slaughter, Fullerton, Neb.

TOPSAIL, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Warlock 3378; dam Sail Ho, by Grand Sentinel 865, etc. [See Vol. IX, p. 609.] Passed to J. R. Barrett, Sedalia, Mo.

TREMONT CHIEF 15159, (6) ro h foaled 1886; by Tremont 1565; dam Sentineletta, by Springville Chief 2780, etc. [See Vol. X, p. 107.] Passed to Bert Billington, Tipton, Iowa; then to E. P. Alger, Fairfield, Mich.

TROMBONE REX 12348, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Dictator 113; dam Cadenza, by King Rene 1278, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to A. Y. Art, Hartford, Iowa, March 20, 1891.

TRUESDELL 13693, (6) br h foaled 1887; by Mambrino Dudley 967; dam Sadie C., by Billy Patterson 6615, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. B. Burlew; then to M. J. Hendricks, Union Springs, N. Y.; then to J. G. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex., March 21, 1892.

VIOLATOR 8005, (6) ro h foaled 1887; by Jay Bird 5060; dam Violet, by Walkill Chief 330, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to A. G. Welch & J. McGinn, Hartford, Conn., October, 1888; then to Adolph Doerr, Homestead, Pa., May 9, 1891.

WINNIE M., (7) b m foaled 1887; by Virgil 327; dam Lady Greenfield, by Grantham Chief 6851. [See Vol. X, p. 627.] Passed to George McMann, Rochelle, Ill.; then to G. A. Morris, Dixon, Ill.

WINSOME WILKES, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Wheeling Wilkes, 7761; dam Lady Stevenson, by American Clay 34, etc. [See Vol. IX, p. 626.] Passed to H. M. Clark, New Britain, Conn.

YERBA, b m foaled 1883; by Mambrino Patchen 58; dam said to be by Edwin Forrest, (Christian's), son of Edwin Forrest 49. [See Vol. VI, p. 455.] Passed to W. C. France, Lexington, Ky.; then to George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio.

ZIMMERMAN 14418, (6) bl h foaled 1888; by Resolution 5170; dam Evelyn Gift, by Fairy Gift 1145, etc. [See Vol. X, p. 46.] Passed to William Corbin, Washburn, Ill.

ZYCO 4362, (7) b h foaled 1885; by Sherman 1506; dam Argalia, by Rochester 616, etc. [See Vol. VII, p. 73.] Passed to Dygert Bros., Springville, N. Y.

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THE AMERICAN TURF.

PERFORMANCES OF 1892.

TROTTING AND PACING.

[NOTE.—*indicates that the report following is an official report from a member of the National Trot Association; ** indicate an official report from a member of the American Trotting Association; † indicate official report from a non-member; ‡ indicates a non-official report; names of pacers are in *italics*.]

**Los Angeles, California.

January 20.—Match $400.

Fred Drake, b h, by Joe Gavin	2	1	1	1
Bric-a-Brac, gr m, by Alcazar	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:29¾—2:31¼—2:27⅛—2:31½.

January 25.—Match $200.

Fred Drake, b h, by Joe Gavin	1	2	1	1
Bric-a-Brac, gr m, by Alcazar	2	1	2	2

Time, 2:26¾—2:28½—2:29⅛—2:29½.

**Calvert, Texas.

May 5.—Purse $100; 2:40 class.

Snip, b g—H. L. Lewis	1	2	1
Prince, ch g—Mr. Kaufman	2	1	2
Minnie, ch m, by April Fool	3	3	3

Time, 3:10—3:25—3:11½.

**Ridgetown, Ontario, Canada.

May 24.—Purse $100; named horses.

John E. Rysdyk Jr., b h, by John E. Rysdyk	1	2	3	1	1
Ellen, b m, by Hambleton	4	1	1	2	3
Middlesex, br g, by Middlesex	2	3	4	5	2
Minnie B., sp m, by Combination	6	5	2	3	6
Mabel C., cr m, by Capt. Jack	3	4	6	6	4
Jim Putnam Jr., br h, by Jim Putnam	5	6	5	4	5

Time, 2:54¾—2:57¾—2:55½—2:55—2:57½.

**Sarnia, Ontario, Canada.

May 24.—Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Consult, ro g—J. Lawler	1	1	1
Texas Billy, ch h, by Texas Jack	3	2	3
Rifleman Jr., gr h, by Rifleman	4	3	2
Woodstock, gr g—D. Barr	2	dis	
Welcome Boy, ch h—S. Van Sickle	dis		

Time, 2:42½—2:39¾—2:39¼.

Purse $200; free for all.

Bay Fly, b m, by Booth's Clear Grit	1	1	1
Walter Drake, b h, by Joe Gavin	2	2	2
Connaught Jr., b h, by Connaught	3	4	dis
Eva H., b m—R. B. Elliott	4	3	dis
Sweetness, b m—J. B. Petit	5	5	dis

Time, 2:32—2:32½—2:31.

**Franklin, Ohio.

May 24.—Purse $400; 2:50 class.

Cadbrino, gr h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	1	1	2	1
Alex C., b g, by Alert	2	2	1	2
Jack Slade, ch g, by Prince Monroe	3	3	3	3
Scutari Jr., b h, by Scutari	4	4	dis	

Time, 2:37½—2:42—2:39¼—2:36¼.

May 27.—Purse $400; 2:50 class.

Sunday Sox, br h, by Lochinvar	2	1	2	1	1
Prince B., bl g, by Black Republican	8	4	7	2	2
Alto, ch g, by Kilbuck Tom	6	2	5	5	5
Doc McClellan, b g, by Maitland	4	3	3	3	3
Jim C., b h, by Colfax	7	5	6	4	4
Harry M., b g, by Ledger	1	8	1	dis	
Floy Whirlwind, b m, by Whirlpool	3	6	4	dis	
Ketro, b m, by Strathmore	5	7	dis		
Reuben R., b g—S. R. Teague	9	9	dis		

Time, 2:37—2:37½—2:34¾—2:34½—2:36½.

Purse $400; 2:34 class.

Twine Binder, b g, by Panic	1	0	1
Cadwood, bl h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	2	0	2
Minnie Keene, gr m, by Young Jim	5	3	3
Col. Simmons, b h, by Simmons	5	dis	
Foscue, b g, by Rescue	dis		

Time, 2:34¼—2:34¾—2:34½—2:43.

May 28.—Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Nightingale, bl m, by Osgood's Patchen	1	1	
Twine Binder, b g, by Panic	2	2	
Cadmus Jr., bl h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	3	3	
Little Mack Jr., b h, by Little Mack	4	5	
Billy D., b g, by Squire Talmage	5	4	

Time, 2:30—2:29½—2:29.

Purse $400; 2:28 class.

Dolly W., br m, by Reno Defiance	4	2	1	1
Georgia M., ch m, by Ashland Clay	2	1	4	2
Minnie R., dn m, by Rescue	3	3	2	di
Gertie J., b m, by Wonder	6	4	3	di
Harry M., b g, by Ledger	1	dis		
Brant Arnold, bl g, by Arnold	5	dis		

Time, 2:32—2:34—2:37—2:29½—2:32.

**Alma, Michigan.

May 25.—Purse $100; free for all.

Benson H., ro g, by Louis Napoleon	1	1	
Lady Belle, gr m, by Pilot Medium	2	2	
Dr. W., br g, by Robert Fillingham Jr	3	3	

Time, 2:36½—2:40—2:38½.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Ben B., br g—I. D. Curtis	1	1	4
Fanny K., b m—L. T. Kinney	4	3	1
Mark Twain, b h—Mark Twain	5	5	5
Len Davis, ch g, by Pinacle	2	4	2
Patsy D., ch g—O. L. Dittman	3	2	3

Time, 2:42¼—2:42¼—2:42½—2:45.

May 26.—Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Defiance, bl h—M. C. Shepard	1	1	
Jackey B., b g—R. E. Moblo	3	3	
Annie E., bl m—R. Palmer	2	2	
Milo Morey, b h—M. S. Doyle	dis		

Time, 2:40—2:40—2:50.

Purse $50; free for all.

Fanny K., b m—L. T. Kinney	1	1	
George O., b g—F. Ramsey	2	2	
Little Willie, br g—H. Willard	3	3	

Time, 2:41¼—2:44—2:43.

May 27.—Purse $50; three-year-olds.

Natalie K., b m—L. T. Kinney	2	2	1	1	
Anna, ch m—A. C. Shepard	1	1	2	2	
Mambrino Diamond, b h—Wm. Sloan	3	3	3	3	
Molly Starkey, b m—O. L. Dittman	4	4	4	4	4

Time, 3:03¼—3:04—2:57—2:57½—2:56.

Purse $150; 2:50 class.

Doc Jones, b h—Dr. Jones	1	1	1	
Billy D., ch g—Jerry Davis	2	2	8	
Si Cabe, b h—H. W. Webster	4	4	2	
Buckshot, ch g—F. Ramsey	3	5	4	
Belle Wood, b m—M. I. Brock	5	3	5	
Bessie B., b m—M. Moore	8	8	3	
Frank Gee, gr g—Bert Gee	6	6	6	
Clifton Boy, br h—L. T. Kinney	7	7	7	

Time, 2:50¼—2:50—2:45.

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**Imlay City, Michigan.

May 27.—Purse $150; 2:45 class.

Consult, ro g—J. Lawler	1	1	1
Prince A. G., ch h, by Princeptor	2	2	2
Blind Harry, b g—A. D. Smalley	4	4	3
Fancy G., b m—J. Measmire	3	5	4
Delmonarch, ro h, by Monarch	5	3	5

Time, 2:45½—2:41—2:41.

Purse $60; 2:40 class.

Miller Boy, ch g—A. H. Hess	1	1	1
Barney C., b g—Dan Dwyer	2	2	2
Tulo, b h, by Ned V	3	3	3

Time, 2:59½—2:55—2:58.

May 28.—Purse $60; 2:45 class.

Delmonarch, ro h, by Monarch	1	1	1
Idono, br g—R. Somerville	2	2	2
Dr. Hardwood, ch h, by Hardwood	3	3	4
Lottie Lockwood, b m, by Hardwood	4	4	3

Time, 2:42¼—2:43—2:44.

Purse $150; free for all.

Ned V., b h, by Detractor	1	1	1
Finnegan, gr g, by Joe Hooker	2	2	4
Rouge Boy, b g, by Ecorse	3	4	2
Dr. W., br g, by Robert Fillingham Jr	4	3	3

Time, 2:38—2:33—2:39½.

**St. Louis, Missouri.

[GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING CLUB.]

May 28.—Purse $20; 3:00 class.

Helen McGregor, b m—J. H. Keefe	1	1	
Bonnie Josie, ch m—E. P. Tesson	2	2	
Rober, bl g—F. Van Dyke	3	3	
Monitor King, b h—Colman Stock Farm	4	5	
Jesse James, b h—M. T. Bogart	5	4	
Dolly Sprague, b m—A. A. Busch	6	6	
Surprise, b h—T. Spelbrink	7	7	

Time, 3:04½—2:59½.

Purse $20; 2:47 class.

Baby, ch m—P. H. Callahan	1	1	
Monson, b h—Colman Stock Farm	3	2	
Edgar Clay, bl h—Geo. W. Miller	2	4	
Captain B., b g—Chas. Bersch	4	3	

Time, 2:58½—2:54½.

June 3.—Purse $20; 3:00 class.

Elmer, b h—C. J. Voorhees	1	3	1	1
Jimmie H., b g—G. W. Miller	2	1	3	2
Monitor King, b h—Colman Stock Farm	3	2	5	3
Dolly Sprague, b m—A. A. Busch	4	5	2	4
Jesse James, b g—M. T. Bogart	5	4	4	5
Paraphet, b h—T. Spelbrink	6	6	dr	

Time, 3:01—3:07—3:05¼—3:08.

Purse $20; 2:45 class.

Baby, ch m—P. H. Callahan	1	2	1	1
Bertha, — —R. D. Lancaster	2	1	4	2
Monson, b h—Colman Stock Farm	3	3	2	3
Edgar Clay, bl h—G. W. Miller	5	4	3	4
Captain B., b g—C. Bersch	4	5	5	5

Time, 2:51—2:57—2:53—2:50.

June 11.—Purse $20; 3:00 class.

Kate C., ch m—J. Cudmore	1	1	1
Jimmie H., b g—G. W. Miller	2	2	2
Dandy, b g—E. Overbeck	3	3	3
Monitor King, b h, by Monitor	5	4	4
Jesse James, b g—M. T. Bogart	4	6	5
Dolly Sprague, b m—A. A. Busch	6	5	6
Diamond Nose, br g—Dr. Griffith	7	dr	
Rounder, ro g—C. J. Voohees	8	dr	

Time, 2:58—2:56—3:00.

Purse, $20.

Archie Parker, ch g—T. Parker	1	1	1
W. B., gr h—W. Bernsdorf	2	2	2
Jack the Ripper, dn g—A. Dunn	4	3	3
Great Scott, b m—D. Griffith	3	4	4
Ollie, ch m—T. F. Miller	5	dr	

Time, 2:56—2:53—2:57.

**Romeo, Michigan.

June 1.—Purse $300; 2:24 class.

Expert Prince, bl h, by Egbert	1	2	1	1
Rosa B., ch m, by Bob Ingersoll	2	1	2	2
Finnegan, gr g, by Joe Hooker	4	3	4	3
Dr. W., b g, by Robert Fillingham Jr	5	6	3	4
Flora W., gr m by Tom Wonder	3	4	5	6
Rouge Boy, b g, by Ecorse	6	5	6	5

Time, 2:33—2:33¼—2:29¾—2:32.

Purse, $250; 3:00 class.

Waples B., b h, by Western Fearnaught	3	6	1	1	4	1
Lottie Lockwood, b m, by Hardwood	1	1	6	6	8	3
Wm. Sullivan, b g—J. Van Fleet	5	2	4	4	1	2
Prince A. G., ch h, by Princeptor	6	3	3	2	2	ro
Harold B., b h, by Agile	4	4	2	3	3	ro
Alice E., gr m, by Pilot Medium	2	7	7	7	6	ro
Dr. Hardwood, ch h, by Hardwood	7	5	5	5	5	ro
Wavelet, ch m, by Bay Diamond	8	8	8	8	7	ro

Time, 2:52—2:43½—2:59¼—2:59½—3:00½—3:00¼.

**Marcellus, Michigan.

June 1.—Stake $55; three-year-olds.

Larry Noble, b g, by Frank Noble	2	2	1	1	1
McKinley, b g, by Wilkesmont	4	1	2	2	4
La Bessa, b m, by Wilkesmont	1	3	4	3	3
Lady Goodson, br m, by Goodson	3	4	3	4	2

Time, 2:54—2:51—2:51½—2:54¼—2:54½.

Purse $75; 2:40 class.

Twilight, gr g, by Lexington Chief Jr	1	2	1	1
Lotland, b h, by Lakeland Abdallah	2	1	2	2
Lawyer, b h, by Brumley's Mambrino Startle	4	3	3	3
Susie S., b m—H. M. Hoffman	3	4	dis	

Time, 2:44¼—2:40½—2:44¼—2:44½.

June 2.—Stake $30; two-year-olds.

Gretchen E., br m, by Escalanti	2	1	1
W. C. B., ch h, by Chief Medium	1	2	2

Time, 2:50½—3:11¼—3:07½.

Purse $75; 3:00 class.

Silver Plate, gr h, by Silver Cloud	1	1	1
Kit Smith, b m, by Lexington Chief Jr	2	5	2
Jay Bird, gr g—O. B. Banks	3	2	3
Gambler, b h, by Shawmut	5	4	4
Blind Robin, br g—Dr. Garrison	4	3	dis
Maud L., b m, by Ed B	6	6	dis

Time, 2:59¼—2:57½—2:54¾.

June 4.—Purse $100; free for all.

Silver Star, gr h, by Silver Cloud	1	2	1	1
Little Wonder, ch g, by Blue Bull	2	1	2	2
Mamie K., gr m, by Tom Hunter	3	3	dis	
G. B. Morrison, br g, by Ira Wilkes	4	4	dis	

Time, 2:38—*2:40—2:38½—2:39.

*Heat given to second horse.

*Baltimore, Maryland.

[GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING PARK.]

April 29.—Purse $100. Special.

Maud Morrill, b m, by Walker Morrill	1	1	1
Ben Gage, br g, by Swigert	3	2	2
Bourbon Belle, b m—Rube Rush	2	4	4
Sam Almont, b g, by Almont	4	3	3

Time, 2:39¼—2:37¾—2:34¼.

May 3.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Eunice, bl m, by Jim Lambert	1	3	2	1	1
Orange Chief, b h, by Orange Blossom	4	2	1	2	3
H. Clay, ch g, by Gray Eagle	2	1	4	3	2
John L., ro g, by Modoc	5	5	3	4	4
Clorine, b m—M. H. White	3	4	5	5	5

Time, 2:32¼—2:33¼—2:35¼—2:38¾—2:36¼.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Rebus, b g, by Chesterwood	1	1	1
Linkwood Patchen, b g, by Linkwood Chief	4	2	2
Nodine, b g, by Peacemaker	2	4	4
Buttercup, b m—W. A. Pierson	3	3	5
Moonlight, b h, by Bob Sprague	5	5	3
Bay Baron, b h, by Baron Wilkes	6	6	6

Time, 2:31¼—2:29¼—2:31¼.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Navarro, b h, by Nutmont	1	1	1
J. M. D., b g—R. Hentchel	3	2	2
Frank Brown, br g—A. Fenneman	2	3	4
Jerome, b g, by Cæsar	5	4	3
Mary Spillman, b m, by Messenger Chief	4	5	5

Time, 2:31—2:33—2:29¼.

May 4.—Purse $400; 2:33 class.

Highland Boy, gr g, by Edgewater	3	3	1	3	1	1
Hero, ch h, by Stoner Boy	5	2	2	1	2	2
Fanny Miller, b m—L. Redmond	4	1	3	2	3	3
Willie E., b g, by Idol Wilkes	1	5	5	5	5	4
Capt. Scott, b g, by Clipper Jr	2	4	4	4	4	DO

Time, 2:32¼—2:34¼—2:33—2:32¼—2:34½—2:34½.

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Purse $400; 2:24 class.

Billy A., b g, by Bay Tom Jr	3	1	1	1
Maggie T., b m, by Sir Charles	1	2	2	2
Wallace G., ch g, by Plumas	2	4	3	4
Maurice S., b g, by Coupon	4	3	4	3
Norris N., bl g, by Gilt Edge	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:25—2:25—2:24½—2:26¼.

May 5.—Purse $400; 2:45 class.

Rhoda, bl m, by Sam Patch	3	1	4	3	1	1
Blue Light, gr g—Wm. Nicholson	1	2	1	4	3	2
Minnie Dale, br m, by Hero of Thorndale	5	5	3	1	4	3
George W., bl g, by Mambrino Hippy	4	4	2	2	2	ro
Fred Morrill, ch h, by Mambrino Morrill	6	6	3	6	5	ro
L. L. C., b g, by Egmont	7	7	7	5	6	ro
Ben Gage, br g, by Swigert	2	3	6	7	dr	

Time, 2:33—2:35¼—2:35—2:37¼—2:37—2:38½.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Linkwood Maid, ch m, by Tripolitan Chief	1	1	1		
Miss Thompson, b m, by Toodles Jr	2	2	5		
Vesta, bl m, by Monaco	3	3	2		
Bay State Morgan, b g, by Sherman Morgan	4	5	3		
Etta Wilkes, ch m, by Red Wilkes	5	4	4		

Time, 2:27½—2:27½—2:27¼.

Purse $400; 2:37 class.

Favor Wilkes, b h, by Favorite Wilkes	6	1	1	0	1
Molly G., b m, by Chancellor	1	5	6	0	4
Nelly Souther, b m, by Kirmo	2	6	2	0	2
King Charles, b h, by Sir Charles	4	2	4	0	5
Judge Fisher, ch h, by Linkwood Chief	5	3	3	0	3
Lady B., ro m, by Clark Chief	3	4	5	0	6

Time, 2:34½—2:35¼—2:35¼—0:00—2:31¼.

May 6.—Purse $400; 2:20 class.

Sadie M., b m, by Prince Orloff	1	1	1
Charley C., gr g, by Sam Purdy	2	2	2
William A., b g, by Wagner's Golddust	3	3	3
Roanoke Maid, b m, by Roanoke	dis		

Time, 2:24—2:22¾—2:27.

Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Madge Miller, b m, by Young Wilkes	1	1	1
Budd Doble, b g, by Clay Abdallah	2	2	2
Orphan Boy, b g, by Walker Morrill	3	3	3
Gray Joe, gr g—Wm. Nicholson	dis		

Time, 2:30—2:27¼—2:33.

[PIMLICO PARK.]

May 10.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.

H. Clay, ch g, by Gray Eagle	1	1	1
Blue Light, gr g—W. Nicholson	2	4	2
Oscar King, b h, by Mambrino King	4	2	3
George W., bl g, by Mambrino Hippy	3	3	4
Nelly Jewett, b m, by Jerome Eddy	dis		

Time, 2:33½—2:33¼—2:33½.

Purse $500; 2:18 class.

Mikado, b g, by Maxim	1	1	1
Marendes, gr h, by Walker Morrill	6	2	2
Lady Sheridan, b m, by Confidence	2	3	3
Sally C., gr m, by Senator	3	5	6
Black York, bl g, by Tempest Jr	4	6	4
Miss Bruce, ch m, by Ben Bruce	5	4	5

Time, 2:21—2:19¼—2:19¾.

Purse $2,500; 2:30 class.

Conway, br g, by Wm. H. Vanderbilt	1	1	2	2	2	1
Navarro, b h, by Nutmont	3	2	3	1	1	2
Willie E., b g, by Idol Wilkes	8	5	1	3	4	3
Harry McNair, ro g, by Allegheny Boy	2	3	5	7	3	ro
Highland Boy, gr g, by Edgewater	5	9	9	8	5	ro
Frank Brown, br g—A. Fenneman	7	8	6	5	6	ro
Dr. Miller, b g, by Young Volunteer	9	7	7	6	7	ro
Bay Thornwood, b g, by Keystone	4	6	8	4	dr	
King Charles, b h, by Sir Charles	6	4	4	dr		

Time, 2:24¼—2:24¼—2:24¼—2:31—2:26¾—2:23½.

Last two heats trotted May 12.

May 12.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.

Hero, ch h, by Stoner Boy	2	3	1	1	1
Captain Scott, b g, by Clipper Jr	1	1	4	3	3
Fanny Miller, b m—L. Redmond	3	2	2	2	2
James Morrison, b g—B. Demarest	4	4	3	4	4

Time, 2:32½—2:32¼—2:32½—2:33½—2:34.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Instant, b m, by Startle	2	3	9	1	1	1
Number Seven, b g, by Favorite Wilkes	1	5	1	7	2	2
Billy A., b g, by Bay Tom Jr	7	1	2	2	3	3
Wallace G., ch g, by Plumas	4	2	4	4	7	ro
Lucretia, b m, by Hamlin's Almont Jr	5	7	3	3	5	ro
Maggie T., b m, by Sir Charles	3	6	8	5	6	ro
Norris N., bl g, by Gilt Edge	9	9	5	6	4	ro
Charles F. Iseminger, b g, by Othello	8	8	7	8	8	ro
Maurice S., b g, by Coupon	6	4	6	9	dr	

Time, 2:25½—2:25—2:23½—2:23½—2:24½—2:29.

May 13.—Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Linkwood Maid, ch m, by Tripolitan Chief	5	1	1	2	1
Pansy, b m, by Hamlin's Almont Jr	1	3	2	6	5
Bay State Morgan, b g, by Sherman Morgan	4	4	7	1	4
Vesta, bl m, by Monaco	3	2	5	4	2
Etta Wilkes, ch m, by Red Wilkes	2	5	3	3	3
Bruce, b g, by Black's Hambletonian	7	6	4	5	dr
Jerome, b g, by Cæsar	6	7	6	dis	

Time, 2:25¼—2:25—2:23¼—2:25—2:27¼.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Glendennis, b h, by Hamlin's Almont Jr	1	1	1
Rube Burrows, b g, by Moore's Clipper Jr	2	2	2
Budd Doble, b g, by Clay Abdallah	3	3	3
Gray Joe, gr g—W. Nicholson	5	4	4
Orphan Boy, b g, by Walker Morrill	4	5	5
Madge Miller, b m, by Young Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:23¼—2:23¼—2:25½.

Purse $500; 2:37 class.

H. Clay, ch g, by Gray Eagle	3	3	3	1	2	1
Eunice, bl m, by Jim Lambert	1	2	5	4	4	3
Nelly Souther, b m, by Kirmo	5	4	2	3	1	4
Vortex, b g, by Walker Morrill	4	1	4	6	6	2
Favor Wilkes, b h, by Favorite Wilkes	2	5	1	2	3	dr
Alice Burlew, b m, by Charley B.	6	6	6	5	5	ro
Chimes Boy, b h, by Chimes	dis					

Time, 2:30½—2:29½—2:29¼—2:30—2:31¾—2:31—2:30.

Last two heats trotted May 16.

Purse $—; to beat 2:18; double team.

Globe, b g, by Hamlin's Almont Jr. } ..... won
Belle Hamlin, b m, by Hamlin's Almont Jr. }

Time, 2:15.

May 16.—Purse $1,250; 2:40 class.

Orange Chief, b h, by Orange Blossom	1	1	1
Cora, b m, by Hamlin's Almont Jr	2	2	3
Thorn Rose, b m, by Nil Desperandum	3	3	2
Doc, ro g, by Blackwood Chief	4	4	5
Fred Morrill, ch h, by Mambrino Morrill	6	6	4
Judge Fisher, ch h, by Linkwood Chief	5	5	6
Fanny McGregor, ch m, by Clark's McGregor	dis		

Time, 2:30—2:29¾—2:32¼.

Purse $—; to beat track pacing record of 2:14.

Hal Pointer, b g, by Tom Hal Jr ..... won

Time 2:12½.

*Dixon, California.

May 2.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Don, ch g, by Jolly	3	1	1
Black Dan, bl g, by Black Ralph	1	3	2
Black Lamb, bl g, by Bonner Jr	2	2	3

Time, 3:03—3:03—3:02—3:09.

Purse $50; two-year-olds.

Bertha W., br m, by Nutwood	1	1
McAllister, b h, by Alexander Button	2	2

Time, 3:30—3:30.

Purse $100; named horses.

Walter A., b g—R. H. Nason	1	1	1
Pet, ch m—F. Robbin	2	2	2

Time, 2:44½—2:45—2:46½.

May 5.—Purse, $50; named horses.

Black Lamb, bl g, by Bonner Jr	1	1	3	2	1
Friday Wilkes, bl g—W. Squires	2	2	1	1	2
David McClellan, ch h, by Bonner Jr	3	3	2	3	3

Time, 3:49—3:34—3:33—3:40—3:42½.

*Albuquerque, New Mexico.

May 5.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

May Queen, bl m, by St. Cloud	2	2	1	1	1
Belle Henderson, b m, by Claymore	1	3	2	2	2
Veteran, ch h, by Volunteer Duroc	4	1	3	3	4
Spanish Maid, ch m, by Almont Lightning	3	4	4	4	3

Time, 2:50—2:50—2:49½—2:54—2:58½.

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Purse $300; 2:32 class.

Black Cloud, bl g, by Bassett M.	1	1	1
Derringer, ch h, by Corbin Bashaw	2	2	2

Time, 2:57—2:44½—2:45.

May 6.—Purse $250; 2:45 class.

May Queen, bl m, by St. Cloud	2	2	1	1	2	1
Derringer, ch h, by Corbin Bashaw	4	1	2	2	1	2
Patchen, ch h, by Mambrino Patchen	1	3	3	dis		
Belle Henderson, b m, by Claymore	3	4	dis			

Time, 2:50—2:47¼—2:47—2:46½—2:45—2:43.

May 7.—Purse $200; 2:57 class.

Spanish Maid, ch m, by Almont Lightning	3	1	1	2	2	1
Veteran, ch h, by Volunteer Duroc	2	2	3	1	1	2
Belle Henderson, b m, by Claymore	1	3	2	3	3	3

Time, 2:54—2:53¾—2:50¼—2:51½—2:47¼—2:53½.

Purse $450; free for all.

Black Cloud, bl g, by Bassett M.	1	1	1
Leroy, bl h, by Joe Young	2	2	2

Time, 2:36¼—2:39½—2:42.

*Goshen, New York.

May 30.—Purse $100; 2:50 class.

Billy D., b g—Geo. Shatts	1	3	3	4	1	1
Gloster, ch g—Geo. Vance	3	2	1	1	2	2
General Knox, br h, by Billy Denton	4	4	4	3	3	ro
Bloom Boy, br g, by Darlington	2	1	2	2	4	dr
Buzz, b m—H. R. Green	5	dis				

Time 2:39¼—2:42¾—2:42½—2:42—2:54¼—2:57.

Purse $160; 2:35 class.

David P., b g, by Almont Revenge	2	0	1	1	1
Erie Boy, gr g, by Chester Chief	1	0	3	3	3
Springdale, ch g—T. Bradley	3	3	2	2	4
Genevieve, b m—E. Uptegrove	4	4	4	4	2

Time, 2:39¼—2:36¾—2:38—2:37¼—2:56¼.

*Spencer, Massachusetts.

May 30.—Purse $50; 3:00 class.

Belle of Petersham, gr m—J. H. Gafney	1	1	1
White Cloud, gr g—J. W. Bemis	2	2	5
Don, b h—C. H. Perry	3	3	2
Fannie Allen, ch m—E. W. Spear	4	5	3
Lady Jo, b m—E. Bouchard	6	4	4
Roy R., bl g—Chas. Martin	5	6	6
Maud M., b m—M. Mullen	7	7	dr

Time, 2:57½—2:51½—2:56.

Purse $75; 2:45 class.

Optic, ch g—C. H. Perry	1	1	1
Dan A., ch g—E. J. Ashey	2	3	2
J. D., b g—J. W. Bemis	3	2	3
Black Jack, bl g—E. B. Whiton	4	4	4

Time, 2:48—2:46—2:44½.

*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[BELMONT DRIVING PARK.]

May 3.—Purse, prizes; 3:00 class; to road wagons.

Oxygen, gr g, by Oxygen	3	1	1
Jewell, br g—John Condon	1	3	2
Marcella, b m—G. K. Moorehead	2	2	3
Billy Nye, ch g—W. S. Rhodes	4	4	6
John Middleton, b g—Wm. M. Huey	7	6	4
Harry S., ch g—H. R. Yeager	6	7	5
Whitefoot Prince, b g—H. C. Shoemaker	8	8	7
Colonel B., bl g—F. Bower	5	5	dr
Lady Anglesea, gr m—Chas. T. Lownes	10	9	dr
Jim B., b g—E. R. Bulkeley	9	dr	

Time, 2:49¼—2:50¾—2:50.

Purse, prizes; 2:40 class; to road wagons.

Palo Alto Boy, ro g, by Port Leonard	1	1
Jack, gr g—B. Hooper Jr	2	4
Jerome, bl g—Chas. H. Bockins	7	2
Ronaldson, b g, by Great Hopes	3	5
Handy Andy, ch g—J. K. Blyler	9	3
Sis, b m, by Messenger Chief	4	9
Hambrino Prince, b g, by Hambrino	5	6
Harry, b g—Alex. Dutton	6	7
Egg Nog, gr g—L. P. Makinley	8	8

Time, 2:37¾—2:36¼.

Purse, prizes; 2:26 class; to road wagons.

Claudius, ch g—D. B. Martin	1	1
Lilly Dale, b m—Chas. Nolan	2	2
Hudson, b g, by Kinlock	3	3
Charley R., ch g—Chas. H. Bower	4	4

Time, 2:40—2:35¼.

Purse, prizes; free for all; to road wagons.

Margaret S., b m, by Director	1	2	1
Gen. Hardee, ch g, by Hardee	4	1	3
Tom Murray, b g, by Chester Chief	2	3	2
Maggie B., bl m, by Shelbyville Chief	3	4	dr

Time, 2:29¼—2:27¼—2:34.

Purse, prizes; 3:00 class; to road wagons.

Dr. Fuller, gr g, by Pat	1	1
Eugene Vasey, b g—F. Kraan	2	2

Time, 3:03—3:02¼.

May 4.—Purse, prizes; to road wagons.

John Middleton, b g—W. M. Huey	1
Handy Andy, ch g—J. K. Blyler	2

Time, 2:51.

Purse, prizes; 2:50 class; to road wagons.

Lady Powell, bl m, by Charley B	1	1
Nipper, b g—Chas. Thomas	2	2
Billy Nye, ch. g—Wm. Rhodes	4	3
Duroc Prince, br g—P. McCarney	3	5
Cherry, b m—F. Caven	5	4
Minnie, ch. m—B. Hooper Jr	6	7
Roy H., b g—Wm. M. Huey	7	6

Time, 2:41½—2:45.

Purse, prizes; free for all; to wagon.

Sally C., gr m, by Senator	1	1
Jesse H., ch. g, by Highland Chief	2	2

Time, 2:38¼—2:38¼.

Purse, prizes; 2:35 class; to road wagons.

Christie May, b m—J. Greer	8	1	1
Charley Finch, ch g—Frank Cavin	1	6	7
Jesuit, ch g—F. Bower	3	5	2
Fin Fan, b m, by Gen. Brock	2	7	5
Marvin J., ch g, by Othello	6	2	8
Laura B., b m—A. J. Detsch	4	3	4
Christine, b m—G. A. Muller	5	4	3
Rufus, b g—E. L. Robinson	9	8	6
Egg Nog, gr g—L. P. Makinley	7	9	9

Time, 2:43½—2:37½—2:37¼.

May 5.—Purse, prizes; 2:45 class; to road wagons.

Ronaldson, b g, by Great Hopes	1	1
Sis, b m, by Messenger Chief	3	2
Marcella, b m—G. K. Moorehead	2	4
Jewell, br m—John Condon	4	3
Lizzie Walker, b m—A. J. Detsch	5	5

Time, 2:40—2:41¾.

Purse, prizes; double teams; to road wagons.

Hudson, b g, by Kinlock / Tom Murray, b g, by Chester Chief	2	1	1
Oxygen, gr g, by Oxygen / Gen. Hardee, ch g, by Hardee	1	2	2
Lady Powell, bl m, by Charley B. / Colonel B., bl g, by Sphinx	3	dr	

Time, 2:35—2:35—2:35.

Purse, prizes; 2:30 class; to road wagons.

Fin Fan, b m, by Gen. Brock	1	3	2	1
Hambrino Prince, b g, by Hambrino	2	2	1	3
Grey Eagle, gr g—Gus A. Muller	4	1	4	2
Charley R., ch g—C. H. Bower	3	4	3	ro

Time, 2:39¼—2:37¾—2:43¼—2:42¼.

Purse, prizes; 2:40 class; to road wagons.

Doctor Fuller, gr g—H. C. Shoemaker	1	2	1
Amos Barnes, b g—G. F. Uber	3	1	2
Eugene Vasey, b g—Theo Kraan	2	3	3

Time, 2:51¼—2:45¼—2:45.

[PHILADELPHIA DRIVING PARK.]

May 17.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Belford E., b g, by Champion Morrill	2	1	1	1
Lady M., br m, by Indiaman	1	6	2	2
Marguerite, b m—C. Opdycke	4	2	6	4
Marcella, b m—W. H. H. Achuff	3	3	3	3
Prince G., ch g, by Suffolk Prince	5	5	4	5
Spring, b g—D. O. Hitner	6	4	5	6

Time, 2:32¼—2:36¼—2:32¼—2:32¼.

Purse $500; 2:18 class.

Mikado, b g, by Maxim	1	1	1
Marendes, gr h, by Walker Morrill	3	2	2
Lady Sheridan, b m, by Confidence	2	3	3
Black York, bl g, by Tempest Jr	4	4	4

Time, 2:19¼—2:20—2:22.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Conway, br g, by Wm. H. Vanderbilt	1	1	1
Navarro, br h, by Nutmont	2	2	2
Dr. Miller, b g, by Young Volunteer	4	3	3
Bay Thornwood, b g, by Keystone	3	4	4
Nelly R., b m—S. R. Clark	5	dis	
Sam Hickson, br g, by Sam Purdy	6	dis	

Time, 2:24¼—2:23½—2:23¼.

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May 18.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.

Highland Boy, gr g, by Edgewater	2	1	2	1	1
Hattie H., br m—S. R. Clark	1	2	1	2	2
H. Clay, ch g, by Grey Eagle	3	3	3	4	4
Willie E., b g, by Idol Wilkes	4	5	5	3	3
Rhoda, bl m, by Sam Patch	5	4	4	5	5

Time, 2:29¼—2:29½—2:30—2:28¼—2:29¾.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Martin K., ch g, by Hannibal	2	1	1	1
Billy A., b g, by Bay Tom Jr	1	2	2	4
Major Flowers, ch g, by Bourbon Wilkes,	4	4	3	2
Wallace G., ch g, by Plumas	3	3	4	3
Number Seven, b g, by Favorite Wilkes	dis			

Time, 2:20¼—2:22¼—2:20¼—2:23¼.

May 20.—Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Linkwood Maid, ch m, by Tripolitan Chief	1	1	2	1	
Orphan Lass, br m, by Florida	6	2	1	2	
Bay State Morgan, b g, by Sherman Morgan	2	4	3	3	
Monroe Wilkes, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	3	3	4	5	
Ella Wilkes, ch m—H. Pope	5	5	6	4	
Claudius, ch g—S. R. Clark	7	7	5	7	
Bruce, b g, by Black's Hambletonian	8	8	8	6	
Billy Marshall, bl g, by Mambrino Patchen	4	6	7	dr	

Time, 2:25½—2:27—2:26¾—2:26¼.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Rube Burrows, b g, by Clipper Jr	1	1	1
Ganymede, ch g, by Ajax	2	2	4
Budd Doble, b g, by Clay Abdallah	4	3	2
Gray Joe, gr g—Wm. Nicholson	6	4	3
Madge Miller, b m, by Young Wilkes	3	5	5
Ed Geers, b g, by Enfield	5	6	dr

Time, 2:25¼—2:27¼—2:29½.

Purse $500; 2:37 class.

Nellie Souther, b m, by Kirmo	1	1	2	1
Charles Dickens, gr g—Geo. Scattergood,	5	2	1	2
Vortex, b g, by Walker Morrill	2	5	6	4
Montague, b g—Chas. Opdycke	3	3	3	6
Doc, ro g—John Daley	4	4	4	3
Fin Fan, br m, by Gen. Brock	6	6	5	5

Time, 2:34¼—2:34½—2:32¼—2:33½.

[BELMONT DRIVING PARK.]

May 24.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Belford E., b g, by Champion Morrill	1	1	1
Chimes Boy, b h, by Chimes	2	2	2
Lady M., br m, by Indiaman	3	3	4
Dudley Olcott, ch h, by Albert W	5	4	3
Mary Hanford, b m—Elmwood Stock Farm	4	5	5
Marguerite, b m—C. Opdyke & Co	6	6	7
Fred Morrill, ch h, by Mambrino Morrill	7	7	6
Marcella, b m—W. H. H. Achuff	8	8	8

Time, 2:30½—2:28¼—2:27¼.

Purse $500; 2:18 class.

Mikado, b g, by Maxim	1	1	1
Lady Sheridan, b m, by Confidence	3	2	2
Marendes, gr h, by Walker Morrill	2	4	4
Black York, bl g, by Tempest Jr	4	3	3
Miss Bruce, ch m, by Ben Bruce	dis		

Time, 2:18¼—2:23½—2:19.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Conway, br g, by Wm. H. Vanderbilt	1	1	1
Navarro, b h, by Nutmont	5	2	2
Nelly R., b m—S. R. Clark	2	3	4
Bay Thornwood, b g, by Keystone	4	4	3
Dr. Miller, b g, by Young Volunteer	3	5	5
Charley R., ch g, by Madrid	6	6	6

Time, 2:25¼—2:23¾—2:24.

May 25.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.

Highland Boy, gr g, by Edgewater	2	2	1	1	1
Hattie H., br m—S. R. Clark	1	3	2	2	2
H. Clay, ch g, by Grey Eagle	3	1	3	3	4
Jesuit, ch g—F. Bower	4	4	4	4	3
Willie E., b g, by Idol Wilkes	dis				

Time, 2:28¼—2:29¼—2:28¼—2:28¼—2:28¾.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Instant, b m, by Startle	1	2	2	1	1
Billy A., b g, by Bay Tom Jr	4	1	1	3	2
Blue Bells, bl m, by Quartermaster	2	4	4	2	3
Charles F. Iseminger, b g, by Othello.	3	5	5	4	4
Number Seven, b g, by Favorite Wilkes	6	3	3	6	5
Major Flowers, ch g, by Bourbon Wilkes	5	6	6	5	dr

Time, 2:22¼—2:22¼—2:22—2:23½—2:25.

Double team; exhibition.

Belle Hamlin, b m, by Almont Jr.	
Globe, b g, by Almont Jr	

Time, 2:13¼.

May 26.—Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Linkwood Maid, ch m, by Tripolitan Chief	1	1	1
Pansy, b m, by Almont Jr	2	2	2
Vesta, bl m, by Monaco	3	3	4
Orphan Lass, b m, by Florida	4	4	3
Claudius, ch g—S. R. Clark	5	5	6
Dr. Miller, b g, by Young Volunteer	6	6	5
Billy Marshall, b g, by Mambrino Patchen	7	7	7
Gimcrack, ch h, by Mambrino King	8	8	8

Time, 2:23¼—2:24½—2:23½.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Glendennis, br g, by Almont Jr	1	6	1	1
Rube Burrows, b g, by Clipper Jr	2	1	2	2
Budd Doble, b g, by Clay Abdallah	6	2	3	3
Madge Miller, b m, by Young Wilkes	3	4	5	4
Little Daisy, br m, by Young Kirkwood	4	3	4	5
Grey Joe, gr g—W. Nicholson	5	5	dr	
Robert J., b g, by Hartford	dis			

Time, 2:20—2:23¼—2:20½—2:25.

Purse $500; 2:37 class.

Belford E., b g, by Champion Morrill	1	1	1
Ben Duroc, b g, by Hill's Duroc	3	2	2
Blue Line, bl g—O. W. Atkinson	2	8	8
Montague, b g—C. Opdyke & Co	4	3	4
Vortex, b g, by Walker Morrill	7	7	3
Nelly Souther, b m, by Kirmo	5	4	5
Charles Dickens, gr g—Geo. Scattergood	6	5	6
Fin Fan, b m, by Gen. Brock	9	6	7
Doc, ro g—J. Daly	8	9	dr

Time, 2:30½—2:31—2:27¼.

May 27.—Purse $500; 2:20 class.

Play Boy, b h, by Almont Jr	1	1	1
Sadie M., b m, by Prince Orloff	2	3	5
Walter Herr, ch g, by Sir Walter	5	5	2
Captain Lyons, b h, by Sweepstakes	3	3	3
Longford, b g, by Chosroes	4	4	4
William A., b g, by Wagner Golddust	dis		

Time, 2:22½—2:23½—2:25¼.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Rehus, b g, by Chesterwood	4	1	1	1
Flax Hall, b m—J. W. Metcalf	1	2	2	2
Jim Wilson Jr., gr g, by Jim Wilson	3	3	3	3
Proper John, b g—Thos. Adams	2	4	dis	

Time, 2:33—2:29½—2:30—2:31¼.

*New York, New York.

May 7.—Purse, prizes; free for all; to carts.

Nelly King, b m—J. D. Barry	1	1
Prince Albert, b g, by Golden Bow	2	2
Frank M., b g, by Blondin	3	3
Red Fin, b g, by Vermont Ranger	4	4
Fairtime, b g, by Seneca	5	5

Time, 2:40—2:38½.

Purse $100; 2:35 class.

Doctor T., b g, by Duquesne	3	1	1	1
Henry L., br g, by Young Ralph	1	3	3	2
George Wilkes, gr g, by Simmons	2	2	2	3
Sam P., ch g—Geo. J. Harlow	4	5	4	4
Huzzar, b h, by Sweepstakes	5	4	5	5

Time, 2:36—2:35—2:36½—2:39.

Purse, prizes; 2:30 class; to carts.

Duster, b h, by Starling	1	1
Fred, b g, by Pocahontas Boy	2	2
Doctor L., gr g, by Hiatoga	3	3

Time, 2:44½—2:44½.

Purse, prizes; 3:00 class; to road wagons.

Walton, b g—W. M. V. Hoffman	1	1
Gipsey, br m, by Young Lambert	2	3
Success, b g, by Sensation	3	2

Time, 2:49—2:45.

May 30.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Chimes Boy, b h, by Chimes	1	1	2	1
Dudley Olcott, ch h, by Albert W	4	2	1	2
Marguerite, b m—C. Opdyke	2	6	5	7
Mustache, br h, by Sweepstakes	3	3	3	4
Mary Hanford, b m, by Chosroes	8	5	6	3
Gold Charm, ch g, by Elmo	6	4	4	6
Doc., ro g, by Blackwood Chief	5	7	8	5
Pascall, bl g, by Pascalet	7	9	7	8
Bessie M., ch m, by Charley B	9	8	dr	

Time, 2:31—2:32—2:31½—2:30.

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Purse $500; 2:19 class.
Attractire, b h, by Alcantara..... 5 4 3 1 1 1
Lady Sheridan, bl m, by Confidence..... 2 1 1 2 2 2
Mikado, b g, by Maxim..... 1 2 2 3 3 3
Henry H., bl g, by Revenue..... 4 3 4 4 4 ro
G. R. S., ch g, by Rex..... 3 5 ro
Time, 2:22½—2:20¾—2:20—2:22½—2:23½—2:25.

Double team.
Belle Hamlin, b m, by Almont Jr. } ..... won
Globe, b g, by Almont Jr. }
Time, 2:15.

May 31.—Purse $500; 2:35 class.
R. C., ch g, by Black Bonner..... 2 1 1 1
Ranger, b g, by Nil Desperandum..... 1 3 3 4
King Charles, b h, by Sir Charles..... 4 4 2 2
Daylight, b g, by Starlight..... 7 2 7 6
Tom H., b g—J. H. Swan..... 6 7 4 3
George Wilkes, gr g, by Simmons..... 3 5 5 7
Montague, b g—C. Opdyke..... 5 6 6 5
Time, 2:31½—2:29¼—2:28¼—2:31.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.
Conway, br g, by Wm. H. Vanderbilt..... 1 1 1
Maggie T., b m, by Sir Charles..... 2 3 5
Chas. H. Iseminger, b g, by Othello..... 3 2 6
Instant, b m, by Startle..... 4 6 2
Blue Bells, bl m, by Quartermaster..... 5 5 3
Lucretia, b m, by Almont Jr..... 6 4 4
Time, 2:21¾—2:21¾—2:21½.

June 1.—Purse $500; 2:26 class.
Orphan Lass, b m, by Florida..... 3 1 3 2 1 1
Pansy, b m, by Almont..... 6 6 1 1 2 2
Jim Graham, b g, by Harry Franklin..... 5 3 2 4 3 ro
Navarro, b h, by Nutmont..... 2 4 4 3 4 ro
Prince, ch g, by Lysander..... 1 2 5 5 5 dis
Billy Marshall, bl g, by Mambrino Patchen..... 4 5 dr
Time, 2:25¼—2:24¾—2:26¾—2:26¾—2:25¾—2:28¾.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.
Robert J., b g, by Hartford..... 2 2 1 1 1
Little Daisy, br m, by Young Kirkwood..... 3 3 2 3 2
Glendenis, b h, by Almont Jr..... 1 1 3 2 ro
Time, 2:19¼—2:17¼—2:22½—2:24½—2:26¼.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.
Play Boy, b h, by Almont Jr..... 1 1 1
Sadie M., b m, by Prince Orloff..... 2 7 2
Billy A., b g, by Bay Tom Jr..... 6 2 3
Lady Ulster, b m, by Clay Hambletonian..... 3 5 5
Longford, b g, by Chosroes..... 7 3 7
Capt. Lyons, b h, by Sweepstakes..... 5 4 4
Soudan, br g, by Combat..... 4 6 6
Time, 2:19¾—2:18½—2:19½.

June 2.—Purse $500; 2:18 class.
Henrietta, b m, by Mambrino King..... 3 2 1 1 1
Walter Herr, ch g, by Sir Walter..... 1 1 4 2 2
Abbie V., gr m, by Aberdeen..... 2 3 2 4 4
Reference, bl g, by Referee..... 4 4 3 3 3
Time, 2:20½—2:20½—2:22¾—2:22—2:19½.

Purse $500; 2:29 class.
Amboy, ch g, by Heptagon..... 1 1 1
Full Prince, b g, by Young Fullerton..... 2 2 2
Nelson, ch g, by Sir Walkill..... 3 3 5
Highland Boy, gr g, by Edgewater..... 6 5 3
Vortex, b g, by Walker Morrill..... 5 4 8
Star Leo, gr g, by Rex Hiatoga..... 4 6 6
Easter Wilkes, b g, by Wilkes Spirit Jr..... 7 8 4
Clochette, ch m, by Chester Chief..... 8 7 7
Time, 2:24¼—2:25—2:24¾.

*Sayreville, New Jersey.

May 30.—Purse $100; match race.
Lady Bug, b m, by Burton..... 1 1 1
Dan W. M., b g, by son of Seneca Chief..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:41—2:35½—2:29¾.

Purse $75; match race.
Ghost, ch m, by Gen. Grant..... 1
Harry, b g—Wm. Skinner..... dis
Ethan Allen Jr., ch g, by Vermont Abdallah..... dis
Time, 2:35.

Purse, $30; match race.
Topsy F., br m, by Charley B..... 1 1 1
Flora, b m—H. Eulner..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:59¼—2:59¼—2:59¼.

Purse $30; match race.
Fanny P., b m, by Gen. Grant..... 2 1 1 2 1
Lady Bed Bug, b m—G. Allgair..... 1 2 2 1 2
Sleepy Jim, b g—Robt. Davison..... 3 dis
Time, 3:03½—2:56¼—2:58—2:56—3:03.

*Lompoc, California.

May 2.—Purse $75; two-year-olds.
Johnny T., b h—F. H. Raney..... 1 1
Gladstone, b h, by Bashaw..... 3 2
Billy Button, b h, by Electro..... 2 3
Property, b h, by Electro..... 4 4
Padre, b h, by Electro..... 5 5
Time, 3:24½—3:24.

Purse $100; 2:40 class.
Peter Law, ch g, by Bashaw..... 1 1 1
Neva, b m, by Bashaw..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:38—2:36—2:37¼.

May 3.—Purse $75; 3:00 class.
Hippolyte, b g—T. M. McReynolds..... 1 1 2 2 1
Bashaw Jr., b g, by Bashaw..... 2 2 1 1 2
Frank E., b g, by Bashaw..... 3 3 3 dr
Time, 2:49—2:47½—2:43½—2:46¾—2:45.

Purse $50; buggy horses.
Polly R., b m—Z. M. Richards..... 1 2 1 1
Bugaboy, ch g—C. Start..... 2 1 2 2
Maude D., b m—G. D. Rome..... 3 4 4 3
Camucho, bl g, by Bashaw..... 4 3 3 dr
Time, 2:58—2:57—2:57½—2:58½.

*Clinton, Massachusetts.

June 2.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.
Lady Johnson, ch m—C. H. Perry..... 1 1 1
Kepler P., br g—J. E. Marston..... 3 2 2
Shadow, b h—W. H. Stetson..... 2 5 4
Belle of Petersham, gr m—J. H. Gafney..... 4 3 3
Robert, b g—F. H. Baldwin..... 5 4 5
Time, 2:42¾—2:43½—2:44¾.

Purse $200; 2:27 class, trot or pace.
Tiny B., b m, by Charley B..... 1 1 1
Almont Maid, ch m, by Gen. Withers..... 2 2 3
Jerry Almont, bl g, by Almontonian..... 3 3 2
Kitty Clinker, gr m, by Merriworth..... 5 4 4
Prince A., b g, by Idol..... 4 5 5
Josie Howe, bl m—A. W. Davis..... dis
Time, 2:29—2:29—2:28½.

*White Plains, New York.

May 26.—Sweepstakes $100.
Blizzard, ch g, by Jersey Lightning..... 1 1 1
Arlington, b h, by Artillery..... 3 2 2
May T., b m, by Exchequer..... 2 3 3
Jerusalem, b g, by Messenger Duroc..... 4 dis
Time, 2:50—2:48—2:44¼.

Purse $50; match race.
Lilly, br m, by Swamp Angel..... 1 1
Gem, ro m, by Independence..... 2 2
Time, 3:03½—3:06½.

May 30.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.
George Wilkes, b g—Wm. Deveson..... 2 3 1 1 0 0 3 1
Doctor M., b g—Geo. R. Black 3 2 3 2 0 3 1 2
Frank Reed, ch g—L. Michels 1 1 2 3 0 0 2 dr
Tom, b g—G. Sheehan..... 4 4 4 dr
Time, 2:45¼—2:41¼—2:39¼—2:41¾—0:00—2:46—2:49—2:41½.

Sweepstakes $70.
Molly Boyd, b m—W. Carpenter..... 1 1 2 2 1
Fred, ch g—G. Hightower..... 2 2 1 3 3
Tom Carpenter, b g—F. Adams..... 3 3 3 1 2
Time, 2:54¼—2:55¼—2:56—2:52¾—2:54¼.

*Victoria, British Columbia.

May 21.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.
Maud C., b m, by Alexander Button..... 3 1 1 1
Belle Watts, bl m, by Little Hamilton..... 2 3 2 2
Colonel Stoner, ch g, by Strathmore..... 1 2 3 dis
Time, 2:33—2:32¾—2:36¾—2:37.

May 23.—Purse $400; free for all; trot or pace.
Mink, b g—B. Barton..... 1 1 1
Colonel Stoner, ch g, by Strathmore..... 3 2 2
Harry Velox, b g—J. H. Warner..... 2 4 4
Maud C., b m, by Alexander Button..... 4 3 3
Time, 2:31¼—2:31¾—2:30¾.

May 25.—Purse $250; 2:40 class, trot or pace.
One Eye Johnny, b g, by Gen. Stanton 2 2 1 1 1
Dart, br g—J. Meunier..... 1 1 2 2 2
Kitty, b m, by Gen. Stanton..... 3 3 3 3 dr
Fleta F., bl m, by Altamont..... 4 dr
Time, 2:44½—2:43—2:38¾—2:38½—2:39½.

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*Baldwin, New York.

May 28.—Purse $25; 3:00 class.

Leo Cady, bl m, by Leo	1	2	1	1
Milburn Hero, gr g—John Abrams	3	1	2	2
Hector, b g, by Ripton	2	3	3	3
Northwood, ch g, by Blackwood Patchen	4	4	4	4
Mikado, ch g, by Augusta	dis			

Time, 2:49¼—2:50½—2:46¼—2:46½.

Purse $50; 2:45 class.

Leo, b h, by Knickerbocker	1	2	1	1
Maud L., br m, by Ripton	3	1	2	3
Nix L., b g—W. S. Newton	2	3	3	2
Charley Reynolds, b g—C. Reynolds	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:42¾—2:36¾—2:38¼—2:41½.

May 30.—Purse $150; 2:50 class.

Nix L., b g—W. S. Newton	1	1	1	
J. P. Neiman, b g—J. P. Neiman	2	3	2	
Racket, b g—J. C. Trader	5	2	3	
Milburn Hero, gr g—John Abrams	3	5	6	
Leo Cady, bl m—A. C. Cornell	4	4	5	
Dan W., b g—Geo. Everys	7	8	4	
Hector, b g, by Ripton	6	7	7	
Queena, b m—C. S. Hendrickson	8	6	8	
Mamie C., b m—C. J. Printz	9	9	dr	

Time, 2:42¼—2:41¾—2:37¾.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Minnie R., b m, by Hambl't Prince	1	3	5	2	1	1
Max, gr g, by Heptagon	2	4	1	1	3	2
Leo, b h, by Knickerbocker	3	1	2	4	4	3
Maud L., b m—M. Mott	5	5	3	3	ro	
Blue Belle, ro m, by Blue Hero	4	2	4	dr		

Time, 2:38¼—2:40—2:39¼—2:38½—2:39¼—2:42¼.

*Lowell, Massachusetts.

May 31.—Purse $250; 2:32 class.

Sylvester K., b g, by Lambertus	1	1	1
Miller's Damsel, b m—D. C. Miller	2	2	2
Baby S., b m—Chas. Yapp	3	3	3
Jingo Jim, bl g, by Black Cloud	4	4	4
Mamie L., br m, by Motion	5	5	5

Time, 2:40—2:42—2:40½.

Purse $—; named horses.

Union Wilkes, ro g, by Mambrino Wilkes	1	3	2	1	1
Queen, ro m—E. Gillen	2	1	1	3	2
Bessie Thorn, br m—J. H. Mothanzie	3	2	3	2	3
Flossie, b m—W. Twonty	dis				

Time, 2:40½—2:40¾—2:44¾—2:45½—2:44½.

June 1.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Chance, b g—E. Gelles	2	5	3	1	1	1
Fanny, bl m—D. W. Parker	4	2	1	3	3	2
Caprice, b m—H. Titer	5	3	4	2	2	ro
Ned Rice, br g, by Ned Wallace	1	1	2	dis		
Seba, gr g—Chas. Yapp	3	4	dis			

Time, 2:48—2:42¾—2:45½—2:40¾—2:42½—2:46¼.

Purse $250; 2:20 class.

Etta K., b m, by Douglass	1	1	1
Grace, b m—F. H. Osgood	3	2	2
Leroy, ch g—C. B. Cook	2	3	3
Flyaway, bl m—J. M. Kilgon	dis		
Hortense, b m—J. H. Hunter	dis		

Time, 2:33—2:32—2:33.

June 2.—Purse $250; 2:35 class.

Winifucan, bl g, by Leander Lambert	1	1	1
Homer Wilkes, ro g—E. E. Wilson	2	2	2
Thad, bl g—W. A. Skinner	3	4	3
Barrister, b g—E. M. Gillice	4	3	dis

Time, 2:37¼—2:39¼—2:36¼.

Purse $250; free for all.

Hy Wilkes, b g, by Ambassador	1	1	1
Psyche, br m, by Bayard	2	2	2
Bunco Jr., b g, by Bunco	3	dis	

Time, 2:30—2:33—2:36.

*Geneva, New York.

May 31.—Purse $400; 2:50 class.

Foxey, ch m, by Ophir	3	2	3	2	1	1	1
Colonel Owen, br g, by Clark Chief	2	1	1	3	3	2	2
Frank B., bl g—B. H. Burtis	1	3	2	1	2	3	3
L. L. C., b g—B. M. Demarest	4	dis					

Time, 2:40¾—2:36¼—2:36½—2:39¼—2:39½—2:41—2:44.

Purse $400; 2:23 class.

Grace W., b m, by Blackwood Mambrino	1	1
Prince S., b g, by Volunteer Swigert	3	2
Cedric, b g, by Jefferson Prince	2	3
Puck, bl g, by Tacoma	4	4

Time, 2:29¾—2:27¾—2:28.

June 1.—Purse $400; 2:37 class.

Royal King, ch g, by Mambrino King	1	1	4	0	2
Black Prince, bl h—Wm. Morris	2	3	1	0	3
Eastmont, b g—C. Aldrich	4	2	2	0	1
Peter S., b g—C. Snyder	3	4	3	0	4
Sunset Patchen, b h—J. W. Day	5	5	dr		

Time, 2:35½—2:32¼—0:00—0:00—2:36¾—2:36¾.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Big Injun, ch g, by Brown Hal	1	1
Ganymede, ch g, by Ajax	3	2
Juliet, bl m—J. W. Day	2	3
Morganthaler, ro g, by Van Morgan	dis	

Time, 2:30¼—2:32—2:36.

Purse $400; 2:33 class.

Otard, b g, by Jay Gould	2	1	1
Edith Almont, b m, by King Almont	1	2	4
Little Jeff, b g, by Barkis	3	4	2
Captain Scott, b g, by Clipper	4	3	3

Time, 2:42¼—2:41¾—2:41¼—2:42¼.

June 2.—Purse $400; 2:26 class.

Monroe Wilkes, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	4	1	2	1
Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy	2	2	1	2
E. J. S., b m, by Superior	1	3	3	4
Galen Prince, b h, by Judge Folger	3	4	4	3
Fugleman, b g—B. M. Demarest	5	dis		

Time, 2:35—2:34—2:33¾—2:36—2:39.

*Holyoke, Massachusetts.

May 30.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Barber Boy, br g—M. Cooney	3	4	1	1
Dandy, ch g—T. Donelan	4	3	2	2
The Clothier, br g—E. D. Avery	1	1	4	dis
Farmer Girl, bl m—A. Terrien	2	2	3	dis

Time, 2:48—2:48½—2:50—2:51—2:55.

Purse $150; 2:32 class; trot or pace.

Charles H., b g—E. D. Avery	1	1
Henry L., ch g—W. E. Orcutt	2	2
J. C., b g—W. Hopler	3	dis

Time, 2:39½—2:40—2:40½.

*Manchester, New Hampshire.

May 14—Purse $50; special.

Harry Almont, bl g, by Almont Eclipse	1	1
Elcho, gr m, by Daniel Boone	2	4
Ned Rice, b g, by Ned Wallace	4	2
Joe, b g, by Mambrino Wilkes	3	3
Hattie E., ch m—Charles Woods	5	dr

Time, 2:41¾—2:40¼—2:37¼.

Purse $50; special.

Eastern Boy, b g—C. H. Flagg	2	1	1
Nixey, ch g—L. E. Currier	1	2	3
Mollie Bart, br m—F. B. Bartlett	5	4	2
Calendar, b h—N. J. Stone	3	3	5
Spud, b g—H. O. Page	4	5	4
Winnie, bl m—A. C. Wallace	6	6	7
James A., bl g—J. A. Colby	7	7	6

Time, 2:52—2:49¼—2:49¼—2:50.

May 30—Purse $100; special.

State, gr g—J. Powers	1	3	3	1
Molly Bart, br m—C. Wilkins	2	1	1	2
Joe Patchen, b g—J. E. Marston	7	6	2	3
Calendar, b h—N. J. Stone	3	2	6	4
James A., bl g—J. A. Colby	4	4	5	5
Winnie, bl m—A. C. Wallace	5	5	4	6
Mary, b m—W. Cox	6	7	dr	

Time, 2:47½—2:49¼—2:50½—2:49—2:50.

Purse $100; special.

Harry Almont, bl g, by Almont Eclipse	4	1	1
Alex L., ch g—S. Farnham	1	5	6
Hattie E., ch m—C. Woods	3	2	2
Arthur, ch g—Mr. Stone	2	7	3
Joe W., b g—P. Carpenter	7	3	4
Joe, b g—G. F. Whitten	5	4	5
Eastern Boy, b g—Mr. Flagg	6	6	7

Time, 2:35—2:34¼—2:37—2:40.

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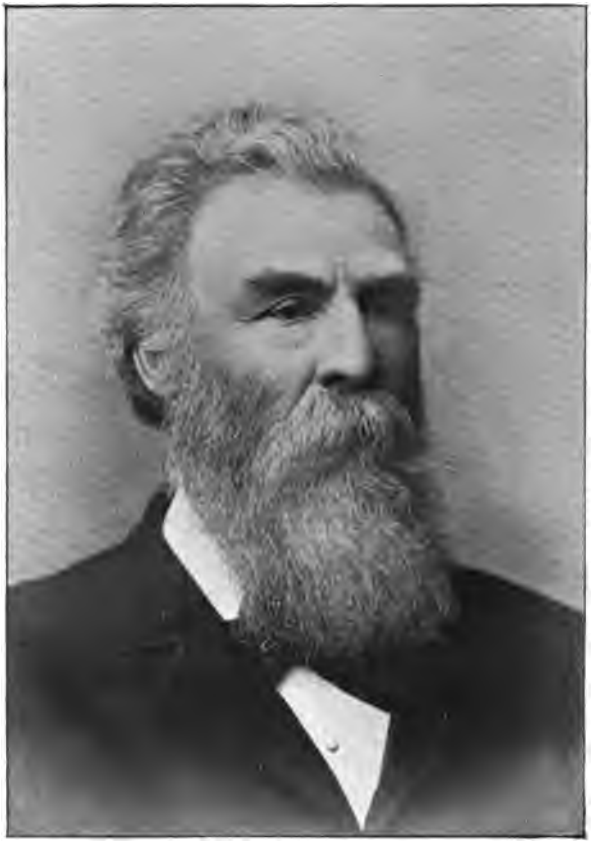

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AXTELL AT WORK.

BY S. T. H.

Among Some of the Great Campaigners at Terre Haute.

THE beautiful trotting park at Terre Haute is the most picturesque in the morning twilight of early June. It nestles in the bosom of the vast amphitheatre, surrounded by the extended range of hills, whose fringes of primeval forest give to the distant background the hazy charms of landscape effects.

The course is a rectangle, with the four corners reduced to a curve. The inner half mile course for colts and unbroken horses is regulation in shape.

The sub-stratum of both is sand, but the surface is artificial, formed by a layer of tenacious yellow clay twelve inches in depth. This is one of the more recent track improvements. Neither black, alluvial soil, nor leaf mould from vegetable decay, forms the tough, expansive surface necessary for the best trotting course. To the texture of the clay surface, and the thoroughness of its manipulation, much more than to the shape and grades, is attributable the wonderful speed records that have made the Terre Haute track famous for its great race meetings, as well as one of the most desirable training grounds of the more proficient trainers. The grades are as peculiar as the general shape. From the grand stand there is a slight rise, followed by a gradual depression, reaching to the quarter pole; then the surface rises to the half mile, and from that point gently declines to the turn leading into the short-home stretch, where its grade rises perceptibly to the wire. The turns are thrown up one-half an inch to the foot, but they are broad, reaching the expanse of eighty feet, while the stretches and upper sections are narrowed to seventy feet in width.

The course is kept in the most admirable condition. Notwithstanding the recent heavy rains, the hot sun of June had a tendency to bake the surface. From dusk to twilight, on the morning of the trials we were invited to witness, the sprinkler was industriously employed, and when the morning sun came down, fierce and drying, the coarse, heavy harrow, followed by a lighter, finer one, pulverized the surface till it was smooth and fast, yet neither hard nor deep.

The seventy-five acres within the park enclosure, outside of the course, are adorned with groves of oak and beach and poplar trees, treasured monarchs of the pristine forest, under the cool shade of whose extended branches are grouped the long rows of gleaming white, commodious stables, containing, in all, two hundred and fifty box stalls. Within their clean, well ventilated quarters, are collected some of the greatest campaigners, and many of the most promising candidates for honors on the trotting turf. Indeed, if all other trotting horses in this country were suddenly obliterated, there are enough here collected to form a nucleus, which would sooner crystallize the American trotter into a type of extreme speed and distinctive formation, and of clearly defined, well balanced mental traits, than will be produced on this continent by the widely miscellaneous methods that have recently obtained. Here are collected some of the best daughters of the Guy Wilkes and the Electioneer, and the Mambrino Patchen,

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and the Sultan families. To preside over them, with the majesty of his overpowering individuality, is the superb Axtell, mightiest in his day and class upon the turf, with the more brilliant promise, like his grandsire, George Wilkes, of becoming mightier still in the harem. If there is such a consummation as the perfection of gait and the ultimation of speed, it should come from the crossing of Axtell with these two demonstrated, most successful branches of the great Hambletonian families, the Electioneers and the Guy Wilkes, having for reinforcement the American Star and the Mambrino Patchen and the Clay outcrosses. For he would measurably widen the close movement of the Electioneer branch without necessarily compelling the produce to forsake that most desirable, because speediest of all movements, the straight-line action of Sunol and Palo Alto. He would just as sensibly lengthen the short, trappy action of the produce of Guy Wilkes, while the triple combination of Hambletonian blood through the Axtell, Electioneer and Guy Wilkes lines would intensify the speed resolution, the speed formation and the speed action that so marvellously characterize each one when considered seriatum.

But before dwelling, *con amore*, upon the equine magnates at the park, in critical detail, it is opportune to note the group of celebrated trainers, sitting in a circle at Doble's headquarters, talking animatedly of past battles, and, in moments of absent mindedness, dreaming with the far away look of reflective seriousness of the impending contests that within a few days will begin, to continue until the first light rifts of snow from the north will prove too soon for them to be the harbingers of the approaching winter. Doble and Goldsmith and Hickok and Dickerson form an object group of interesting study. The appearance of trotting horse trainers has improved with the vastly increased importance of the profession. No judge of human nature would associate these men, in manners and conversation, with the trotting horse jockeys of the olden time. Their dress was not only negligée, but shabby. Their lips were discolored with tobacco. Their faces flamed with the angry fires of consuming liquors, and their tongues should have been blistered by the incessant torrents of blasphemies, which they constantly employed as the substitute for both words and ideas. Be it said, to the honor of the modern trotting turf, that this race of trainers has passed away forever. The group we are sketching are not only neat, but natty in appearance, more than one of them approaching to the costume of the seaside exquisite, in personnel. Dickerson, unusually quiet, from the feeling that he is the junior in this council of generals, in repose, often brings into play his habitually business-like smile, his features, more than his words, showing his approbation or dissent from the passing expression of opinion. Hickok is always reflective in manner. His clean cut features and thoughtful expression of countenance betoken the clearness and capacity of his mental faculties. His cold, gray, penetrating eyes glisten like the points of gleaming bayonets. His well considered assertions come from his tightly compressed lips with a precision and completeness that indicate cautious deliberation as the dominant frame of his mind. For profound strategy and secrecy of plans, his facial expression declares him to be the Machievelli of the trotting turf.

Beside him sits the more genial and more freely communicative John Goldsmith, the last remaining representative of that race of great harness horsemen, the Goldsmith family of New York state. About the same in hight as Hickok and Doble—neither more than five feet seven inches in stature, Goldsmith is fairer in complexion, fuller in the face and form, and more sanguine in temperament at least than Hickok. He sits between Doble and Hickok, and, dividing these nestors, he looks more than even Dickerson like a promising youth. But even when his features are at rest, there is a quiet determination in his expression, and a forceful gleam in his eye, that betoken both his heroic courage to win his races, in desperate finishes, and his quick perception of advantages as they arise, during a race, that has always marked his brilliant turf career. But the conceded oracle of the group is the

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Chesterfield of the trotting turf, Mr. Budd Doble. The Sultan of Turkey never travels toward the setting sun with a more complete retinue of royalty than does this prince of trainers move down the grand circuit to certain victory. Even the beards of his well winnowed oats are clipped, lest they roughen the delicate throats of his superb trotting champions. His stalls are sealed and trimmed to a neatness suitable for a lady's boudoir in her fashionable outings. His blankets and coolers and sheets, of the latest patterns and costliest materials, are as gorgeous in hues as the colors of tropical rainbows in sunset showers. Weight and friction in the minutest detail has been reduced to the minimum. The harness, with trees and trimmings of aluminium, weigh only five pounds. The sulkies of the great campaigners weigh forty pounds, sixteen ounces less than that of Maud S. Indeed all of his sulkyettes and sulkies and training carts, delicately fashioned, yet strong as mechanical ingenuity can make them, revolve upon noiseless spindles. His boots and mechanical appliances, ample in design and effective in use, are kept as clean and ready for service as his own driving costume. His employees are seemingly extravagant in number and remarkably proficient in their specialties. His private clerk is an educated gentleman, competent and efficient in presiding over the accounts and correspondence of his employer. His veterinary surgeon is quick to detect the slightest symptoms of ailment in any of the valuable horses in his charge, and while superintending their cooling out, with rubbing rag in hand, as an extended fan, he frequently waves refreshing drafts of air into the expanded nostrils of the horses, after Mr. Doble has given them severe trials and severer repeats. His farrier, a Swede by birth, has profound mechanical insight, and, tutored by the exceedingly ingenious experimental wisdom of his employer, he can forge shoes so delicate and intricate in design, that if it were possible to swedge out a watch on the anvil, this master mechanic could accomplish the work. His rubbers are like automatic machines in their active precision. Not a word is spoken when their master gracefully dismounts from the sulky. The routine is the same, whether it be some unknown colt, or great turf winners, like the gallant Jack, or the weaving Nancy Hanks, who jogs in a pace, and speeds with a peculiar winding swing, that gives her all the restful help of the pace, yet preserves, at the same time, the well defined action of the trot. They quickly remove the harness, placing the heated horse out of the reach of all drafts and cross currents of air; they lightly scrape away the free perspiration, and rapidly absorb with clean cloths, lightly applied, nearly all that remains. They dexterously bathe the carcass with a gentle tonic stimulant, and the limbs with a stronger liniment. They compress the extremities from the knees and hocks to the pasterns with damp closely woven bandages; neatly overcapping them with scientific celerity worthy of the internes of the Paris hospitals. They then straighten out the hair with dry cloths, white as snow in their dainty cleanness, and lead the panting horse out to occasionally graze and gradually cool out under the ample folds of a thin blanket, whose texture is close enough to prevent cold draughts of air from entering the pores, that are gaping wide open, like millions of thirsty mouths, ready recepticles, when not thus guarded, of fatal congestion. They know when the walking exercise should cease; when the tight damp bandages should be removed, and dry loose substitutes replace them; when the body and limbs should be finally brushed and cleaned, and when the horse, thus put through a course of judicious jogging and speeding and care-taking, more complete than the training of an athlete, or the thorough massage treatment of a patient in the Russian baths at St. Petersburg, should be fed and clothed for his night's rest. All this is done, under the supervision of the veterinary surgeon, with a completeness and despatch, all the more remarkable, that a single word is scarcely ever spoken from the beginning to the end of this patient preparation for the great races, which the genius of the master reinsman, Doble, has won with more horses that he has made kings and queens of the trotting turf in actual

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races than any other trotting turf celebrity in trotting history.

The quartette forming this group of great trainers are profoundly wise in their profession. No commanding general upon the field of battle more successfully marshals his forces in great emergencies than do these famous drivers concentrate all the energies of themselves and of their horses to win brilliant turf victories.

In their worldly-wise faces can be plainly read self-dependence. Naturally keen witted the precarious life upon the turf has made their minds quick as instantaneous cameras to receive passing impressions. The successful preparation and management of their horses in races, and the measurement of their own abilities with each other in desperate contests, have given to their features and presence that penetrating, worldly-wise expression which the casual reader of character can detect in the glint of their eyes. Inexperienced observers on the race courses, when they see these master reinsman contending most fiercely against each other in hard-fought turf battles sometimes indulging, *sotto voce*, in personal vituperation between heats, would conclude that they must cherish lifelong ill-feelings against each other, even if it does not manifest itself in positive enmity. But this is a mere delusion. Like a company of earnest lawyers, who have recently been at swords' points in some legal controversy, after the battle of words they are the personification of genial companionship and professional courtesy. They talk over their encounters and victories and defeats with the humor of after-dinner speakers, and assist each other in their daily training with a fraternal consideration that amazes the old-time jockey. For instance, Hickok kindly volunteered to drive his three-quarter bred Whips gelding, that recently came from the drudgery of the plow at Palo Alto, against the promising Jersey Wilkes filly, Chiquerita. Moving around the course, like a double team without break or mistake throughout the mile, they finished the last quarter in thirty-five seconds of a fast dead heat. Goldsmith frequently accompanies Doble when he is giving Jack or Nancy Hanks a trial with Hazel Wilkes and the best of the Corbitt campaigners. But they watch each other's performers with intense interest. Both before and after every trial they know precisely the condition of each other's horses, and speculate upon their capacity for the great impending engagements with a maturity of judgment and accuracy of knowledge that make the most brilliant moves upon the chessboard mere bagatelles of intellectual acumen in comparison. Another feature of their methods of training in which they all agree is the slow, systematic preparation of their horses for the season's races. They all antagonize the short, rapid brushes of the Palo Alto system of training. Young colts, they admit, should receive this treatment, for they rarely can withstand the rigor of severe training. But the horse designed for even a severe repeat race, and much more for an arduous campaign, should have an abundance of slow miles, ranging from three minutes to those trotted in the forties, even though he is capable of trotting in the twenties. Repeats are judiciously given, all within his capacity, and the measure of his speed is tested by his ability to trot fast the finishing quarter. This patient process of development by which every muscle of locomotion is thoroughly seasoned, and the entire organism, including the brain, muscles, heart, lungs, digestive organs, limbs and feet, is slowly but surely brought up to the very perfection of condition. This is the perfected result of more than fifty years of empiricism. This preparation alone makes speed, staying qualities, and gameness combined, in severely contested races. The brush method, they maintain, equips the mile dash phenomenon, but ruins his chances in repeat contests. To this careful, patient, gradual process of conditioning and speeding trotting-horses, especially within the past decade, as much as to the improvements in harness, and sulkies, and race-courses, is to be largely attributed the grand broken heat performances on the trotting turf. For, undoubtedly, the horse thus conditioned not only continues to improve as the season advances, but his speed is so gradually developed that with good

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breeding he rarely ever becomes stale or disgusted with the race-course. These careful methods are among the great triumphs of the modern trainer's art. They have been tested by judicious experiment until they have become as well settled in horse lore as the common law in jurisprudence.

Mr. Hickok, like Senator Stanford and Saulsbury and Brodhead and Goldsmith, is a firm believer in the thoroughbred dam to insure gameness in the trotting campaigner. He confidently hoped to prove his position with Ariel, but the trip across the continent fastened upon the lungs of the gelding relentless pneumonia, and he died within a few days after he reached Terre Haute. But he is not altogether without hope, now that he has to rely solely this season for demonstration upon the large untrained Whips gelding in his stable. The Jersey Wilkes stallion Hussar, record 2:20½, is moving with great steadiness and resolution under his tutelage, and, beyond a peradventure, he will materially lower his record. In connection with his training Mr. Hickok shrewdly remarked: "Hussar needs plenty of flesh. If the "weather continues as warm as it is here "to-day, I will have to ship to a cooler "location, for I do not wish his flesh to "slip from him." Only the expert trainer thus learns the niceties of conditioning, as regulated by the constitutional requirements of each horse. Perhaps the most formidable stable of trotting horses, from two-year-olds to aged campaigners ever brought across the mountains from the Golden state, is that of Mr. John Goldsmith. They consist of the get of Guy Wilkes and of his son Sable Wilkes. They are in superb condition. The climate of California admits of working the trotter so early in the season, that. notwithstanding the long journey, he is much more seasoned than the trotting-horse of the east. Those that have been worked the longest have withstood the journey with the least exhaustion, and that seems to be the general result. At the head of this splendid stable is ranked Hazel Wilkes.

Five of the produce of Guy Wilkes have better trotting records than Hazel Wilkes, but since her arrival in her morning exercise she trotted a quarter in thirty-one and three-quarter seconds, and has both the strength and courage to maintain an exceedingly high rate of speed. She is a low-set chestnut mare with a blazed face, decidedly heavy bodied, on short legs. But the foreshortening of the limbs is confined to the cannon bones, for the forearms are both long and broad in muscular equipment, The merit of her trotting capacity can be measured by the weight of her shoes, which are each seven ounces in front and four ounces behind. In her class she will prove a successful performer. Her brown-coated sister, Una Wilkes resembles her in contour, with possibly less breadth and power, but she has quite as much speed, and the breeding of the dam being by Arthurton out of Nancy, by Gen. Taylor, indicates that staying capacity for which these mares have already earned an enviable reputation. Great speed and greater expectations are centered in the performers by Guy Wilkes out of daughters of Nutwood. The only representative of this stout breeding in the present stable is Vida Wilkes, out of Vixen, by Nutwood, grandam Sister (dam of Albert W., 2:20), by John Nelson. Her three-year-old record of 2:18¼ in shoes weighing only eight ounces in front and four ounces behind is not the extent of her speed in her four-year-old form.

Among the younger lot is the noble filly Muta Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes, out of Montrose, by Sultan. She trotted a trial mile, well within her speed, in 2:26 and has shown quarters worthy of Nancy Hanks. Ora Wilkes a rather undersized but very strong black colt, is a candidate for the great two-year-old stake prizes, and to prove his claims, he trotted a half mile without any persuasion in one minute eleven and a half seconds, while the breeding of his dam, Ellen Mayo, by Director, is sufficient guaranty of his capacity to repeat.

Sable Wilkes has a remarkable representation in this lot of horses, which in appearance is the most striking in formation and speed trials and record performances ever brought from California. The critical horsemen from the Golden Gate look with much skepticism upon the progeny of Sable Wilkes. They all

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center their doubts upon the Gretchen blood in his pedigree. His dam was Sable, by The Moor, and his grandam Gretchen (the dam of Romero, 2:19½), by Mambrino Pilot out of Kitty Kirkman, by Canada Chief. If Kitty Kirkman had been the daughter of a thoroughbred horse, instead of a cold-blooded sire, there would be no misgivings, but it is claimed that the iceberg stains in Gretchen have not only chilled the ardor of Sable Wilkes, but cooled the ambition of his produce. If such is the fact, it only proves the wisdom of Governor Stanford, who affirms that he is industriously engaged in eliminating every trace of cold blood in the broodmares of Palo Alto. But these evil prophecies may meet the same fate as the similar ones showered upon Volunteer in earlier times, when the turf solons proclaimed his produce would prove faint-hearted because his dam, Lady Patriot, was an alleged defaulter, as to courage. Sabledale, a stout black colt by Sable Wilkes, out of a daughter of Nutwood, has already shown a mile in 2:26½, trotting the third and fourth quarters faster than the others, and he is only two years old, with eight ounces on each front foot, and four ounces on the hind ones. If ease and grace of motion are criterions of repeating capacity, Sabledale will carry home to his hopeful owner, some of the rich stakes for which he is entered. But he alone is not with the stable to float the banner of Sable Wilkes. Macleay out of Mamie Comet, record 2:23¼, by Nutwood, grandam Black Betty, by Sportsman, is the black three-year-old colt that last year made a two-year-old record of 2:22¼, and he has increased his speed thus early in the season. If the Gretchen blood be base treason to endurance, it is exceedingly questionable whether it can have any material influence upon the overlapping stout crosses in the pedigree of Macleay.

Stronger, still, is the lineage of the bay three-year-old filly, Sabina, whose record of 2:27½ was made in her two-year-old form. Her dam is Eva, by Le Grand; grandam Eve, by Arthurton. When it is remembered that Le Grand was sired by Almont, dam the famous Jessie Pepper (the dam of Iona, 2:17½, and Alpha, 2:23½), by Mambrino Chief, and his grandam was by Sidi Hamet, what possible power the Gretchen blood, even if it is as heavy as the waters of the Dead sea, can have to contaminate such a reinforcement of pure and stout trotting and thoroughbred blood it is difficult to determine. To round up this galaxy of splendid performers, Guy Wilkes sends along the brave brown stallion, Rupee, out of Sable Hayward, by Poscora Hayward, whose pacing record last year in his four-year-old form of 2:14¾, indicates that the company of Hal Pointer and Direct may be increased to a trinity before the season closes. All the appointments of this stable are complete. The owner has shipped with his horses his own feed. The well winnowed oats are all the way from Oregon, which are claimed to be larger and more nutritious than can be raised elsewhere in America. No horseman can pass in review this splendid string of California trotters without bestowing a mental encomium upon the enterprise and intelligence of their breeder, Mr. William Corbitt, of San Mateo, Cal., and an outspoken commendation upon their conditioner and trainer, Mr. John Goldsmith.

The stables of Mr. Budd Doble are overflowing with great trotters. Prominent among the younger ones is Tony V., the promising two-year-old colt of Mr. Alley A. Bonner, who recently showed a quarter in thirty-five seconds, without his hopples, and Belle Vara, whose yearling race record is 2:38, whose three-year-old record is 2:22¼, and whose speed this season is simply wonderful. These baby trotters are both by Vatican, the promising son of Belmont, out of Vara, by Hambletonian; grandam Venus, by American Star.

McDoel, honest, reliable and brave throughout his career till faint-hearted misfortune overtook him last year, has been doing miles upon miles of medium speed, and he shows every indication of redeeming the mistakes of the past season.

The gallant grey gelding, Jack, moves with all the courage and style of former years, and if there is a class made for him at the great meetings he will capture the first premiums of these specials. Nancy Hanks, trim, fleet, delicate and

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full of spirit, snapped with her teeth and flashed fire from her eyes when, after her best mile this spring, in 2:18, she was brought to her quarters for cooling out. This year her front feet are armed with two-ounce toe weights, but her stride and speed will place the championship of Sunol, before the season is over, in great danger.

But, incomparably above them all, in the writer's judgment, both in quality and formation, stands the superb Axtell. At rest he is the balanced perfection of animated mechanism. Tested by the measurements of La Place for the model horse, or by the tape-line requirements of Helm, for the perfect trotting organization, Axtell would more than satisfy the full complements of their exacting demands. In size and power and finish and speed conformation there is nothing more that could be required. He is a rich mahogany bay, with a delicate star and a dainty penciling of white down the center line of the nose. He stands fifteen hands three inches and a half high at the withers, and not a quarter of an inch less over the coupling. His proportions, in every aspect, harmonize with these measurements.

In profile, notwithstanding his apparent compactness, he displays great length in his entire conformation. His shoulders are deep, with the true inclination of the blades for trotting speed. Neither the extreme obliquity of the running horse nor the upright position of the coach-horse, but inclined enough to permit of extension of stride, forehanded, without that undue reach which exhausts the muscular capacity by its enormous revolution. His carcass is long, but lengthy as it seems in profile, it is fortified by strength at every point of its elongation. The saddle-place is short and stout; the ribs are strong and full of resisting capacity; the spinal column is powerful and bountifully supplied over the coupling with great fillets of overlapping muscles; the hips are long and broad, rounding up with great propelling capacity; the thighs and gaskins reach down, full and long, to the extremely low-set hocks, which, too, are remarkably powerful; the cannon bones are flat, short and broad, terminating in clean, strong ankles, that play upon neatly oblique pasterns and have for their base of support full, round feet of dark steel texture; the forearms are equally long and muscular, while the cannon bones are short and flat; the elbows stand out in bold relief from the body, pointing neither outwardly nor inwardly, but straight forward, while the hocks observe the same straight line position, insuring that most desirable of all articulations—line trotting—which now marks the movements of all the exemplars of extreme trotting speed. Viewed in front, Axtell's facial amplitude indicates a large volume of brain, balanced by judicious development. For his inches, he will measure greater between the eyes, with a larger brain pan above them, than can be found in ten thousand larger horses noted for their pronounced intelligence. His clear, brown eyes and their mild expression give confirmation to this impression, even if his remarkable reliability on the race course had not completely demonstrated this distinguishing element in his mental composition.

That preponderance of sense, which eliminates flightiness, shying and timidity in himself, which dominates the mental habits of his offspring, no matter how great may be the nervous excitability of their dams, is the superlative necessity in a sire even when physical conformation and great speed are insured. Axtell possesses this gift in an eminent degree. He is a remarkably sensible horse; sensible in his princely quarters, sensible when being harnessed for a race, calm and self-reliant on the score, being entirely free from that tremulous nervousness that excites sympathy for many noted campaigners less firmly equipped and entirely composed after what would prove exhaustive heats to many great performers. That Axtell contributes this capacity of self-reliance and self-control to his offspring the observing horseman needs only to watch his two-year-old son Axle in his stall, in his work, in his walking exercise, and when superheated by the exacting excitement of his great trials. They both remind one of the *sang froid* of that peerless race horse, Herzog, who, calm and determined, beat

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the more fretful but the hitherto invincible Versailles in their memorable race, even while suffering from the acute pneumonia that ended his life within twenty-four hours after his great victory. Nothing frightens, nothing excites, nothing daunts the spirits of Axtell. The sire of the two-minute trotter must possess this splendid equilibrium of physical courage and brain capacity.

When you stand behind Axtell your admiration involuntarily frames the expression, "How beautifully he is molded! The hips are exceedingly broad, being almost abnormally rounded up with the wealth of massive leverage muscles; and when he raises his full, sweeping tail, the inside of the hams seem to be as richly endowed with propelling muscles as the outside. His hind quarters are thus literally all powerful. Not like the heavy inertia of the draft horse, nor the short-bowed capacity of the quarter horse, but long as well as broad; extended as well as full, so that the propelling power impresses the the student of horse anatomy as the very perfection of strong and rapid leverage in length as well as capacity for sustained repetition. Then the back seems to be so exactly conformable to the requirements of symmetry and power. After the eye passes over the well-formed dock and coupling, it perceives there is just enough curve, anterior to the coupling, for the graceful and beautiful outline, till the spinal column rises to the apex of the highly-formed withers; and the neck sweeps, with a graceful crest, up to to the sprightly, clean-cut ears, that are rendered more delicate and tapering in contrast with the great, broad jowl plates, and the clean, well-defined throat latch.

To all of this beauty and power, well placed, add the correct position of his limbs and feet. The stifles and hocks, the forearms, and ankles point neither outwardly nor inwardly, but straight forward, so that there is no lost motion, either laterally or longitudinally. When Axtell is in full motion then the supreme value of this perfection of brain and body and limbs is beautifully exemplified. He neither sprauls nor straddles in his gait. The limbs and feet move in harmony, well up under the carcass. The knees roll so that the hind levers can work up comfortably under the elevation of the front feet. The combined articulation is a beautiful revolution, always well up under the body, never too high too indicate lost motion in altitude, nor too wide to unnecessarily diverge from the straight line.

In the rapid improvement of trotting speed, the economy of action has proven to be the most potent factor. When the trotting horse was an elongated dweller, or a high-stepping, altitude mover, or a wide-actioned, cowhocked straddler, he lost as much muscular power as he used in his propulsion. But when all this vital force was enconomized, and utilized, then the 2:30 trotter dropped far below two minutes and twenty seconds. Sunol and Palo Alto, and Nancy Hanks, and Arion, and all the great performers thus trot within themselves. That this muscular and vital economy means better rating, or a more admirably preserved extreme speed, one need only to see Axtell in full motion to be thoroughly convinced. The long-gaited performers of the olden times could trot very fast quarters, while their rating was often sadly at fault. The terms duffers and quittors were then common horse parlance. But the modern trotter so carefully husbands his stride that sustained speed is no longer so utterly exhaustive. Hence there is less occasion for the terms quittor and duffer than formerly. Possibly the best example among entire horses that the trotting turf affords of this vital truth is that of Axtell. Throughout all of his races and exhibitions, in his two and three-year-old forms, he could come and come again, improving as he repeated, and finishing with a power that amazed even the most enthusiastic colt developers.

When his fortunate breeder, Mr. C. W. Williams, drove him to the stallion record of 2:12 in his three-year-old form, he did not seem to urge him throughout the mile. He sat erect, with the reins in his left hand, and the whip rigidly upright in his right. His position was never changed for the first half mile. The horse literally moved along on his own courage, the first quarter in

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thirty-three seconds, and the second in one-half second better time. The famous driver of Direct accompanied him behind a harnessed runner. At the half-mile pole Starr noticed Williams almost unconcernedly wave the upright whip in the air, as the stock rested upon his knee. Instantly Axtell quickened his pace, leaving the runner struggling in the rear. On he went gaining at every stride. Starr affirms that he never saw a trotting horse forge ahead with such a rush of speed. He called to Williams to slow up around the turn, for his horse could not possibly carry that rate of speed. He then perceptibly pulled him back. Still the quarter was trotted in thirty-two and a quarter seconds. When the mile was finished in 2:12 there was no struggling, no weaving, no evidence of exhaustion, but the same well-sustained stride and quiet resolution that marked all of the courageous finishes of the wonderful three-year-old colt, Axtell.

This perfection of trotting-horse form and action, and courage and speed, is largely the triumph of scientific breeding. There are many sires, possibly more strikingly handsome than Axtell, like the superb Mambrino King, but without his muscular power and balance. On the contrary, there are some few sires like Red Wilkes, that have the power of Axtell without his finish and beautiful contour. Again there are still less that approximate to him in strength well placed, and in comliness, that have not the perfection, of his action. But there are none within the purview of the writer's observation, that have his combination of size, color, power, conformation, brain, action and speed, in the same degree of harmonious perfection, as they are thus perfectly united in the personality of Axtell. This perfection is not fortuitous. If only one, or even the majority of these qualities obtained in a trotting horse, he might still be the creature of accident. But the combination of them all points inevitably to scientific breeding. His grandsire produced many remarkable sires, all potent in the transmission of speed, but the character of the movement has been so materially modified, undoubtedly by the influence of the dams, that the original hind leg, duck-like action has not only been completely obliterated in many instances, but the extended forward stride has been materially modified. To the influence of the dam or grandam, sometimes so subtle as to escape analysis possibly by reason of the power of atavism, must this change be attributed. Thus the action of Baron Wilkes and of his produce differs as much from the movement of Wilton and his offspring as the gait of Guy Wilkes and his representatives varies from that of Axtell, and his baby sons and daughters that are just beginning to attract the thoughtful attention of the most ambitious breeders. Very frequently the remote crosses come powerfully to the surface in ther potent influence upon either the action or the disposition, or the formation, as well as upon the size and style that require an intimate knowledge of the ancestors to be difinitely traced. But nothing more forcibly commends itself to the analytical student of the breeding problem than the tracing of peculiarities of formation and action, and temperament of strongly marked representative sires through the maternal lines.

Such is the subtle power of this sometimes remote influence that the patient investigation from the several owners as well as from the data annually compiled in the invaluable Year Books, will in the extended future furnish to the science of biology some of its most remarkable deductions.

The influence of the sire is immediate and positive. That of the dam is generally more occult. Take for instance Maud S. The Hambletonian advocates claim her to be distinctively Hambletonian in form and action, while the Pilot adherents assert the favors the black Canadian pacer more than the Messenger lineage in her positive characteristics, and the thoroughbred enthusiasts affirm the general finish, and great courage, and speed ambition have come through the royal grandam, the daughter of the incomparable Lexington. The fact is she is plainly a combination of all three inheritances. The powerful leverage of the hind propellors

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is clearly Hambletonian. Her sire, Harold, has this pronounced hind power and action. Her high, bold knee action, requiring for balance and extension, is essentially of the Pilot Jr. inheritance, while the capacity for extreme speed must be attributed to the Lexington foundation. These influences can thus be analyzed in other great performers. Take for another instance Guy Wilkes and Axtell. The former is by George Wilkes, out of a daughter of Mambrino Patchen, grandam by American Star. The latter is by William L., full brother to Guy Wilkes, dam Lou, by Mambrino Boy, 2:26½, son of Mambrino Patchen. Thus the blood lines are exceedingly close, Axtell has one more Mambrino Patchen cross through his dam. He also has one more Clay cross through Roving Nelly, the dam of Mambrino Boy. To still more enrich his pedigree he has another Mambrino cross and a Pilot Jr. infusion through his grandam, by Mambrino Royal, son of Mambrino Pilot, who was sired by Mambrino Chief, out of Juliet, by Pilot Jr.

The object of this comparison is not to illustrate the richer trotting inheritance of Axtell when tabulated in juxta position with that of almost any other trotting sire within the Register, but to note the changes which the outcrosses have made in both conformation and action.

Guy Wilkes had remarkably rapid action, rather high and short, for his hight, with that quick, drum-beat revolution that stamps himself and produce as pony-gaited. In no respect does it resemble the George Wilkes movement, having more roll of the knee and an energetic forward movement of the hind levers instead of the dragging action of his sire. Lady Bunker was by Mambrino Patchen, out of Lady Dunn, by American Star. Lady Dunn had trotting action that was all abroad—wide behind and far-reaching in front. More than that she toed out with distressing awkwardness. Her son, Joe Bunker, had the same excess of toeing out that amounted to malformation. The Mambrino Patchen family had a remarkably correct position of the fore feet, both at rest and in motion. Lady Bunker measurably corrected this toeing-out peculiarity in Guy Wilkes, but not to its total eradication; for nearly all the Guy Wilkes and Sable Wilkes campaigners at Terre Haute Park toe out. When this fact was mentioned to Mr. Goldsmith, he replied: "None of them are knee bangers. We have no knee boots in our outfit." Neither was Joe Bunker a knee banger, nor his dam Lady Dunn, but they wound their front feet so palpably toward the opposite knees that their destruction seemed to be imminent at every stride.

Now take the action of Axtell and his produce for the counterpart of the illustration. His dam, Lou, by Mambrino Boy, like her sire, has the straightforward movement, with a bold roll of the knee, quick, rather rapid, but well within her reach. She came honestly by this action inheritance. For Mambrino Boy's dam was Roving Nelly, by Strader's Clay, and he possessed this style of movement in an imminent degree. To add to the intensity of the inheritance, Mambrino Pilot, the sire of Mambrino Royal, had this same rapid movement, attended with a beautiful roll of the knee, and that sustained revolution which results from keeping the limbs and feet well up under the body in great flights of speed.

Axtell's gait then is not only perfect for extreme speed and courageous repeats, but has become, by the power of successive inheritance, on the side of his dam, absolutely typical. For instance, when his two-year-old son trotted a quarter in thirty-four seconds, being just one-quarter of a second faster than his great sire finished his champion stallion mile, in his three-year-old form, the assembled trainers and breeders involuntarily exclaimed: "He is gaited just like his sire." "If anything," observed the astute Hickok, "he reaches a trifle further in front," but the measurement of his stride shows this to be an optical delusion. Now the gait has become typical because the influencing gaits of the dam, and the grandam, and great-grandam all harmoniously contributed to this type. The inheritance being thus intense, the power of transmission must be more universally potent. This line of thought

has not received the thoughtful consideration that it demands from the more advanced breeders. That it will insure the success of Axtell, as the sire of a surprising average of swift trotting produce, is as certain from a biological standpoint as that structures of conformation and speedy muscular extensions will characterize them.

Prophets of evil have looked askance at the lameness that came to him from early work. These troubles were merely accidental. They overtake the majority of colts developed into phenomenal trotters before the bone structure can become perfectly matured. The writer puts this suggestive question to Mr. Goldsmith, just from the land where colts are universally trained to swift trotting, from weaning time, to win the yearling and two-year-old trotting champion records.

The question was thus comprehensive: "Take twenty promising yearlings, and "train them to make fast yearling rec-"ords, how many of them will stand up "under the strain."

The murderous answer came: "*You are fortunate if one in twenty remains sound.*" Mr. Hickok maintained that the average of sound colts at the end of the season would not be so great, and Mr. Doble earnestly agreed with him.

Axtell's limbs were no exception to the rule. His two and three-year-old performances injured him forward, and only the recuperation of two years of rest has restored them to soundness. But the ultimate danger of successive breakdowns is alarming. Infirmities, though in the first instance merely accidental, when repeated through successive generations, become chronic, and generally transmissible. Thus nothing is more painfully transmitted than inherited bad feet, and defective eyes. The curse of early training will more certainly tend to fix accidental defects than all of the breaks of nature combined. For instance, Axtell was temporarily injured by severe early training. His son Axle shows so much speed that he is liable to meet the same untimely fate. If this is persistently repeated, through successive generations, first Axtell, then Axle, then a son of Axle, and so on for several generations, defective limbs and break-downs will become as inevitable as the speed inheritance. Early maturity insures early decay. The infraction of physical law can not be made with impunity. Neither the brilliant performances of the Palo Alto colts, nor those of Axtell's produce, gifted as they are with marvelous speed, however humanely they may be handled, can prove any exceptions to this inevitable law.

But the great assuring fact in Axtell's history is that he did not come from broken-down parents or decrepit ancestors. Neither his sire nor his dam were the victims of early decrepitude. Neither his grandsire nor his grandam were precociously developed trotters. His heritage is soundness. His transmission is soundness, and if the Axtell youngsters become enfeebled, it will be the result of severe and precociously early development. The writer saw quite a number of weanlings and yearlings by him out of the choicest collection of broodmares ever gathered in one trotting harem. Cleaner joints, more perfect limbs, and sounder feet, were never placed under royal colts than have been transmitted to the produce of Axtell.

That his most promising sons and daughters may be considerately saved from extreme speed till the bone structure becomes thoroughly matured is to be earnestly hoped for, in the interest of the production of the perfected American trotting horse.

The progeny of Axtell has only reached the immature age of two years. Nothing can be predicated upon performance except upon the promise of the two-year-olds. Axle is the chief of these. No horseman would judge that he was less than four years old. Not only his height, but his breadth. Not only the development of his muscles, but the strength and power of his joints indicate almost the mature age of horsehood. More than all, his quiet, self-reliant, mental composure, both in the stall and during the excitement of great trials, in company, indicate a more mature age. He stands fifteen hands high at the withers, and fifteen hands two inches and a quarter over the coupling. His coat is brownish black in shade, with white ankles as his distinguishing markings. Not even

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Chiquerita has a more pronounced trotting pitch. He is somewhat more plain in contour than his sire, with the single exception of his head, which is an exact reproduction of his sires, including, precisely, the facial expression. No more power and brain, no more balance and adjustment of carcass to the limbs, consistent with extreme speed, can be suggested in the present stage of development of the American trotter, than can be found in the organization of Axle. The writer, with other horsemen, was favored with a performance by Axle on the morning of June 13, with his enthusiastic trainer, Mr. Budd Doble, guiding his footsteps. The colt's name should have been Independence, to typify his disposition, for a more independent horse never was subjected to harness. He walks and jogs and speeds, as if there was nothing on the earth, in the air, or the waters under the earth, for him to fear. Company to him is amusement. Charles Doble was up behind the fleet Sea Girl to urge him onward. The speed of this gifted daughter of Wilton had no terrors for him. Some days before he was given his first mile trial in 2:43½. To-day he was expected to lower this mark at least five seconds. After scoring two or three times, with the steadiness of tried campaigners, the pair was off, head and head, with Sea Girl at the pole. The pace was increased to the three-quarter pole, when Axle was urged up to his speed. The last quarter was trotted in thirty-four seconds, and the last eighth in sixteen seconds—at the rate of a mile in two minutes and eight seconds! The second mile was nine and a-half, instead of five seconds better than his first trial. Sea Girl received more urging at the finish than did this wonderful colt in his second trial. Within the twenty minutes he was brought out for his second exhibition. Sea Girl, occupying her former position, accompanied him to the three-quarter pole, where a runner, in harness, lapped him on the outside. This strange mixture of new company seemed to amuse him. On came the three together, with a terrific brush of speed, the runner well extended, and Sea Girl doing her utmost to reach the wire in the lead. The phenomenal Axle, for the first time in his famous trials, acted coltish, by looking first at the trotter and then at the runner, till the playful swaying of his head and neck disturbed his balance, and he broke into a run, only to display the wonderful equanmity of his mental organization, by showing how quickly he could respond to the dexterous reminder of his master reinsman to resume the trot. With all this playfulness, and breaking at his highest rate of speed, he finished the quarter in thirty-seven seconds. If no misfortune happens to Axle he will eclipse the two and three-year-old performances of his illustrious sire.

This the only son or daughter of Axtell two years old the writer saw in harness. Drextell was shown in his box, and displays that reliable sense, great quality of bone structure, with the long racing muscular formation for which Axle is already famous.

The Axtell yearling Electell divided the honors with Axle at the trotting park, until his sudden death caused Doble to grieve over the loss of the colt, with whom he was confident of winning the rich stakes in which he was engaged. He, too, was a brown, much more beautiful in style and finish than Axle, but with the same display of power and speed formation; the same well sustained trotting stroke, carefully husbanded under the carcass, and the same earnest, determined, self-reliant composure that seems to be characteristic of the get of Axtell thus far tested. He was the first example of the cross indicated as extremely desirable in this paper—that of Axtell with the daughters of Electioneer. When it is remembered that his dam, Myra, was by Electioneer, out of Addie Lee, by Pulver's Black Hawk, the dam of Adair, 2:17½, and Adalia, 2:27, and of Grace Lee, 2:29½, at three years of age, the future value of Electell, both as a performer and a sire, had he lived, can be approximated. All the yearlings at Warren Park—notably those out of the richly bred Kentucky matrons, and the weanlings, show the imprint of Axtell in conformation and facial development, to the intense degree of a family type. They are strong, active, sensible, easily approached, and full of rapid trotting action. Never have the

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fields of noted trotting-stock farms been graced with finer forms, cleaner limbs, stronger joints, than a stroll through the paddocks of Warren Park demonstrate are the heritages of the progeny of Axtell. Possibly not the least important characteristic in the blood elements of Axtell is the broodmare feature. This has never yet been considered by the turf press. In the earlier periods of the trotting problem there were distinctive broodmare sires. American Star, the Clays, Pilot Jr. and Mambrino Patchen stand in the front rank of these great broodmare sires. They all had the prominent quality of high-strung nervous organization that eminently fitted their daughters to become successful matrons, but disqualified them from establishing in the male line, constantly widening and accumulating trotting families. This feature can not be attributed to the lack of trotting blood, or formation, or action, or speed, but almost exclusively to their ecstatic nervous organization that made them unreliable on the turf. In the mysterious alchemy of blood combinations this temperamental peculiarity has become invaluable in the formation of the improved trotting horse. Without this element, possibly, there would have been no George Wilkes, or Electioneer, or Nutwood, or Pilot Medium, or many others of the leading trotting sires. But there has now been blended so many of these broodmare strains, in the lineage of the greatest trotting sires, that they will become noted through both the male and female lines of their progeny. They will inevitably become great broodmare sires, as well as the progenitors of great trotting sires. Among the number that have already thus distinguished themselves through their broodmare daughters are Electioneer, Nutwood, and George Wilkes. Richer in broodmare combinations than any of these, is Axtell, for his lineage reveals a double Clay cross, through both paternal and material lines, a double Mambrino Patchen infusion, as well as the magic Mambrino Chief and the still more magic Pilot Jr. foundation crosses. If American Star, and Harry Clay, and Mambrino Patchen, and Pilot Jr. were great broodmare sires, Axtell should be greater than all of them combined; for he is richer in broodmare elements, richer in speed capacity, greater in speed development, and superior in speed formation than all of them together. Indeed, the possibilities of such a sire, if he lives to the average age of horsehood, can hardly be exaggerated.

Reflections in this line passed through the mind of the writer as he contemplated the form and history of Axtell, on that beautiful morning in June. Being determined to ascertain the conclusions of the competent horsemen in his company, he requested that they be given an inspection of him stripped of all his blankets, and an adjournment was moved to his paddock. Thus this company of distinguished horsemen, consisting of noted breeders, famous trainers, and able representatives of the turf press, hung admiringly over the half-open door of the royal Axtell. Hickok remarked that he need never mark another mile on the race course, since a few of his sons, like Electell and Axle, have displayed their superlative racing qualities. Goldsmith added: "He is the perfection of the Wilkes cross, and I look for him and Guy Wilkes to carry off the honors of the family in the production and perpetuation of the most successful elements of the Wilkes strains."

When the writer put this question to his trainer: "Mr. Doble, which one of "all the great horses you have driven to "fame impressed you as the greatest?" there was a significant pause for the answer. This comprehensive question cast a reflective shadow over the pleasant features of the master reinsman. After musing for some moments, to the intense curiosity of his auditors, he began:

"Goldsmith Maid gave me the greatest "pleasure. I was then younger and more "enthusiastic than I am now. She knew "me as perfectly as if we were both "human beings, and I knew her just as "well. I drove her for ten years, and "during eight of those years she was the "queen of the turf. She administered "abundantly to my pride and to reputa-"tion, as well as to my pecuniary re-"sources, throughout all these successful "years. Dexter, of all the trotters I ever "drove, was the most tremendously in

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"earnest. His courage and speed were "never put to their extreme test, not even "in his memorable race against Ethan "Allen, when the old Morgan stallion "was carried through the air by his run-"ning mate. If Mr. Bonner had pro-"longed his stay upon the turf, as he "has, since that time, the careers of Maud "S. and Sunol, the best record of Dex-"ter would have been materially lowered. "But he was so resolute that his driver "had no time to dally with losing heats "nor even to acknowledge the salutations "of the admiring ladies that greeted him "from the grand stand.

"Gloster, the giant son of Volunteer, "was the coming king, when he was sud-"denly called to raise up all fours in "death. Gigantic as he was in size, he "was as easy to handle as a gentle pony, "and had he lived, I believe he would "have been the first trotting horse to "have scored a record of 2:10 on the "trotting turf.

"I have driven many others, some of "them with capabilities to lower the "stallion mark, like Delmarch, or the "best turf record, like Nancy Hanks, that "have fully enlisted my enthusiasm and "affection; but take him all in all, from "his ears to his shoes, both standing still "and in motion, the horse that has im-"pressed me the most profoundly with "his greatness—in every inch of his in-"dividuality—is Axtell! This is not all. "From the conduct of his sons, Electell "and Axle, I am satisfied his greatness "will increase in the augmented potency "and the more brilliant records of his "descendants."

It is remarkable how this exalted estimate of Mr. Doble, his trainer, coincides with the judgment of his breeder, Mr. C. W. Williams. When his three-year-old career ended with his transfer from Mr. Williams to his present owners, for the largest prize ever paid for a trotting horse to that date, and the most munificent price to this date, with the exception of Arion, Mr. Williams thus candidly wrote:

"Axtell is, without doubt, the greatest "colt ever foaled. He was bred to "twenty-two mares (in his three-year-"old form, and the produce of one is the "great Axle), shipped all over the coun-"try, trotted in 2:15½ and better six "times, and on five different tracks. He "was handled by a young man who had "no experience in developing colts. He "has never been driven a trial in his life. "He combines the blood of more trotting "families than any stallion that ever "lived. I think he has more speed than "any trotter I ever saw. He has the best "head. He is acknowledged by all "horsemen to be the best-gaited trotter "in the world. He goes with the light-"est shoe, five ounces front and three "behind. I know I shall never own "another Axtell."

In his catalogue for 1890, Mr. Williams thus supplements this exalted conception with a prophecy that has become an historical fact.

"I have unbounded confidence in Ax-"tell's future as a stock horse. His match-"less merit as an individual, taken in "connection with his rich inheritance of "speed and stamina, leads me to look for "extreme speed, with uniformity, from "his loins."

This prediction has been swiftly verified. No one in that notable group of trotting-horse admirers more conscientiously agrees with these corroborative estimates of Axtell, both as a performer and as a sire, than the writer of this paper.

HORSE SENSE.

BY A.

I.—THE article entitled "The Nearness of Animals to Man," by E. P. Evans, reprinted in the April MONTHLY, from the *Century Magazine*, was, without doubts read with pleasure by all who appreciate good things, not only on account of it, own inherent interest, but of the wide suggestiveness of the subject. The editor has all our thanks for placing the article where it could be studied at leisure by the breeders of the country.

As remarked, that delightful article was very suggestive. At least to us it has suggested two lines of thought in regard

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to the horse, in his nearness to man. The first is the psychological—sense, aspect—the one treated of mainly in the article by Mr. Evans; and the other, the physical—organic, aspect. It is the first of these with which we here attempt, illustratively, to deal. It is impossible (for us) to deal with it in any other way. To do so is to assume that the animal treated of has reasoning powers that attain results in the same mode as man himself. This the writer can not claim to have any proofs of. We, personally, can't assume this, or attempt to *read in to* these "stories" human methods. And not having any means of analyzing or otherwise investigating the horse's "reasonings," we have no doubt whatsoever of his possessing such powers. We simply can't give "the horse" of it. Yet we believe the processes in horse and man much the same. From the scattered records of illustrations of horse sense here aggregated, other minds may be better equipped for this purpose, and may be able to arrive at more determinative satisfaction. We present some details that certainly can not be regarded in any other way than exhibiting the possession of a high order of sense.

Oliver Goldsmith, who tramped over Europe on Shanks' mare, riding bayard of ten toes, in his popular review of "Animated Nature" (prepared for Grubb street), was in a position to appreciate his statement that "the horse deserved a place next to man in the history of nature." The honest Goldie has since had many to support him in this estimate. But there have been those who depreciate such a view. To those we would recommend the following remarks in the opening paragraphs of William Henry Flower's late work on "The Horse:" "The horse is, from many points of view, one of the most interesting of animals. In utility to man it yields to no other. It was his domestic companion, friend and servant, before the dawn of history. It has accompanied him in his wanderings over almost every part of the surface of the earth, performing duties in peace and war which no other animal could have done, and given man facilities for the exercise of dominion over nature which otherwise would have been impossible to him. * * It is only in very recent times that the progress of mechanical invention has begun to supersede some of the uses for which the strength and the speed of the horse for many thousands of years have alone been available." That animal occupying such a position so close to man and so useful, in preference to animals much nearer the paragon in nature, surely shows that the horse must be possessed of no mean physical and especially mental powers. Such is the belief of all, we are not afraid to assert, who have been skilled in true horsemanship in all times and climes. By horsemen we mean those whose aim it is to develop the true inwardness of the horse sense, not those who endeavor to instil into the animal a foreign outwardness as is exhibited by the circus trainers in performing or "trick" horses.

M. Loyal, a prominent trainer of trick horses in Paris, is of the opinion that the horse is one of the dullest of animals. He says the horse has but one faculty—memory. "It must be forced to learn its tricks, which are imprinted on its memory by the whip if it resists, and presents of carrots if it obeys." Thus it is guided to success by the fear of punishment and hope of reward; by the way, quite a Christian philosophy. Compare this with the horse as seen in racing, hunting, herding, or battle—where his exertions have certainly an object that he can comprehend. Thus the feats of the circus, as remarks a recent writer, "depend for their popularity largely in forcing the animal to do what is contrary to his nature, such as strutting about on his hind legs, poising himself on pedestals where there is hardly room for his feet, lying down to be tramped upon by his master or mistress, balancing upon a narrow pathway in imitation of an equilibrist, and other things—the more out of the way the better in the estimation of the populace—in which a horse can take no interest and must lose that self-respect and pride which are so manifest in him under better circumstances. While these feats are astonishing they are rarely graceful or agreeable to the better taste." In the circus horse the idea of the trainer seems to be to train out of the equine, *i. e.*, to obtain the exhibition of, human-

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like acts that require human personality.

The average horse can't be expected to "reason" that such trick acts are properly requirable of him. But there are evident indications that some performing horses have actually got beyond this state, and realizing, as it were, that they were expected to exhibit their intelligence by trick acts, have, as an actual result, accomplished miracles in that line and confounded even human intelligence.

The famous Marocco, the Bank's bald-faced horse, that had such a world-spread fame for his accomplishments in Elizabeth's time, one of whose wonders was the climbing the steeple of St. Paul's, was such a horse. It was said of this animal that he "shamed all the enchantments of the world." So declared Sir Walter Raleigh. Marocco and his owner were so much beyond human understanding that they were actually burnt at the stake, in Rome, as being the one a witch and the other possessed too much "of the devil." So far for *human* intelligence in those days.

Marocco's feat reminds us of the remark of a writer in comparing the horse with the bicycle, in which the horse was shown to be worthy of the preference: "He can come closer to going where a man can go than a bicycle."

The horse, moreover, in situations wherein something real, of himself, not ideal, outside of himself, is required, is "with us" every time. Besides this he can go beyond even this stage of intelligence and "act for himself."

Again another "intelligent" being writes: "In spite of the praise that has been heaped upon the horse, he is certainly, in our own country, one of the most senseless and helpless of all animals, timid, uncertain, and requiring much care and watchfulness. The reverse of this is the case in the courser of the desert." All this is unjust. To how many myriad uses do we not put "our" horse of which the desert population never dreamed? The oriental animal has only had one environment and one use for ages. The occidental horse is continually being put to new uses, struggling with new problems, facing new dangers, and continually succcessful.

The Standpoint from Which we Ought to Judge the Horse's Mental Powers.—We are inclined to refuse to believe, too, in the existence of the moral sense in animals, yet, *e. g.*, we assert that the peacock is "vain," the ass "stubborn," and the horse addicted to "vice." Articles have also been written on the "depravity" of animals. If we admit that bad exists we must admit also the good. In the limited, restricted sense of the term, animals exercise a restraint that is an example to the highest endowed animal himself. In a broader sense moral qualities may be defined as those that exhibit themselves in good or bad traits, exhibited of the animal itself, or to members of the same set, or individuals of another kind. Now it is generally supposed that vice belongs to the brute that can not reason, that morality is the result of the acquirement of the human form divine and its gift of reason. Taking the latter generalization as a test, and the human subject as the example, we find that man not only is near the brute, but even can outdo him in "brutal" depravity. Reason (the moral discriminator), steps in in many cases as an active, originating, organizing partner to vice. But this is simply the result of the endowments man has obtained supremely from beneficent nature; a higher level of discrimination of knowing good and evil, and independently the power to make the one aid or abet, or hurt or abate the other. Judging the horse from such standpoint it may be maintained that he compares favorably with man, considering his relative natural endowments.

The horse, as indicated by Dr. Lander Lindsey ("Mind in Lower Animals"), has the knowledge of duty, trust or task; a clear conception of his own duties and the duties of others, including man, in relation to himself. He has a feeling that his labor is worthy of hire, deserves a due meed of praise, credit and reward. He feels sore at unrequited labor, and at undeserved punishment he is resentful. Whereas, man, in relation to the horse, in too many instances exhibits the reverse of the desire to make a right return for the exactions levied on that animal.

The horse is possessed of a brain,

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"small" though it is. And though the cerebrum does not overlay the cerebellum, it has convolutions. Now here is the point, exactly. We can't expect a larger crop, for example, from a field under less favorable conditions of soil, tillage, seeding, etc., as under more favorable conditions. For the amount of brain the horse has, we say he compares favorably with peerless man. Those that deny higher qualities to the horse should not expect him to have a brain at all. But he has, and thus confounds them. The mere fact of his possessing a brain, in our philosophy, which accepts the brain as the seat of consciousness and reason (the Chinese preferring the stomach), provides just so much reasonable and reasoning consciousness. The horse should not be depreciated, condemned, or blamed for the absence of man-like qualities that he should not be expected to possess. On the contrary he ought to be praised for the interpretation or exhibition he makes of the endowments allowed him by nature. We should not expect a horse to be able to tell to a minute the time of day, no more than we could expect a savage, who may never have seen a watch, to be able to do so by such means. Possibly in the human the power of doing so would be more readily acquired. Why? Simply because the approximation to the highest form of interpretative organism exists. Further, we therefore assert, it is an outrage on the ass and mule for man to arbitrarily "endow" these "drudges" with qualities of "stubbornness" and "obstinacy." It is not their fault—they are not to blame—if the brain development they are possessed of or have secured from nature as their concomitant interprets its capacity into acts or appearances which superior man translates from his altitudinous standpoint as to him, *stubbornness*. How did Byron reprove his thoughtless mother when she taunted him about the misfortune of his life? "I was born so, mother," the poet replied, shaming the very being that had conceived him.

But it was not always so with these "despised" animals, the mule and the ass. At one time, under different skies and environments, they were full of spirit and vim, and highly prized by man. If they have become "degraded" in man's estimation, why, let those who would, blame nature, not the animal.

So that we are strong in the belief that an animal should only be made accountable for the amount and quality of talents received. He does not know, he is entirely unconscious of the qualitative and quantitative tendencies of his guiding powers, just as man himself is unconscious of the working of his powers of "consciousness." The higher in scale the animal is the greater powers necessarily go along, of discrimination, by which he can become, if his powers are such as will allow him, conscious of the tendency to degrading viciousness or evil, and so eventually able to counteract and overcome the same. We see in the animal world wise individuals become wiser as they gain more experience of themselves and things. In the highest animal, we see born, as it were, prematurely, individuals which are certain to commit premature acts against the maturer standards of the race. This occurs in high and low born of the race; it is equally strong in each. The individual, simply as an individual among the whole, is condemned. It is not estimated that, in such acts, they but exhibit the function of the preponderating influence of a perhaps, too hurried nature. We blame the individual instead of the determining influences. Hence we say "he was to blame." He, in form and act has "erred from nature's honest rule," though the error is with nature, not the individual, hence is subject to nature's *justice*. He is judged and suffers accordingly. "Lynch law," "Coupar justice," are but examples of primitive human justice as exhibited in the assizes held by animals in the "wilds" of nature themselves.

What is the inheritance that causes these errors of nature? Whatever they are, the punishment is visited, not on what errs, but its reproduced consequence. This is hard on posterity. The "consequence" is condemned to struggle with a disadvantage. Here though endeavoring to fix the blame where it naturally belongs, when it comes to meting out compensation for good or bad

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acts, reward or punishment, the race as a whole (as judges), never goes behind the individual, because it can't control the influences of nature directly. But this may be some time more possible. Still after nature has finished the product, some uncalculated influences may interpose to alter the whole course and character of the individual.

On the other hand, we praise the great deeds and qualities of certain individuals that are paragons among their fellows. These individuals are, or are not, puffed up with their own wonderful bigness, and show, all over, that they themselves deserve all the credit for their own gifts. They have *no* right to thank or praise themselves. They ought to be deeply thankful, and to praise the bountiful nature which has endowed them so signally. But they don't. They are as unconsciously remiss in this as they are active in blaming their less favored or matured fellows. This is consciousness—vanity.

So it is in the whole range of nature. Different animals but exhibit different degrees of perfection of formation—or maturity of body or mind. As the individual has an immature child-nature, so has the race itself; so has all the animate of nature. These of the sensate world "rise on the stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things." It is true that

> There is a divinity that shapes our ends,
> Rough hew them as we will.

A sublime influence is the great cause of present existence.

We have gone sufficiently far in this line to indicate that any particular animal, considered as an animal possessing an organ of consciousness—which is yet an unconscious functional exhibitor of certain phenomena or development of deeds—occupies its place in the whole according to its endowments. So, as there must be degrees in this endowment, we should not expect more than may be fair. But within these degrees there are greater or lesser excellences, just as there are, for example, in a class of graduates. There are, necessarily, extremes. These illustrate, personify, the possession of higher or lower, or influenced, endowments, exhibiting various degrees of anxiety to make the best mental use of the physical gifts acquired, in good, bad, or indifferent paths, indicating the means existing to exhibit, in organic action, the various powers of ratiocination. There may be higher mental powers than are usually found in the accompanying physical conformation. These powers are generally, however, limited by the physical, in the long run. Sometimes the formation, though "low,'" seems to be adaptive far beyond its position in the general scale. The ants have the largest brain, according to their size, of any animal.

The plain fact of the matter appears to have been that no "reason" was deemed possible except in the "animal" that had in reality the human form divine.

In considering this question critics have compared man in his highest development to brutes in their lowest. They knew that if they had to admit degrees in each their foundations would be removed from them. But, in fact, "many of the inferior races of man are absolutely inferior to many inferior brutes. The inferior brutes are often superior to the human child, representing the early stages of the race." The worst forms of humanity are worse than the brutes. Oft times the horse exhibits more sense than his master.

Horse Sensations.—The horse has been depreciated, for example, for his action in the fire that has overwhelmed his stable; when removed and put at a safe distance, he will madly return and rush to his fate in the flames. This may be paralleled in the human kind, by instancing the conduct of the latter in a fire that has paralyzed them in, for instance, a theater. Here the unreason is as supreme.

In both cases panic is complete and overcomes the reason in either that, exerted, would have saved them. This flight of reason, under such peculiar excitement, seems to be their common lot, and contrasts strangely with the heroism of other occasions when facing death at "fearful odds."

The horse is a creature of habit, has his antipathies and aversions just as man. He shows, for instance, the strangest aversion to a camel. He is subject to natural fears, as man. See how he flees from an approaching train,

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just as some of us feel terrors at a thunder storm, and hide from it till accustomed to it. At other times the horse associates the thunder storm with battle, as man associated the same with the wars, or anger of the gods. He is subject to the effects of custom in these cases, just like his master. Experience teaches him, likewise, *sang froid.*

Among wild horses the herds choose their own chiefs, who lead and command. If danger is scented a halt is made and the leader takes the front to discover or to give direction as to the action of the whole. If the leaders deem it necessary to fight, the mares act as guards the while.

The horse is capable of strong affection, not only to his own but to other kinds, including man—his god. His senses are all remarkably acute. His sight is particularly good in the dark. He can discover the existence of water in the distance. He can also "scent" danger ahead.

He is said to be emotional and to have a good memory, which some assert is "his sole mental endowment." This we submit is easily controverted.

On the other hand, a horse is subject to a species of insanity. Any one who knows what a "dummy" is can support this statement. Those positive and negative evidences of "conscious" powers argue at once the possession of brain power by the horse. Intelligence is generally indexed in the countenance, face or head. So it is in the horse. "I never ask about a horse's traits," a horseman has remarked, "all I want is a good, square look in his face." The eye, the ear, the lips, the poise or motion of the head, all are indicative to a close observer of the good or bad tendencies of the animal. To have luck the horseman must be a penetrative observer. An old saying was that, "He that would have luck in horseflesh must kiss the parson's wife." But the horseman has now to withdraw his attentions from such a moral impossibility and confine himself to increasing his personal acquaintance with the face of the equine as indicative of the brain power behind the eyes.

Mr. Dottridge, who selects all the horses which compose the black brigade of London, the funeral-coach horses, which are imported from Holland and Belgium, "can tell them by the peculiar glance they give as they look round at me. The whole manner of a horse, as the whole manner of a man, betrays him. Even his nose will tell you. I never knew a horse with a Roman nose to be ill-natured."

Anecdotes of animals, meant by the good people to exhibit faculties, as it were, given to them at the certain occurring time by an all-wise Providence, to accomplish some wonderful necessary act, and then deprived of the power thus only apparently given temporarily, are often subject to the charge of working into the actions of the animal's human modes of reason and understanding, which makes them often ridiculous. In relating a horse "story" the narrators often seem to forget the possibility of the animal being possessed of horse sense of its own. They explain into the horse of it actual human motives. This manner of telling often lends them an undesigned interest to a certain class. They explain the incident as if the horse had an entirely human mode of looking at things.

A horse that used to convey two well-known disputants took advantage of the heat of argument and slackened its pace during the same. It was supposed to regulate its pace by the degree of the flow of soul occurring between its human superiors, instead of the slack on the rein.

Classification of Illustrations.—In our arrangement of our illustrations of horse sense we take an arbitrary method—we group them more for convenience—not according to particular "senses" or methods or degrees of mental attainment. This will be doubtless more satisfactory to the reader. And let us say here, we only wish to repeat facts. As said, we don't wish anyone to fall into the error of reading into every uncommon act of an animal human intelligence. All we aim at is to illustrate the fact that the animal is necessarily endowed with what, for want of a better term, may be called specific sense or intelligence, *i. e.* an intelligence equal or becoming its place in nature. We don't mean to inculcate any hopes of obtaining the impossible; but to direct attention to the cultivation

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of the possible. The anecdotes are simply retold, therefore, in the words of the narrators. But, taken as a whole, possibly, never previously have so many been collected together—they will afford a mine for the psychological student who can divest them of what is *not* horse. The horse is quite fit to stand in or on his own shoes. Perhaps as the human presents the highest test, the horse may have to be content to "suffer" comparison with the master.

Memory.—In one of the Buddhist legends it is said: "Even the beasts remember the services once rendered them, and when we implore them, they do not desert us, for they know what has happened." Memory was thus one of the earliest noticed faculties of animals.

The following appeared in a Dublin paper, April, 1865: The driver of a baker's cart, which made a daily journey from Dublin to Kingston, six miles, was by accident, just at starting, thrown from his seat, unsensed, and carried to the hospital. The question then became, how was his load of bread to be delivered, at which houses along the way? It was determined to leave the matter to the old mare. She was started from the usual spot, and allowed to pull up whenever she showed inclination to do so. Before her journey's end was reached, she had stopped at 160 houses. Almost without exception it proved that at each of these dwellings there was a customer expecting bread. She went through streets and squares almost without a mistake. The new driver found that he had been able to make his round almost as effectively as his unlucky predecessor.

A horse accustomed to be employed once a week on a journey with the newsman of a provincial paper, always stopped at the houses of the several customers, sixty or seventy in number. But further, there were two persons on the route who took one paper between them, and each claimed the privilege of having it first on the alternate Sunday. The horse soon became accustomed to this regulation, and though the parties lived two miles distant he stopped once a fortnight at the door of the half-customer at Thorpe, and once a fortnight at the door of the other half-customer at Chertsey, and never did he forget this arrangement, which lasted for several years.

A horse belonging to a gentleman of Taunton strayed from a field at Corse, three miles distance from thence. After a long and troublesome search, he was discovered on a farm at Branscombe, in Devon, a distance of twenty-three miles, being the place where he was foaled, although it is certain the animal had not been there for ten years, during which time he had been in the possession of the gentleman who owned him.

The friends of a certain cattle-jobber were anxious to discover at what houses he spent his time. By obtaining the use of his old pony they were guided to the public houses frequented by him. By this agency some very marvelous pieces of trickery were unraveled. Another story is told of a precise old gentleman, who, having purchased a pony for driving, was annoyed by the animal's stopping at every public house that he passed in his drives. The pony gave sure indication of the habits of its former owner.

A similar story to the well-known one of Kosciusko's horse is told of a lawyer, who, in London, requiring to buy a horse to make a journey into the country (it was the olden times), felt very lucky in obtaining a perfect horse at a ridiculously low price. He congratulated himself on his skill in the trade. He had proceeded some miles out of town when he approached a carriage. As the horse the lawyer bestrode came alongside, the animal came to a sudden halt, and lay back on his haunches. At the same time a trembling hand was extended from the carriage window holding forth a purse and various pieces of jewelry. The lawyer's surprise was almost too much for him to offer any apology. Next he met a party on horseback, and the horse had no sooner repeated his former act, than the rider was confronted with the gleaming barrel of an ugly pistol. This incident having eventually ended pleasantly, the lawyer proceeded on his dubious way rejoicing. As he reached the first stage on his journey "friends" were evidently awaiting his arrival; for he was at once arrested. The horse was a "dead give away;" having formerly

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been the property of a noted highwayman.

Mrs. Lee relates an interesting story illustrating memory and association of places and things in the mind of the horse: "A friend told me that a horse had been in the habit of going with his master a certain road and stopping at the same inn, when those who fed him always threw some beans into the corn put before him. After a time he and his master went from that part of the country and remained away for some years. Then the same habits were resumed and the same inn frequented. The inn, however, had changed owners. While enjoying his dinner the rider was informed that his horse would not eat; that he appeared to be perfectly well, but that there must be something wrong with the corn, which they could not understand, as it was of the best. The gentleman went to the stable. The horse neighed, then looked at him and then at the manger. It suddenly struck the owner that the animal missed the food that he had been accustomed to receive there and nowhere else. 'Throw some beans in,' he said to the hostler. This was done, and the horse looked his thanks and proceeded to his meal."

Gen. Pater, of the old East India service, was a remarkably fat man. While stationed at Madras he purchased a charger, which, after a short trial, all at once betook himself to a trick of lying down whenever the General wished to mount him. Every expedient was tried to cure him of the trick, and the laugh was so much indulged against the General's corpulency that he found it convenient to dispose of the horse to a young officer quitting the settlement for a distant station up country. Two years having elapsed, in the execution of his official duties the General left Madras to inspect one of the frontier cantonments. He traveled, as is the custom in India, in his palanquin. The morning after his arrival at the station the troops were drawn out. As he had brought no horse it was thought best to provide for his being suitably mounted, though it was a task to find a charger equal to the weight. At length an officer resigned to him a powerful horse for the occasion, which was brought out duly caparisoned, in front of the line. The General came forth from his tent for the purpose of mounting. But the instant the horse saw him advance he flung himself flat on the sand, and neither blows nor entreaties would induce him to rise. It was the General's old charger, who, from the moment of quitting his service had never once practiced the artifice until this second meeting. Fortunately, the General was an exceedingly good-humored man, and joined heartily in the universal shout that ran through the whole line on witnessing the ludicrous affair.

Col. Hamilton Smith (author of the well-known volume on "The Horse" in the Naturalist's Library) was recognized by his old charger three years after they had parted. The Colonel was traveling by the mail-coach, and while the horses were being changed his attention was attracted by one. At the same moment the animal rubbed his head against his arm. The recognition was complete on both sides, being, however, more vivid and ready in the quadruped, for, while the Colonel was looking doubtfully, the charger showed an unhesitating recollection.

"*Homing*" *Instincts.*—A farmer residing on the borders of the New Forest, in Hampshire, went over to the Isle of Wight, and there purchased a mare near Newport. The mare was put into a passage-boat, conveyed to the Hampshire coast, and, when landed, was taken to the purchaser's residence, and afterward turned into one of his fields. The next morning the mare was missing. Search was made for her, but she could neither be found nor heard of, and it was supposed she had been stolen. The farmer soon afterward had occasion to go again to the Isle of Wight, and on mentioning his loss to the person from whom he had purchased her, he was informed that she had safely returned to the premises of her former master. The nearest distance from the Hampshire coast to the Isle of Wight is five miles, although the mare probably had to swim a much greater distance. A horse was turned out in some marshes adjoining the Thames. The distance in a

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straight line from his owner's house was only a few miles, but he had to be sent a long way round to cross the bridge. In less than twenty-four hours he made his appearance at the stable door dripping wet, having swam the river and taken a straight course home. The London *Times* printed this: A young gentleman named Keene had been for sometime resident near Malton, and from Mr. Rutter, of Hissle farm, he bought a hunting mare, which, on leaving Malton, he recently took with him to Whitby. On Wednesday the mare was missing from the field, and a search was instituted, but to no purpose. On Thursday the search was renewed, Mr. Keene and his groom going about ten miles on the Guisborough Moors, and then to Sleights, where they heard the mare had crossed the railway the previous morning. At this point the trail was easy. The mare had taken the high road homeward, and at Saltersgate six men tried to stop her, without avail. At Pickering she jumped a load of sticks and the railway gates, and then found herself in her old hunting country, making across Rysdale for "home." In so doing she had to cross two rivers and a railway. Mr. Keene found her at home on Thursday night, with one shoe thrown and rather lame, but otherwise no worse for her cross-country cut of nearly sixty miles, done in one day, for her previous owner found her standing on the Wednesday night at the gate of the field where she had grazed for the previous two years. A horse in the interior of Australia, after two years of quiet residence on his run suddenly was lost to his owners. He was heard of 100 miles away at the run of the old master from whom he had been stolen years before.

In completing the original Erie canal a pier or dam was erected — up and down the river, and opposite to Blackrock (a village two miles distant from Buffalo, and on the American side of the river Niagara), at no great distance from the shore, for the purpose of raising the waters of the Niagara to such a height that they might be made to supply an adjoining section of the Erie canal. This pier proved a great obstruction to the ferry boats that plied between Blackrock and Waterloo, on the Canadian side of the river. Previous to its erection passengers embarked from *terra firma* on one side of the river, and were landed without any difficulty on the other. But after the dam was constructed it became necessary to employ two sets of boats — one to navigate the river, and the other the basin, so that all passengers as well as goods or baggage, had to be landed on this narrow pier and reshipped. Shortly after the erection of the pier dam, a boat propelled by horses was established between this pier and the Canadian shore. The horses moved upon a circular platform, which consequently was put in motion, to which other machinery was connected, that acted upon paddle wheels attached to the sides of the boat. The boat belonged to persons connected with the ferry on the American side, but, owing to the barrier formed by the pier, the horses employed on the boat were stabled at night in the village of Waterloo. The introduction of a boat of that description was considered an event of some magnitude. The two horses, for that boat had but two, worked admirably, considering the very few lessons they had had upon the treadmill, as it was called, previous to their introduction upon the main river. One of the horses employed on the new ferry boat had once been a dapple-gray, but had become white. He was still hale and hearty, for he had a kind and indulgent master. The first evening after the horses had been a short time in the stable, to which they were strangers, they were brought out for the purpose of being watered at the river, the common custom at the place. The attendant was mounted on the bay-horse — the white being known to be so gentle and docile, was allowed to drink where he pleased. The narrator happened to be standing close by in company with the ferry contractor, on the Canada side and thus had an opportunity of witnessing the whole proceedings of old Grizzle, the name that the white horse went by. The moment he got round the corner of the building so as to have a view of his house on the opposite side, he stopped, and gazed intently. He then advanced to the brink of the river, when

he again stopped and looked earnestly across for a short time. He then waded into the water until it had reached his chest, drank a little, lifted his head, and, with his lips closed and his eyes fixed upon some object upon the farther shore, remained for a short time perfectly motionless. Apparently having made up his mind to the task, he then waded further into the river until the water reached his ribs, when off he shot into deep water without a moment's more hesitation. The current being so strong and rapid, the river boiling and turmoiling over a rocky bed at the rate of six miles an hour, it was impossible for the courageous and attached animal to keep a direct course across, although he breasted the waves heroically, and swam with remakable vigor. Had he been able to have steered his way directly across, the pier-wall would have proved an insurmountable barrier. As it was, the strength of the current forced him down to below where the lower extremity of this long pier abuts upon an island, the shore of which being low and shelving, he was enabled to effect a landing with comparative case. Having regained *terra firma*, he shook the water from his dripping flanks, but he did not halt over a few minutes, when he plunged into the basin and soon regained his native shore. The distance from where Grizzle took the water to where he effected a landing on the island was about 700 yards. But the efforts made to swin directly across, against the powerful current, must have rendered the undertaking a much more laborious one. At the commencement of his voyage his arched, neck and withers were above the surface, but before he reached the island nothing but his head was visible. He reached his own stable-door to attain which he had risked so much, to the no little astonishment and admiration of his owner, who vowed that if the horse performed the same feat a second time, he would retire him from the ferry. Grizzle was sent back the next morning, but embraced the very first opportunity that occurred of escaping, and repeating his wonderful performance of the preceding evening. The result was that his owner was as good as his word. And Grizzle was ever after a privileged pensioner on the good man's bounty.

(*To be continued.*)

THE THOROUGHBRED TROTTER.

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

On two or three previous occasions we have advocated an advanced standard for trotting horses. At the present time we are more than ever convinced that in this way the non-trotting element can be eliminated from our trotting families. The day of trotters that can't trot is fast passing away. The question is, can we collect and combine a family that will be not only trotting-bred, but descended from nothing but performing blood.

In our former discussion of the matter in hand it was suggested that a rule be established naming and defining a thoroughbred trotter (WALLACE'S MONTHLY, Vol. XVI, p. 878). the position was taken that a thoroughbred should be an animal that had in its ancestry, for five complete generations, nothing but standard-bred animals. We have, after more mature deliberation, concluded that still another qualification should be required of the thoroughbred. We must not only have the primal progenitors of our thoroughbreds trotting-bred, they must also show they are, in fact as well as in breeding, trotters. Hence, to eliminate non-performing blood and to establish a race of thoroughbred trotters, we would, with all due deference propose to the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders that they establish the five following rules:

Rule 1. A thoroughbred producing trotting sire or dam is defined to be a stallion or mare that is standard, and whose ancestors are each and all standard in the first, second and third remove.

Rule 2. A thoroughbred trotting stallion, mare or gelding is one whose sire and dam are each thoroughbred producers, as defined in rule first, and which stallion, mare or gelding shall also have made a trotting record, according to the rules approved by this association, in two minutes and thirty seconds, or better.

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Rule 3. The produce of a sire and dam which are accepted and recorded as thoroughbred trotters, as defined in rule second, at the time of the birth of such foal, shall also be a thoroughbred trotter.

Rule 4. The produce of a thoroughbred sire and dam each, as defined in rules second or third, shall be a thoroughbred trotter.

Rule 5. No animal shall be accepted as a thoroughbred or thoroughbred producer, as above defined, until his or her breeding is proven and the animal is duly recorded in the stud book kept by this association for that purpose.

The result of adopting these rules will be that every strain of blood in the thoroughbred traces to a 2:30 performer. There will not be the faintest tinge of blood which has not at some time demonstrated to the world that it is trotting blood.

A secondary result will be that ranks will be established in the present trotting family. Sires and dams will rank in proportion to the number of removes they are from the thoroughbred producer.

We believe that with these rules as supplemental to those we now have defining the standard trotter, a grand family of American trotters will surely result. The great thing to be avoided is too great haste in the application of the rules. That is, we must not be in too great haste to be in the thoroughbred producing rank. There is nothing to prevent the ancestors of the thoroughbred being performers. Indeed many of them will be, otherwise the breeding will be remarkable for its weakness rather than its strength.

Hambletonian 10, Abdallah 15, Mambrino Chief 11, Bashaw 50, Daniel Lambert 102, Blue Bull 75, and many other great sires whose dams are not standard will make grand foundations in the pedigree of the future thoroughbred. But they must remain in the foundation. They can not be advanced a rank or course higher, nor is it necessary. We have better building stone for our second course in Electioneer, George Wilkes, Nutwood, Almont, Belmont, Happy Medium, Onward, and many more.

For the third rank, the sires of the thoroughbred producers, while our selection must be, in the main, from young sires, we can still find them great. There are Baron Wilkes, Fairy Gift, Guy Wilkes, Jay Bird, King Rene, Pancoast, Pilot Medium, Princeps, Stamboul, Stranger, Sphinx, etc. The thoroughbred producers are now being produced by many breeders. We frequently see catalogues calling attention to the thoroughbred producers therein contained. This shows that the idea of a thoroughbred trotter prevails. Let the rules suggested be adopted, and the efforts of all breeders will be directed to the thoroughbred. Whether their efforts have been well directed or not the impartial measure contained in rule three will surely disclose.

Jno. M. Hemingway.

Hampton, Iowa, June 23.

THE HORSE IN AUSTRALIA.

BY HEATHERBLOOM.

The first importation of horses to Australia took place in the year 1788. The importation consisted of three mares. They were shipped from the Cape of Good Hope, then a Dutch colony, for the first governor, Capt. Phillip. Indian and Arabian horses, and Timor ponies followed; and at a later date the early settlers obtained from Valparaiso a shipment of perhaps the worst horses ever imported into any country. "Ultimately the more enterprising colonists began to import from Great Britain. These importations were the source of the horse stock in common use to-day in the colonies." In 1800 there were 168 horses in Australia, now there are 1,500,000 on the continent, and they are increasing at the rate of about 30,000 per annum. Eighty per cent of these are saddle and light-harness horses, the remainder are thoroughbred, draughts and ponies. The opening up of the Suez canal first made it possible to improve the fast deteriorating horses by large importations.

With the exception of the race horse, we are informed by George L. Singleton, which is forced in its growth much the same as in the mother country, non

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of the horses are ever under roof from birth to breaking. In the pastoral districts the system of breeding and management is centuries behind the times, and there is nothing that is suggestive for notice.

There are now only a very few large studs. Wool and beef pay better. This is rather remarkable, for there has been a constant market for all the horses the country could produce, of a kind suitable for cavalry remounts, to India.

The influence of soil is evidenced in the qualities of the horses bred in the various districts, while within certain limits neither latitude, altitude, nor character of soil appears to greatly influence the quality; for good or bad are reared side by side on the various stations from the south to well within the tropics, from an altitude of less than 100 feet, to upward of 2,000 feet on almost every geological formation. Yet it is found that horses reared on some of the artificial grasses grown on the alluvial flats of the more southern rivers are wanting in stamina, nor are those bred immediately on the coast to be depended on for staying, while horses that have been raised in country influenced by the coastal rains within the tropics are decidedly inferior.

Horses bred in the interior within the area of scanty rainfall have better feet and more endurance than horses from the southern parts. In some places where ironstone comes to the surface, horses have to be shod before they are turned out, and even these protections get very hot.

Resulting from the carelessness of the early squatters or station owners in Australia in the management of their studs, many animals escaped to the wilds. They multiplied remarkably as their distant relatives did similarly in America. The escapes developed wonderful sagacity in avoiding the wiles of the sportsman. They became, too, perfect marvels of ugliness in appearance. They are regarded as a nuisance, being of no use and consuming pasture that ought to be better utilized. Besides, they sometines invade the more improved regions they formerly avoided. A price is set on each head in some districts. Hence his destruction is quite an object, and affords occupation to a certain class of "industrialists." These wild horses are called "brumbies" by the colonists, and they play the mischief with the domestic stock, trysting many a noble animal away from the comforts of station life to the degradations of wildness. In 1875 over 7,000 of these brumbies were slaughtered in New South Wales alone. Like the bison in America, the hide was all that was utilized for long. But latterly the carcases have been "boiled down," as they did the sheep, for tallow. Many of these horses would make excellent servants if there was only a place to use them in. A short time ago a resident of Victoria rode from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Brisbane, nearly 1,000 miles. On reaching the latter place, having no further use for the faithful horse that had carried him so well so far —"a real plucky animal, with legs of steel"—he entered the beast and the saddle and bridle at the sale yards. The "articles" were put up in lots. The saddle fetched 15s., about $3.50; the bridle 2s. 6d., about 50 cents, and the little steed who had carried man, saddle and all the long distance was knocked down for "a shilling," or less than 25 cents.

The energetic Prof. Robert Wallace, of Edinburgh University, has recently published a remarkably clever work on "Australia and New Zealand," treating of their agriculture and rural economy, in his usual facile, masterly style. This work is a worthy companion to the same author's no less remarkable work on "India," published in 1887. The two works would, alone, form a monument to any man's indomitable perseverence and literary skill. They have taken their places as classics in the language, and will be referred to in the future by all who wish to become posted on the various important subjects therein embraced. The amount and variety of subjects treated are marvelous. The works are perfect storehouses of information. The general reader will find every page presenting something interesting or novel. The special reader—and now we speak from a horse-loving point of view—will discover several val-

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uable chapters on the horse, as found in these remote regions, which are well worth perusing. In this place we shall confine our study to Australia which, in many ways, is coming into such prominent notice politically and commercially in this country of late. It will be seen that Australia may be reckoned already as an important market for the highest, as well as other, product of American breeders' art. We are convinced that those foreign markets are destined to be of much value to the American breeder. So some acquaintance with them seems desirable. They ought to be fostered and cultivated. The following particulars are prepared from Chapters XXIV–V of the work noted.*

Thoroughbred horses in Australia are of the "first water," although their performances in Europe have fallen far short of sanguine colonial expectation. The best blood has been imported, and breeding carried on in the most systematic and perfect manner since the early days of the colonies. Doubtless, too, the breed has profited by the change of habit at, as in more than one event the record has been beaten on Australian courses. The credit, however, must be shared with the salubrious climate and the condition of the race course. There is no sport in which a wider or more profound interest is taken in these colonies than in racing. Every little town has its race course, and large cities can count theirs by the dozen. Melbourne, for example, possesses twenty within a radius of a few miles, and it is no exaggeration to say that a Saturday without a race meeting at one or more of these places would be an anomaly. If an opinion might be ventured it seems as if racing were too widely and too well appreciated by classes who can afford to spend neither the time nor the money which its indulgence naturally absorbs.

The two largest studs in Australia are those of (now the late) Mr. Andrew Towne, of Richmond, near Sydney, and of Mr. Samuel Gardener, of Windora Park, near Melbourne. Mr. Towne's stud consisted of 200 thoroughbreds, besides fifty American trotters, and 200 others. He used to dispose of about 100 yearlings in January. In 1889 these realized 120 guineas each. In this stud among many animals equally famous was Grand Flameur, a bay horse, which ran in nine classic races in Australia, and never was beaten. Mr. Gardner's stud numbers in all over 220 thoroughbreds. With the object of increasing the breeding stock, none have been sold since 1887. As in Mr. Towne's stud, the greatest possible care is taken in the mating, and also in the treatment and management of the animals.

One of the great excitements of the sporting world during Prof. Wallace's visit was the departure for England of seven thoroughbred horses—Kirkham, Narellan, Wentworth, Nepean, Mons Meg, a bay yearling colt, and Plutarch, from the famous racing stud of Hon. James White, of Sydney. It was made no secret among Australian racing men that Mr. White would win the Derby, and many, if not all of the best races in England. The only fear expressed was that the horses would be disqualified for some races in the event of the death of Mr. White, which was not unexpected, and happened shortly after. Mr. White's death led to the sale and dispersal, not only of the horses sent to England, but of the home stud. It was amusing to a stranger to observe the confidence of the Australian sons of the turf as to the certain success that was in store for Mr. White's horses in England. The European record had been beaten on more than one occasion in Australia, but as an offset to that must be placed the fact that the new world has a clearer and purer atmosphere, and the condition of the course, which is there absolutely under control, can be adjusted to suit the climate and requirements. These, especially the difference in atmospherical conditions, are serious drawbacks to the unacclimated aspirants to "the blue ribbon of the turf."

The results of the plucky and popular action on the part of Mr. White are therefore not to be wondered at. Up to the sale at Tattersall's on the occasion of the second October meeting at Newmarket, only one of the animals in question, viz.: Kirkham, had ever started, although

*"The Rural Economy and Agriculture of Australia and New Zealand." By Robert Wallace, F. L. S., F. R. S. E., etc.

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more than a year had elapsed since their arrival. It is to be inferred, as a reason for withholding them so long, that they were not in fit condition. It is stated on the authority of Mr. William Day, of Salisbury, that the performances of Kirkham on the three public occasions on which he had appeared were not nearer than perhaps twenty-one pounds to two stones of many English-bred horses. The full effects of the excessively long and trying voyage, and the radical change of climate and country had not been taken into account by those who had expected so much so soon. It is quite possible, however, that we may hear yet of these Australians. Some of the prices realized at the sale show that they are expected to come to the front. This expectation is fully warranted by the build and appearance of the horses themselves, as well as by the stock from which they spring.

The average price realized for six sold in England, October 8, 1890, was 1,210 guineas, the highest prices being 1,700 guineas, and 2,600 guineas for Wentworth and Mons Meg respectively. The average of the sale of the Australian portion was, for thirteen animals, 1,281 guineas. The highest price was 4,600 guineas for a gelding Titan. Three others realized 2,000 or over. The grand total of the two sales was £23,725, a small sum as compared with what such animals would at one time have brought at the hammer.

American trotting horses are becoming increasingly popular to the young and sporting Australian. Trained from youth to appreciate a good galloping competition, his taste is decidedly developing in the special direction of trotting performances. "Though it is not to be expected that a trotting contest will ever develop the same amount of interest and excitement among a crowd of spectators as a good gallop, yet there is something marvelously attractive about the movements and style of a well-trained trotting horse —something which an ordinary unskilled and non-sporting observer has time to see and ability to appreciate." The American trotter, from which the representatives of the class in Australia are directly descended, had an origin similar to that of the race horse or "blood" horse of England. But the two breeds are now quite distinct from each other in appearance, the form having differentiated with the development of the various parts which are brought specially into play by the different methods of movement involved in trotting as compared with galloping.

This breed has been beautifully trained in America for many generations, and there is little doubt that the naturally tractable disposition of the young animals born in Australia is due to heredity, a fact which would be a serious blow to Weismann's anti-heredity theory if it could be practically demonstrated. This is, however, one of those things well known to men of experience in such matters but which is difficult or impossible to prove in concrete form to one who is without experience.

Training in Australia, as in America, is begun at a very early age and has to be regularly kept up to the extent which the animal will stand without breaking down. Trotters, like thoroughbreds, are "run" as year-olds, and many are in consequence sacrificed through overtraining in the effort to please a depraved public appetite for grand youthful performances. The "baby trotter" is asked to do what is beyond its power at the time, but what becomes natural and easy to it a little later. The result is that even the winners that are able to pass through both training and competition with most success get bent and shaky in the forelegs and prematurely old. But, from the breeders' and trainers' point of view, the public taste and demand must be considered before the animals themselves. Compliance with public demands means money, when it is remembered that the yearly sales of Mr. Towne's trotting stud, produced from cross-breeds as well as pure-bred mares, averaged in 1889 123 guineas for youngsters of but one year off, a shade over the average made by the galloping thoroughbreds. People will not buy trotting horses, however good-looking, unless they can go.

In his former work on "India," the Professor remarks: "The English thoroughbred has been converted into a galloping machine, worthless for almost all but racing purposes. The American trot-

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ter sprung exactly from the same stock, but having been bred in a different direction, and having retained or even increased its substance, is much more serviceable." In his "Live Stock of Great Britain." he declares, with emphasis, that "the American trotter is now practically a thoroughbred." It will thus be seen that the Professor is an appreciator of the American product of horse breeding.

The light harness horse (other than American trotters) in Australia is of mixed origin, Cleveland bay, Yorkshire, American trotter and a dash of German coach blood enter into the composition of this class of horse. A decided improvement in quality has recently taken place. The Australian saddle horse not only maintained the credit of his English ancestors, but actually outstripped them in size, stoutness and endurance. He may even yet lay claim to the distinction of ranking among the best saddle-horses in the world, notwithstanding the fact that he is not now so good as he formerly was. Early training is an essential point in developing the Australian saddle-horse.

PROBLEMS IN FARRIERY.

BY S. T. H.

The Physiological and Mechanical Action of the Foot.

If the natural pressure of the hoof is primarily upon the wall at the heels, and then as the foot revolves, at the toe, it follows that the pressure of the shoe should be mainly confined to these sec tions. The rings of growth of the wall indicate the accuracy of this conclusion. The rings descend at the heels and toes and rise at the quarters, showing the growth at the quarters is less than at the extremities. The unpared, unrasped colt's foot will present no bearing at the quarters when the smooth surface of the rasp is extended from the heel to the forward arch of the hoof. Now the wall at the quarters is thinner for a dual reason. The quarters are immediately opposite the wings of the coffin bone. If the wall was dense and thick there the wings of the bone would be much more liable to injury in case of contraction than if it was thin and more yielding to internal pressure. Again, the thin quarters admit of much more expansion at the heels than if they were strong and thick; and the expansion of the foot can only be in the posterior portions of the foot from the centre of the quarters to the heels. This capacity for expansion is materially lessened if the shoe presses firmly upon the quarters, and, as is the ordinary custom, nailed well back toward the heels. Unless the hoof is already too much expanded, and the nails should extend back into the quarters, as a brace, to stay the heels, the nails should be driven into the wall around the forward arches of the hoofs. The inquiry then arises: What offices do the sole and frog exert as weight bearers?

The sole begins to arch at the anterior points of the bars. In front of the point of the frog the arch is the greatest, and it extends to the wall, above the point of contact of the wall with the ground. The lower anterior face of the coffin bone has precisely the same arch extending from the outside rim to the centre of the semilimar ridge. If pressure was intended of the lower face of the coffin bone upon the sensitive floor of the foot, the bone would not have been fashioned with a sharp lower border, even if the sensitive floor was a thick pad such as protects the feet of the carnivorous animals, instead of being abundantly supplied with ramifications of nerves and blood vessels. Mr. Fleming is undoubtedly correct when he maintains that there is very little pressure, if any, of the pedal bone upon the sensitive sole of the foot. The insensitive sole, from its arch like shape and remarkable strength, therefore, is mainly devoted to preserving the correct shape of the wall; to prevent its encroachments upon the internal structure, on the one hand, and the undue expansion of the wall on the other. Undoubtedly it is

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designed to subserve the additional purpose of keeping out the dirt and extraneous substances, and to prevent bruises of the sensitive sole; but as a primary weight bearer its shape, position and action clearly proves such can not be its function.

The frog and quarters and sole, thus being slightly elevated above the line of pressure, and being thus clearly secondary, not primary, weight bearers, the inquiry arises: How are they enabled to perform this function?

This leads our investigation into the internal structure. The inside surface of the wall is serrated with leaves of horn that dove-tail into the corresponding leaves of cartilege that grow upon the outer face of the pedal bone, extending to both the outside and inside faces of the bars. Authorities vary as to the number of these sensitive and insensitive laminæ. Some have claimed that the limit is 500, while others that they vary with the size of the foot. But the author with the fine point of a needle has patiently counted them in green feet of different sizes, and, in every instance, they approximate to 700, including those attached to the bars. These sensitive laminæ are exceedingly tenacious, yet have an appreciable expansive capacity. The lowest bone of the foot is suspended by their dove-tailing attachments. The demonstration of this fact was successfully made by the great veterinary authority, Prof. Coleman, of the Royal Veterinary College of London. He removed the entire soles of a horse's front feet, and then caused him to kick up behind with all his power, and to walk, trot and gallop upon a smooth surface, where no wounds to the sensitive sole could take place. The pedal bone, after this violent exercise, was not in the least displaced in its position, but remained as firm as if the sole had not been removed. Moreover, the horse showed no appreciable discomfort from the loss of the sole, but was as free from lameness as if the absence of an insensitive sole was the normal condition of the hoof. If the frog was a primary weight bearer it would become abnormally developed; exceedingly tough in texture, so much so as to crowd upwrd by the pressure of every footfall into the region of the exceedingly delicate, sensitive frog, and materially interfere with the operation of both the flexor tendon and the sensitive frog. Not only are all these injurious results obviated by preserving the frog and sole as secondary weight bearers, but the other resources of the foot to dissipate the resultant concussion are brought into full exercise. Bearing in mind that the pedal bone is suspended by means of the sensitive and insensitive laminæ, and that their attachments are hard and unyielding, the firm wall being the fixed basis of the insensitive laminæ, and the hard coffin bone the support of the sensitive laminæ, just as the bed of the vehicle above, and the axle below afford inflexible attachments to the spring, and insure their perfect elasticity, it follows that if there is any capacity of expansion and elongation of the internal structure of the foot it must be confined to the laminæ. Ingenious experiments have been made by the great French hippopathologist, Mons. Bonley, who affirms that their elasticity is equal to one-quarter of an inch. both in the lateral and the longitudinal directions. Now there are, approximately speaking, 700 of these sensitive laminæ. If each one has an elongating capacity of one-quarter of an inch, when the weight at every footfall in the most violent action is placed upon the ground the strain comes upon the pedal bone, by which it is transferred to the sensitive and insensitive laminæ. These elongate and enable the pedal bone to descend not more than a quarter of an inch. Of course this descent is less in ordinary trotting or cantering, and still less in walking. But if this capacity for elongation is reduced to inches, its extent becomes an object lesson of surprising extent. For instance, there are 700 of these sensitive laminæ; each one has an elongating capacity of one-quarter of an inch; the entire laminæ, therefore, have a combined capacity of 175 inches of extension power. This is absolutely enormous.

But if this concluded the operation of the laminæ, the pedal bone would press so violently upon the sensitive floor of the foot as to cause intense pain. There must be some compensating relief. This is found in the lateral expansive

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power of the posterior portion of the hoof. When the heels land upon the ground they expand laterally. The limit of this expansion in the normal foot is limited to the lateral expansion of the sensitive laminæ, which was stated to be equal to one-quarter of an inch on each side. This, in violent action, would be equal to one-half an inch of the entire heel. Now it is a law of mechanics, that the descent of the sole would be exactly equal to one-half the lateral expansion of the heels. This descent of one-quarter of an inch would enable the frog to come into contact with the ground. Here then we have the key to the entire mechanical action of the foot. At every footfall the weight comes primarily upon the hard wall and bars at the heels. Simultaneously the heels expand, which enables the frog to touch the ground. The resultant concussion is thus transferred to the sensitive laminæ which dissipate it very largely by their elongation both side wise and downward. Whatever remains is immediately arrested by the insensitive frog. If any still remains it is transmitted into the delicate region of the sensitive frog where it is entirely dissipated, provided always the hoofs are normal in shape and dressed to the proper height of heels and length of toes. Mr. Fleming made his crusade against the accepted theory of the expansion and contraction of the posterior portions of the hoof one of the prominent features of his "Premium Essay on Horse Shoeing." But since that work was published there has been detected so many evidences of this alternate expansion and contraction that objections have now become obsolete. Without this elasticity the friction of every footfall would become intense. It would be the heavy destructive fall of the trip hammer, for it has been estimated that the pressure upon the bottom of each front foot of a horse weighing 1,000 pounds and trotting at the rate of a mile in two minutes and forty seconds is equal to 1,000 pounds to the square inch.

But with the presence of this expansion and elasticity there is an abundant means provided for destroying all resultant concussion. Foot pads and mechanical appliances for spreading the feet are like crutches to a nimble limbed athlete. All external applications to make the wall soft or elastic are worse than useless, for it should be firm and dense to enable the laminated springs to work to their best capacity. Without this base of support, or with considerable elasticity in the wall, direct interference with the action of the laminæ would be thus interposed. Every preparation of the foot for the perfect operation of its various parts, as above indicated, should be carefully observed. Not the least is the formation of the heel of the shoe, for upon this very largely depends the correct angle at which the foot strikes the ground. Many smiths, indeed the majority of them, finish the heels square, being perpendicular. This is not the inclination of the heel. It is always at an obtuse angle, and the heel should observe precisely the same angle, or in other words, a continuation of the same slant that the heel observes. This does not necessarily insure a short shoe at the heels, for whatever may be the elongation the same angle can be preserved.

Nor does the sole require the application of poultices and soothing puddings to soften its texture. It should be firm and as dense as its texture indicates, not as firm as the wall, because the pressure upon it is not so great, but hard and unyielding enough to keep the hard wall to its position, thus insuring ample space for the working of the internal structure of the foot. All that is required is to leave unimpaired the enamel of the wall that prevents the rapid drying out of the natural moisture of the foot, which is an active agency in retaining the proper shape and texture of the wall. Moreover the sole should not be parched upon board floors or heating bedding, for they rob the hoof of its moisture below and induce contraction, which brings in its train all the evils of inflammation. The natural earth, with clean, cool bedding, is the best floor to insure healthful feet.

The writer has known of horses thus shod from colthood to old age that have never taken a lame step, nor suffered from contraction in any of its many forms. Man can not approximate by mechanical appliances to the beautiful

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arrangements of nature thus indicated for making the footsteps of the horse, either at his leisure or most resolute speed, free from pain and injury; nor can he by hoof-dressings and poultices equal the enamel of the wall and the moisture of the hoof that nature constantly supplies from the earth. All such applications, like the constant use of bandages and liniments on the limbs, weaken and deteriorate the tissues. Instead of invigorating the parts they positively injure them, and many a horse has become prematurily decrepit by these applications of mistaken kindness. The natural law of growth of the hoof is moisture, not in sufficient quantity to weaken the texture, and such friction upon the coronary band which the grasses and the rough growths always produce in the pasture. Rarely are artificial appliances in the domesticated state necessary. Violent exercise may demand temporary remedial appliances, but hours of constriction by means of medicated bandages, and long continued mascerations in the soaking tubs are relics of treatment that have reluctantly been discontinued under the protests of more enlightened science.

THE HORSE FOR PROFIT.

BY RAY MARSHALL.

I.

All breeders of improved stock prefer a profit as the result of their efforts. There are those who have an idea and are determined to realize it, regardless of profit. It is a rare exception, however, that breeders are willing to sacrifice gain in their ideal. In the last decade there has grown up in this country in several states an abnormal interest in heavy, beefy draft horses. It was stimulated by the theory advanced by importers that such horses could be grown and sold without any handling or training, in much the same way that fat steers are produced. For a time western farmers could sell such colts at the ages of two and three years to supply a demand from the farmers of Pennsylvania, New York and eastern Ohio for work horses. In turn the colts thus bought were worked till five or six years of age, and thus matured and hardened as well as trained, so that they could be sold in the cities at a good advance over the cost when procured from the West. The work of such colts amply repaid for keeping them these two or three years, and, besides, the advance in value was usually considered equal to the interest on the investment and a premium on the risk taken of blemishes or possible death of the animal. Year by year this class of horses has increased in numbers, and the farmers of territory farther east have taken up their breeding. As a result, much of this intermediate trade between the western farmer and the city demand has fallen off. With the numbers of such colts trebled, the supply has come to far exceed the demand. It is true, yet, that heavy draft horses of superior quality meet ready and profitable sales. It will be observed, however, that in many cases this superiority is owing to the fact that at least one-fourth of the blood of the animal is contributed through from our high-spirited and good dispositioned American road horse. In brief, it is conclusively shown by the disposition of the buyers who are traveling among the farmers, that the draft horse, pure and simple, as brought from the old country has not the action, bone, muscle and sinew nor the intelligence and endurance demanded in our wide-awake western world. This statement does not apply to the exceptional cases where very superior equines have been brought across the water. Such animals, however, are rarely found among the practical farmers and general breeders for the market. They are too often kept on a fancy farm where there is very limited opportunity to reproduce their kind.

It is further true that the mating of such horses is too often made with very poor judgment; their progeny is contaminated in the first cross; and the future usefulness for breeding purposes is thus more or less impaired at the start. It

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may be suggested that in this fact lies the greatest obstacle to the production of first-class animals, viz.: The great ignorance among farmers and horse owners as to the numerous little things to be observed in selecting their breeding animals, and in properly mating them. In a word, it is too true that there is not enough uniformity of ideas as to the standard of excellence to be sought after in the breeding business. As an illustration of this it may be stated that a prominent breeder and importer had a few years ago about twenty imported stallions in his barn for sale. Included in the number was one which he wished to reserve for his own use. During the sale season the stable boys were instructed to neglect this one in the matter of high feeding and grooming. When buyers came to the barns this animal was passed by or shown indifferently, as one not in saleable condition. It is a remarkable fact that it required but little tact to reserve this horse, the owner's favorite, and sell off all the others. The strange part of it, too, is that men traveling and seeking breeding sires are presumed to have much more than ordinary judgment in selecting such horses. It is an incident of the business in nearly all sale stables that if a poor horse is to be sold it is a good plan to price it high. If there is a superior horse to be reserved for any reason, neglect and a low price will usually effect the desired result. The above incidents suggest a solution of the condition of the horse market to-day. At least half of the breeding sires, and probably three-fourths of them, have not the merit desirable for their stations. The breeders, particularly those represented by the general farmer, have allowed themselves to be imposed upon. It is true, however, that in many instances the farmers themselves are responsible for the condition of the breeding business in their midst, from the fact that they have too strenuously insisted on having a uniformly low fee for service in all cases, regardless of the merit of the sire in question. This being true, the importers as well as stallion keepers have been forced to supply the quality which the price demanded. So, in turn, the results have been disastrous to all parties concerned. The producer of horses for the market has a surplus of unprofitable stock, for which he finds scarcely any demand. In numerous instances this season in different parts of the country farmers have abandoned on this account the breeding of fully one-half of their mares, and in some cases all of them. Under the circumstances this action is a wise one; provided there is judgment exercised in selecting the better half of one's stock for breeding, and consigning to the working division, forever, those inferior in conformation and because of poor health, blemishes, and impaired disposition.

This state of affairs has demoralized considerably the patronage of the stallion owner. This individual has, in view of past extensive work in a neighborhood, secured a new horse with a view to meeting the demands for a new cross on the three-year-old fillies for the coming season. Not realizing the situation, on the basis of securing the usual number which he would have a right to expect, his service fees have been fixed early in the spring, and of course could not be changed. Realizing but half the returns anticipated, he is now disgusted with the business, and next season will witness an exodus of many of the present keepers of such stock. The importers, too, have their share of trouble, and present indications point to a reduction in the number of imported horses by half at least, possibly nearer three-fourths as compared with the last three years. This fact is, perhaps, a boom to the future wellfare of horse breeding in the United States. With the numbers largely diminished, great improvements in quality may be expected. It is important that the draft-horse interests in our country be kept up to a moderate extent. For the heavy draying of the city, for the logging camps of the woods, for the bonanza farms and other occasional uses, there is need of the work horse of 1,600 to 2,000 pounds weight. However, along with the weight, there must be a symmetrical development of other qualities requisite in the model work horse. It must not be forgotten that development is impossible without a foundation. If one has a filly defective in several respects it would be better not to breed her

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at all. If deficient in but few points it may be possible by judgment to mate her with a sire that will counteract such weaknesses. When one has found from two or three generations of breeding, as he has thought, with a view to improve disposition and other objectionable qualities in the strain of blood that his end is not realized it is certainly time to call a halt. Where defective disposition is so firmly implanted in the blood that two crosses of the right sort do not materially reduce it, it is in the interest of the breeder's business to discontinue that strain. The sale of two or three such animals is liable to get his establishment the notoriety of turning out ill-natured stock. The seeking after high merit, and constant effort to avoid the production of any undesirable qualities in one's horses, is in the line of establishing a good reputation for one's breeding farm that of itself comes to be worth nearly half as much as the intrinsic value of the animals in one's establishment. In the future this theory will prove as practical for the breeder of draft horses as it has in the past for the breeder of fancy drivers. There is yet a good field for the breeder of high-class draft horses who has been careful as to the merit of his breeding stock and mating of the same. The farmer who to-day owns a brood-mare with three-fourths draft blood on a "native foundation" which represents the desirable qualities as to physiology, anatomy, disposition, style and action, has in such a rare brood mare an almost invaluable possession, worth three times at least her selling value. With proper mating, the produce can be made to pay a large dividend on the value of the dam, service fees and the keeping and feeding of the mare and her progeny.

Several items, small apparently, are to be considered in the ideal by which one should be guided in producing the draft horse for profit. If anyone expects his breeding business to go along without thought or judgment on the part of the proprietor or superintendent, he will find it certainly a disappointment. It is, to say the least, an accident if one's business runs itself successfully. The old saying, "No foot no horse" is first in importance where so much weight is to be sustained. Going upward from this point, the quality of bone in the limbs is of next importance. Any defect by way of permanent blemish is seriously objectionable. Quality of bone in moderate quantity is much to be desired over inferior and abundant amount of this necessary material. One should observe carefully the development of the muscles of the limbs. Many good horsemen fail to look all around the limb and ascertain whether there are strong and plump muscles inside as well as outside. There is a world of meaning in the expression "clean limbs." This it is impossible to describe on the printed page. It represents a score of qualities, the elaboration of which would prove exceedingly tedious. It is akin to beauty in the world, which writers for ages have written volumes about, and still no one has ever defined it. Intricate as is the composition of model limbs, they are important for the too often despised "beefy draft horse." To become familiar with the make-up of perfect limbs, one must have a practical training by which he is made familiar with the desirable qualities, as well as all of the objectionable points which impair the perfection sought. Much, of course, can be learned from reading, and conversation with experts, but there are deficiencies which can never be grasped except by the combined application of one's gaze and hands frequently upon the object of study. There is certainly nothing degrading in one's mastering the details of knowledge in regard to the limbs. In great commercial houses it is often the custom to require the sons of wealthy owners to commence at the very botom to learn the business. There is something inspiring in the speculations as to the outcome in several generations of breeding. The master hand in the breeding business must be guided by a fertile brain. Evolution of this sort of guiding mind must come from the union of quick observation with constant work of the hand in every-day contact with the object of study. On the limbs of the horse should be centered the heavy work of observation and practice. Next should be considered the matter of con-

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stitution, akin to which is also the quality of endurance. The determining of these qualities comes largely from working the animal to a period approaching exhaustion. It is, however, not important to carry this to the last limit. The brood-mare or the stallion of the heavy order that is capable of walking four or five consecutive miles at a gait of about five miles per hour, and accomplishes this feat can be counted the possessor of a fair constitution provided there is no evidence of serious weariness attending or following it. The matter of endurance, however, could not be thoroughly established short of a continuous walk with a moderate load, for twenty miles. Such a journey made at the average rate of four miles per hour, ought to indicate, in most instances, superior endurance. Where the animal is able to turn about after two hours' rest and refreshment and repeat the journey in about the same time, no serious exhaustion resulting, the assurance of staying qualities is thus made doubly sure. Of course, in determining of these qualities, allowance must be made for what is known in stable parlance as "soft condition." It would be an unfair test for a horse to give it a twenty miles' walk when it had not been accustomed to walking more than three or four miles daily previously. Such a horse traveled seven miles the first day, twelve miles the second day, twenty miles the third day, should not find such journeys any serious detriment. Such exhibits of powers if against the horse's good qualities would show what is known as "shortness of breath," reluctance to go ahead and weakness generally. Some allowance of course may be made for the disposition to shirk on the part of some horses.

Without going into all the details of the desirable qualities in the profitable draft horse, it will suffice the purpose of this article to say in addition that bone, muscle, flesh and sinew (with only a modicum of fat) are some of the prominent characteristics sought in a casual study of the model animal. Of course when the physical qualities are observed we have still considered but one-fourth the real value of the horse. Three-fourths the value of any work horse or breeding animal lies in its head. The trite phrase "horse sense" has a world of meaning in the study of the equine race. All conceed that instinct, or caution—a common factor in this quality—is not to be dispensed with. Yet there is strong demand for intelligence in addition; which will to some extent furnish reasoning power and judgment. The contact of the draft horse with its fellows and with the busy commerce of the cities, calls for a knowledge superior to that of the average driver. Of many incidental qualities that might be mentioned as desirable, the affectionate disposition to consider and treat kindly living creatures in its way, is of paramount importance. The ponderous animal with such traits would step over a prostrate form on the street carefully without hurting it. The animal devoid of this kindly disposition, would not distinguish between animate flesh and blood and a bundle of rubbish. This season is peculiarly an epoch in the growth of horse breeding. Many are rushing pell mell away from draft-horse breeding. A sensible, far-sighted farmer with a view to profit to himself and to the general welfare of the horse industry will consider seriously the above suggestions as well as the many unmentioned facts which may be inferred from his observations of the situation about his home. Further, he will consider the results that will follow should all at once take up the breeding of road horses and light drivers. The foregoing statements are only suggestions in the direction of advice as to successful rearing of draft-horses. The reading of these words will only remind many of what they already know, and prompt them to perhaps, new and fresh thoughts. The draft-horse breeder will certainly feel from careful review of the situation this season, that there is still room at the top. We would say incidentally that of the general farmers of the country who aim to breed for sale one or two teams per year, not half of them can afford to breed draft horses exclusively. Do the best they will, probably half of them will fail to produce uniformly good animals. With the greatest care in the next ten years probably not more than one draft horse in ten of those put upon the market will bring a top price. Probably

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two of every five may be average horses. This will leave still one-half of the product below the average in quality. The most successful breeder will be fortunate if half of his youngsters are above the average. Of course it is true that the environments of the broodmare, her work and management, have much to do with the successful realization of results. The small farmer who works his own mares with judgment, if he is a fairly good horseman and continually observes the conditions requisite to the proper development of the maturing fœtus, will succeed better than the one whose work is done mainly by hired men. Next to the small farmer working his own mares the best returns can come from the large breeding farm, where there is systematic attention given to the broodmares and where the general management tends to inculcate the domestic trait in both the dam and her prospective progeny. An incident of such effort at developing this trait is the plan of feeding a little grain two or three times a week to the broodmares and foals. Where they are accustomed to coming up to a feeding place, if but every other day during the grazing season, with the intermediate days utilized for salting, etc., a small amount of grain, oats or oatmeal, with a little wheat bran, will suffice to not only give strength to the development of frame in the youngsters, but will be especially valuable in cultivating an acquaintance with mankind and in effecting a forbearance among themselves of much in the way of accepting knocks and trifling bruises from crowded contact with each other at these times. Of course this will entail, perhaps, an expense of $5 per head on the colts during the six or eight months of the grazing season, but it is evident to anyone that the gentle colts at the end of this time, as compared with a wild condition, resultant from neglect of this training, will have an added value equivalent to two or three times the cost to say the least.

Of course after the colt is two months old everyone expects to feed it preparatory to the time when it shall be weaned, so that it may be able to dispense with the dam's milk and go right along growing without loss of the valuable colt flesh. After the weaning period, and for weeks previously, it is highly important that there be the greatest care given to grain feeding. Until the youngster is eighteen months old it will not have the discretion in selecting the grasses to meet its taste and needs, which comes after this age. The brain of man in the guise of thought and judgment, must provide at this time the bone-developing and muscle-forming ingredients needed in its growth. Very thoughtful attention must at this time be given to cultivating the growing colt's taste for provender—the different kinds of hay, corn fodder, straw, etc. Where there is winter blue grass in abundance care must be exercised that the grain and meal shall not be in excess of the needs of the youngster to the extent of taking away a strong desire for the grazing at this time. In the absence of winter pasturage ensilage, roots and any like cooling food can be used to the best advantage in connection with the right proportion of grain feeding. We think it advisable to provide sheds or stables with stalls for the young colts in groups of not more than four and that up to the time they are eighteen months old they should be haltered and tied up as often as once a week from the age of three months. This brings them usually to the second winter. It is advisable now to halter once every other day at feeding time for an hour or two. The growing strength of the powerful animal requires, as a precaution against wilfullness, that this practice of tying be increased as it grows older. During the following summer it is also desirable that once a week the two-year-olds be brought into the barn, haltered and fed and allowed to remain tied for perhaps six hours. Such systematic handling enables one to observe any bruises or deficiences, any ill shapes that may be taken by the hoofs, and correct the same with knife or other instruments. When winter comes such colts should be tied in their stalls in groups of not more than four, daily, once at feeding time, and more attention should now be given to leading them, which, of course, should have had some attention prior to this time. Leading out to water and tying to a post or tree in the open air once or twice a week for half an hour is

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valuable during this third winter of the coming horse's life. The result of this will be that much of the risk of breaking the powerful three-year-old will be anticipated. Upon the small farm where there is the work to do, it is usually better if the farmer or an expert hired man works the two-year-old colts at light driving about the farm, to the postoffice and in the light cultivating of the crops. The reason for all this is evident to those upon whom the buyers have called in recent months. The buyer does not want the annoyance of "breaking" the colt; besides, it is now evident to every one that a colt trained from its earliest life is worth three times as much in some respects as one that is "broken" only, and this work never but half completed.

With the right sort of care, something after the plan outlined here, draft colts and coaching horses can be made ready for sale at two and three years of age. The frequent demand among the farmers themselves for a team which they can work a few months and then dispose of at a profit is well worth the precaution of training the youngster as it grows up. Recent experience with a three-year-old draft gelding convinces the writer that $5 worth of time and care per year is the best investment one can make, even on a draft animal. In most cases it will result in selling the animal one year earlier. This of itself, if the breeder has not work for the horse when fairly matured, will repay the cost of this early training in the amount saved from expense of keeping another year. Add to this the risk of death and the interest on the investment, and there is a farther inducement for seeking the earliest practicable sale period.

I have confined this article almost exclusively to profit in the draft horse. There are many farmers who have an average liking for all kinds of stock, with no special preference for the horse. With a view to dividing his breeding business, and not making a specialty of either horses, cattle or any one of the breeds of domestic animals, he can grow two or more colts every year and give them the care outlined above, even if he has no tact as a fancier and fitter of road horses. As has been hinted already in this article, such a breeder of horses is not swelling the supply of drivers and light-weight horses, and is meeting a legitimate demand. Of course it is only anticipated that such colts will sell at three years and four years of age, for from $100 to $200 each, owing to quality. At the minimum price there is profit in this, equal at least to that of growing fat steers or fat hogs. A farmer has the consolation, too, when the scourge takes his pigs, and low markets take his cattle, that he has something in the colt that is for sale at least for cost. There is little to be held out to the breeders of such horses in the line of speculation. He may possibly, by special work in this direction, get some speculative values from the breeding trade, and there is, after long continued breeding, the probability that for breeding purposes a few of one's animals may be sold for fancy prices. Not more than one breeder in fifty of draft horses should expect such results. It would seem that the days of speculation in this breed are nearly at an end. This class of horses may be handled at a profit by every one who observes carefully the conditions requisite to success. The only caution to be observed is, that one avoids swelling a crowd in this line of work. It is not advisable usually to breed the draft horse exclusively. Many men with a special liking for the road horses, find it impossible to care for very many of them. The capacity of their farms may be sufficient to support thirty to fifty head. There will be more or less risk to the man of limited capital in putting all of his means into the one kind. If either kind must be neglected, in the matter of training from want of help to do it, the draft horse will best stand that neglect.

HAILING THE HACKNEYS.

BY R. C. A.

Composition of the Breed.

The "Hackney" a Universal Type.—The Hackney—to make use of a common phrase, whose kind is generally described by a word derived from the name of our

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subject, viz., "*hackneyed*," which indeed is very useful in indicating the uses of the original—"has come to stay." The animals bearing this title, since the importation commenced, have won their way into the hearts of all lovers of specialized horse forms. Perhaps they constitute, taken altogether, the most distinctive type of animal that has been produced in modern times in all that concerns their conformation, style and action.

Articles in this magazine have dealt with the breed from several standpoints. That we do so again is ample evidence of the interest all American horsemen must have in this breed. American breeders ought indeed to love almost it as "a very brother."

We intend in this article to deal, summarily stated, with the composition of the breed, and also allusively to the homes it has found in America.

The first part of this intention, in itself, has proved particularly interesting.

As indicated in a previous article (September, 1891), the study of the word *hackney* itself discloses the very interesting fact that it is perhaps the most widely distributed word applied to a horse that exists in the whole family of Aryan languages. In fact the word may be taken as indicating the earliest distinctive form of the horse. That form as indicated by the meaning of the word seemed to be universally disseminated. But the existence of the common word, if it does not prove a common origin of the animal, proves the common existence of such a type that so impressed itself on the minds of the people who successively inhabited the various regions of the old world that they applied this similar name to the one similar type, thus also establishing the fact of their own common origin.

Further, that type, so denominated, certainly would never be expected to remain continually, exactly the same. According to distribution and environment it appreciated or depreciated perhaps, till in more modern times, while the average was improved, there were also, too, what might be termed *plus* or *minus* classes—these in relation mainly to size, the early governing distinction. But still these three grades—this used in its proper sense—had still the distinctive features of the horse which had originally received the designation

This Type, Variously, in the Stud Book.—Now the above has a direct interest to the student of Hackney "lines." These various grades we indicate became known to moderns by other names, derived from other ideas had of the horses from which they were taken, than those that originated and spread the primary word.

Thus we find as the foundation of, or entering into the composition of, the Hackney as conceived in its Stud Book, such variously named examples or evidences as *nag, cob, pony, galloway, hack,* besides *trotters*—English or American. These are all actual occurrences in the entries. They represent the grades on the "greater island" of the type originally universally known as *hackney* which is now particularized and demonstrated as entirely and solely a British breed. In Britain the characteristics had been preserved, developed, and accentuated.

The "sister isle," Ireland, does not contribute its original type to the first volume, else we might have had the addition to the above list of grades the *hobby*. There is an instance of an Irish trotter, however.

But the above enumeration gives as good an idea of the foundation composition or character of the hackney breed as anything we can well produce.

The last link in this connection is furnished by "the objects for which the society is established," as set forth in its articles of association, the initiatory one of which is "(*a*) To improve the breed and promote the breeding of hackneys, roadsters, cobs and ponies." As the consideration of horse names is a contemplated subject of treatment by the writer, more minute reference to the above and other similar names is to be deferred.

Other Blood Indicated.—The blood of the animals mentioned was of the home breed, on the dam or foundation side. Infused into that was what may be regarded as giving all its determinative cast. We refer here to the *hunting, thoroughbred* and *oriental* blood.

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The hunting (partly thoroughbred) blood was introduced, also, by means of the dams. These may be regarded as high grades (American usage) of the thoroughbred. The thoroughbred and oriental were introduced by the use of such sires directly, or by direct lineal succession.

The above indicates the general composition of the modern hackney—in fact it is a summary of the breeding exhibited in the first volume of the Stud Book. We have made the above review as a first step, because American horsemen will find that they have a *direct interest* in the contents of this first volume, which is our next step and object to show.

The Hackney Stud Book.—In August, 1878, at a "Royal of England" show, an attempt was made to establish a "Trotting Horse Register" for roadsters, cobs, ponies and hackneys. The first object of this promotion was to put on record as far as possible all that was known about horses that had traveled in Norfolk, Yorkshire, and other counties, or had been exhibited at the local and royal shows. "This would establish pedigrees once for all." The next thing it was desirable to have in the register was "as complete a record as possible of really good hackney mares of known breeding."

At this meeting a report says Mr. J. H. Wallace of New York was present and stated that "in 1822 Mr. J. Booth of Boston, imported Bellfounder, a Norfolk trotting horse, bred by a Mr. Farrar. It was part of his business in England to trace the pedigree of Bellfounder, as he was imported with an impossible and fictitious pedigree. Bellfounder's blood mingled kindly with old Messenger's blood and that of the whole trotting family. The Hambletonians were out of a mare by Bellfounder. Bellfounder was just such a horse as he saw at Downham, in the class for roadster stallions under fifteen hands, two inches. When he saw that class he thought he must be in New England, where they had a family of horses called Morgans, all trotters with high action, stylish heads and tails, not so fast as the trotters of the Messenger blood, but they mingled kindly with it, and gave it substance and compactness. The Morgans were exceedingly gentle and kind." The above is an interesting little report and speech. It has a distinct value in the connection in which we are writing.

At length in May, 1884, was issued the first volume of "The Hackney Stud Book," of Great Britain, containing a list of stallions from A. D. 1755, to A. D. 1881. Part of this volume consists of an *appendix*, being "A Record of Stallions either sired by thoroughbred stallions and out of Hackney mares; or the produce of thoroughbred mares by Hackney stallions; or, Hackney stallions bred beyond the United Kingdom." It contained 880 entries of stallions in the main volume and sixty-eight in the *appendix*.

Interest of Americans in the Hackney Stud Book.—Shepherd F. Knapp.—In the year 1857 there was foaled in America a horse that received the name Shepherd F. Knapp. The breeder was George Snell, Turner, Maine. Shepherd F. Knapp was a chestnut. His sire was The Eaton Horse, by The Avery Horse; his dam was by Whalebone (The Clark Horse), by Sherman, son of Justin Morgan.

By virtue of his several qualifications for the same, in that *appendix*, at page 371, appears the name and pedigree, etc., of this American bred Shepherd F. Knapp, attached to whose entry therein is the conspicuous statement: "Imported into England."

Shepherd F. Knapp is therein stated to be the sire of:

Goldfinder (Lewell's) 318; dam by Goldfinder (Palmer's) 316.

The Great American 332; dam a Shales mare.

Knapp (Conchar's) 399; dam by Phenomenon (Ramsdale's) 573.

Shepherd F. Knapp (Ringer's) 762; dam by Norfolk Nag (Gower's) 518.

Besides the above given in the appendix he was, according to entries in the main part of the volume, the sire of:

Washington 852; dam by Nonpareil (Gardner's) 474.

Rapid Roan (Grout's) 660; dam by Rapid Roan, *ppendix*.

[*Norfolk Shepherd*, not entered separately, but given as the sire of Jerry (Murrell's) 337.]

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Primrose, dam of Rising Star 672, and Star in the East 768.

Washington was sire of:

Adonis (Applegate's) 12.

Fireaway (Bower's) 266.

Model 2d (Gregg's) 460.

Dam of Canvasser (Cooke's) 114.

Goldfinder (Lewell's) 318 was sire of: Goldfinder 3d (Lewell's), 319.

So that Shepherd F. Knapp was, in this first volume of the Hackney Stud Book of Great Britain, directly responsible for sixteen animals.

That this Shepherd F. Knapp blood was mingling with the best, as the best, is seen by some of the records. Goldfinder (Lewell's), his son, took first prize and special at the Norfolk Agricultural Society in 1880.

Star of the East 798, sire of Rising Star 672 and Star in the East, 800, both out of dams by Shepherd F. Knapp, must have been one of the most successful show sires of the breed. The total sum won by him from 1876 to 1883, inclusive, was $5,000, besides gold and silver medals.

Rising Star won five first premiums at important shows. His grandam Nelly, won no fewer than twenty-eight firsts at Royal of England, Great Yorkshire and other shows. Star in the East is, as will be observed, full brother to Rising Star.

Washington traces to the venerated Marshland Shales 435, and Wroot's Pretender 596, Knapp's dam was sired by Phenomenon (Ramsdale's) 573.

In the earlier volumes of Wallace's Register we learn that the dam of Shepherd F. Knapp was "a pacing mare," that he passed from his breeder, through the hands of Silas Mitchell, Russel Bros. and others, to H. W. Genet, of New York, then to Mr. Senter, by whom he was taken to England "where he was kept a number of years at the stud," and also "engaged in some races there." His number in Vol. IV is 282.

In the same volume we are informed that the dam of his sire "The Eaton Horse," 122, is known as the Bullers' Mare of Anson, by Winthrop's Messenger. Besides what we may really call "the great" Shepherd F. Knapp, The Eaton Horse had to his credit Stranger, 30, and Village Girl, 2:28.

Shepherd F. Knapp's grandam "was a mare brought from New Hampshire to Maine, not traced."

Mr. Wallace states in Vol. III that "the pedigree given to him in England was entirely ficticious." This refers to the pedigree given at date of his exploits there; not to that in the *appendix* to the Hackney Stud Book, which corresponds exactly with the particulars in "Wallace's Register."

It will be seen that through the Eaton Horse 122, and Whalebone 943, Shepherd F. Knapp actually traced to the "father of the Hackneys" in England, and also to "the father of the Morgans" in America. So that on both sides this horse was descended from the best stepping blood on each side of the Atlantic, the Morgan horse being a bit of a high stepper himself; as Black Hawk's (Vermont) "stock were uniformly stylish and *trappy* drivers," and were usually fast, some of them among the fastest. These little facts have considerable interest.

Hiram Woodruff, in chapter 4, of his classic work, says:

"Shepherd F. Knapp and Jessie were another pair that were trained early, and with no ill effect, even though their race was one of uncommon severity. They were four-year-olds, and trotted five heats, the best of which was two minutes and forty seconds. It was the second heat, and was won by the filly after she had previously won the first. Upon seeing the time of this heat, I concluded that the colt could beat her, and he won in two minutes forty-one seconds. But though in view of his recent doings in France, it can not be said his severe race did the colt any permanent injury, it would be too much to affirm it did him any good. Next year, while in training for his match with Henry Clay he continually hit himself in the elbows, by reason of excessive knee action as it appears, and thus prevented the bringing him up to the mark. This horse recently trotted two miles and a half in France in six minutes and fourteen seconds, which is a trifle better than the rate of two-thirty to the mile."

Further on, in the same volume, Woodruff gives a little anecdote and makes

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some remarks anent the Bush Messengers:

"This Bush, or Maine Messenger line was another very good ramification of the Messenger blood, and of great value in Maine and Massachusetts. The horse got a large number of fine trotters and some first rate ones. The latter were nearly all chestnuts. I mentioned this fact to a friend who comes here to 'talk horse,' and, said he: 'Now here's a glorious confirmation of the old maxim, Like produces like, *or the likeness of some ancestor!* The Gray Messengers take after Mambrino, old Messenger's son; those chestnut Bush Messenger's, take after Blaze and Flying Childers, the sire and grandsire of Sampson, who got Engineer, Mambrino's sire. Now, here you see, Hiram, is a proof.'

"'Stop!' says I. 'What you say is all very fine, but I think it just as likely that the Bush Messenger's dam was a chestnut, as that his colts were thrown back to Flying Childers.'

"The Eaton horse, in Maine, is a near descendant of the Bush Messenger, and he has kept up the line of trotters. Shepherd F. Knapp is one of his colts."

"At the meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, at Beverley, a prize was awarded to Shepherd F. Knapp, whose action was as beautiful as anything ever seen in this country, his hind legs following or pushing on his forequarters outside his forearms. For pace no English roadster could touch him. He was not a roadster sire according to Norfolk, Suffolk or Yorkshire trotting authorities, in fact, he was nearly thoroughbred. Major Stapylton, of Myton Hall, Yorkshire so well known some years ago as a breeder of high-class horses of every kind, race horses, hunters and harness horses, in Yorkshire and in town, and of the stamp of horses he drove in his four-in-hand coach and other carriages, writes thus about Shepherd F. Knapp: 'He is, according to the American pedigree, out of an Arab mare, by Ethan Allen, by Morgan Black Hawk, by Sherman; Morgan Howard's mare, by a son of Hambletonian, his dam said to be by Imp. Messenger, a thoroughbred horse, by Mambrino. His produce out of thoroughbred mares in the course of four years showing more the shape of the dams than the horse, with good size, have obtained the points so often wanting in so many of our hunter and trotting horses, capital legs and shoulders, with action and constitution. With half-bred mares his power is still more shown. They have invariably followed the horse in shape and action, getting the Arab head and fine temper. As yearlings and two-year-olds they have fetched high prices."' The above is extracted from Sidney's Book of the Horse. In so far as it deals with the horse individually, and as a sire, and coming from a high British authority it is valuable. We acknowledge it as a worthy tribute to a worthy horse. It is not to be wondered at that the pedigree of the horse as given does not altogether correspond to the American authority.

The remarks of Mr. Woodruff and Major Stapylton would indicate that Shepherd F. Knapp, if he lived to-day, in such form, would be a very czar among Hackneys; his dash and step would create a furor and electric sensation.

Shepherd F. Knapp was truly a great horse. He was a Hackney—a splendid one. Being bred in America simply emphasizes that fact. His breeding, manner of production, proved his American creators quite as adept as the English fraternity. The materials were the same and equally as good. The credit belongs not so much to the materials in such a case as to the skill of the users who originate therefrom and the insight required to secure the best results. As a Hackney, Shepherd F. Knapp was evidently *facile princeps.*

It must be particularly gratifying to know that the blood of Shepherd F. Knapp is preserved in the best of shape in England to-day. It is in the best of condition for being perpetuated. It is to be found very largely in what may, from many points of view, be considered as the most representative stud in England—that of Mr. Burdette-Coutts at Brookfield, within hail of Bow Bells. In the superb catalogue of this stud—more a history of the breed—we find many worthy successors of and many appreciative allusions to the great American. Of his daughter, 288 Primrose,

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is therein said: "The breeding of his mare affords a much more interesting study than we can afford space for." p. 69). "Old as she is, there is hardly more striking combination of quality hape and action in the stud than is to e found in Old Primrose." She "will lways be identified with 495 Polly as lternating for many seasons with each ther in taking the principal prizes in Yorkshire." Old Primrose has a large amily at Brookfield—some bought for, nost bred in, the stud.

The Knapp blood comes in for further note in alluding to the First Old Belle "a rare good one" as dam of Washington, Dividend the dam of Goldfinder, 318, son of Shepherd F. Knapp, and others.

Washington, again, is in England, it is pointed out, the sire of the famous Movement. Altogether it is a happy incident that there has been shown so great an appreciation of this strain of Shepherd F. Knapp, whom Mr. Coutts describes as "the brilliant American sire who left so many traces of his excellence both in Norfolk and Yorkshire."

Mr. Burdette-Coutts is a student and lover of the American trotter, for he sees in it a good deal of the real Hackney. Visiting an establishment where was a noted horse of the Clay family he exclaimed: "Why he's a Hackney!" On seeing his action he remarked: "He has too much stride behind; we don't want the speed, but the high, graceful knee action in front." These are such remarks that have doubtless been made of many an American, which shows that had the fancy for "fighting the air" instead of fighting time, been suggested as of marketable value, the call might have been easily catered to, in this country itself. There are many still being bred of the highly eligible Shepherd F. Knapp type.

Other American horses in Stud Book.—But his is by no means the only American blood in the first volume. We have, besides the great horse the following:

Firefly (Houldsworth's) 273, foaled 1876, bred in Essex, had for dam a daughter of "Morgan Lightfoot (*American*)."

Rifle 669, foaled 1871, owned by his grace the duke of Devonshire, was sired by "Cannon, by Cambridge Chief (*American*), by Vermont Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan." Cambridge Chief, it is stated in a note, in 1863, stood at Garner's livery stables, Liverpool. He was then nine years old, fifteen hands, jet black. His dam was a Black Mare, sired by Flying Morgan, and from a Hambletonian mare, reported to trot a a mile in 2:38.

Railway 654, foaled 1836, had for his grandam "Theobald's American grey trotting mare." His dam, by Sir Peter, daughter of Theobald's mare, trotted a mile in 2:40, beating the duke of Grafton's mare, and was afterward sold for export to France.

Marksman (*Appendix*), foaled 1873, brown, sixteen hands, *sire* White Eye, *dam* by Lexington, *g. d.* a trotting mare bred in New York. His breeder was James Wadsworth, Lake Forest, Ill., and he is or was owned by William Morris, Aberdeen, Scotland. Marksman won four first prizes and two silver medals at the Royal Northern Agricultural Society's shows, at Aberdeen.

American Horses Imported into England.—In addition to "the useful hackneys" bred in America, as entered in the Hackney Stud Book, Vol. I, Woodruff mentions the following trotters that "went to England" in former times: Rattler, "the best American trotter that ever trotted in England;" Oneida Chief, a chestnut pacer; Ajax; Sir William, chestnut; Confidence (Mr. Osbaldeston's, "The Old Squire"), bay; and Lady Slipper, white. Beside these, were Tom Thumb and Rochester. With the incomparable Shepherd F. Knapp, the above list, doubtless, included the best. But they by no means represent the whole American contribution to British horse stock. It may be said that, at the latest, from Youatt's time onward, there has been an increasing importation into Britain, from America, of American trotters. Deep down in the Britisher's heart is an innate love for "a trotter;" and, as Hiram Woodruff remarked of, if I forget not, Mr. Osbaldeston, who had the passion more fully developed than usual (which he attributed to his sojourn for a time in Amer-

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ica), he had to have the best, and when he wanted the best he knew of only one place to get them—America. So the American trotter was really the only recognizable trotter in Britain. Indeed we might almost say that every horse that could trot was "an American." He could not be sold so well without that title.

As indicated by Sidney, large and constant importations of American horses took place frequently, to fill positions of what really were, to them, *drudgery*. We use this word advisedly, for this is the accepted definition of the word Hackney, itself, in the introduction to the Stud Book. There, Mr. Euren quotes long definitions from William Taplin's "Sporting Dictionary," to indicate the difference between a "hack" and a "hackney." Taplin, in this very interesting description, proves the subserviency of the Hackney in the province of "all *drudgery* and *labour*."

"I closely examined," says Sidney, "a number of American horses which were imported in 1878 for use in the North London tram cars. They were nearly all remarkable for quality and action, with neat heads, and tails stylishly set on. They had courage, and were very good tempered. The defect of the inferior sort was being too long in the leg and too much split up behind. They have remarkably good constitutions. They were far superior to anything imported from the continent of Europe. The Americans are the only people besides ourselves that have sires with quality, size and action. Their stallions are more sound and have better trotting action than average English blood horses. The prices given for a pair of American trotters far exceeded anything paid for the finest steppers in London or Paris."

Certainly, comparatively the tramhorse might be called a *drudge*. But we know for a fact that there were often among those impressed drudges many a horse of "mettle, spirit, shape, color, marks and the like," that frequently came under the observer of horse conformation and were, as a result, promoted from the slavery of the tram or van, to the dignity of the saddle, or dog-cart. Such, in truth, was the history of a "black pony" that might have honored the name of Morgan—that became "famous" in the Highland home of the writer. The clatter of this pony's —she was a mare—ironed hoofs on the hard roads of a frosty night or morning echo in the brain yet. She made "the welkin ring"—every household along the road knew the clatter—there was no interval distinguishable between the sounds, it was continuous—of "the famous black pony." She had a most peculiar disposition; she would "go" only with two, and it was our earliest pride that "we were that" one besides her groom who could ride her. There were others such as she, scattered over the tight little isle. And there is no doubt that such blood, during all these years has been utilized, absorbed in the great gulf of Hackney original sources. As "imitation is the sincerest flattery," we find, further, that there are such names as Tom Thumb, Rattler, Confidence, Rochester, in the Hackney Stud Book, which might be advanced as at any rate proving the impression made on the mind of Johnny Bull by Uncle Sam's product of horse-flesh.

As recorded in the "Notes and News" columns of the July MONTHLY, the duke of Marlborough has two American stallions, Malta and Handsome Boy, at stud at Blenheim, for the purpose of service on Hackney mares, the belief being "they can not fail in making a strong impression" their action being described "as everything that a fastidious Londoner could desire." Besides these stallions, Tuxedo, Lyle, Woodford, are also American horses advertized in Britain at stud this season. Their produce will be Hackneys. But they will likely be debarred from entry in the next volumes of the Stud Book, because their sires are higher bred, *i. e.* too many crosses of registered foreign blood than the authorities will recognize! But doubtless means will be otherwise taken to protect the breeders of this class of stock in the future.

Having made an effort to show the American interest in the first volume of the Hackney Stud Book, that interest should whet our appetite and entice us into an examination of the blood lines of these Hackney breeds—our third object.

The Blood Royal of the Hackneys.—Old Shales or "Shield's," The Original,

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was a son of Blaze, "thus showing the lineal descent of the Hackney from pure Arabian blood." Old Shales, the father of the Hackneys, was the sire of Scot Shales 692, and Driver 187, the only two of The Original's progeny to whom Hackney records trace.

Scot Shales was famous for getting "good stock out of common mares." His name as sire was always "sufficient recommendation for the horse." Thompson's Shales 700, and Roper's Shales 701, were good sons of Scot. The more famous sons were Hue and Cry 373, and Thistleton Shales 702. Both these were subjects of the writers of the time. Thistleton's Shales was the sire of Marshland Shales 435, foaled 1802, whose dam was by Hue and Cry 373. "He trotted seventeen miles in fifty-eight minutes, carrying twelve stone." This feat made him ever famous. Marshland Shales is held in the greatest veneration by Hackney breeders. A splendid tribute to him is quoted by every historian for which, in full, the reader must consult Euren's most valuable introduction. We can not resist the temptation of reproducing the last sentence of the beautiful tribute: "Amain, I did for the horse what I would neither for earl or baron—doffed my hat; yes, I doffed my hat to the wondrous horse, the fast trotter, the best in mother England; and I, too, drew a deep *ah?* and repeated the words of the old fellows around: 'Such a horse as this we shall never see again; a pity that he is so old.'"

He died at the ripe age of thirty-three years. Of his sons Chadd's Black Shales 83, "the champion of England," Chadd's Shales 704, are celebrated. Norfolk Cob (Wright and Goold's) 475, whose sire was the famous Fireaway 208, had for sire of his dam the great Marshland Shales. The Norfolk Cob was in turn sire of The Norfolk Phenomenon, and both sire and son were celebrated. Here we must leave the line of Scot Shales.

Driver's claim on posterity rests on his only famous son, Jenkinson's Fireaway 201, foaled about 1780. He got so much good stock that his name is found in many pedigrees. He is reported to have trotted two miles in five minutes, and to have been afterward sold for 1,000 guineas. Through Wroot's Pretender 596, he greatly influenced the stock of Norfolk, Lincoln, Yorkshire and North of England generally. Wroot's Pretender was in turn the sire of Ramsdale's Performer 547, who was the sire of Black Rattler 82, and Lund's Merryleg's 449, two of the great sires in this strain of Yorkshire Hackneys. Another strain of even more importance came through the same Jenkinson channel, viz.: West's Fireaway (203), grandsire of the Norfolk Cob, already mentioned.

Norfolk Phenomenon, son of the last, like the sire, combined the other line of Scot Shales; he traveled from Norfolk to Edinburgh where he died in 1850 (*circa*). Anything tracing to him is "priceless." "Nine-tenths of the prize Hackneys of the present day owe their prominence to him." Particularly is this so when combined with that of his near relative, Ramsdale's Performer 547. From this we have Triffitt's, the very great Fireaway 249; as well as Lord Derby 419, inbred to Norfolk Phenomenon, and on the other hand we have Denmark, 177—another "the great,"—inbred to Ramsdale's Performer. Mr. Alex. Morton asserts that it is with these two strains in combination that "we generally see the red tickets carried off at the shows." Bond's Norfolk Phenomenon, is a progenitor of all the leading sires of the day; such as Confidence 158; Norfolk Gentleman 492; Great Shot 329. When these are mated with such strains as Yorkshire has in the Ramsdale Performer order, there are produced such as Edgmont, Star of Mepal, now in America, and Field Marshall, known to show fame. Of them all, i. e. "the great" sires, perhaps Triffit's Fireaway trips off the tongue of breeders more frequently than that of any other recent sire.

The above notes, if they prove anything, prove the potency of similar blood judiciously mingled and blended into close lines.

Next, our fourth object, we shall trace the intermingling relationship of the American and English trotter and Hackney. Such information, though of an elementary character, has at times to come in for repetition as a sort of creed.

Sampson and Bellfounder.—Another

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son of Blaze, who was so responsible for the Hackney of the day, was Sampson, by steps from whom through Mambrino and Messenger we come to Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Mambrino, "the racer and trotter," was the sire of Messenger, "the ancestor of American trotters," from which source Rysdyk's Hambletonian sprang. Now in the pedigree of the latter the sire Bellfounder is close up on the dam's side. And Bellfounder, the once difficult to trace, *traces from Scot Shales and Driver themselves, on either side.* So that here we have at a glance the lines of connection between the two great similar and dissimilar—in breeding, origin, and physical result—breeds of America and England. Bellfounder, the American, "imported by James Booth, of Boston, July 11, 1822," appears in the first volume of the Hackney Stud Book. He was foaled in 1816, was bay in color, and stood fifteen hands high. *He was bred by* Roger Jary, Ashill and Harling, Norfolk. Bellfounder (Jary's) 55, then as his title is therein, was sired by Steven's Bellfounder 52, by Pretender (Wroot's) 596, by Fireaway (Jenkinson's) 201, by Driver 187, etc. His dam was Velocity (Jary's) *g. d.* a Yorkshire mare. The above will indicate his position in regard to the original Shales and Sampson, both sons of Blaze, all as established by the Hackney records. (*To be continued.*)

American Boy and Williamson's Belmont.

AMERICAN BOY was a fine race horse and finely bred. He was by Van Mater's Sea Gull, son of Imp. Expedition, dam sister to Boxer, by Imp. Expedition. I was always taught to believe that the tendency to trot came from Expedition. My father was familiar with Expedition and Messenger, and both horses in their time stood at my grandfather's stable, and he was familiar with both and always said that Expedition was the finest horse of the two and a horse of the prettiest action, that the only advantage the Messengers had was that they were not quite as nervous. Messenger, though a very correctly formed horse, was on the plain order.

Before American Boy was brought West he got the horse Awful that was one of the most celebrated trotting horses East. Awful beat Lady Suffolk at two-mile heats; also Dutchman in a three-in-five race at mile-heats, and at one time was called the phenomenon. After coming to Ohio he (American Boy) got what was called the Keith horse, that beat all of the horses that he met, making a campaign from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back, trotting seven or eight races during the trip, and won them all.

I saw this horse at Mr. George Crean's stable, in Cincinnati, after his return, and Confidence was also there, just having returned from his eastern trip, where he had been trotting a number of races with Ripton, Americus and Lady Suffolk. Mr. Crean offered to match the Keith horse against Confidence for a purse of $5,000 a side, either at mile heats or two-mile heats, which was declined by the owner of Confidence.

There was one remarkable thing about American Boy. He lived to be twenty-three years old, and he never got a sorrel colt in all of his stud service. His colts were uniformly bay or brown with a strong family resemblance in all, and I never saw one that was a not good roadster. I believe that had horses been trained to trot in that day as they are now that he would have been celebrated as *the* sire of trotters.

Belmont inherited all of the trotting qualities of his sire and transmitted those qualities to his colts; besides they were superior as farm horses. The dam of Belle Echo was worked in this neighborhood until she became old and was sold to go to Los Angeles. If Langford had been broken to harness and trained to trot he would have become as celebrated as a trotting horse as he did a race horse. He could trot very fast when he was in training. Owen Dale, Bonnie Belle, Dashaway and Musidora could all trot fast. The only thing they wanted to make them trotters was the education at that gait, instead of training them as race-horses. Ida May could trot as fast as any of them, and a daughter of hers, by Owen Dale, produced Lady Ellen, and she was a good trotter and has proved an extraordinary good broodmare. She has three or four in the list and more coming.—*W. M. Williamson, in "California Breeder & Sportsman."*

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WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

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Space.	One Year	Six Months	Three Months	One Month
One Page.....	$100	$65	$40	$25
One-half Page.....	62	40	25	18
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One-sixteenth Page (12 lines).....	16	12	8	6
Card (6 lines).....	10	7	5	3

The Developed Broodmares.

OF late years so many trotters that have entered the 2:30 list have had for their dams mares with records of 2:30 or better that the question of the value of developed blood in the female line of a pedigree has become one of considerable importance. It is only during the last few years that there has been any considerable number of new 2:30 or better performers from dams that were also standard by performance, because in the earlier stages of building up the type of horse now known the world over as the American trotter, there were necessarily only comparatively few that made records of 2:30 or better, so that when from the entire 2:30 list was taken the stallions and geldings, the mares were not anything like as great in number, up to ten years ago, as would have been imagined. Of course an attempt was made to breed the most of them, but it should not be forgotten that in the days referred to a horse capable of trotting in 2:30 was valuable for campaigning purposes, whereas now with the ability to go no faster than that, he would be absolutely valueless, no matter how obscure the meeting at which it was sought to trot such horse, because at the present time the production of 2:25 and better trotters is so great each season that the 2:30 horse is practically of no account so far as winning races is concerned.

The present has been not inaptly termed "the broodmare epoch" by a distinguished writer on turf affairs, and therefore some facts in regard to what the developed mares have done and are doing, will be of interest and value. An examination of the Year Book for 1891 has been made with a view to ascertaining how many trotters in the 2:30 list to the close of last season were from dams with records of 2:40 or better, it being assumed that, all things considered, it is fair to call a 2:40 clip developed speed. It is not claimed that there are no errors in the list which is the result of this search through the records, but it is practically correct, and is given below. It will be found that 201 trotters with records of 2:30 or better are from mares with records of 2:40 or better, and that 133 of these mares have records of 2:30 or better. Going a little further we find that fifteen of them have records of 2:20 or better, and that these fifteen have produced nineteen 2:30 or better trotters, four of them—Adelaide, 2:19¾, May Queen, 2:20; Lucille Golddust, 2:16¼, and So So, 2:17¼, having given the trotting turf two performers apiece. And right here it is worthy of note that these four mares were all great campaigners in their day. It would take a good deal of space to show in detail what each of these mares did in the way of trotting, but a careful review of records is summarized in the following table:

Name.	*Years on turf.*	*Races trotted.*
Adelaide.....	7	70
May Queen.....	3	11
Lucille Golddust.....	8	38
So So.....	6	14

It appears that these mares average six years apiece on the turf, and that their average of races trotted is a trifle over thirty-three, so that to those who argue that the producing qualities of mares are necessarily rendered less potent by campaigning this showing will be something of a surprise. It may also be mentioned incidentally in this connection that other celebrated campaigners, such as Goldsmith Maid, Lucy and Lady Thorn, have pro-

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duced daughters and sons that in turn have thrown a great average of standard speed.

Looking at the list in another light, it is seen that a good many record breakers at early ages have also shown themselves great producers. In this list, for instance, is found Galatea, a four-year-old champion in her day; So So, the greatest two-year-old of her time; Sweetheart, the first two-year-old to beat 2:30; Wildflower, who lowered the two-year-old record to 2:21; Elvira, who held the four-year-old championship with 2:18½ to her credit; Sallie Benton, whose four-year-old record of 2:17¾ was the best on the books when it was made, and Lady Maud, who was the greatest five-year-old of her day. The dam of the record-breaking Wildflower also appears in the list and has a record within a fraction of a second of 2:30. Lady Maud, the best five-year-old of her time produced in Monbars, 2:16½, the second fastest two-year-old trotter that the world has ever seen, and perhaps the best race nag of his age. The old pacer, Pocahontas, that was a famous mare in her day, the acknowledged champion of the side-wheel gait, is also represented in the list, and Belle Brasfield, 2:20, is another campaigner that has attained a place among producing mares. All these facts point to a conclusion—a conclusion by the way which is almost irresistible—that, other things being equal, a mare which has more than average speed at the trot is more liable to produce trotting speed than a mare of only ordinary qualities in harness. It will hardly be denied that Beautiful Bells is about as great a producer, age considered, as the world has seen, and it is worth noting that she has a record a trifle better than 2:30. Then again as showing that pacing mares are not entirely out of it when the test is that of production, it may be said that in addition to Pocahontas, two other well-known pacing mares, Mattie Hunter, 2:12¾, and Lucy, 2:14, also appear in the list.

In the matter of producing foals that come to their speed early, the developed mares are also well to the front, as shown by the following names of horses which made creditable records early in life, the names of their dams and their records being also given:

Name.	*Record.*	*Dam.*	*Record.*
Adelaide McGregor (2)	2:29¾	Adelaide	2:18
Aegon (3)	2:18¼	Alpha	2:23½
Alcagetta (3)	2:25	Lady Daggett	2:26
Altamura (3)	2:30	Alice West	2:26
Bell Bird (1)	2:26¼	Beautiful Bells	2:29¼
Bell Boy (3)	2:19¼	Beautiful Bells	2:29½
Belleflower (2)	2:24¾	Beautiful Bells	2:29½
Belmont Prince (3)	2:17¼	Maggie Shea	2:30¼
Bermuda Boy (2)	2:29	Baby Mine	2:27¼
Bridal Bells (2)	2:27½	Trousseau	2:28½
Capitana (2)	2:30	Mill Girl	2:22¼
Elleneer (2)	2:28¾	Lady Ellen	2:29½
Faust (3)	2:18¼	Claire	2:31
Grace Lee (3)	2:29¼	Addie Lee	2:36½
Helena (2)	2:29¾	Lady Ellen	2:29½
Hinda Rose (3)	2:19½	Beautiful Bells	2:29½
Lady Wilton (3)	2:21¼	Lemonade	2:27¼
Lucyneer (3)	2:27	Lucy (p)	2:14
Macleay (2)	2:22¼	Mamie Comet	2:23¼
Malden (3)	2:23	May Queen	2:20
Manzanita (4)	2:16	Mayflower	2:30½
Monbars (2)	2:16½	Lady Maud	2:18¼
Nutwood Wilkes (3)	2:20¼	Lida W. (p)	2:18¼
Palo Alto Belle (3)	2:22½	Beautiful Bells	2:29½
Ponce de Leon (3)	2:25½	Elvira	2:18½
Red Heart (2)	2:26¼	Sweetheart	2:22½
Redondo (3)	2:28½	Dido (p)	2:23¼
Regal Wilkes (3)	2:17½	Margaret	2:28
Sid Fleet (2)	2:26½	Flight	2:29
Starlight (2)	2:26½	Sallie Benton	2:17¾
Vesolla (2)	2:29½	Inez	2:30
Wildflower (2)	2:21	Mayflower	2:30
Wildmont (3)	2:27¼	Wildflower	2:21

The list of the 2:30 trotters out of developed mares is as follows:

Name.	*Record.*	*Dam.*	*Record.*
Adair	2:17¼	Addie Lee	2:36½
Adalia	2:27	Addie Lee	2:36½
Addie Lee 2d	2:30	Addie Lee	2:36½
Addie De	2:25¾	Adelaide	2:19¾
Adelaide McGregor (2)	2:29¾	Adelaide	2:18
Admore	2:26	Kentucky Girl	2:28¼
Advance	2:24½	Mist	2:29½
Aegon (3)	2:18¼	Alpha	2:23½
Agnes M	2:24¼	Carrie S	2:31¼
Alcagetta (3)	2:25	Lady Daggett	2:26
Alcazar	2:24½	Galatea	2:24¾
Alcyone Jr	2:26½	Lady Garfield	2:35½
Alencon	2:28¼	Alice West	2:26
Alicante	2:23¼	Lady Tighe	2:29
Alice Black	2:29¼	Alice Blackwood	2:31¼
All So	2:20¼	So So	2:17¼
Alta May	2:27	Trapeze	2:34¼
Altamura (3)	2:30	Alice West	2:26
Anderson Wilkes	2:22¼	Magnet	2:33¼
Arol	2:24	Aurora	2:27
Badger Boy	2:27¾	Badger Girl	2:22¼
Ballast	2:29¼	Miss Redmond	2:29½
Barberine	2:27½	Josephine	2:32
Baron Wilkes	2:18	Belle Patchen	2:30¾
Bartholdi	2:30	Goshen Maid	2:37
Bell Bird (1)	2:26¼	Beautiful Bells	2:29¼
Bell Boy (3)	2:19¼	Beautiful Bells	2:29½
Belleflower (2)	2:24¾	Beautiful Bells	2:29½
Belle Middleton	2:27½	Spider (p)	2:22¼
Bellman	2:17½	Lulu F	2:29
Belmont Prince (3)	2:17¼	Maggie Shea	2:30¼
Bermuda Boy (2)	2:29	Baby Mine	2:27¼
Berthard	2:29	Grace Bertram	2:29
Bertrace Patchen	2:29	Bertrace	2:27½
Berwick Boy	2:29	Sparta Girl	2:33
Blackhawk McGregor	2:28	Lizzie Drew	2:34¼
Bonbon	2:26	Bonnie Wilkes	2:29½
Bonita	2:18½	Mayfly	2:30¼
Bon Mot	2:25¼	Mary A. Whitney	2:28
Bonnie Mack	2:20½	Malvina	2:21¼
Brava	2:20½	Mary A. Whitney	2:28
Bridal Bells (2)	2:27½	Trousseau	2:28¼
Bush	2:19½	Lady Garfield	2:35½
Cad	2:27¾	Emma K	2:33
Capitana (2)	2:30	Mill Girl	2:22¼
Carilla	2:28¼	Cascarilla	2:25½
Class Leader	2:22¼	Tackey	2:26
Clay King	2:27¾	Amy	2:20¼
Coeur de Alene	2:19½	Belle H.	2:24½
Col. Tom	2:22	Lulu Morton	2:34¾
Cora F	2:24¼	Topsy	2:21¾
Cora S	2:25½	Cora Belmont	2:24½
Cottage Girl	2:29½	Lady Franklin	2:29¾
Cottonette	2:25	Cotton Picker (p)	2:27¼
C. T. L	2:24	Lady Gilbreth	2:35½
Cypress	2:30	Fanny Fern	2:32¼

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Name.	Record.	Dam.	Record.
Daciana	2:27½	Dacia	2:29½
Direct	2:18¼	Echora	2:23½
Dixie Sprague	2:25¼	Dixie	2:30
Dude	2:27½	Mary	2:28
Edith R.	2:17¼	Augusta Schuyler	2:26
Ella	2:29	Lady Ellen	2:29¼
Elleneer (2)	2:28¾	Lady Ellen	2:29½
Faust (3)	2:18¼	Claire	2:31
Favorite Wilkes	2:24½	Favorite	2:35¾
Ferrous	2:28	Leda	2:25½
First Love	2:22½	Mary A. Whitney	2:28
Fleet	2:21¾	Flight	2:29
Flight	2:29	Prairie Bird (p)	2:28¼
Flora F	2:24½	Lady Blanche	2:34¾
Forsee	2:27	Missouri Girl	2:35
Foxwood	2:30	Lady Foxie	2:24½
Galatea	2:24¾	Grand Duchess	2:26½
Gen. Wilkes	2:21¾	Grace Goodman	2:31
George M.	2:24	Flirt	2:28¼
Grace Gothard	2:22¾	Grace Bertrand	2:29
Grace Lee (3)	2:29¼	Addie Lee	2:36½
Gondola	2:25¼	Betsey Baker	2:30
Guitar	2:29¾	Trio	2:23¼
Gus	2:26¾	Jennie Noyes	2:40
Guy Princeton	2:28¼	Wait-a-bit	2:31
Harkaway	2:28¼	Wait-a-bit	2:31
Hazel	2:28	Aurora	2:27
Heckothrift	2:29	Katie Middleton	2:23
Helena (2)	2:29¾	Lady Ellen	2:29½
Hermes	2:27½	Hermosa	2:33½
Hinda Rose (3)	2:19½	Beautiful Bells	2:29½
Holstein	2:29¾	Belle Brasfield	2:20
Hussar	2:20½	Lady Swiveller	2:34
Incas	2:14½	May Day	2:30
Iowa Harold	2:25½	Iowa Maid	2:35
Jim Schriber	2:21½	Dutch Girl	2:29½
Joe Pettit	2:30	Belle Fairfield	2:31¼
John Dickson	2:28	Jessie Dixon	2:28¼
John S.	2:21¾	Lady Augusta	2:30
Jourdan Wilkes	2:30	Carrie R.	2:28¼
Jubilee de Jarnette	2:29¾	Lady de Jarnette	2:28
J. W. Gould	2:28¼	Idol	2:27
Kate C.	2:27½	Ashland Kate	2:29¾
Kentucky Blanche	2:26¼	Blanche	2:23½
King Philip	2:21	Factory Girl	2:29¼
King Russell	2:26¼	Mist	2:29½
Kioto	2:25	Mischief	2:38
Lady Dawson	2:28	Daisy Burns	2:29¾
Lady Mack	2:25½	Lady Mac	2:30
Lady McGregor	2:25½	Leda	2:25½
Lady Thompson	2:26½	Lady Humphrey	2:34
Lady Wilton (3)	2:21¼	Lemonade	2:27¼
Langton	2:26½	Laura C.	2:29¼
Lasla	2:24½	Sisal	2:23¼
Leicester	2:17¼	Lady Winship	2:23½
Leta Howe	2:27¾	Lella S.	2:37
Lightning	2:19¼	Portia	2:29½
Lillian	2:23	Lilly Shields	2:29½
Louis T.	2:23	Cricket	2:33½
L. R.	2:27¼	Minerva	2:31½
Lucille's Baby	2:20½	Lucille Golddust	2:16¼
Lucy Fry	2:20¾	Kitty Bates	2:19
Lucyneer (3)	2:27	Lucy (p)	2:14
Lulu Judd	2:26½	Moscow Belle	2:39
Lunette	2:25¾	Lady K	2:29½
Macleay (2)	2:22¼	Mamie Comet	2:23¼
Magna Wilkes	2:22½	Molly	2:27
Malden (3)	2:23	May Queen	2:20
Malabar	2:21¼	Kitty Abbott	2:26¾
Manzanita (4)	2:16	Mayflower	2:30½
Manon	2:21	Addie	2:39
Margaret S	2:12½	May Day	2:30
Mary Ann	2:28½	Grand Duchess	2:26½
Mattie Marco	2:25	Mattie Hunter (p)	2:12¾
Maud Patchen	2:25	Maud W. W. W.	2:23¼
May Boy	2:26	Harvest Queen	2:29½
May Douglass	2:25½	Badger Girl	2:22½
May King	2:23½	May Queen	2:20
Merlin	2:27¼	Mila C.	2:26½
Milton Blackwood	2:26¼	Irene	2:37½
Mohawk Chief	2:30	Mary Bostwick (p)	2:31
Monbars (2)	2:16½	Lady Maud	2:18¼
Mount Morris	2:19½	Christine	2:29¼
Mount Vernon	2:18	Daisy	2:33
Myrtlewood	2:25¼	Myrtle	2:25½
Naiad Queen	2:20¼	Tackey	2:26
Nehushta	2:30	Neluska	2:30½
Nelly H.	2:28½	Lady Greer	2:38
Nerissa	2:26¼	Allet	2:34¼
Nettie B.	2:29½	Blanche C. Arthurs	2:35
Newton	2:22	Duck	2:30
New York Central	2:15½	Jassamine	2:34½

Name.	Record.	Dam.	Record.
Nina De	2:26½	Adelaide	2:19¾
Nutwood Wilkes (3)	2:20½	Lida W. (p)	2:18¼
Oakland Maid	2:22	Lady Vernon	2:29½
Orator	2:26	Ethelwynn	2:33
Palo Alto Belle (3)	2:22½	Beautiful Bells	2:29½
Patience	2:27½	Constance	2:21¼
Pearl	2:30	Missouri Girl	2:35
Pearl Medium	2:25½	Pearl	2:30
Pilot Boy	2:20	Tackey	2:26
Pisgah	2:30	Etta May	2:39¼
Plush	2:19¼	Velveteen	2:36
Pocahontas	2:26¾	Pocahontas (p)	2:17½
Ponce de Leon (3)	2:25½	Elvira (4)	2:18½
Preston Wilkes	2:29½	Glencoe Maid	2:40
Puritan	2:30	Belle Knox	2:34
Queen Clay	2:29½	Irene	2:20½
Ramona	2:24¾	Rachel	2:26¾
Raven Wilkes	2:30	Lady Maud	2:23½
Red Heart (2)	2:26¼	Sweetheart	2:22½
Redondo (3)	2:28½	Dido (p)	2:23½
Regal Wilkes (3)	2:17½	Margaret	2.28
Revenue	2:22¼	May Morning	2:30
Reve So	2:28¼	So So	2:17¼
Rhoderick Dhu	2:23¾	Cricket	2:33½
Rosa B.	2:26¼	Lady Allen	2:34¼
Roscoe Conkling	2:30	Bertie	2:27
St. Bel	2:24½	Beautiful Bells	2:29½
Sallie Graham	2:29¼	Mattie Graham	2:21½
Samovar	2:28¾	Carrie	2:24¼
Scotsman	2:27½	Alfretta	2:26¼
Sid Fleet (2)	2:26½	Flight	2:29
Sister Wilkes	2:22¾	Cherokee Girl (p)	2:32
Slander	2:28½	Daisy Burns	2:29¾
Sprague Golddust	2:16½	Lucille Golddust	2:16¼
Starlight (2)	2:26½	Sallie Benton (4)	2:17¾
Stella Magnet	2:24½	Leadville Girl	2:34¼
Suisun	2:18½	Susie	2:26½
Susette	2:23½	Susie	2:26½
Tom Corwin	2:29¼	Lilly Shields	2:29½
Topsey	2:30	Flora Belle	2:29¾
Vernette	2:23¾	Ella Madden	2:25¾
Vesolla (2)	2:29½	Inez	2:30
Virginia Evans	2:22¼	Lady Thornton	2:26¼
Volunteer Chief	2:29½	Josephine	2:31
Walter Drake	2:28	Myrtle	2:22¼
Watchword	2:25¼	Daisy Dale	2:19¾
Wildflower (2)	2:21	Mayflower	2:30½
Wildmont (3)	2:27¼	Wildflower	2:21
Wilkes Bee	2:27¼	Maybee	2:33
Wilkes Girl (3)	2:28¼	Mill Girl	2:22¼
Wilkes View	2:28½	Abbie	2:26¼
William Wallace	2:28	Mary Bostwick (p)	2:31
Woodnut	2:16½	Addie	2:39

Dash Races for Trotters.

THE question of whether or not dash races should be given for trotters and pacers is one that has at various times been more or less discussed by horsemen and managers of trotting tracks, and on two or three occasions spasmodic attempts to give the idea a fair trial have been made. The most noteworthy moves in this direction are to be credited to the association which controls the Detroit track and the Northwestern Association of Trotting Horse Breeders. At trotting meetings given by each of these organizations there have been placed on the program a number of dash events for various classes of horses, but they were so much handicapped in various ways that the full measure of their capabilities for attracting and amusing the public could not be fairly judged. At the Northwestern Breeders meeting in this city last summer it was an open secret that several of the officials who had the active management of affairs were

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rabidly opposed to the dash system as applied to trotters, and under such circumstances it was hardly to be expected that the experiment would be fairly conducted. Nevertheless, enough was seen of how the idea worked in actual practice to convince a good many men that in the near future events would so shape themselves that dash trotting would to a greater or less extent force itself to the front and demand recognition from the more prominent trotting tracks.

It is idle to assert that the present stereotyped program of trotting meetings—mile heats in harness, three in five—commends itself to the public, and this is evidenced by the fact that at all great centers of population in this country where running meetings have been established and conducted in an honest and enterprising manner they have been a tremendous success financially, the benefit of which success is shared alike by horsemen and track management, while in the same localities trotting, which is distinctively an American pastime and in itself of far more interest than running races possibly can be, has languished and practically died out. It is of no use to try to force upon the American public a style of racing which it does not like when something which commends itself to that same public is provided by other people. The trouble with trotting track managers is that they are jogging along in precisely the same rut which their grandfathers occupied, and it is only within the last two or three years that any headway has been made in the important item of reducing entrance fees and providing future events of much value in which trotting-bred youngsters can be nominated before they have worn harness and their selling value as yearlings greatly enhanced. It seems strange, almost incredible, that the managers of trotting tracks, who are almost without exception men of enterprise and forethought, should with the living example of the running turf and its financial success before them, adhere tenaciously to customs which bind them to a mossback line of action. On the running turf there are not only races for horses of different ages, but there are events at all distances from half a mile to a mile and a half, and a crack three-year-old race horse is capable of winning more money in a single season than a trotter under the system which is just now beginning to die out, could get a chance to try for.

What the trotting turf wants is variety, and, in the opinion of many, the first step in this direction will be the introduction of dash races as a prominent and permanent feature of our great trotting meetings. The public goes to running races, not because it prefers to witness horses galloping under the saddle instead of trotting in harness but because it is treated to a number of complete events, five or six, in the course of an afternoon and then sent home in time for supper, whereas at trotting meetings it is not infrequently the case that one race will drag along through an entire afternoon, and in many instances its finish has to be postponed until the following day. The American people, when they patronize an out-door sport which has for one of its adjuncts the betting ring, demands that it shall be given quick action for its money. The people of this country are naturally of a speculative turn of mind, and it follows inevitably that they are averse to betting on a contest where their money is certain to be locked up for an entire afternoon, and where a horse must win three heats in order to be declared the victor. More than this, they naturally turn to that form of racing which by its continually changing conditions gives to each event a dash of uncertainty. If all the races on running tracks were mile heats three in five, if every horse carried exactly the same weight, and if the other accessories of the sport were precisely the same on every occasion, does anybody suppose that at each of the leading tracks there would be from fifty to seventy-five bookmakers paying $100 a day a piece for the privilege of pursuing their calling—in fact furnishing in advance all the money that is offered in stakes and purses? Is it reasonable to suppose that with stereotyped conditions such as have thus far been inseparable from the trotting races the public would flock to the running tracks and crowd the enormous betting rings every half hour or so when a race is to be decided? Under the present system of the American running turf the people who attend races are enabled to bet their money over and over again, whereas at a trotting meeting a man with limited capital that starts in to play the first race must go into the grand stand and sit all the afternoon before he knows whether or not he is going to win. It is, of course, unfortunate that betting must always hold so close and conspicuous a relation to turf sports which are made popular with the general public, but it is a fact whose existence may not be denied, and as such must be considered.

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It is not claimed that dash races should constitute the only feature of trotting meetings, but it is held that as a reasonable business proposition the breeders of trotting horses and the managers of trotting tracks can not afford to be so blind to their own interests as to cling tenaciously to customs that are far behind the spirit of the times. A great many people, when this subject of dash races for trotters is broached, at once declare that to countenance its introduction would mean the deterioration of the American trotter. They claim that it is stamina as well as speed that we are breeding for and that this element cannot be secured or maintained unless the heat system of racing is adhered to. There is not so much force in this argument as at first blush would seem to be the case, while on the other hand it is not an uncommon matter under the present system of requiring that a horse win three heats before he is entitled to the race, to see a field of trotters and pacers made to exert themselves mile after mile until they are utterly weary and those who drive them amenable to the law for the punishment of cruelty to animals. Every trotting-horse driver, every breeder, every man of sense who goes to the races, knows this to be true. How about that race for pacers three years old and under at Independence a year ago this month when twelve heats were required to settle the question of supremacy? "I felt sorry for those poor horses," said Budd Doble, a great driver and a humane man. Other instances of like character but perhaps not so marked might be given, but it is not believed that a point taken in this regard will be disputed by any man of experience.

Dash racing for trotters and pacers is coming. Already the Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders Association is considering the advisability of offering purses for dash races at various distances at its meeting next October, and one event of that character, a dash of a mile and a quarter for horses of the 2:15 class, has already been announced. What is wanted on this subject is an expression of opinion from breeders. They are the men who can carry the day with the management of trotting tracks and they—especially now that colt stakes are a feature of trotting meetings—are the parties most deeply interested. Mr. J. C. Sibley, of the Prospect Hill stock farm, an establishment which is turning out successful young trotters every season and whose expenditures in the way of nominations to trotting stakes amount to thousands of dollars, was asked by the editor of the MONTHLY for his views on this subject, and he replies as follows:

"I have believed for a long time that more variety should be given to the patrons of trotting tracks, and would hail with pleasure dash racing. I should especially like to see races given which should have two-mile dashes and two-mile heats for the respective classes. To make short dash races would in my judgement be going backward and losing the stamina that we all so much desire in the race horse, and I hope the time will never come that the dash will be for less than a mile. Nothing can more surely test the race-horse qualities of an animal than long-distance events. Four or five-mile dashes will give the superior horse a chance to assert himself, no matter how many start, and will more truly determine race-horse qualities than the five or seven-heat races where a good horse may be interfered with by parties interested in the pool-box. I hope we have some that could participate in that kind of an event. If we do not have them that can do so creditably I should certainly feel that it was necessary for us to commence anew and procure such animals as could engage in this style of races."

Mr. C. J. Hamlin has unquestionably sent more trotters which possess both extreme speed and great campaigning qualities to the front during the last few years than any other breeder, and his village farm establishment goes through each recurring campaign with one of the most formidable trotters and pacers in the country. Twice have its representatives won the $10,000 Charter Oak stake at Hartford with Prince Regent and Nightingale, that were sired by Mr. Hamlin's stallion, Mambrino King, and from mares owned by him. He has also bred the champion double team and driven them a mile himself over the Independence better than 2:14. He is a successful breeder of trotters and a first-class driver, and none of the mysteries of properly fitting a horse for a race are beyond his ken. His reply to a letter suggesting that his views on the subject of dash racing on the trotting turf would be of interest to the readers of the MONTHLY is brief but virile.

"I know of no successful breeder of game-trotting race horses who favors or ever will favor dashes or cup records. If you can embellish the above go head, I can't."

In the matter of cup records or authentic trials against the watch under other names, Mr. Hamlin's position is well known, and it is that of many other lovers of the trotting horse who do not believe that any value is added to the strain of blood by having a

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number of its representatives make one-heat flights against the watch on a carefully prepared track and a day selected for its favorable conditions to fast time. Other breeders defend the cup system of making records on various grounds, chief among which is that in most instances it is a troublesome and expensive task for a horse to obtain a record close to the limit of his speed by making a campaign. As to the relative value of race records and those made in contests against it, there will hardly be any dispute among breeders, and there is none at all among purchasers of trotting stock, for which reason it is perhaps just as well to continue recognizing both kinds of performances for purposes of registration and establishing speed limits, inasmuch as the time trials will, in a measure, carry their own penalty in disposing of the animals which make them, or of their produce.

It is a different matter, however, when the question of dash races is considered, because it does not necessarily follow that the adoption of the dash in place of heats will result in the deterioration of the trotting horse's stamina. On the contrary, as Mr. Sibley very forcibly puts it, a dash of from three to five miles will establish the game qualities of a trotter in just as great a degree as would a prolonged contest of heats. One great trouble with the heat system is its lack of variety and also the ever-present fact that there is no telling to what lengths a race may be strung out and horses engaged in it thereby unnecessarily punished. It may be a three-heat affair or it may be one of twelve heats, as instanced above. It is not within the realm of possibility that any one would attempt dash races at less than a mile, and were the system given a fair trial it would doubtless be found that events at the greater distance would be most popular. There are other ways in which the dash system would work to the advantage of horse owners, by giving the public better entertainment in some respects than is possible with long races of heats. In the matter of scoring, for instance, it would be found that when a field of horses was marshaled to go a journey of two miles or more there would be very little scoring indeed, no matter how large the field, because every driver knowing that there would be plenty of time in which to display the speed of his horse and utilize his own tactics of reinsmanship, would be anxious to get away with as little delay as possible, and all who have followed the races are well aware that when the drivers try to effect a start it is not long in being obtained. With Mr. Sibley's views as to distance adopted, one great objection to dash races is dissipated, and we are sure that no one will see this more quickly than Mr. Hamlin, who is nothing if not practical.

Mr. Foxhall A. Daingerfield, of Culpeper, Va., a gentleman whose love for the trotter is intense, and who, it may be said incidentally, is a strong and eloquent advocate of trotting blood for trotters, says, in reply to the request of the editor of the MONTHLY that his opinion on the subject of dash racing be furnished for publication:

"I view the system of dash races as a dangerous innovation, very likely to be adopted by our trotting associations in the near future, and *sure to be followed by more disastrous results to the trotter than it has been to the thoroughbred.* The main value of the roadster being his stamina and ability to 'last all day' or repeat rapid and long-sustained efforts on the road when required for business or pleasure, anything tending to induce breeders to look to speed alone in the trotter (as they now do in the runner), as his only element of value, must degrade the most useful of all equines to a mere gambling machine.

"I should regard records in dash races as more misleading to purchasers than tin-cup records (which are held as evidence of speed alone), for they would probably be esteemed as furnishing evidence of some other racehorse quality not possessed by the holder. It is not an unheard of thing for horses with records, in first heats, of 2:12 to 2:13, to melt away and be disgracefully beaten by a 2:20 performer that can last six or seven heats at or about his clip.

"For horses three years or over I favor three-in-five, and for colts under three years, best two-in-three heats, for both trotters and pacers. FOXHALL A. DAINGERFIELD."

Mr. F. S. Gorton, well known as a breeder, writes:

"The Northwestern Breeders' Association had some dash races at their meeting of 1891, which seems to please the horse owners and people very much, but they were arranged the last thing on the program, when every one was tired and ready to go home, and were not given a fair trial. The idea of a dash race each day is to have it come off to take the place of any delay, to keep the audience constantly enter-

tained. They were strongly favored by one member of that association, as he believed they should take the place of the tin cup. With a horse that could win in those large fields, a single dash better than 2:30 would be given more credit by any thinking buyer than if he had a record two seconds faster against the watch. This member that advocated them in 1891 is still as firm in his opinion as he was before they were tried. The fields were always large. The Association added $200 and charged only $5 entrance. These dashes could be given on any kind of a plan regarding the purse, and if the amount was large enough for trainers to prepare their horses for a very fast mile we would see all race records beaten, and I predict would become very popular.

"The dash races have never had a fair trial."

Death of Palo Alto.

It was announced by telegraph June 22, that the stallion, Palo Alto, 2:08¾, which record is the best for an entire horse at the trotting gait, had died the previous night at the farm of his owner, Senator Stanford, in California. Few horses were better known to the general public than Palo Alto, and his death at a time when he had reached the zenith of fame and was just entering on a career in the stud which bade fair to perpetuate his name is an irreparable loss to the breeding interests. The story of this horse, that beginning with a public trial in 2:23¾ as a two-year-old fought his way up inch by inch until he reached the top of the ladder of fame, so far as trotting stallions are concerned, is not a long one, and it is full of interest.

Governor Stanford began his breeding operations at the Menlo Park ranch about fifteen years ago, using for his premier stallions the Hambletonian horses Mohawk Chief and Gen. Benton. In those days there were scattered through California a large number of mares by the pacing horse, St. Clair, a stallion concerning whose blood lines nothing is known. He, however, sired a good deal of trotting speed from the ordinary mares of the country, and the first really crack trotter that Governor Stanford owned—Occident, 2:16¾—was a member of the St. Clair family. It was natural, therefore, that in his breeding operations he should turn to this same blood for his broodmares, and from them he succeeded in giving the world a number of remarkably fast young trotters for those days. It was not, however, until in 1877 Governor Stanford came east and bought the Hambletonian–Clay stallion Electioneer that the Menlo Park establishment was in a fair way to become famous as the nursery of phenomenal trotters. Electioneer's first fast trotting colts, the most prominent among whom were Fred Crocker and Bonita, were from mares with a good deal of St. Clair blood in their veins, and subsequently another daughter of that horse produced in Wildflower and Manzanita the two and four-year-old champions of their time. After the fact that Electioneer was a remarkable sire had been demonstrated and the horse himself was well along in years, speculation naturally turned in the direction of forecasting which of his sons would be selected to take the old horse's place in the stud when death should claim him.

It had long been a claim of Governor Stanford's that with a horse of great action-controlling power like Electioneer it was possible to produce from strictly thoroughbred mares a type of animal that would combine the swift trotting gait of the Hambletonian family with the admitted great lung power and fine bone of the thoroughbred. Governor Stanford believed that this combination would eventually produce the fastest trotters in the world, and being a man of great determination in the exploitation of any idea which engaged his attention, he has for the last dozen years or so made the mating of Electioneer and thoroughbred mares a special study. That he has succeeded beyond the expectations of those who are not favorable to such violent crosses is an admitted fact, and the brightest jewel in all the crown of equine stars produced by breeding thoroughbred mares and Electioneer was Palo Alto. It was by reason of his unquestioned ability as a trotter when he was in training as a two-year-old that the colt from Dame Winnie was named Palo Alto, in honor of the farm where he was bred, and even then, half a dozen years ago, it was said that Governor Stanford liked his way of going so well and was so impressed with his physical conformation that he had decided to reserve him as the successor of his sire. As a three-year-old Palo Alto did not do any trotting, but in his four-year-old form he came East and won nearly every race in which he started, trotting most of the time against aged horses and closing the campaign with the race record of 2:20¼. Since that time his history has been a familiar one to the public. Although a horse of phenomenal speed he has not been reserved exclusively for exhibitions against time, it having always been the policy of his

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owner to trot Palo Alto against other horses whenever an opportunity presented itself, and on some occasions he has made memorable performances, notably the one at Chicago two years ago this summer when, trotting against the gray gelding, Jack, the fastest representative of the Pilot Medium strain of blood, he stepped close to the fastest three heats on record by a stallion up to that time. Last year Palo Alto, although troubled with an ailing leg, was fitted by Marvin specially for trials against the watch, and after a number of efforts over the kite track at Stockton he succeeded in reducing his record to 2:08¾. Previous to this he had been rather unfortunate, as although his miles were always extremely creditable ones, Stamboul and Axtell had beaten him a little in the race for championship honors, and subsequently Nelson and Allerton proved themselves most troublesome opponents. The 2:08¾ mark of Palo Alto, however, made last fall, kept him safely in first place, and although it was entirely within the limits of possibility that even so great a performance would be bettered during the present season it was thought that the California stallion also had a chance to cut it down as he seemed to have entirely recovered from the weakness in one of his legs, which had formerly at times made him lame, and was going better than ever up to the time he was taken sick a couple of weeks ago. There has been a great deal of sickness and mortality among horses all over the country this season and the Palo Alto establishment is no exception to the general rule. It is only a short time ago that one of the most valuable horses owned there, Advertiser, that is by Electioneer and out of a George Wilkes mare, his second dam being the old-time trotter Lula, was prostrated with pneumonia, and for a time his life was despared of. Advertiser made a record of 2:16 as a three-year-old last season and was one of the stallions for whom Senator Stanford would not entertain an offer. Hardly had he recovered when Palo Alto was taken sick and in spite of all that the best veterinary attendance could do he died as stated above. Now that he is gone there will be no chance to ascertain whether or not like another son of Electioneer, Ansel, that is out of a thoroughbred mare, Palo Alto would have achieved success in the stud, but inasmuch as in gait, appearance and general disposition, he took entirely after his sire, in no respect resembling his dam, it is only fair to assume that had he lived there would have sprung from his loins a race lusty young trotters that would have been credit to their illustrious progenitor.

Palo Alto's turf record is such a brilli one that it is herewith given:

1886.

Kalamazoo, Michigan.

June 29.—3:30 class.

Palo Alto	1	1
Victor	2	2
Prince	3	5
Lady Wonder	6	3
Nellie M	4	4
Coaster Jr	5	6

Time, 2:32½—2:33¾—2:33.

July 1.—2:40 class.

Palo Alto	1	1	0
Anniversary	2	6	0
Annie C	4	2	0
Vincent Cromwell	5	3	0
Col. Bowers	3	4	0
Fleetsteps	6	5	0
Hattie B	7	7	0

Time, 2:30½—2:30¾—0:00—2:29¾.

Saginaw, Michigan.

July 14.—2:29 class.

Palo Alto	2	1	1
Wilton	1	2	2
Lucy Fry	3	3	3
Frank Middleton	9	4	9
May Day	4	9	5
Gerald	8	5	4
S. J. Fletcher	5	10	7
Mabel A	7	8	6
Cadmus Hambletonian	10	6	8
Frank T	6	7	dr

Time, 2:24—2:22—2:22—2:20¾.

Detroit, Michigan.

July 22.—2:30 class.

Wilton	1	1
Palo Alto	5	2
Reference	2	3
Guy	3	4
Bueth	4	5

Time, 2:19¾—2:19¼—2:20.

Cleveland, Ohio.

July 30.—2:29 class.

Palo Alto	5	1	1
Mabel A	1	2	2
Cadmus Hambletonian	2	6	4
Clipper	4	4	3
Fancy	3	3	6
S. J. Fletcher	6	5	5
Brighton	7	dr	

Time, 2:23¼—2:23—2:22¼—2:21.

Covington, Kentucky.

August 28.—2:20 class.

Palo Alto	5	4	3	1
Tom Rogers	1	6	1	2
Deck Wright	2	1	2	6
C. F. Clay	6	3	4	3
Nellie G	4	2	5	4
S. J. Fletcher	3	5	6	5

Time, 2:20½—2:22¼—2:23¼—2:22¾—2:25¾—2:2

Cleveland, Ohio.

September 14.—2:20 class.

Palo Alto	4	2	1	1
Deck Wright	1	3	5	2
Alert	5	5	3	3
Georgie W	2	4	4	4
Harry Roberts	2	1	2	5

Time, 2:20¼—2:20—2:21—2:21½—2:25—2:20¼

Albany, New York.

September 21.—stake—; mares and stallions.

Palo Alto

Time, 2:24.

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St. Louis, Missouri.

October 8.—2:20 class.

lo Alto	4	4	1	1	4	1
arlie Hogan	2	1	4	4	2	4
ert France	5	3	3	3	1	2
F. Clay	1	5	5	5	3	3
ble S	3	2	2	2	5	dr

Time, 2:18—2:20¼—2:21—2:21¼—2:24¼—2:25.

1889.

Napa, California.

August 13.—2:20 class.

lo Alto	1	1	1
y Rose	2	2	3
n L.	4	3	2
ctor	3	4	4

Time, 2:21¼—2:20—2:18.

Petaluma, California.

August 28.—2:20 class.

lo Alto	1	2	1	1
ranklin	3	3	2	3
n Tomas	6	4	3	2
ctor	5	5	4	4
n L.	4	6	5	5
y Rose	2	1	6	dis

Time, 2:20½—2:20½—2:21¼—2:23½.

Oakland, California.

September 2.—2:20 class.

lo Alto	1	1	1
ranklin	5	2	2
y Rose	2	3	4
ctor	3	5	3
n Tomas	4	4	5
n L.	dis		

Time, 2:22½—2:20—2:19½.

September 7.—2:17 class.

alo Alto	1	1	1
lly Stanley	2	2	2

Time, 2:18¾—2:19¼—2:20¾.

Stockton, California.

September 26.—Stallions.

alo Alto	1	1	1
irect	2	2	2
ay Rose	3	3	3

Time, 2:16½—2:17¾—3:13¾.

Fresno, California.

October 2.—Against time, 2:13¾.

ime	1
alo Alto	2

Time, 2:15.

San Francisco, California.

November 2.—Against time, 2:13¾.

ime	1
alo Alto	2

Time, 2:15.

November 9.—Against time, 2:13¾.

alo Alto	1
ime	2

Time, 2:12½.

Napa, California.

November 16.—Against time, 2:12½.

alo Alto	1
ime	2

Time, 2:12¼.

1890.

Detroit, Michigan.

July 25.—Free to all.

alo Alto	1	1	1
usie S.	2	2	3
ouri	3	3	2

Time, 2:15½—2:17—2:16¼.

August 2.—Match.

ack	1	2	1	1
alo Alto	2	1	2	2

Time, 2:15½—2:13½—2:15—2:16.

Buffalo, New York.

August 8—free to all.

Palo Alto	3	2	1	1	1
Rosaline Wilkes	1	1	2	2	2
Jack	2	3	3	3	3
Susie S.	4	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:18—2:16½—2:16½—2:16—2:15.

Chicago, Illinois.

August 20.—Match.

Palo Alto	1	1	1
Jack	2	2	2

Time, 2:18¼—2:15—2:13.

Cleveland, Ohio.

September 17.—Against time, 2:12¼.

Time	1
Palo Alto	2

Time, 2:15.

September 18.—Against time, 2:12¼.

Time	1
Palo Alto	2

Time, 2:16.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

September 23.—Against time, 2:12¼.

Time	1
Palo Alto	2

Time, 2:14¼.

San Francisco, California.

November 8.—Against time, 2:12¼.

Time	1
Palo Alto	2

Time, 2:14¾.

November 15.—Against time, 2:12½.

Time	1
Palo Alto	2

Time, 2:14¼.

1891.

Stockton, California.

October 13.—Against time, 2:12¼.

Time	1
Palo Alto	2

Time, 2:12¾.

October 21.—Against time, 2:12¼.

Palo Alto	1
Time	2

Time, 2:11¼.

October 27.—Against time, 2:11¼.

Palo Alto	1
Time	2

Time, 2:10.

October 31.—Against time, 2:10.

Palo Alto	1
Time	2

Time, 2:09½.

November 10.—Against time, 2:09½.

Time	1	1
Palo Alto	2	2

Time, 2:10½—2:09¾.

November 16.—Against time, 2:09½.

Time	1
Palo Alto	2

Time, 2:10½.

November 17.—Against time, 2:09½.

Palo Alto	1
Time	2

Time, 2:08¾.

Regulate the Pool Box.

At the Hartford meeting not long ago the favorite in the 2:26 pacing class was the chestnut gelding Charles L., and after he had won a first heat in 2:20½, and in doing so shown that he outclassed the rest of the starters by three or four seconds, he was distanced in the second heat by reason of a bad break. Of course it is a suspicious circumstance, and one

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that should always be looked into carefully by the judges, when a horse that is favorite in a race before the start and that wins the initial heat in fast time, is afterward behind the flag. Everybody knows that pacers are ordinarily not as handy in recovering from a break as are trotters, but even at that it is only once in a long time, that, with ordinary care on the part of the driver, a pacer that has the speed of his field need be distanced simply because in some particular heat he is unsteady. Of course it is impossible for the judges to in every instance reach a fairly accurate conclusion as to whether or not there is in cases like the one referred to, a job, unless they pay strict attention to the betting and do not content themselves with a glance at a pile of tickets on his own horse exhibited by the driver of the animal which is distanced or being beaten in slow time after winning a heat or two. It is the easiest thing in the world for a driver, preparatory to a contemplated "dump" of those who bet on trotting, to provide himself with a stock of pool tickets that are ostensibly on his own horse to win, but if in such cases the judges would demand that the pool books on the race be brought to the stand and have them examined by an expert in such matters they would in many cases discover the exact locality of the African in the woodpile.

It is in fact about time in the history of the American trotting turf that the pool selling be taken under the wing of the track management, and not sold out at auction to parties, who, no matter how great their financial responsibility may be, have no interest in checking fraud, and who frequently are of the moral caliber which, not content with merely winking at such matters, enters into active participation in them for the money that is to be made thereby. In such instances the poolseller is known as a "macer," as his position makes it possible for him to know just how everybody's money is being bet, and it is a fact not susceptible of successful denial that no job of any magnitude in a trotting race can be put through without the knowledge of those who have the pool box in charge, and it follows that if they were honest enough to denounce every such scheme fraud would practically be eliminated from the trotting turf. But the pool seller's interest is not in the direction of spotting jobs. On the contrary it lies the other way. A job in a trotting race means plenty of betting by men who imagine that they have a sure thing, and as the poolseller gets a percentage on the amount bet he is anxious to see go into the box as many dollars as it is possible to wager on the event. He not only says nothing to the officers of the track, when it is plain to him that a job is being prepared, but almost without exception he evades in every possible way a truthful answer to the questions put to him by the judges and others when it is time to ferret out a turf swindle. Once in a while if it comes to a pinch some pool sellers will tell a string of lies and swear to them.

These statements are based on facts known to a great many people who have seen more or less of the seamy side of the trotting turf during the last two decades. Hardly a season passes that some pool seller is not involved in a scandal (which means a swindle), and yet not one of the fraternity has been punished. As far back as 1877, when at the Utica, New York, meeting, the celebrated Edwin Forrest race brought the trotting turf into disrepute with the general public it was found difficult to open the mouths of pool sellers to such an extent that their testimony was of any value. The Edwin Forrest race resulted in such prominent drivers as Dan Mace, Gus Glidden and Morrell Higbie being temporarily retired from the public exercise of their avocation, while a more inconspicuous figure in the sulky, a man named Pyle, flared up in the bright light of publicity and flickered out to be heard of no more, until, ten years later he assumed some prominence in the far west as a breeder of trotters. One Tufts, a poor wretch of a boy who had been poorly paid while training and driving the mare Loretta F., was found to have succumbed to the seductive influences of a few hundred dollars and pulled the mare. He was promptly expelled. It came out then in the most convincing manner to every man who examined the evidence that a well-known pool seller was mixed up in the Loretta F. robbery from start to finish. Was this pool seller prosecuted? Not at all. Was he stopped from doing business on tracks belonging to the association of which the Rochester course was a member? Nothing of the kind happened. Last year, again, there was a palpable job in the most important race at the Baltimore spring meeting, a stake in which the money offered was far beyond the usual amount to be contested for in a trotting event. It was deemed a certainty that this race could be won by a certain horse, and he did capture two heats in such style as to leave no doubt of his superior-

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ity over the other starters. He was pulled and hauled around the track by his original driver, another driver was "stopped" by those who had been betting against the horse, and finally the whole affair wound up with the expulsion of some people, a portion of whom were afterward reinstated. The owner of the horse, a man against whom no evidence of complicity in the scheme was ever made public, suffered along with the rest, but the pool seller who was publicly charged with being at the bottom of the job got away all right as usual.

The present high standing of the trotting turf and the trotting horse business has been brought about solely by reason of the fact that the breeders of trotters, who are almost without exception men of undoubted honesty and with clean, successful business records, have of late years begun trotting the produce of their farms in public races. Through no other cause could this metamorphosis in the affairs of the trotting turf have been produced, and it is therefore the duty of breeders to see that the trotting turf is purified in the direction where it has long been the most odorous and where reform will do the greatest good. The pool box is may be a necessary adjunct of the trotting turf. On the running turf the life, vitality, and moving power of the whole structure is the betting. On the trotting turf the betting is an inconsiderable feature, but still it is something without which it is probable that large trotting meetings could not be successfully conducted. The natural inclination of the American people who patronize out-door sports is to mingle a little speculation with the other pleasures of the day, and it is also true that men who own horses and trot them for public purses are, almost without exception, ready to back their candidates somewhat on the day of the race. Poolselling may not, therefore, be disassociated from the trotting turf, but even taking the ground of the most conservative people on this question and admitting that the pool box is an evil, it is still better to regulate an evil than to ignore its existence and thereby increase its power for harm. It is through dishonest manipulation and by the jobbing of races through the pool box that the trotting turf, and incidentally the trotting horse, and to a greater or less degree the men who breed trotting horses and race them, are brought into disrepute with a certain section of the American people.

There is no occasion for this. There is not the slightest reason why the pool box feature of trotting meetings can not be conducted with as strict an eye to honesty as any other part of the entertainment. The trotting associations owe it to themselves, to their members, to breeders, and to the general public that some action in this matter be taken. The trotting season of 1893 should be marked by official control of the pool box. The time is ripe for the passing away of the day when an individual or firm shall control this privilege at any meeting. It is a source of much income to the tracks, which income is contributed directly by the public which attends the meetings, and therefore that public should be protected to the utmost. As matters now stand it is protected very poorly indeed, and in many cases not at all.

Let private control of pool selling cease.

Another Great Brood Mare.

By virtue of some recent trotting at San Jose in California there was an entry to the 2:30 list which placed the Electioneer mare Wildflower in the "Great Brood Mare" table, two of her produce having become standard by performance. They are Wildmont, by Piedmont, that made a record of 2:27¼ as a three-year-old in 1891, and now Wild Bee, a three-year-old sister to Wildmont, has taken a mark of 2:29. This circumstance, which in itself is a great credit to any mare, recalls the fact that in her day Wildflower was a trotting wonder, as on October 22, 1881, nearly eleven years ago, she placed the trotting record for two-year-olds at 2:21, and it was rightly estimated that her performance would stand longer than any other champion mark at that time on the books. This proved to be the case, as it was not until 1888 that the 2:21 performance of Wildflower was bettered by Sunol, who eventually closed the season with a two-year-old record of 2:18, since which time two others have beaten her mark and a third has equaled it, they being Ralph Wilkes, 2:18; Monbars, 2:16½, and Arion, 2:10¾.

There is a little doubt that had Wildflower not met with a sickness in her three-year-old form which destroyed her usefulness as a trotter she would have been among the fastest of the get of Electioneer, as up to the time she succumbed to the effects of a severe attack of pinkeye Marvin rated her very highly indeed. She was foaled in 1879, and to have two representatives in the 2:30 list at twelve years of age is a remarkable showing for any mare, so that

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Wildflower may fairly be considered a precocious broodmare as well as a phenomenal colt trotter. Her success in the breeding ranks is of course something of a feather in the cap of those who argue that developed sires and dams are the ones to which we should look for the fastest trotters and for the greatest development in the way of speed production generally. It is unquestionably true that among the famous young trotting sires of the present day those whose speed has been developed and tested on the race track are largely in the majority, as was shown in a recent number of the MONTHLY, Guy Wilkes, Sidney, Quartermaster, Director, Eagle Bird and others being conspicuous examples. It used to be argued —and with an unquestioned foundation of truth—that by campaigning a stallion or mare for a number of years the vitality of the animal was more or less impaired, and, with this premise to start from, the opponents of the developed sire and dam idea were prone to argue in favor of full brothers or sisters to noted trotters for use in the breeding ranks rather than the great performers themselves. It soon became apparent, however, that in some instances campaigning did not sap the vital powers of stallions to an appreciable extent, George Wilkes being a case in point. In those days, however, stallions capable of trotting better than 2:25 were not common, and those with records of 2:20 or better could be counted on the fingers of one hand, whereas at the present time there are 2:25 stallions galore and a longer list of entire horses with records below the 2:20 mark than anybody who has not looked the matter up would imagine could possibly be the case.

However, there is at the present time a vast difference in the treatment of trotting stallions from that accorded them a decade or so ago. At the present rate of production of trotters of all grades, from the 2:30 performer to one that can beat 2:10, it is an unprofitable venture to campaign a horse at all unless he can win a race now and then, in order to accomplish which feat it is necessary that he take a record about equal to his best speed. Once this point is reached he is outclassed, unless he be one of the sensational variety, and therefore the most remunerative use that can be made of him is to place him in the stud. The horses of the present day, therefore, which are offered for public service or retained for private use, and a part of whose equipment in the breeding ranks is a fast record, have not been campaigned sufficiently to in any degree impair their vitality, and the same may be said of mares with fast records that are raising colts. In the case of a mare like Wildflower, that was a world-beating trotter of her age when two years old, there was no chance to exhaust her vitality, because a baby trotter will recover from a great effort much more quickly and also more fully than one that has reached maturity. Wildflower is bred in lines that with each recurring trotting season demonstrate on the race track their potency in the production of trotting speed, she being by the Hambletonian-Clay stallion Electioneer and out of a mare with a trotting record of 2:30½, made a great many years ago. This mare was sired by the pacing stallion St. Clair, concerning whose pedigree nothing is known. She was made to trot only by the use of a great deal of weight on her forward feet, her natural gait being the pace, and yet the speed element in her was so prominent and dominated her nature to such an extent that when she was mated with Electioneer she produced a couple of world's champions in Wildflower, 2:21 as a two-year-old, and Manzanita, 2:16 as a four-year-old. Now that one of her daughters is in the "Great Brood Mare" list, it is demonstrated that the blood of Electioneer and Mayflower will breed on, and as Manzanita, the sister to Wildflower, is a beautifully gaited mare and never wanted to do anything but trot it is fair to assume that she also will become famous in the breeding ranks.

Wildflower's two foals that have beaten 2:30 are by Piedmont, a horse whose record was made in the fourth heat of a winning race against a good field, he following up that performance by winning the fifth and sixth heats as he liked. That the blood of the old pacing stallion St. Clair, whose breeding is wholly unknown, was to prove an important factor in the pedigrees of California trotters was demonstrated beyond question when the get of Electioneer that were out of mares by St. Clair began trotting fast and beating all the records previously made by horses of their age. In addition to siring the dam of Wildflower and Manzanita, both record-breakers, St. Clair also got the dam of Bonita, that at one time held the two-year-old trotting record, and of Fred Crocker that was also a two-year-old champion in his day, so that at different times three two-year-old trotters out of mares by St. Clair have been world's champions. This in itself would be an incontrovertible argument as to the

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lue of the blood of St. Clair, and incidentally pacing blood, in trotting pedigrees, espe-lly as it is now generally conceded that the t and pace are interchangeable gaits and tely to be produced by either trotting or ing sires or dams. But the sons of St. Clair ve also been the progenitors of creditable tting and pacing speed, as Dietz's St. Clair ed the dams of the pacer Yolo Maid, 2:12, lle Button, 2:19¾, and the trotter Gen. gan, 2:23¼, while Doc, a son of St. Clair, ed Occident, 2:16¾, and another son, St. ir 656, has two trotters in the 2:30 list and also the sire of the dam of one trotter and o pacers that are standard by performance. hootz's St. Clair sired the dam of Ladywell, 16½, and Lorita, 2:22¾, so that on the whole e showing made by the St. Clair blood, pecially in the female line, is a remarkably eritorious one when it is considered that its hances have not been remarkably good. It true that the performing foals of Wildflower ve not been, like their dam, sensational colt otters, but this fact does not at all impair the rce of the showing that she has made in vor of developed mares as dams.

Close on the heels of what the produce of Wildflower have been doing in the way of ntering the 2:30 list comes the information hat Anselma, that is by Ansel, 2:20, and out of Elaine, 2:20, recently made a record of 2:29½. Elaine, as is well known, is a product of the Hambletonian-Clay cross, being by Messenger Duroc, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and out of the famous Clay mare Green Mountain Maid. Like Wildflower, she was a phenomenal colt trotter, holding the record for three-year-olds when the mark for trotters of that age was only a little below 2:30, and she subsequently placed herself on a par with the big black gelding Prospero as the fastest of the produce of Green Mountain Maid by getting a record of 2:20. It is true that, technically speaking, Elaine is not yet entitled to a place in the "Great Broodmare" table, but as a matter of fact, she should rank with many that are members of that distinguished company, inasmuch as in addition to having Anselma in the 2:30 list at a fairly early age, she also produced the sensational trotter Norlaine, that in her day reduced the yearling record to 2:31½. It is of course necessary in formulating rules by which admission to any class is regulated that there shall be laid down certain lines from which no deviation may be made, but at the same time it is of value and interest to those who study blood lines and performances with a view to using the information contained therein to learn of facts which bear directly on the proposition they are endeavoring to solve. From this standpoint the 2:29½ performance of Anselma and the 2:31½ mark of Norlaine as a yearling give Elaine great distinction as a broodmare, and it is only fair that her work should be in some manner set aside from something ordinary in the same line and given the distinguishing mark it deserves. It is also a noticeable fact that, like Wildflower, Elaine, in addition to having been the three-year-old trotting champion of her day, has produced her fastest foals by stallions that are also exponents of the developed speed idea in sires, as Norlaine was by Norval, 2:17½, and Anselma by Ansel, 2:20. The Norval foal, it is also worth noting, was much the faster of the two, as the records show, being able to trot about as fast when a yearling as Anselma is at a more advanced age, and this will not be overlooked by those who are in favor of trotting-bred stallions, because Norval conforms in his blood lines more closely to trotting strains than does Ansel, the dam of the latter being a thoroughbred running mare.

Grimes and Others.

It would not be a bad idea for the trotting track at Mansfield, Ohio, to begin some sort of proceedings against the driver Gee Grimes in order to ascertain just what latitude that person and others of his ilk have when it comes to deciding how a trotting meeting in which they are interested to the extent of having made entries in various classes is to be run. At a recent trotting meeting in Mansfield it appears that Grimes was dissatisfied with the action of the judges concerning a certain race in which he was engaged, and he also took exceptions to the manner in which the starting judge performed his duties. A newspaper published at Mansfield said at the time of the meeting that in one race the distance flag would have fallen in front of the mare Belle Durland driven by Grimes, had not one of the stable hands employed by him snatched it from the distance-judge's hands. It was after this episode that the immaculate and sensitive Mr. Grimes found fault with the starting judge and demanded that he be taken from the stand. When the officers of the Association very properly refused to pay any attention to this impudent demand on the part of a driver

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whose career bristles with "queer" races, Mr. Grimes packed up his traps and left town, stopping long enough at Cleveland to have himself interviewed by a newspaper reporter in order that he might unload a tirade about the Mansfield track and its management.

If Grimes had what was honestly coming to him he would have been off the trotting turf long ago, and there are plenty of men who know this. About three years since he pulled the pacer Fred Arthur in the most deliberate manner at a meeting of the Northwestern Breeders Association held in this city, and the judges on that occasion, among whom were Congressman John L. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, and the late Charles M. Smith, of Earlville' Ill., took prompt action. After Fred Arthur had lost two heats to Maggie R. in 2:18, 2:19¼, finishing in fourth and second positions, they took the horse away from that driver, the race being postponed until the following day. Up to that time the judges had, of course, no absolute proof of Grimes' guilt, but the next morning Messrs. Mitchell and Smith, who were in the club house at Washington Park, were sought out by Mrs. Grimes, who told them a most pitiful story of her husband's position, of his failing in the way of strong drink, and admitted to them, for him, that he had been pulling the horse. All she asked of them for her husband was that instead of another driver being put behind Fred Arthur to finish the race her husband be permitted to retain his seat in the sulky, promising that if this were done Fred Arthur would win, and win so easily that at no time would the result be in doubt. Both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Smith had been firmly convinced of Grimes' guilt, but, of course, this confession and plea of the man's wife clinched the matter. They deliberated for some time, not even then having any faith in what Grimes said, but they knew that if another driver were put up by them and Fred Arthur won the race there would be no other logical course for them to follow but to expel Grimes, and out of pity for the man's wife and children they were inclined to avoid doing this if possible. The result was that Grimes went out and won with Fred Arthur in such an easy manner as to demonstrate beyond question that he had previously been pulling the horse's head off. He was not expelled, and since then has risen a little in his business. No doubt success has made him impudent as well as bold, but perhaps now that the facts of the Washington Park episode and his acknowledgment of guilt in that race are recalled he will behave himself a little more as a convicted man should, and not be so ready to tell other people how to conduct their business.

Get Rid of the Rascals.

AT the recent Philadelphia meeting a grey gelding called Senator K., won the last three heats of the five-heat race for horses of the 2:34 class, simply and solely because his driver was taken out by the judges after the horse had been beaten in 2:32½, and an honest man put up, who drove Senator K. to the wire in the next heat in 2:24¼, winning handily and distancing not only the horse that had beaten him the two previous heats, but a couple of others; then he went on and won the race in a jog, after which the judges, instead of expelling his owner, W. K. Weidensaul, fined him $100 for his conduct. What is needed on the trotting turf is an honest enforcement of the law, and it is such juggling with the enactments already on the books that disgusts the public and drives reputable men out of the business. In the case at Philadelphia there was no question, according to the reports of the race, which were endorsed by the action of the judges, as to the guilt of the man who owned Senator K. and drove him the first and second heats. In the second mile the horse was beaten only a little in 2:32½, and it was his being pulled directly under the eyes of the judges that induced them to put up a new driver, who, as previously related, proceeded to distance the horse that had just been beating Senator K., trotting a mile with the latter about ten seconds faster than he had previously shown. Now, if the judges didn't believe that Weidensaul was guilty of pulling Senator K., there was certainly no occasion to fine him $100, and if they did believe him guilty there was no occasion or excuse for fining him, but every reason in the world for expelling him. It is this paltering with justice and with men whose acts entitle them to immediate and perpetual ostracism from the fellowship of other horsemen that makes the trotting turf on such occasions appear cheap in the eyes of the public. There should be absolutely no fining a man when he is tried and found guilty of pulling a horse. His offense is one which strikes at the very roots of a successful carrying on of public trotting and he is the most determined as well as the most despicable enemy that sport can have. Millions of dollars are invested in breeding the American trotter, and

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is principally by means of great trotting meetings that his speed can be shown and the animal made saleable at remunerative figures. In the past, skullduggery of various kinds brought the trotting turf almost to the level of a dog fight, and now that it has been raised from the sinkhole of iniquity into which pick-leg gamblers at one time plunged it, there should be no chances taken as to its future. The instance at Philadelphia, where a man who had pulled a horse was fined a paltry $100 instead of being expelled, was paralleled at Chicago last summer during the meeting given under the auspices of the Northwestern Association of Trotting-horse Breeders. Driver Dick Wilson, who hails from Indiana, had in one race a mare that by her previous performances was rightly a favorite over the field. Under Wilson's management she was pulled and hauled all over the track, forced to repeated breaks, and an evident attempt to distance her made. An honest driver, George Starr, was put up, and, starting from an outside position in a large field of horses, he drove his mare, Letta C., a mile fully ten seconds faster than any she had previously gone, demonstrating beyond the possibility of a doubt that Wilson had not tried to win with her. The public knew this. It saw the performance of the mare in the hands of a dishonest driver and the honest one. It cried out for justice. The judges were satisfied that Wilson had pulled the horse. Did they expel him? Not at all. They fined him $100, taking his action, presumably because Wilson was interceded for by a man prominent on the trotting turf, who might have been in better business. That decision hurt trotting in Chicago to an extent that few people imagine. What Wilson deserved that day and what Weidenaul deserved at Philadelphia was immediate and perpetual expulsion, and breeders should see that the Punch-and-Judy performances that so often take place in the judges' stand are done away with forever.

Put the horse puller off the turf for good.

A Big Fraud.

On the 2d of last February Registrar Steiner received the following letter:

"SALEM, NEW JERSEY, February 2, 1892.

"J. H. STEINER, Registrar,

"*Dear Sir:* I enclose you application of my own stallion Dictawood, by Dictator, 113, with fees and proofs. He is the property of Mr. H. P. Brown, of Crooks, Ky., who has asked me to attend to the matter for him.

"Please send me acknowledgment when you receive this, and if any more proof is necessary shall be pleased to furnish it.

"E. H. SMITH."

The pedigree of Dictawood as given by Mr. Smith was as follows:

Name—Dictawood.
Color and sex—br. h.
Year foaled—1879.
Bred by—H. C. McDowell, Lexington, Ky.
Got by—Dictator 113; son of Hambletonian, 10.
Name of dam—Rosewood; record 2:27.
Bred by—Richard Downing, Lexington, Ky.
Got by—Blackwood 74; son of Norman 25.
Second dam—Rose Edwards.
Got by—Frazier's Mambrino.
Present Owner—H. P. Brown, Crooks, Bath county, Ky.

Along in May of the present year, when it came to the knowledge of Registrar Steiner that the pedigree of Dictawood as given was probably a fraudulent one, that gentleman wrote to Mr. Smith concerning the matter and received from him the following letter:

"SALEM, NEW JERSEY, May 30, 1892.

"J. H. STEINER, Registrar,

"*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 25th instant concerning the registration of Dictawood at hand. This is quite a surprise to me and probably needs some explanation as to my connection with the matter. Being fairly posted on trotting pedigrees, I have been requested to help owners investigate pedigrees and collect proof for registration here in this county. As I found the work to my taste I concluded to advertise for business as I found any quantity of breeders who had no idea how to proceed in the matter and would gladly pay a well-posted man for his services. It was through this ad that I was thrown in with Mr. Brown, who claimed to own the colt by Dictator called Dictawood. After writing me as to his eligibility to registration I wrote him what proof was necessary and after a while I got the bill of sale in question. An incident in connection with the receipt of said bill of sale made me accept it without a doubt, and he either believed it to be genuine or else played a cunning game. I had about forgotten the case, thinking he had changed his mind or something, when I received a letter asking if I had received the bill of sale. He said he had sent his man to the postoffice with some letters, it among the rest, and he had got drunk and didn't know whether he had mailed them or not. In a day or two I received a telegram asking if I had not received bill of sale, which I had not. He seemed much exercised for fear it would be lost. Shortly after this I received it and forwarded it to you. I never had the least doubt as to its being correct, as I was not acquainted with Maj. McDowell's signature. I have to-day written Mr. Brown demanding the certificate and enclosing him your letter. I also enclose you a letter from him to me acknowledging receipt of certificate.

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"Hoping this explanation will be satisfactory, I am,

"Yours respectfully,

"E. H. SMITH."

Accompanying this letter was the following from H. P. Brown, who had all along posed as the owner of Dictawood.

"CROOKS, KY., April 26, 1892.

"E. H. SMITH, ESQ.,

"*My Dear Mr. Smith:* I am just in receipt of Dictawood's certificate, 18652. You will kindly accept my thanks for the prompt way you done your work. It was received March 22, but I was in California until last Friday. I will send you about a dozen applications just as soon as I can get my work in shape.

"Thanking you again and again, and saying that I am well pleased don't express it, I am

"Sincerely yours,

"H. P. BROWN."

It might be well to explain right here that Brown, so far as learned, is a telegraph operator of no known responsibility. The certificate which Brown forwarded to Smith was as follows:

"Sold to-day to H. P. Brown, Cincinnati, brown colt Dictawood, four white ankles, star, strip and snip, foaled May 3, 1879. Sired by Dictator, 113. First dam Rosewood, by Blackwood, 75; second dam Rose Edwards, by Frazier's Mambrino, for $400, and I hereby release all claim to said colt, in consideration of the purchase money having all been paid.

"H. C. MCDOWELL.

"Lexington, Ky., March 4, 1880."

This alleged certificate purports to be in the hand-writing of Maj. McDowell, the owner of Dictator, and that gentleman was at once communicated with by Registrar Steiner, and the facts of the case stated to him. Under date of May 12, 1892, he replied as follows:

"J. H. STEINER, ESQ., REGISTRAR,

"*Dear Sir*: Yours of the 10th instant received. I have no record nor recollection of ever selling a colt to H. P. Brown, Crooks, Ky. I never gave to him nor any one else a certificate to the fact that I had sold to any one a colt by Dictator, out of Rosewood, 2:27, by Blackwood; grandam Rose Edwards, by Frazier's Mambrino, because I never owned such a mare nor bred such a colt. I have thought, ever since I first heard of this horse, that he was a fraud. I have, however, been careful to say nothing in the matter and have not answered letters of inquiry regarding the horse, as he might possibly have been bred by Mr. Durkee, who did own a mare bred and named as described in this certificate. I believe the pedigree fraudulent, and the mistake made by the party getting it up is a very natural one, as I did own a mare by Blackwood, named Rosewood, but she had but one foal by Dictator, a mare now on my farm. It is just the slip that an unprincipled scamp would make. I have no doubt that on examination of the certificate purporting to have been made by me it will be found to be a forgery. Yours truly,

"H. C. MCDOWELL."

The certificate was thereupon sent to Maj. McDowell, who endorses upon it: "This certificate is a forgery," and wrote Registrar Steiner, under date of May 24, as follows:

"J. H. STEINER, ESQ., REGISTRAR,

"*Dear Sir:* I find on my return home your letter of the 17th inst., inclosing what purports to be a certificate given by me to H. P. Brown, Cincinnati, describing a colt called Dictawood as bred by me and sold to the said Brown March 4, 1880. This certificate, or bill of sale, is a forgery. I have made such an endorsement on the said paper and return it to you herewith.

"I have not Mr. Durkee's Stud Book, and I doubt very much whether he kept one. The horse did so little when returned to him by Col. West that there was no necessity for a Stud Book.

"There is no question about the fact that this is a palpable fraud, and the parties to it should be thoroughly exposed.

"Yours truly,

"H. C. MCDOWELL."

In the meantime Registrar Steiner had been receiving some further information in regard to the fraudulent Dictawood and his being kept for service in 1891 as Blackwood Chief, 7670, as the following letter will show:

"NEW RICHMOND, OHIO, June 8, 1892.

"AMERICAN TROTTING REGISTER:

"I would like if you would give me a little information in regard to a horse that was represented the season of 1891 as Blackwood Chief 7670. He served some fifty or sixty mares under that name. Now he comes out under a new name and number. He is called Dictawood, but I forget his number. He has just been recently registered. I suppose you will understand the horse I mean, as I don't think there is any other horse by that name registered. He is owned by D. W. Bethel, Owingsville, Ky. There are a couple of colts here by the horse which I will buy providing the horse is all right. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction here in regard to the horse, and I do not want to invest in any of his colts until I know he is all right.

"Respectfully,

JAMES A. BURKE.

To this Registrar Steiner replied as follows:

"CHICAGO, June 9, 1892.

JAMES A. BURKE, ESQ.,

"*Dear Sir:* Your letter of yesterday received. Blackwood Chief 7670, is registered in Vol. VII, under Rule 7, as a brown horse foaled 1876, by Blackwood 74; dam Dictator Maid, by Dictator 113; g d O'Keefe Mare (dam of General Stanton 2545), by One-Eyed Kentucky Hunter; g g d by Long Island Blackhawk 24; bred by C. J. Hamlin, Buffalo, N. Y. The last accounts we have of this

horse he was still in New York state. I have written to Mr. Hamlin to find out his present whereabouts. "Yours truly,

"J. H. STEINER, *Registrar*."

Under date of June 9, D. W. Bethel and H. P. Brown, who had passed as the owners of Dictawood and Blackwood Chief, were written to as follows:

"D. W. BETHEL, ESQ.,

"*Dear Sir:* I am informed that you are the present owner of the stallion Dictawood, registered by H. P. Brown, Crooks, Bath county, Ky., as being by Dictator 113; dam Rosewood, 2:27, by Blackwood.

"Some time since we discovered that this registration had been secured by fraud, and we notified Mr. Brown to return the official certificate of registration.

"We would like to know whether the horse you are standing under the name of Dictawood is the same horse registered by Mr. Brown for which we gave a certificate of registration as having been registered No. 18652, and if so, ask you to return us the official certificate of registration, as we have cancelled the registration, also state when and under what circumstances you became the owner of the said horse.

"We propose to thoroughly ventilate this fraud through WALLACE'S MONTHLY, and hope you will be able to show that you are in no way connected with it, and give you this opportunity to make your statement in the case.

"Yours truly,

"J. H. STEINER, *Registrar*."

The letter to Brown was as follows:

"H. P. BROWN, ESQ.,

"*Dear Sir:* On the 27th day of May, 1892, I wrote you a letter demanding the return of the certificate of registration of the brown stallion Dictawood 18652, and notifying you that we had cancelled the registration on account of fraud. We have had nothing from you in regard to this demand, and again request you to return the certificate and show cause why you should not be put on the black list for procuring a registration by fraudulent methods.

"Yours truly,

"J. H. STEINER, *Registrar*."

Of course nothing was heard from Brown, but Dr. D. Bethel replied under date of June 15, as follows:

"OWINGSVILLE, KY., June 15, 1892.

"J. H. STEINER, ESQ.,

"*Dear Sir:* Yours is just before me. In reply will say that I bought the horse from Brown on March 4, 1891. At the time he gave me written statement of his breeding, giving me a note of hand to have him registered. This he neglected to do until I forced him to do it. He then had it done and had the certificate sent to himself at Crooks and gave me an order to get it. I would send you the certificate, but when I got sufficient evidence that the horse was a fraud, I burned it because I wanted no horse that was in controversy, more especially where I could see that it had been done so fraudulently.

"His address was Montgomery, W. Va., but you will see by the returned letter enclosed that he is not there now.

"I hope you will expose this and let it be a lesson to him. I would not again suffer the humiliation for the horse were his pedigree straight. If there is anything I can do to help you in any way let me know, or if anything remains unanswered I will take pleasure in answering it.

"Yours very truly,

"D. W. BETHEL."

About this time some further facts in regard to H. P. Brown came to light, and it was also learned that Dr. Bethel in all probability got the horse from a horse-dealer in Cincinnati named Marks. On June 14, Mr. J. A. Burke of New Richmond, Ohio, wrote:

"J. H. STEINER, ESQ.,

"*Dear Sir:* In reply to yours of the 9th, will say it will do you no good to write to H. P. Brown. He is known as a railroad telegraph operator, and you are just as liable to find him in Oklahoma as Crooks, Bath county, Ky. You write the postmaster there and you will find he is unknown. Mr. Bethel bought this horse from M. M. Marks, No. 111 Court St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Marks bought him from a man at Warsaw, Ky., name unknown but he was proprietor of a hotel at that place. The horse is supposed to be a saddle-horse. I sent a gentleman to see Mr. Marks yesterday and charged him how he should approach him, which is how I got this information. He says the horse is a high-bred saddle-horse. My agent didn't tell him how Bethel had the horse represented, and he is ignorant of the facts of the case. In regard to the affidavit, will ask you to make two more copies. Send one copy to Mr. Ed. Treaver, Carthage, Ky., also one copy to Mr. Jacob Anderson, same address. Both of these gentlemen bred to the horse the season of 1891 under the name of Blackwood Chief 7670. They are very sore about the matter. Mr. Treaver bred one also bred back this season. Both of those gentlemen are old citizens in high standing and any information you wish in this matter can be had by addressing them. The horse stood the season of 1891, also this season, at Carthage, Campbell county, Ky., handled by a man of the name of Barker, for Mr. Bethel.

"Very respectfully,

"JAMES A. BURKE."

The following affidavit was made in the matter by Mr. Anderson.

"STATE OF KENTUCKY, } 88
CAMPBELL COUNTY. }

"Jacob Anderson, of Campbell county, Ky., being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That during the season of 1891, he bred to a horse standing for service, owned or controlled by D. W. Bethel of Carthage, Ky., advertised as

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Blackwood Chief 7670. The affiant further swears that he has seen the horse now standing at the barn of Z. F. Barker, Carthage, Ky., owned by D. W. Bethel, and advertised as Dictawood, 18652.

"The affiant further swears that the horse Dictawood, and Blackwood Chief as above mentioned, are one and the same horse.

"JACOB ANDERSON."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, June 27, 1892.

"W. H. HERNDON,
Deputy County Clerk.
Campbell county, Ky."

REGISTRAR STEINER has in his possession one of the stud bills of the horse variously known as Blackwood Chief and Dictawood. It says that he (Blackwood Chief) "is the sire of four in the 2:30 list," which statement is utterly without foundation and then it goes on to speak of Dictator, the pretended sire of Blackwood Chief, as "a brother of Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08; Electioneer, the wonder of the Pacific Coast, and George Wilkes, by many thought to be the greatest horse that ever lived."

There is also in Mr. Steiner's office an affidavit from Mr. E. B. Treaver, of Carthage, Ky., stating he bred some mares to the horse that stood as Blackwood Chief 7670 one season and was then registered as Dictawood, in the course of which he says Bethel bought the horse of M. M. Marks, a Cincinnati horse dealer. According to Mr. Treaver, Marks never claimed to know how the horse was bred. Mr. Treaver also enclosed a letter from Dr. Bethel evidently in reply to the one calling attention to the fact that the horse Blackwood Chief was not what he was represented to be. In this letter Dr. Bethel says, "Probably you are not aware that prior to May 19, 1891, two different stallions could be registered under the same name. Such was our unfortunate predicament, hence the change in the name, because the other Blackwood Chief, 7670, was an older horse. Mr. Hamlin never owned the horse that Mr. Barker has, hence of course the difference," etc.

This reference by Bethel to Blackwood Chief, 7670, needs a line of explanation. After standing the horse with the fraudulent pedigree as Blackwood Chief one season Dr. Bethel went to the village farm of Mr. C. J. Hamlin, where the real Blackwood Chief 7670 is owned, and leased that horse for the present season. This was last March, but since then Mr. Hamlin's superintendent has gone to Kentucky and taken Blackwood Chief away from Dr. Bethel, Mr. Hamlin not caring to ha any further dealing with the man. Th whole affair simmers down to this: Dr. Beth stood a horse as Blackwood Chief, und a pedigree that was fraudulent. Subs quently this horse was registered under fraudulent pedigree as Dictawood, the wo being done by H. P. Brown, a telegragh oper tor who can not now be found. Dr. Beth claims that he bought the horse from Brow and that Brown furnished him with a certi cate of registration. He also claims he kne nothing of the fraud and that as soon as came to his knowledge he destroyed the ce tificate which had been sent him by Registra Steiner. On the other hand the evidence Mr. Treaver and one other man is to the effe that Dr. Bethel himself bought the horse Marks in Cincinnati. The MONTHLY leave its readers to judge for themselves as to D Bethel's position in the matter. It may b said that the American Trotting Register A sociation will accept no pedigrees which de pend in any degree upon statements made b Dr. Bethel until this transaction is cleared up and under no circumstances from H. P. Brown

Death of W. H. Wilson.

READERS of the MONTHLY have alread learned, from the public prints, of the deat of W. H. Wilson, which occurred July 14, i a Cincinnati hospital, whither he had bee taken, from Fort Wayne, for treatment fo bowel trouble of a serious nature. Mr. Wil son had for many years been prominent amon trotting-horse breeders; was a man of grea energy and enterprise, and the extensive es tablishment he had built up at Cynthiana, Ky. known as Abdallah Park, is a monument t these qualities in the dead man, as his pat was beset by obstacles and misfortunes of kind that would have daunted a person of ordi nary mold. Mr. Wilson was always far-see ing in all matters relating to the trottin horse and his blood lines, and never was th better illustrated than by his selection o George Wilkes to take to Kentucky at a time when that stallion had absolutely no reputation as a sire. As the man who took George Wilkes to Kentucky Mr. Wilson must always be remembered, so long as the interest in trotting blood survives, but with those who knew him personally his memory will not easily fade away. He was warm and steadfast in hi friendships, and as a husband and father hi qualities are well set forth by his daughter,

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Mrs. James, who, at the request of the editor of the MONTHLY, contributes a sketch of her father's life, as follows:

W. H. Wilson was born in 1837 in Whiteside county, Ill. His early youth was spent in and near Chicago. At the age of fifteen, being an energetic boy, desiring to make his own way in the world, he went West. Splitting rails and rafting lumber, driving stage and fighting Indians, his history for some time is that of many another self-made western man. As he grew older he began to handle horses, and was successful in trading and commission dealing. He kept a livery stable at various times. Being fond of speedy horses, and becoming a good trainer, he occasionally drove in races.

He married in 1862, at Lexington, Ky., Miss Annie E. Cook, who with their two daughters survives him. For some years after his marriage he continued the same mode of life, living at different times in Covington, Lexington and Cynthiana, Ky., and St. Louis Mo. Deciding that Kentucky was the best place for him to make a permanent location, he returned in 1872. Collecting a carload of good and stylish roadsters he went to New York city, where he sold them privately, at prices which although remunerative, were not high for the speed they could show. This was his first eastern venture, his sales previously having been made in the south. It was then he met the Simmons Bros., and many of the others who have been his staunch friends ever since.

He had formed the plan of establishing a stock farm in Kentucky and bringing to it a fast stallion of good family. Even then he believed that stallions and mares of good trotting pedigree and individual trotting merit would produce better trotters than those that had no speed, or those in which the speed had not been developed.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian was then standing at $500, and was considered by many as the greatest sire of the day. The stallion record was held by his son, Jay Gould, 2:21½, and George Wilkes was but a half second slower. Having examined both these stallions, as well as others, Mr. Wilson induced the Simmons Bros. to put George Wilkes in his charge for the following season in Kentucky. The Preston place, near Lexington, was selected as the site of their farm, was rapidly improved, and made ready for business under the name of Ashland Park. Here in the autumn George Wilkes was brought with his trotting mate the chestnut stallion, Honest Allen. As a team these stallions had three times made a record of 2:28, and had never been beaten. Alone George Wilkes had a harness record of 2:22, and Honest Allen of 2:33½. George Wilkes to wagon had made 2:25, and Honest Allen, with running mate, had more than once passed under the wire in 2:19. Their original stallion bill, issued early in 1873, lies before me, and after recounting two score of their victories, alone and together, says of George Wilkes: "He has stood but two seasons for mares, which was in 1868 and 1872. He sired the brown filly, Tansy, winner of the Wilkes' three-year-old colt stakes. She was broken in August, 1871, trotted a mile in October over Fleetwood Park in 2:39, and has been repeatedly timed quarters in thirty-seven seconds, being three years old. Also the Watts' colt which trotted in 2:40 at the same age; Lady Wilkes, who has a public record of 2:37 at five years old, and Young Fillingham, who lapped Fleetwood out in 2:35¾ at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia." Honest Allen's list of produce is as follows: "Lady Farnham, who trotted at Providence when five years old in 2:28; Violetta, at six years old, over half-mile track at Boston in 2:32; Lady Carter and the Fisherville mare, either of which can beat 2:30, and Prince Allen, who trotted at Worcester, Mass., in public in 2:38." The season fee for George Wilkes was $100, and for Honest Allen $75. At these figures George Wilkes served eighty-two mares, and Honest Allen forty-four, including those belonging to Ashland Park.

During this year, W. H. Wilson, by earnest effort succeeded in effecting the organization of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. His letter-book for that time gives some indication of the amount of energy he put into this valuable institution. He began on August 11, had a meeting of invited horsemen on September 14, and yet gave a good trotting meeting that autumn.

In 1874, having dissolved partnership with Simmons Bros., W. H. Wilson removed to Cynthiana. That winter he bought the land where he soon after built the stock farm, Abdallah Park, with which he has since been identified. It is by the bringing of George Wilkes into Kentucky that he best served the horse interests of the state and the country. But he was always eager to raise the status of the trotter, both by the better breeding, booting and care of the animal and by the improvement of trotting law and morals. The seventeen years since he established Abdallah Park have been years of hard work, and in many instances of great disappointment. Had he been possessed of large means he would have owned many more great horses than he has possessed, but it is our pride as it was his, that his enterprise here has paid, and has had to pay, from the beginning. His only capital was himself, his energy, and his unwearied application.

For a little time he intended to carry on the breeding of thoroughbreds in conjunction with his other affairs, and in 1875 went to England and Egypt, whence he imported a well-bred and fine young stallion, Cobham, and an Arabian, Ibn Mosk. Cobham died on the voyage to America, and imported Ashstead was purchased to fill his place. However, this plan was abandoned, and the thoroughbreds dispersed.

Abdallah Park, our home, has ever since engrossed his attention. He had here during the first few years Goldsmith's Abdallah, 2:30, and his brother, John Bright (sons of Volunteer), Pacing Abdallah (son of Abdallah, 1), Nephew, 2:36 (recently owned by Senator Stanford), Col. Wilkes and others, who, like those above mentioned, have sired some speed,

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although not at that time known at all. In 1878, 1879 and 1880, Smuggler, champion stallion of the world, was at the head of the stud here. Indianapolis, 2:21; Jubilee Lambert, 2:25; Byerly Abdallah; Arnold; Ravenswood; Long Branch—all sires of speed—have been here at different times.

In 1883, Simmons, then four years old, took the chief place at Abdallah Park, which he still holds. He made a record of 2:28 as a trotter, and has sired New York Central, six years old, record 2:15½, made this year. He has twenty-three others to his credit which have not yet shown so well. Sultan, 2:24, was purchased in 1886, and made his first public season here. His success is well known. These two are the most prominent stallions now owned here, although my father has owned and developed scores of trotters and pacers of more or less merit. Of those he himself bred the fastest pacer is Budd Doble, 2:13½, and the fastest trotter is the champion four-year-old stallion, McKinney, 2:12½. The first 2:30 trotter he bred was Mambrino Kate, 2:24 (foaled in 1869, died here this spring). Of the others we have no complete list, but since establishing this farm he has bred:

New York Central	2:15½
Simmocolon	2:19
Coralloid	2:19¼
Whitefoot	2:22¾
Indigo	2:23¼
Orinoco	2:23½
Mambrino Kate	2:24
Lady Thompson	2:26½
Ophir	2:26½
Senator Updegraff	2:27½
Black Storm	2:27¼
Raymon	2:27¼
Moonstone (2)	2:28½
Amurath	2:28½
Gossiper	2:29½
Jubilee de Jarnette	2:29¾
Holstein	2:29¾

He has owned so many trotters and either bred or owned so many sires and dams of trotters that he and I found it impossible to make a list of these even approximately correct, for our catalogue of last winter.

My father was very careful with regard to the pedigrees of his horses, investigating even widely accepted pedigrees as far back as possible. His earliest books and letters show the value which he set upon the family of the dam, and upon very careful description and history as a means of identification. He was an excellent manager of trotting meetings, and a good starting judge, being strict in the enforcement of rules and careful not to discriminate for or against any horse.

In writing of one so lately lost, so passionately mourned, it is not of the horseman that we think most, although his family always were acquainted with his affairs and proud of his successes. We think of him as the husband and father, who, in his rare moments of leisure found his pleasure with us, and who made great sacrifices to give us the education thought best for each. He was a man of generous heart, and I have known by accident of many cases of his aid to needy ones, especially fatherless children. He gave substantial help to many a young man beginning in the breeding of trotters. He was very hospitable, never happier than when his long table was crowded with friends.

He had great physical courage and activity, and a quiet heroism that we did not, I fear, appreciate till that last terrible week, when he lay for five days with neither food nor drink of any sort, and yet talking to us, with his old, gay manner and cheerful voice. He would not acknowledge hunger, thirst or pain, although the sunken cheek, the furrowed brow, the knotting muscles, showed the suffering that his love wished to hide from us. He made plans for our future, and the conducting of the business after his death with wonderful calmness.

He had fallen ill at Fort Wayne, Ind., July 6, and was removed to Cincinnati in the night, Saturday, July 9. The physicians diagnosed the case as cancer of the bowels, and decided to resort to the operation of laparotomy. This was performed in the afternoon of Wednesday, July 13. He rested well that night, talking often then and next morning with his wife and sons-in-law. At 9 in the morning of Thursday, July 14, the wound was dressed, and from this he did not rally. At 10 o'clock he died.

After his death, a more thorough search for the cause was made. A large seed—that of a plum or peach—had lodged in the bowel, and it was this that had caused him so much pain during the last two years, and finally his death.

His will leaves his property, real and personal, to his wife, who is also executrix during her lifetime. After her death it is to be equally divided between his two daughters, Mrs. R. B. James and Mrs. H. K. McAdams. It was his particular wish that the business of Abdallah Park be continued exactly as before, and that his horses should remain on the turf this summer. LAURIE WILSON JAMES.

Notes and News.

STEPHEN W. SMITH, of Padelfords, N. Y., a man who has paid considerable attention to the blood lines of various families of trotters, and whose information regarding the Clays has been given to the readers of this journal, writes in regard to the Royal George family:

"This is a much more valuable tribe of trotters than many people are willing to admit. Royal George became distinguished through force of circumstances. A man named Dougherty, who was buying cattle in the western part of Canada, came to the barn of a man named Frank Munger to look at a blind stallion that was noted for his speed as a roadster. Dougherty took a notion to the horse and purchased him. The stallion could then outfoot any horse in St. Catherines. He was soon matched to trot on the ice, and was never defeated. Munger often drove him seventy-

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five miles a day, and on one occasion traveled 100 miles with him in the same period. Raised in the wilds of Canada, and with nothing but common farm mares bred to him, this blind stallion founded a family that should be appreciated for all time. The parentage of this horse traces back to a black stallion called Tippoo, foaled about 1820 in western Canada. It has been claimed that Tippoo was sired by Ogden's Messenger, a son of Imported Messenger. Tippoo sired Black Warrior about 1832 out of a dark bay or black mare owned by a British officer. This mare was nearly sixteen hands high, strongly made in every point, and right here the Royal George family inherited the stamina its members are noted for. The mare by her breeding implanted in the family the blood of the English thoroughbred, and Black Warrior resembled his dam very much. A Mr. Billington, of Middlebury, Vt., brought a dark bay mare to Canada, sired by Vermont or Harris' Hambletonian. She was bred to Black Warrior, and the produce was Royal George, the fountain head from whence sprang the remarkable family which bears his name. He was a dark bay, the same color as his dam, and owed much of his trotting qualities to this daughter of Harris' Hambletonian. The breeding of the dam of Old Royal George has been given as unknown by most writers, but there is no doubt that she was a high-bred trotting mare. Royal George sired Toronto Chief, 2:24¼; he in turn got Thomas Jefferson, 2:23, that won a $10,000 stallion race at Buffalo in 1874, and another for the same amount at Boston in 1875. Thomas Jefferson was an all-day trotter, and at Buffalo five heats were required to finish his race. In 1871 he trotted with George Wilkes for the stallion championship, and won, Wilkes taking the second and third heats, and Jefferson the first, fourth and fifth. In his career on the turf Thomas Jefferson won $47,000, a larger sum than was ever placed to the credit of any other stallion by reason of his earnings on the turf. Jefferson was one of the handsomest horses in the world when in his prime. Many of the best general-purpose horses owned in this part of New York (Ontario county) have some of the stout Royal George blood in their veins, and one writer says there was never owned in Erie county, N. Y., anything that could compare with the Royal George's as general-purpose horses. Fields' Royal George, once owned at Buffalo, was a very fast trotter in his day. He also had a temper that would bear watching. I have a slight scar on one of my hands which was caused by getting it too near his mouth at the Palmyra race track many years ago. The horse's driver, young Fields, had finished a heat and stepped from his sulky. The horse turned and started to run. Another person and myself caught him, and he returned the compliment by catching me. They always led him to the track and hitched him to the sulky while walking up and down the home-stretch. I believe his dam was thoroughbred. The second dam of Belle Hamlin has Royal George blood. Alvin, the Canadian stallion with a record better than 2:15, has a good deal of Royal George blood, and there are many other notable members of the 2:30 list with some of this stout strain in their veins.

THE well known stallion Administrator, No. 357, died on the 9th inst. at Margate, P. E. I. This trotting sire was foaled in 1863, so that he was twenty-nine years old at his death. He was bred by Mr. E. Wolseley, of New York state, and afterward kept several years in Kentucky. In 1887 he was taken to Summerside, by Mr. J. A. Gourlie, who, with others, bought him, and he remained there till last spring, when he was sold to Mr. John Marks, of Margate. According to last Year Book he has nine trotters in the '30 list, while he has sired six sons who have nine to their credit, and ten dams which have each produced a trotter that has entered the charmed circle. There are several fine colts sired by Administrator owned in and about this city.

THE California stallion, McKinney, that took the champion four-year-old mark of 2:12½ last season, was recently kicked by a mare, and is quite lame.

THE old trotter, Illinois Egbert, that after being presumably outclassed for a couple of seasons, came out last year and reduced his record to 2:20; won a heat in 2:16½ at Pittsburg, Pa., July 20th.

THE dam of New York Central, 2:15¼, died recently at the Hobart farm in California. She was by Mambrino Boy; dam by Alcalde.

IT is reported that Mr. Hamlin will start his mare Nightingale, 2:18¼, for the two-mile record this season, and as Allerton is also on the same lay some pretty good performances at that distance may be looked for.

THE stallion Aaron Wright, a brother to Delmarch, 2:11½, is being trained at Kiowa, Kas., but it is not yet reported that he has shown much speed.

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SILVER BOW, a son of Robert McGregor, that beat 2:30 as a three-year-old in 1890, and reduced his mark to 2:22 last season, recently trotted a match at Ogden, Utah, against Thornless, 2:15¾, and went one of the miles in 2:17.

WHEN Leopard Rose, that made a record of 2:15½ as a green horse in 1890, wound up that season with an ailing leg it was announced that she would be retired from the turf one season and bred to Acolyte, 2:21, after which her trotting career would be resumed. Some people who have had experience with broken-down trotters and found that not one in a hundred of them ever goes a good race after a leg once gives way, surmised that Leopard Rose would not do as much trotting as her owner imagined. She was bred to Acolyte according to program, and this season was taken up and jogged, with a view of preparing her for some races later on. It appears, however, that her game leg is already troubling the mare, and she has been thrown out of training and shipped to a veterinary establishment at Toledo, Ohio.

THE old Beacon Park track at Boston has been sold to the Boston & Albany railroad, and will be used for the purposes of that corporation, so that, as a trotting track, it will no longer exist.

THE Allen farm, at Pittsfield, Mass., recently lost, while giving birth to a foal by Lord Russell, the valuable mare Syene, sister to Sable Wilkes, 2:18, as a three-year-old.

THE pacer Sorrel Frank, 2:24½, a son of Nutwood, ran away at Portland, Ore., July 5, and on being stopped fell dead.

NIGHTINGALE, winner of the $8,000 stake at Detroit, was purchased about a year ago by the four men who now own her, and cost $2,700 at that time.

CUCKOO, a son of the trotter Ambassador, 2:21¼, recently paced a mile in 2:19¼.

KEOKEE, 2:20½, is to be bred to Simmocolon, 2:19.

THE old trotter Midnight, 2:18½, has been given a rest for the balance of his days by his owner, Mr. J. D. Rockefeller.

SILVER STREET, a daughter of Nelson, 2:10, recently made a race record of 2:33¾ in Maine, and will undoubtedly beat 2:30 the first time she is asked to do so over a mile track.

BELLE HASTINGS, the dam of Belle F., 2:15¼, has a foal by Pilot Medium that is gray in color, being the first of ten foals from the same dam whose color was anything but bay.

ONLY five sons of Hambletonian, each of whom has twenty-five or more standard performers to his credit, are alive, they being Strathmore, Egbert, Dictator, Harold and Aberdeen. Other living sons of Hambletonian that have ten or more in the list are Jay Gould, Sweepstakes, Masterlode, Victor Bismarck, Messenger Duroc, Echo, Cuyler, Dauntless, Hambletonian Prince and Volunteer.

THE *Turf, Field and Farm* revives the old story about Dexter being a son of Harry Clay by the following: "Conversing a few days ago with two gentlemen, Dexter, 2:17¼, was mentioned, and I was surprised to hear one of them declare, and the other support him, that he did not believe that the ex-king of the turf was sired by Hambletonian. 'I believe,' said the first, 'that the facts are these: Jonathan Hawkins bred Clara to Hambletonian, and another mare to Harry Clay, the same year. Clara's foal died, and as she was a good milker and the other mare a poor one, the colt by Harry Clay was taken from its dam and given to Clara. This was Dexter, and I do not believe that he was ever sired by Hambletonian, or that Clara was his dam. You know that in all the affidavits Mr. Hawkins made on the subject of Dexter's breeding he never said that Clara foaled him, but always that she raised him, which she did.'"

GERHARDT LANG, the well-known Buffalo, N. Y., brewer, and breeder of trotting horses, died recently, but his horse-breeding operations will be carried on by his son.

JAY-EYE-SEE, 2:10, will make his debut as a pacer at the Independence meeting.

CHARLES DERBY, record 2:20, trotting, and that was recently put to pacing, has gone a mile the new gait in 2:28.

INSTANT has won nine races this season and reduced her record five seconds, it now being 2:17½.

THE Hambletonian stallion, Sweepstakes, that is twenty-five years old, made a season of forty mares this year.

JESSIE GAINES, 2:15¾, has been put to trotting again, the attempt to make a pacer of her being a failure.

THE trotter, Flutter, that recently took a record of 2:26¾ down East, is bred way up according to those who are all in favor of developed sires and dams, she being by Epaulet,

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2:19: dam Buzz Medium, 2:20¼, by Happy Medium, 2:32½, as a four-year-old back in the days when that was a great performance. Epaulet, the sire of Flutter, is a son of the Hambletonian stallion, Auditor, and had it not been for senseless overdriving by his negro handler would never have gone blind. As he is out of a mare by Princeps, and took a mark of 2:19 under unfavorable circumstances, it will be seen that Epaulet is all right so far as breeding and performances are concerned. Buzz Medium, the dam of Flutter, was, like most of her family, none too strong at the finish of a heat trotted about as well as she wanted to go, but she will be a welcome addition to the already creditably long list of mares by Happy Medium that have produced standard speed. Epaulet now has two trotters in the list, both, by the way, out of Happy Medium mares, so that the cross is evidently a good one, combining, as it does, two direct lines to Hambletonian, with Mambrino Chief blood on one side through Princeps, the racehorse blood on the other through the dam of Happy Medium, the old-time long-distance trotter, Princess, whose mile record was 2:30. As Epaulet is only twelve years old and was never given the slightest opportunity in the stud until he was six, it is evident that, like most of the stallions which trot fast, he is also capable of imparting speed, especially when mated with mares of any breeding. The day has gone by when any one will argue that, in the case of some stallions of merit, it doesn't make much difference whether or no they have good mares. Because Blue Bull, for instance, was great under circumstances that would have absolutely buried any except an equine wonder, it does not follow that he would not have been far greater had he been so situated as to have had access to as good mares as fell to the lot of some of the early sons of Hambletonian. It is possible that his 2:30 list would not have been increased to a marked extent, but his 2:20 list would have been much larger than it is, and, more important than all, his sons and daughters would have produced speed with greater uniformity. That is where opportunity counts with a stallion of great merit—it gives or denies him the chance to make a name that will endure for more than one generation.

It has come to the knowledge of this office that certain men who are selling horses as standard bred refuse to give certificates of their pedigrees, and the question at once arises, If these men are afraid to give a certificate doesn't it look as if they knew the horses were not bred as represented?

There will not be any free-for-all races over the Grand Circuit this season.

Electioneer now has 102 in the 2:30 list.

Possibly the most notable performance of the present season was that on July 4th, of Mr. C. J. Hamlin's team—Belle Hamlin and Globe—when the pair trotted the kite track at Kirkwood, Delaware, in 2:12. This track is one of the down-hill variety, it being admitted by its owner that there is a fall of four feet in the mile. Consequently no record made at Kirkwood will be accepted by the American Trotting Register Association for purposes of registration and in the summaries of races trotted there it will be noted that the records were made on a track with the peculiarity above mentioned. This action will be taken in accordance with the rule of the American Register Association adopted April 15, it being proposed by Director Coleman and seconded by Director Ijams. The rule is as follows:

"*Resolved*, that the Registrar be instructed not to accept for purposes of registration the record of any animal not made on a track where the start and finish are not on the same level."

There will be a meeting of the executive committee and the Board of Censors of the American Trotting Register Association at the office, in this city, August 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. Among other business it is probable that the dispute as to the pedigree of Arion, the champion two-year-old trotter will be taken up.

People who believe in developed dams point to the fact that Mill Girl, 2:22¼, a daughter of Jay Gould 2:21½, now has two of her produce in the 2:30 list, and her owner thinks that two more will go in this season.

The Blue Bull mare, Rushville Maid, that is the dam of four standard performers, recently foaled a filly by Jay Bird.

The Ohio mare, Nightingale, that recently made a record of 2:21¾, is out of a daughter of Mambrino Howard, a son of Mambrino Chief.

Red Wilkes was bred to only four outside mares this season.

John Hughes, an old-time driver who figured years ago in connection with Annie Collins and Slow Go, died not long since at Allegheny City, Pa.

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THE pacing stallion Shiloh, 2:21¼, has been sold to J. R. Mills, of Decatur, Ill.

A DRAFT from the Forbes stable, including Montrose, 2:18; Nellie McGregor, 2:25; Starlight, 2:26½; Bedouin, 2:28½, and a two-year-old by Stamboul, and out of a mare by Electioneer, is being handled at the Springfield, Mass., track by Scott McCoy.

THE American trotter Woodlark, a son of Hermes, won a dash race of two and one-half miles in Europe recently.

BEULAH, a daughter of Gooding's Champion, in foal to Direct, died in Kentucky last week.

THE dam of Bethlehem Star, 2:20¾, died recently in Kentucky.

BUSH, that recently took a record of 2:19¼ at Hartford, is only fourteen and three-quarters hands high.

THE Illinois pacer, Frank Oxman, who showed a great deal of speed last season, but was frequently distanced on account of breaking, has begun his song-and-dance performance again this year and got the flag at Danville, Ill., the other day.

THE Canadian stallion, Alvin, whose record is a fraction of a second better than 2:15, went a mile in 2:20¼, the last quarter in thirty-two seconds, at Detroit not long ago.

THE pacer Johnstone recently worked three miles in 2:15¼, 2:17, 2:15¼.

GLYCERA, 2:20¾, has been bred to Egthorne, 2:12¼.

IT is said in an Ohio paper that the price paid for Prince Warwick was $12,000, but the figures look a little swelled.

THE pacer Expert Prince, a son of Egbert, that recently made a pacing record of 2:19¾, is a sixteen hands horse, and looks a good deal like Temple Bar, who is also by Egbert.

VOL. XI, of the American Trotting Register will be issued about August 15, and those who desire copies should send in their orders as soon as possible. Price $5.00.

THE two-year-old filly Ferncliffe, by the pacing-bred stallion Elgin Boy, recently stepped an eighth in fifteen seconds over the Lexington track which is not only the fastest clip shown by a trotter of her age this season, but better than any of the matured trotters have gone the distance. Perhaps the timing was a little fast.

DIRECT 2:06, was bred to about sixty mares this year.

THE California pacer, Almont Patchen 2:15, is making a season on the Pacific coast, and will probably not be started this season.

THE latest addition to Nutwood's list of standard performers is that of the pacer, Sorrel Frank, 2:24½, made at Portland, Ore., not long ago.

DOBLE is training the pacer Birchwood that, as a two-year-old last season, made a record of 2:18.

Questions and Replies.

H. H. McM., MOORPARK, MICH.—1. Is Electro Palo standard bred and so registered, and what is his number? 2. Is his dam standard and so registered? 3. Give breeding in full of Electro Palo, and name of his owner.

ANSWER.—1. Yes; 18195; Vol. XI. 2. Yes. 3. Electro Palo, (6) br. h. foaled 1888; by Anteros, 6020; dam Governess (dam of Lasella, 2:28¼), by Governor Sprague, 444; g. d. Black Maria, 2:30½, by Alhambra, son of Mambrino Chief, 11; g. g. d. Enchantress (dam of Harold, 413), by Abdallah, 1. Bred by G. W. Morrison, Connersville, Ind.

E. W., FARMERS VALLEY, NEB.—1. Is there a standard and registered horse named Col. Simms? If so give number, breeding, owner, and under what rule registered. 2. Is Little Moak registered? If so give sire of his dam.

ANSWER.—1. Yes. Colonel Simms, 17016, Vol. XI, b. h. foaled 1888, by Charley Offut, 7753; dam Sadie, by Edgewater, 12730; 2d dam Cinda, by Jubilee Lambert, etc. Bred by A. C. Shropshire, Centerville, Ky. Last recorded owner, S. J. Wagner, Lushton, Neb. Standard under Rule 6. 2. Little Moak is registered as Mohawk Hambletonian, 13632; his dam is Eliza Jane, pedigree untraced.

J. M. B., EVANSVILLE, WIS.—Is any horse standard until he is duly registered?

ANSWER.—No. A horse may be standard bred or eligible to registration by breeding or performance, but is not standard until registered in the American Trotting Register.

SUBSCRIBER.—Can you give me the pedigree of a horse called Royal George, taken from Buffalo, N. Y., to Sacramento, Cal., in the seventies, by a man named Burton, where he made one season and returned east?

ANSWER.—We can not identify the horse. Perhaps some of our readers can, and will oblige the MONTHLY by giving the desired information.

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TROTTING REGISTER.

STANDARD ANIMALS.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees in the Register will be reprinted here, at the option of the owner. The charge for publishing pedigrees here is one dollar each; to stockholders fifty cents. Insertion here is purely optional with owners. The advantages are two-fold: Immediate publicity is given and opportunity is furnished to all for criticism and correction. It is not only an effective and cheap advertisement, but it is *an official certificate of the registration and status of an animal*. The numbers of stallions are given (mares are not numbered), and at the end of the pedigree the volume of the Register in which it is recorded is denoted. As stated above, these are copies of registered pedigrees, and of course nothing is given here that is not already recorded in the Trotting Register.

A. L. NEW 20377, (6) bl h foaled 1890; by Tom Sawyer 3974; dam Cuta Quinn, by Strathmore 408; g d Kate Patchen (dam of Bedford, 2:30), by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Cuta Quinn, Vol. VII.] Bred by A. V. Quinn (at Evanston, Wyo.), Phœnix, Ariz. T. [Vol. XII.]

ALNORA 20378, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Allandorf 7462; dam Nora Mapes, by Furor 3026; g d Hattie Mapes, 2:33½, by Abdallah Star, son of American Star Jr., etc. [See Nora Mapes, Vol. VI.] Bred by W. H. Richfield; passed to Richfield & Leathers, Lexington, Ky.; then to John Cudahy and Thomas Bennett, Chicago, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

ARABAS 20183, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Rooker 7415; dam Maud C., by Saint Nick 16339; g d Flora, by Caledonia Chief 392. [See Maud C.] Bred by Andrew N. Cline, Springfield, Ont., Can. [Vol. XII.]

BABY WILKESMONT, (6) ch m foaled 1892; by Wilkesmont 2332; dam Sunshine, by Merchant 599; g d Countess, by Clark Chief 89, etc. [See Sunshine, Vol. VIII.] Bred by Alph Aymond, St. Charles, Mo. [Vol. XII.]

BARONDALE 20184, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Baron Wilkes 4758; dam Nathalie, by Nutwood 600; g d Beatrice (dam of Patron, 2:14¼, and Prodigal, 2:17¼, etc.), by Cuyler 100, etc. [See Nathalie, Vol. VI.] Bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; passed to Tom James, Des Moines, Iowa. [Vol. XII.]

BELLE DINE, (6) br m foaled 1892; by Gabardine 9453; dam Belle Highland, by Pride of Highland 6067; g d Daisy Jefferson, by Peter Jefferson 6066. [See Belle Highland, Vol. IX.] Bred by L. A. White, Waterbury, Conn. [Vol. XII.]

BELLE STOUTWOOD (6) ch m foaled 1892; by Stoutwood 9321; dam Chestnut Belle, by Roy Executor 5550; g d Fanny, by Antar 4950, etc. [See Chestnut Belle, Vol. VII.] Bred by H. M. Bock, Richland City, Wis. [Vol. XII.]

BESSIE STOUTWOOD, (7) ch m foaled 1892; by Stoutwood 9321; dam Belle of Lodi, by Antar 4950; g d Fanny, pedigree not traced. [See Belle of Lodi, Vol. VII.] Bred by H. M. Bock, Richland City, Wis. [Vol. XII.]

BEULAH STOUTWOOD, (7) bl m foaled 1892; by Stoutwood 9321; dam Prairie Belle, by Antar 4950; g d Lady Douglas, by King of Cymri, son of Touchstone, etc. [See Prairie Belle, Vol. VII.] Bred by H. M. Bock, Richland City, Wis. [Vol. XII.]

BELLOHA 20407, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Bell Eagle 4797; dam Aloha (dam of Directress, 2:28¾), by A. W. Richmond 1687; g d Guadalupe, by Crichton, son of Imp. Glencoe. [See Aloha, Vol. XI.] Bred by A. J. McCrea, Cleveland, Ohio; passed to A. J. Welch, Hartford, Conn.; then to J. F. Parkhurst, Cleveland, Ohio. [Vol. XII.]

BOONE MCGREGOR 20399, (6) ch h foaled 1888; by Robert McGregor 647; dam Birdie Tramp, by Tramp 308; g d Yellow Bird (dam of Trampoline, 2:23), by Bashaw 50, etc. [See Birdie Tramp.] Bred by H. A. Hicks; passed to Daniel Bedinger & Son, Richwood, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

CARMENA, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Lady Ethan (dam of Queen Wilkes, 2:23¾), by Ethan Allen 43; g d Topsey (dam of Hambletonian Mambrino, 2:21¼), pedigree not traced. [See Lady Ethan.] Bred by W. C. France & Sons, Lexington, Ky.; passed to John A. Weindel, Jerseyville, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

CLAYTON, (2, 6) b g foaled 1882; by Harry Clay 45; dam Star Maid, by Jupiter Abdallah 189; g d Lady Mason, by American Star 14, etc. [See Star Maid, Vol. V.] Bred by J. D. Willis, Middletown, N. Y.; passed to John McLoughlin; then to J. C. De La Vergne, New York, N. Y. Record 2:19. [Vol. XII.]

CESCA, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Anderson Wilkes 4197; dam Flash, by Cornelian 1085. Bred by W. C. Johns, Decatur, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

CRICKWOOD 20189, (6) bl h foaled 1890; by Nutwood 600; dam Cricket, 2:33½ (dam of Rhoderick Dhu, 2:23¾), by Cuyler 100; g d Evelina, by American Clay 34, etc. [See Cricket, Vol. IV.] Bred by H. L. & F. D. Stout, Dubuque, Iowa; passed to H. M. Bock, Richland City, Wis. [Vol. XII.]

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Delphinium, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Indian Hill 5133; dam Lady Rudy, by Alley Cuyler 743. Bred by Robert Cochran, Louisville, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

Dermit 20424, (6) b h. foaled 1891; by Indian Hill 5133; dam Lucca, by Abdallah Pilot 708; g d Brignoletta, by Brignoli 77, etc. [See Lucca, Vol. IV.] Bred by James S. Bate, Crescent Hill, Ky.; foaled the property of Robert Cochran, Louisville, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

Exactor 20076, (6) br h foaled 1891; by Electioneer 11671; dam Maud Bashaw, by Corbin Bashaw 1762; g d Belle, by Willie Schepper 17359, etc. [See Maud Bashaw.] Bred by Price Bros.; passed to P. B. Price & Sons, Hutchinson, Kas. [Vol. XII.]

Exposition 20065, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Bayardo 1648; dam Queen Medium, by Happy Medium 400; g d Evangeline, by Almont 33, etc. [See Queen Medium, Vol. IV.] Bred by E. A. Gibbs, St. James, Minn. [Vol. XII.]

Frances Wilkes, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Anderson Wilkes 4197; dam Flash, by Cornelian 1085. Bred by W. C. Johns, Decatur, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

Fugitive (7) ch m foaled 1892; by Tarletonian 8625; dam Bess, by Sunbright 6014. Bred by G. C. Huffer, Middletown, Md.

Harmony, (6) b m foaled 1888; by *Mambrino Hannis* 19801; dam Dolly (dam of *Mambrino Hannis*, 2:16½), said to be by Patrick Henry (Preston's). [See Dolly, Vol. X.] Bred by W. H. Whitridge, Baltimore, Md. [Vol. XII.]

Harriet Sibley, (7) gr m foaled 1892; by Clonmore 5288; dam Hattie Sibley, by Black Lambert 2198; g d Kate, by Wheeler Horse (Plow Boy), son of Morrill 850, etc. [See Hattie Sibley, Vol. V.] Bred by G. K. Foster, Danville, P. Q., Can. [Vol. XII.]

Heidelberg 20501, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Lizzie Chase, by Mambrino Patchen 58; g d Leavey, by Delmonico 110, etc. [See Lizzie Chase, Vol. VII.] Bred by W. C. France & Son, Lexington, Ky.; passed to John Kopp & Bro., Owensboro, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

Hettie W., (7) b m foaled 1890; by J. D. B. 12439; dam Rolla, by Melrose Wilkes 5239; g. d. Kate, pedigree not traced. Bred by G. W. Colliver, Tina, Mo. [Vol. XII.]

Holbecq, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Tarletonian 8625; dam Belle, by Sunbright 6014. Bred by G. C. Huffer, Middletown, Md.

Hylas Refined 20509, (6) b h foaled 1886; by Hylas 831; dam Refine, by Messenger Duroc 106; g d Fanny Star, by American Star 14, etc. [See Refine, Vol. IV.] Bred by Charles V. Scudder, Northport, N. Y. [Vol. XII.]

Jessica McCurdy, (6) ch m foaled 1890; by Palo Alto 5353; dam Jenny Benton, by Gen. Benton 1755; g d Juniatta, by St Clair 656, etc. [See Jenny Benton, Vol. VI.] Bred by Leland Stanford, Menlo Park, Cal.; passed to John Horan; then to Mrs. Mary McCurdy, Morris Plains, N. J. [Vol. XII.]

Jest McCurdy, (6) ch m foaled 1890; by Palo Alto 5353; dam Juanita, by Gen. Benton 1755; g d Juniatta, by St. Clair 656, etc. [See Juanita, Vol. X.] Bred by Leland Stanford, Menlo Park, Cal.; passed to John Horan; then to Mrs. Mary McCurdy, Morris Plains, N. J. [Vol. XII.]

Kathleen Mavourneen, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Indian Hill 5133; dam Lady Rudy, by Alley Cuyler 743. Bred by James S. Bate, Crescent Hill, Ky.; passed to Robert Cochran, Louisville, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

Katie Button, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Alexander Button 1997; dam Daisy White, by John Nelson 187; g d Nelly, pedigree not traced. Bred by G. W. Woodard, Yolo, Cal.; passed to N. M. Kellum, Dulzura, Cal.; then to A. P. Metcalf, San Diego, Cal. [Vol. XII.]

Kenyon Boy 20197, (6) b h foaled 1886; by Almont Chief 361; dam Lucy, by Erie Abdallah 129; g d Searcher, by Champion Searcher, son of Searcher; g g d Bet (dam of Elmo, 2:27, etc.). [See Lucy.] Bred by Alex Cameron, Mansfield, Ohio; passed to Isaiah Vernon and L. Vernon & Co.; then to F. H. Smith, Gambier, Ohio. [Vol. XII.]

Lady Bortle, (7) ch m foaled 1892; by Sunflower 4104; dam Lady Glynn, by Alexander 491; g d Abdallah Pet, by Abdallah Clay, son of Clay Pilot 93, etc. [See Lady Glynn, Vol. VII.] Bred by Frank H. Bortle, Flandreau, S. Dak. [Vol. XII.]

Lady Stoutwood, (6) ch m foaled 1892; by Stoutwood 9321; dam Rose Clay, by American Clay 34; g d Belle, by Logan

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127, etc. [See Rose Clay, Vol. VI.] Bred by H. M. Bock, Richland City, Wis. [Vol. XII.]

ADY ULSTER, (2) b m foaled 1885; by Clay Hambletonian 2933; dam Maggie S., by Prince of Orange (Gallagher's); g d Mary, by Tom Hyer (Bodine's). Bred by J. N. Crawford, Middletown, N. Y.; passed to J. A. Sheeley, Ellenville, N. Y.; then to J. C. De La Vergne, New York, N. Y. Record, 2:20¾. [Vol. XII.]

ICY, (8) b m. foaled 1870; by Erie Abdallah 129; dam Searcher, by Champion Searcher, son of Searcher; g d Bet (dam of Elmo, 2:27), pedigree not traced. [See Bet.] Bred by Robert Robinson, Howard, Ohio; passed to George Glenn, Mt. Vernon, Ohio. [Vol. XII.]

UELLA STOUT, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Nutwood 600; dam Gretta, by Dictator Chief 7606; g d Gretchen (dam of Nelson, 2:10, Susie Owen, 2:26, etc.), by Gideon 145, etc. [See Gretta, Vol. VII.] Bred by Mrs. C. R. Noyes, Boston, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

MAUD BASHAW, (6) bl m foaled 1883; by Corbin Bashaw 1762; dam Belle, by Willie Schepper 17359; g d Nan, by Amboy 769, etc. [See Belle.] Bred by J. B. Kritz, Quincy, Ill.; passed to Charles Buckley, Quincy, Ill.; then to B. O. Price; then to W. F. Williams, Vinton, Iowa; then to P. B. Price & Sons, Hutchinson, Kas. [Vol. XII.]

MAUD C., (7) b m foaled 1883; by Saint Nick 16339; dam Flora, by Caledonia Chief 392. Bred by William Whyte, Lyons, Ont., Can.; passed to Andrew N. Cline, Springfield, Ont., Can. [Vol. XII.]

MERINGO 18140, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Nephew 1220; dam Morning Glory, by Electioneer 125; g d Marti, by Hambletonian 725, etc. [See Morning Glory, Vol. VI.] Bred by Leland Stanford, Menlo Park, Cal.; passed to W. H. Livingston, Albany, N. Y.; then to J. H. Bruce, Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.; then to Dewitt Gardner, Kinderhook, N. Y. [Vol. XI.]

MISS HINMAN, (6) b m foaled 1892; by The Wasser 7733; dam Jenny Hinman, by Noaman, 7264; g d Katie Robison, by Ashland Patchen 48, etc. [See Jenny Hinman, Vol. VII.] Bred by J. C. Boyd, Simcoe, Ont., Can. [Vol. XII.]

MISS TONCY, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Princeps 58(dam Lady Rudy, by Alley Cuyler 743, Bred by James S. Bate, Crescent Hill, Ky.; passed to John L. Cochran, Louisville, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

NAWONDA MAID, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Cruger, 9183; dam Lady Hollister, by Chelton 1652; g d Hollister Mare, by Highland Messenger, son of Highland Grey 824. Bred by Charles B. Lang, Mongaup Valley, N. Y. [Vol. XII.]

NELLY RYAN, (6) br m foaled 1892; by Onward 1411; dam Lizzie G., by Nutwood 600; g d Mambrino Flash, by Bashaw Mambrino, son of Woodford Mambrino 345, etc. [See Lizzie G., Vol. VIII.] Bred by D. W. Ryan, Chicago, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

ROCK FARM 20179, (6) br h foaled 1892; by Clonmore 5288; dam Grace, by Waukegan Chief 691; g d Platt Mare, by Ethan Allen 474, etc. [See Grace, Vol. VII.] Bred by G. K. Foster, Danville, P. Q., Can. [Vol. XII.]

ROCK FARM BEAUTY, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Clonmore 5288; dam Harebell, by King Harold 1651; g d Belle of Pawlet (dam of Humbert, 2:28½), by Warr Hulett, son of Columbus (Woodruff's), etc. [See Harebell, Vol. VIII.] Bred by G. K. Foster, Danville, P. Q. Can. [Vol. XII.]

ROCK FARM LILY, (6) br m foaled 1892; by Clonmore 5288; dam Lilly Paine, by Wellington 2716; g d Nelly, by Major Edsall 211, etc. [See Lilly Paine, Vol. IX.] Bred by G. K. Foster, Danville, P. Q., Can. [Vol. XII.]

ROCK FARM MARY, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Clonmore 5288; dam Mindebah, by Monte Carlo 2429; g d Lady Thatcher, by Star Hambletonian 1534, etc. [See Mindebah, Vol. X.] Bred by G. K. Foster, Danville, P. Q., Can. [Vol. XII.]

ROCK FARM PRINCE 20180, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Clonmore 5288; dam Jane, by Aristos 771; g d (dam of John Hall, 2:24¼), by American Ethan 362, etc. [See Jane, Vol. VII.] Bred by G. K. Foster, Danville, P. Q., Can. [Vol. XII.]

SALLY MYRICK, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Antevolo 7648; dam Vignette, by Onward 1411; g d Rosa Clay (dam of Capoul, 2:28), by American Clay 34, etc. [See Vignette, Vol. VI.] Bred by C. R. Durand, Jackson, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

SANTA RITA 18018, (6) b h foaled 1884; by Buccaneer 2656; dam Nettie Lambert (dam of

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Sister V., 2:18½, and Valensin, 2:23), by John Nelson 187. [See Nettie Lambert.] Bred by G. Valensin, Pleasanton, Cal.; passed to J. D. Smith, Livermore, Cal.; then to F. C. Talbot, San Leandro, Cal. [Vol. XI.]

SAWYER GIRL, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Tom Sawyer 3974; dam Cuta Quinn, by Strathmore 408; g d Kate Patchen (dam of Bedford, 2:30), by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Cuta Quinn, Vol. VII.] Bred by A. V. Quinn (at Evanston, Wyo.), Phœnix, Ariz. Ter. [Vol. XII.]

SEMINARY GIRL, (6) br m foaled 1887; by Cartoon 2308; dam Nerea, 2:23½, by John Nelson 187; g d Sally Taylor, by General Taylor, son of Morse Horse 6. [See Nerea, Vol. IV.] Bred by P. A. Finigan, San Francisco, Cal.; passed to F. C. Talbot, San Leandro, Cal. [Vol. XII.]

SOPHIE KNIGHT, (7) ch m foaled 1892; by General Jackson 8190; dam Dora, by Stoner Boy 2309. Bred by W. C. Johns, Decatur, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

TONNIE, (7) ch m foaled 1891; by Tontine 1827; dam Daisy, by Erie Abdallah 129. Bred by W. C. Bennett, Iberia, Ohio. [Vol. XII.]

TORCHY, (7) b m foaled 1885; by King Rene 1278; dam Rosewood, by Blackwood 74; g d by Paul Morphy, etc. [See Rosewood, Vol. II.] Bred by H. C. McDowell, Lexington, Ky.; passed to C. R. Durand, Jackson, Mich. [Vol. XI.]

TOT HOOD, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Mount Hood 12040; dam Pinto 2d, by Billy Hayward 489; g d Pinto, pedigree not traced. Bred by H. A. Mayhew, Niles, Cal.; passed to F. C. Talbot, San Leandro, Cal. [Vol. XII.]

TROJAN BELLE, (6) b m foaled 1892; by J. R. Shedd 6969; dam Blanche, by Ben Franklin 753; g d Gipsey, by Bay Lambert 11839, etc. [See Blanche, Vol. VII.] Bred by Hall & Skinner, Orwell, Vt.; foaled the property of W. R. Janviers, New York, N. Y. [Vol. XII.]

UTSALADY 20174, (6) gr h foaled 1892; by Sidney 4770; dam Anna Magee, by Captain Hanford 804; g d Winona, by Hambletonian 725, etc. [See Anna Magee, Vol. IX.] Bred by F. C. Talbot, San Leandro, Cal. [Vol. XII.]

APPENDIX TO TROTTING REGISTER.

ANIMALS NOT STANDARD.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees from the non-standard department of any volume of the Register will be published here on the same conditions as stated at the head of "Standard Animals." Under the current rules, the following are eligible to entry in the Register as non-standard: 1. Mares, fillies and geldings by standard horses. 2. Animals that are historical and worthy of preservation. Stallion colts can not now be registered unless they possess two standard crosses.

ALLEN HOOD, b h foaled 1892; by Mount Hood 12040; dam Travers Mare, by Billy Hayward 489; g d The Ransom Mare, pedigree not traced. Bred by H. A. Mayhew, Niles, Cal.; passed to F. C. Talbot, San Leandro, Cal. [Vol. XII.]

ALVARIS, ch h foaled 1892; by Repetition 9539; dam Lady Belle, by Star Hambletonian 1534; g d Messenger, pedigree not traced. [See Lady Belle, Vol. X.] Bred by W. F. Spaulding, Kerhonkson, N. Y [Vol. XII.]

BESSIE BOWEN, b m foaled 1891; by Hermes 548; dam Kate, pedigree not traced. Bred by George E. L. Hess, Fair Hill, Md.; passed to E. E. Marsh, Warwick, Md. [Vol. XII.]

ELSIE MCGOWN, b m foaled 1891; by Herod 510; dam Lady McGown, by Dick, son of La Crosse Morgan; g d Fan, pedigree not traced. Bred by Martin Ralph, Wykoff, Minn.; passed to J. H. Phillips, then to M. T. Grattan, Preston, Minn.; then to Daniel Johnston, Green Hill, Ind.

EQUALIST, bl h foaled 1891; by Nihilist 1847; dam Bari Trandt, by Corbin Bashaw 1762; g d Fanny Trandt, pedigree not traced. [See Bari Trandt, Vol. VIII.] Bred by A. Bollin, St. Louis, Mo. [Vol. XII.]

SESSION MAID, b m foaled 1889; by Ulster Chief, 18011; dam Perfection Mare, by Perfection, son of Hamilton Chief; g d Maud, by Ulster Chief 18011; g g d Lefevre Mare, pedigree not traced. Bred by Josiah Sessions, Oakland, Cal.; passed to J. D. Smith, Livermore, Cal.; then to F. C. Talbot, San Leandro, Cal. [Vol. XI.]

TOPSEY MINTON, bl m foaled 1875; by Zulu Hambletonian 7216; dam not traced. Bred by French Donley, Good Intent, Pa.; passed to B. Minton, Claysville, Pa.; then to Horkheimer Bros.; then to S. L. Jepson, Wheeling, W. Va. [Vol. XII.]

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RECORD OF OFFICIAL TRANSFERS.

NOTE.—When registered animals change owners the transfer may be recorded here and will be carried into the next volume of the Register, thus maintaining the identity of the animal with the new ownership. The fee is twenty-five cents.

ADORNO, 17128 (6) b h foaled 1891; by Fieldmont 5050; dam Nannie Redmon, by Favorite Wilkes, 3257, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to George R. Wicklein, Baltimore, Md., May 25, 1892.

ALASKA, 5287 (6) b h foaled 1885; by Annapolis 989; dam Hey Day, by Hermes 548, etc. [See Vols. VI and VII.] Passed to James Chalmers, Williamsville, N. Y., July 1, 1892.

ALCALA, 16666 (6) b h foaled 1891; by Alcyonium 12549; dam Bessie, by Hinsdale Horse 826, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Burnham & Root, Gobleville, Mich.

ALICE WILSON, (7) ch m foaled 1889; by Wayne Wilson 4166; dam Maud, by Hambletonian Tranby 3969, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Nathan Harvey & Son, New Castle, Ind., June 6, 1892.

ALLIE COON (6) b m foaled 1888; by Colonna 4635; dam Elsie Cuyler, by Cuyler 100, etc. [See Vols. VIII and XI.] Passed to Harry H. Colony, Keene, N. H., June 1, 1892.

ALMORA (6) b m foaled 1890; by Damo 4366; dam Dimmie, by Jerome Eddy 1260, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to W. D. Murray, Tonawanda, N. Y., May 24, 1892.

ALTIVOLANT 16398, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Syndic 5828; dam Cossack Lass, by Don Cossack 980, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to F. S. Gorton, Chicago, Ill.; then to W. C. Galbraith, Wheaton, Ill.

AMELIA RIVES, (6) ch m foaled 1890; by Belmont Prince 3878; dam Swanee, by Melville Chief 2353, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Fred S. Whaley, Danville, Va., February 17, 1892.

ANNETTE, bl m foaled 1888; by Patchen Wilkes 3550; dam Alice White (dam of French Lawn, 2:34¼), by Denmark (Walker's), son of Denmark, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to G. C. Jeffrey, Albion, N. Y.

ATTRIX, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Attorney 1005; dam Laura Hatch, by General Hatch 139, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to William J. Davis, Chicago, Ill., June 20, 1892.

AVALON, (7) ch m foaled 1885; by Hannibal 2191; dam Kitty Turner, by Sherman Morgan Jr. 1787. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to William R. Martin, Easton, Md., February 1, 1892.

BARBARIE, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Rochester 616; dam Tarletan Mare, by Homer 1235, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. H. Rebstock, Buffalo, N. Y., May 26, 1892.

BELLE WILSON, (2, 6) ch m foaled 1876; by Blue Bull 75; dam Kate Jennings, by St. Lawrence 2d, etc. [See Vol. V.] Record 2:23½. Passed to K. W. Sears; then to George A. Graves, Boston, Mass., December 24, 1891.

BESSIE LYNWOOD, (6) ch m foaled 1889; by Lynwood 3017; dam Lady Belle (dam of Lynette, 2:22½), by Skenandoah 926, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to James W. Rea, San Jose, Cal., August 16, 1891.

BIG LIZE, (2, 6) b m foaled 1873; by George M. Patchen Jr. 31; dam Long Island Maid, by a son of Black Hawk, 24, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to James W. Rea, San Jose, Cal. Record 2:24½.

BLAZEMORE 18749, (6) ch h foaled 1890; by Olmedo Wilkes 3770; dam Zoe, by Tremont 1565, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to S. E. Kemmerer, Independence, Iowa.

BONAVENTURE, (6) br m foaled 1886; by Bona Fide 720; dam Indianola, by Bayard 53, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Stanley, Carlton & Clark; then to H. M. Clark, New Britain, Conn., October 12, 1888.

BROOKLYN TIMES 9927, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Egotist 5018; dam Mattie Graham, 2:21½, by Harold 413, etc. [See Vols. VIII and XI.] Passed to A. P. Keenan, Leadville, Colo., June 24, 1892.

BROWNIE, (5) br m foaled 1881; by Prince Edward 1424; dam Lady Lightfoot, pedigree not traced. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Charles Israel, then to F. W. Israel, Damascus, Ohio. Dam of Grey Bayard, 2:24¾.

CARLETTO 11790, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Homer 1235; dam Indio, by Rochester 616; etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to A. T. Nelson, Hinsdale, N. Y., May 26, 1892.

CAROLA, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Maggie Watson, by Magistrate 580, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to D. R. Eddy, Dunkirk, N. Y., May 24, 1892.

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CHERRY BLOSSOM, (7) ro m foaled 1891; by Eagle Bird 5867; dam May Blossom, by Middletown 152, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to W. C. Simpson, Vienna, Ill., February 1892.

CHESTNUT CLIPPER 17187, (6) ch h foaled 1884; by Sprague Pilot 2458; dam Bell Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen, 58, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to D. N. Coon, Fort Madison, Iowa; then to C. A. Butterfield, De Witt, Iowa, May 4, 1892.

CLAYENE C., (6) b m foaled 1891; by Marquis Rene 10359; dam Bonnie Clay, by Aberdeen 27, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to C. W. Radford, Oshkosh, Wis.; then to George E. Stocking, Rochelle, Ill., May 4, 1892.

COVILLO 11786, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Astella, by Homer 1235, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to L. Ellis, Keene, N. H., May 24, 1892.

DAPPLE GRIM 19006, (6) br h foaled 1891; by Woodplot 5723; dam Posey Wilkes, by Corporal Wilkes 4124, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Claude O. Ellis, Fairfield, Ill., May 20, 1892.

DICKMONT 6576, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Phallamont 3175; dam Mary Logan, by Logan 127, etc. [See Vols. VII and X.] Passed to George A. Lytle, Elkhorn, Wis., June 10, 1889.

DICTATED 13944, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Dictator 113, dam Lady Patterson, by Bourbon Wilkes 2345, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Frank B. Selph, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

DOVEY ANDERSON, (7) b m foaled 1890; by General Wilkes 8493; dam Gold Lace, by Golden Wing 6375, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to M. P. Dunn, Elkader, Iowa.

EDNA B., (6) b m foaled 1883; by Swigert 650; dam Lady Belle (dam of Winnie Wick, 2:24¼), by Bellfounder 63, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to C. D. Sinclair, Racine, Wis.; then to E. C. Clark, Eau Claire, Wis.

FAD 15127, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Maxon 6813; dam Lilly Sweet, by Shadeland Chief 3306, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to A. H. Thomson, Coshocton, Ohio, November 30, 1891, then to J. W. Tipton Jr., Caldwell, Ohio, May 17, 1892.

FANNY BARNUM, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Ida Sherman, by Sherman 1506, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Andrew Kaul & Son, St. Marys, Pa., May 25, 1892.

FATIMA, (7) ch m foaled 1890; by Mohawk Gift 2552; dam Lady Taylor, by Magistrate 580, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to A. A. Tallmadge, East Saginaw, Mich., April, 1891.

GONELLA 11787, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Patchen Wilkes 3550; dam Fleta, by Rochester 616, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. I. Lewis, Coudersport, Pa., March 4, 1892.

HANS EDDY 19131, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Miss Koch (dam of Octo, 2:30), by Homer, 1235, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to C. Schlenker, Buffalo, N. Y., May 26, 1892.

HEBREW 1864, (7) br h foaled 1880; by Hermes 548; dam Mountain Daisy, by Idol 177, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to M. E. Foskett, Ransoms Corners, Ohio; then to J. W. Eastman, Millersburg, Ohio, December 13, 1889.

HELEN, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Garnet Wilkes 3101; dam Molly, by Corsair 7558, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to James B. Mulkey, April 12, 1890; then to F. M. Wright, Knoxville, Iowa, June 4, 1892.

HICKS 15004, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Jimmy Blaine 6685; dam Bay Kit, by Hinsdale Chief 3783, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to W. O. Nugent, Marshalltown, Iowa, July 1, 1892.

HULL MARE, (5) ch m foaled 1873; by Von Moltke, said to be by Imp. Australian; dam Sweet Cider, by Tom Thumb (Canadian), etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed (1888) to J. E. Van Voorhis, Monongahela City, Pa. Dam of Jenny M., 2:25½.

INA, (7) b m foaled 1884; by Young Jim, 2009; dam Lady Allen, by Ethan Allen, 43, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to T. J. Gladwell, Toledo, Ohio, March 2, 1892.

JACO 9763, (6) bl h foaled 1888; by Patchen Wilkes 3550; dam Lida Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to E. S. Pierce, Springville, N. Y., May 27, 1892.

J. B. MOREAU 4954, (6) ch h foaled 1886; by Van Zandt 2178; dam White Stockings, by Vermont Hero 323, etc. [See White Stockings.] Passed to S. P. Smith, Northville, S. Dak., November 5, 1891.

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NY FORD, (7) b m foaled 1883; by Bourbon Wilkes 2345; dam by Kentucky Prince 2470, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Andrew Kaul & Son, St. Mary's, Pa., May 26, 1892.

QUIN 19287, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Campaign 9811; dam Baby L., by Silverthreads 18653, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to W. W. Seibert, Bushnell, Ill.

ANA (6) bl m foaled 1886; by Patchen Wilkes 3550; dam Jenny West, by Allie West 745, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to W. I. Lewis, Coudersport, Pa., May 25, 1892.

Y BIRD, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Ganymede 2485; dam Em Sidell, by Alcalde, 103, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Valley Stock Farm Company, Water Valley, Miss.

LINE, (7) b m foaled 1884; by Goldline 606; dam Laura P., by Hickory 165, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to George A. Lytle, Elkhorn, Wis., February 10, 1892.

A GOFF, (7) b m foaled 1884; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Lady Harris, by Joe Downing 710, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Andrew Kaul & Son, St. Mary's, Pa., May 26, 1892.

TTA C., (6) ch m foaled 1886; by Walkill Prince 2797; dam Kitty Wilson (sister to Rhel, 2:23), by Blue Bull 75, etc. [See Vol. VIII.) Passed to J. E. Madden, Lexington, Ky.; then to George H. Ketchum, Toledo, Ohio.

LY A., (7) br m foaled 1883; by Rockwood 1467; dam Kate Henderson, by Bellfounder 62. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Jay C. Smith and George Williams, Salem, Ore.

LY C., (6) br m foaled 1887; by Almont Star 1929; dam Daisy Larrabee, by Aurora 1884, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to William Gilchrist, Norfolk, Va., December 23, 1891.

RD HENRY 19007, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Woodplot 5723; dam Grace D., by Charley B. 812, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Claude O. Ellis, Fairfield, Ill., May 20, 1892.

Y PLUMB, (5) b m foaled 1877; by Rysdyk 653; dam Ward Plumb Mare, by George Effner, son of Royal George 83, etc. [See Vols VI and X.] Dam of Rysdyk, 2:26 and Judge Rysdyk, 2:28½. Passed to Angie Fretts, Prescott, Ont., Can.

LYDDAN 14971, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Meredith 1367; dam Lady Blanche, by Forest King 1754, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Joseph O. Colladay, Philadelphia, Pa., February 5, 1892; then to Benjamin Williams, Blackwood, N. J., June 30, 1892.

MCGREGOR JR. 17584, (4) ch h foaled 1878; by Robert McGregor 647; dam Fanny by Hamet. [See Vols. V and XI.] Passed to T. A. Miller, Bancroft, Pa.

MAGDALLAH, (2, 6) ch m foaled 1873; by Primus 255; dam Maud (dam of Reliance, 2:22½), by Mambrino Rattler, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to Charles Crocker; then to John Dexter, San Francisco, Cal.; then to J. W. Donathan; then to T. W. Barstow; then to James W. Rea, San Jose, Cal. Record 2:23½.

MAID OF HONOR (7) ch m foaled 1886; by Almont Ledo 2508; dam Viola, by Daniel Lambert, 102, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Everett L. Smith, Boston, Mass.; then to A. Irving Nute, Farmington, N. H.

MAMIE FORD (6) bl m foaled 1883; by Bourbon Wilkes 2345; dam by Kentucky Prince Jr. 3139, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Andrew Kaul & Son, St. Mary's, Pa., May 26, 1892.

MAMIE GOLDDUST, (7) ch m foaled 1888; by Chebar 409; dam Kitty Golddust, by Duster Golddust 457. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Jacob K. Kauffman, Yellow House, Pa., June 11, 1892.

MARRAST 19080, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Hawthorne 10935; dam Nelly F., by Daniel Lambert 102, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to T. J. Gladwell, Toledo, Ohio, May 17, 1892.

MARY LOGAN, (6) b m foaled 1873; by Logan 127; dam Kitty G., by Bashaw 50, etc. [See Vols. VII and X.] Passed to George A. Lytle, Elkhorn, Wis., February 10, 1892.

MISS TAYLOR, ch m foaled 1883; by Rochester 616; dam Hattie Taylor, by Colonel Wadsworth, son of Henry Clay 8, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to James Byers, Buffalo, N. Y.

M'LISS, (7) b m foaled 1881; by Athlete 715; dam Laura P., by Hickory 165, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to George A. Lytle, Elkhorn, Wis., February 10, 1892.

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MOLLY HINCKLEY, (7) b m foaled 1884; by Louis Napoleon 207; dam Maggie Hinckley, by Byerly Abdallah 1856, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to A. A. Tallmadge, East Saginaw, Mich., January, 1889.

MYRTLE, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Onward 1411, dam Betty, by Empire 2378, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Fletcher Trotter, Carrollton, Mo., February, 1892.

NANNIE TURNER, (7) br m foaled 1888; by Nutgrove 5040; dam Fanny, by Volunteer Star 1614, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Valley Stock Farm Company, Water Valley, Miss.

NATTY BUMPPO 14160, (6) br h foaled 1889; by Macbeth 10588; dam Bab, by Idol 44, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to W. M. and R. J. Hirschfeld, Carlyle, Ill., May 25, 1892.

NELLY C., (7) b m foaled 1887; by Henry Wade 6380; dam Miss Cooley, by Kensington 3784, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to George H. Fowler, Sandy Lake, Pa.

NELLY D., (7) b m foaled 1887; by Archy Dean 6105; dam Lady Clair, by Doctor Herr 450, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to George B. Norton, Lockport, Ill., January 20, 1890.

PARISIAN COSSACK 13982 (6) b h foaled 1890; by Don Cossack 980; dam Parisina, by Egmont 1828, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to B. Hershey; then to W. H. Franklin, Muscatine, Iowa, April 11, 1892.

PRINCE LAWRENCE 11888, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Kentucky Prince 2470; dam Lorinda, by Messenger Duroc 106, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Leonard Allison, Newburg, N. Y., March 21, 1892.

RATTLER WILKES 5462, (6) bl h foaled 1886; by Forward 1961; dam Gavotte, by Almont Rattler 500, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to J. H. Kesterson, Superior, Neb., April, 1888.

ROMOS 13245, (6) bl h foaled 1888; by Waveland Chief 1617; dam Molly Jackson, by Stonewall Jackson 292, etc. [See Vol. IX, p. 150.] Passed to C. W. Clarke, Landgon, N. Dak.; then to W. E. Fallis, Edinburgh, N. Dak.

ROSE M., (6) b m foaled 1891; by Ideal 7171; dam Lizzie D., by Royal Revenge, 978, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to M. W. Hurlbut, Sylvan Grove, Kas. August 25, 1891.

SADIE GOFF, (7) b m foaled 1883; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Lady Harris, by Joe Downing 710, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Andrew Kaul & Son, St. Mary's, Pa. May 25, 1892.

SOPHAR, (6) gr m foaled 1884; by Hartwood 1213; dam Tycta, by Joe Brown 837, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Angie Fretts, Prescott, Ont., Can.

STAR EDDY 14702, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Susie West, by Sherman 1506, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to N. Beckrich, Tonawanda, N. Y.

TWINKLE, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Footlight 2909; dam Nelly, by Vimont 1925, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to E. E. Zuck, Mount Pleasant, Pa.

VACCARO 7200, (7) br h foaled 1885; by Atlantic 1003; dam Maud, by Hull 1239, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed April, 1888, to A. G. Smith, Elyria, Kas.

VENANGO 9521, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Captain Bogardus 4246; dam Arabelle, by Sterling 4447, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to H. R. Russell, Joliet, Ill.

VINCENT 7036, (7) b h foaled 1885; by Alden Goldsmith 733; dam Mag, by Swigert 650, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Locke and Udell, Avoca, Iowa; then to Dan Gunn, Red Oak, Iowa.

VOLUNTAIRE, (7) b m foaled 1883; by Volunteer Star 1614; dam Em Sidell, by Alcalde 103, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to J. G. Reese, Center Point, Ark., December, 1891.

WALKILL 2801, (7) b h foaled 1872; by Hambletonian 10; dam Cudney Mare, by American Star 14, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to H. W. Skerritt, Deansville, N. Y., July 1, 1892.

WARLAM 13333, (6) ch h foaled 1889; by Warder 5318; dam Comees Sister, by Daniel Lambert 102, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to H. M. Doane, Bakersfield, Vt.

WELAKA 17749, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Wheeling Wilkes 7761; dam May Day (dam of Cad Wade, 2:20), by Pacing Abdallah 6038, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to George A. Lytle, Elkhorn, Wis., February 10, 1892.

YSIDORA, (7) ch m foaled 1886; by Simmons, 2744; dam Mag, by Hambrino 820, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky., April 11, 1891.

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*Waterbury, Connecticut.

May 30.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Algonquin, b g—A. Fowler	1	1	4	3	1
R. C., b g—G. W. Haight	2	3	1	1	2
F. W. J., bl g—G. W. Fenn	4	2	2	2	4
Horace E., bl g—T. S. Morrison	3	4	3	4	3

Time, 2:42¼—2:44½—2:43—2:42—2:44¼.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Pickett, ch g, by Pickett	1	1	3	1	
Happy Home, b g, by Happy Thought	5	3	1	2	
Jerome, b g, by Cæsar	2	2	2	3	
Courtland, b h, by Kentucky Prince	3	5	5	4	
Maud, ch m—J. H. Lewis	4	4	4	dr	

Time, 2:32¾—2:31¼—2:30½—2:34½.

Purse $150; 2:45 class.

Maud H., ch m—Theo. Oliver	1	1	1
Just Right, ch g, by Haldane	2	3	3
Dick, b g—S. Lowe	4	2	5
Joe, br g—N. J. McGrath	5	4	2
Emma, b m—W. J. Rigney	3	6	5
Red Dan, b g—W. H. Rubey	6	5	6
N. W. H., ch g, by Elial G	7	dr	

Time, 2:47½—2:46½—2:47.

May 31.—Purse $250; 2:37 class.

Frank W., b g—W. F. Holbrook	1	1	1
Kerwin, b h, by Slander	2	2	2
Cyclone, b g—G. W. Fenn	5	3	3
Cornwallis, b h—J. J. Hornbeck	4	4	4
Applewood, b h—G. Cornellis	3	dis	
Lobdell, b g—G. W. Haight	6	dis	

Time, 2:35—2:36¾—2:36¾.

Purse $250; 2:27 class; trot or pace.

Victory, b g—E. H. Lockwood	1	2	1	1
Morris Mullins, b g, by Volunteer Duroc	4	1	2	2
Terragon, b h, by Taunton	2	3	3	3
Moxie, b g, by Warwick Boy	3	4	4	dis

Time, 2:29½—2:30¾—2:30½—2:31¾.

Purse $150; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

George L., gr g—J. W. Longworth	1	1	1
Bo-Peep, b g—G. L. Messenger	2	3	2
Dude, ch g—W. G. Austin	4	2	3
Farmer, b g—L. E. Curtis	3	4	4
Graystone, gr h—Geo. Lillie	5	5	5

Time, 2:43¾—2:43—2:45.

June 1.—Purse $250; 2:50 class.

The Bull, br h, by Thos. Jefferson	1	1	1
Duke, b g—E. Malley	2	2	3
George W., bl g—G. W. Haight	3	3	2
Dick, b g—S. Lowe	4	4	4

Time, 2:40¼—2:37—2:39¾.

Purse $250; 2:33 class.

Frank L., bl g, by Beaufort	2	1	1	1
Frank W., b g—W. F. Holbrook	1	2	3	2
Rexton, b h, by Rex Patchen	4	4	2	3
Vernet, b g, by Red Eagle	3	3	3	dr

Time, 2:35¼—2:36—2:34¼—2:37.

June 2.—Purse $250; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Maggie Mitchell, b m, by C. W. Mitchell	1	1	1
Ironwood, br g—G. H. Taft	2	3	2
Lenox, ro g—Chas. Soby	3	2	3
Dandy, gr g—J. Thompson	4	4	4
Klick Clock, br m—A. Risk	dis		
Little Katie, br m—G. W. Haight	dis		

Time, 2:32¼—2:38—2:36¾.

Purse $250; 2:24 class.

Miss Hunter, br m, by Intrigue	1	1	1
Tom Carpenter, b g, by Thomas Jefferson	2	2	3
Jerome, b g, by Cæsar	3	3	2
Rex, b g, by Sweepstakes	4	4	4
Chub, ro g, by Knox Boy	5	5	5
Happy Home, b g, by Happy Thought	6	dr	

Time, 2:31¾—2:32½—2:33.

**Texarkana, Texas.

May 12.—Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Scratch, b g, by Glenco Jr	1	1	3	2	1
Ira M., ch g—H. C. Mosely	2	3	2	1	2
Roxie, ch h, by Brown Hal	3	2	1	3	3

Time, 2:38—2:40½—2:41¼—2:37½—2:43.

Purse $200; 3:00 class.

George T., br g, by Bascom	1	1	0	1
Ben B., b g, by Utah	2	2	0	2
Headlight, br h—J. B. Meador	dis			

Time, 2:53—2:58—2:56—2:55.

May 13.—Purse $350; free for all.

Trixter, ch h, by Executor	2	1	1	1
Charley M., ch g—J. W. Mitten	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:29—2:29½—2:32¼—2:33½.

Purse $100; green horses.

Arbor, br g, by McMahon	1	1	1
Ben B., b g, by Utah	2	2	2

Time, 2:58½—2:59—2:59¼.

May 14.—Purse $500; free for all.

Little Banks, gr m, by Black Hawk Morgan	2	1	2	1	2	1
Maggie H., b m, by Irish George	3	3	1	4	1	2
Scratch, b g, by Glenco Jr	1	2	4	2	4	3
Roxie, ch h, by Brown Hal	4	4	3	3	3	ro

Time, 2:32—2:30—2:31½—2:35½—2:34—2:37½.

**London, Ontario, Canada.

May 24.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Mamie S., b m, by Lapidist Chief	1	1	1
Maggie C., b m, by Conklyn Boy	2	2	2
Little Jake, b g, by Tom Jefferson	3	3	3
Jenny, b m, by Sir Charles	4	4	4

Time, 2:45¾—2:45—2:44¼.

Purse $300; 2:28 class.

Five Points, b h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	2	2	1	1	1
Clara K., b m, by Clarion Chief	4	4	2	2	2
Baldwin, ch g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen	3	3	3	4	3
Blackstone, b g, by Blucher	5	5	4	5	4
Dr. Livingstone, ch g, by Carlisle	1	1	5	3	dis

Time, 2:33—2:34—2:33—2:33½—2:33¾.

May 25.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Dick Smith, b g, by Prince Imperial	1	1	1
Jean Miller, ch m, by Kilbuck Tom	2	4	3
Leslie C., b h, by Josh Billings	3	2	4
Bothwell Boy, b h, by Rooker	5	3	2
Jimmy Mack, b g—R. H. Pounder	4	dis	

Time, 2:47—2:39¼—2:43¼.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Pete Curran, b g, by Chicago Volunteer	1	1	1
Epitaph, b m, by Billy Stanton	2	2	3
Bay Billy, b h, by Highland Jr	3	3	2

Time, 2:47¼—2:51½—2:57.

May 26.—Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Mamie S., b m, by Lapidist Chief	2	2	1	1	1
Pete Curran, b g, by Chicago Volunteer	1	1	2	2	2
Canada Southern Jr., ch h, by Canada Southern	dis				
Little Jake, b g, by Tom Jefferson	dis				

Time, 2:41½—2:41½—2:39¼—2:41¼—2:42.

Purse $400; free for all; trot or pace.

Sorrel George, ch g, by Capt. Webb	3	1	1	1
Blackstone, b g, by Blucher	1	2	3	2
Corncracker, b h, by Texas Jack	2	3	4	4
Grey Tobe, gr g—T. Nixon	6	4	2	3
Charley G., b g, by Gen. Stanton	4	5	5	6
St. Patrick, b g, by Wilkins Micawber	5	7	6	5
Cap Sheaf, bl h, by Confederate Chief	7	6	dis	

Time, 2:32—2:33—2:32—2:33.

Purse $200; 2:35 class; trot or pace.

Dick Smith, br g, by Prince Imperial	1	1	1
John L., br g—H. Donnelly	2	2	2
Texas Jack Sr., br h, by Judge Durrell	3	3	3
Lady Rooker, br m, by Coaster	4	4	4

Time, 2:35½—2:34¼—2:36.

**Port Huron, Michigan.

June 7.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

William Sullivan, b g—Geo. Van Vleet	6	6	7	3	1	1
Bessie B., br m, by Vandal	8	1	1	7	8	2
Wapples B., ch h, by Western Fearnaught	1	3	3	1	3	3
Prince A. G., ch h, by Principeptor	2	2	2	2	5	ro
Dr. Hardwood, ch h, by Hardwood	5	4	4	8	2	ro
Lottie Lockwood, br m, by Hardwood	3	8	8	6	4	ro
Alice E. — by Pilot Medium	4	5	5	4	6	ro
Chestnut Dan, ch g, by Mambrino Chief Jr	7	7	6	5	7	ro

Time, 2:39¼—2:40—2:39¼—2:42—2:40—2:42¼—2:41.

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Purse $300; 2:28 class.

Five Points, b h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	3	0	1	1
Baldwin, ch g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen,	1	0	3	3
Walter Drake, b h, by Joe Gavin	2	3	2	2
Dr. Livingstone, ch g, by Carlisle	4	4	dr	

Time, 2:29¾—2:29¼—2:28—2:29—2:30½.

June 8.—Purse $40; named horses.

Butcher Boy, br g—John McFee	2	1	1	1
Freddy B., gr g—D. Goodwillie	1	2	2	2
Barney C., b g, by Son of Brigham	dis			

Time, 2:51—2:54—2:51—2:52½—2:52½.

Purse $300; 2:27 class.

Rosa B., ch m, by Bob Ingersoll	3	1	1	1
Jack the Ripper, bl h, by Texas Jack	1	2	3	4
Dick Smith, br g, by Prince Imperial	2	4	2	2
Rouge Boy, br g, by Ecorse	5	3	6	3
Bay Fly, b m, by Clear Grit	4	5	5	5
Texas Jack Jr., b h, by Texas Jack	6	6	4	6

Time, 2:30½—2:29¾—2:30¾—2:30.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Stronghoff, ro h, by Grand Sentinel	1	1	2	1
Maud C., b m—S. Minnie	5	2	1	2
Ben B., br g, by Ben Battle	2	3	3	6
Allie A., ch m, by Western Fearnaught	3	4	5	4
Delmonarch, ro h, by Monarch Jr	6	6	6	3
Harry C., gr g, by Harry Patchen	4	5	4	5

Time, 2:43—2:38¼—2:39¼—2:35½.

June 9.—Purse $200; 3:00 class; trot or pace.

Molly D., ch m, by Golden Bow	4	3	3	1	4	1	1
Jean Miller, ch m by Kilbuck Tom	3	0	1	2	1	2	2
Jimmy Mack, b g—R.H.Pounder	2	4	5	4	3	ro	
Polly T., br m, by Red Bird	5	5	4	3	3	ro	
Tom Fulton, gr g, by Nutwood	1	0	2	dis			
Idono, b g—R. Somerville	6	6	6	dis			
Lizzie N., b m, by Wilkesmont	7	7	7	dis			

Time, 2:39¼—2:36½—2:37—2:34¼—2:43—2:40½—2:51.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Clara K., b m, by Gen. Stanton	1	1	1
Little Frank, br g, by Ira Wilkes	2	2	2
Sweetness, b m, by Young Volunteer	4	3	4
Steve H., bl g—W. A. Teed	5	4	3
Dr. Livingstone, ch g, by Carlisle	3	5	5

Time, 2:32—2:30½—2:31.

June 10.—Purse $200; 2:45 class.

Len Davis, ch g, by Pinnacle	1	1	2	2	1
Wm. Sullivan, b g—Geo. Van Vleet	2	2	1	1	3
Prince A. G., ch h, by Princepter	3	4	3	3	2
Mason Boy, bl g—Geo. Spears	4	3	5	dis	
Chestnut Dan, ch g, by Mambrino Chief Jr	6	5	4	dis	
Bessie B., br m, by Vandal	5	dis			

Time, 2:39½—2:39¼—2:39¼—2:37½—2:41.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Texas Jack Sr., b h, by Judge Durrell	1 1 1
Dick Smith, br g, by Prince Imperial	3 2 2
Jimmy Mack, b g—R. H. Pounder	2 5 5
Connaught Jr., br h, by Connaught	4 3 4
Midget, b g—R. Grenney	5 4 3
Kitty R., ch m, by Mountain Boy	6 6 dis
Miller Boy, ch g, by Ecorse	7 7 dis
Derrick B., b h—B. Somers	8 dis
Hateful, b m, by Louis R	dis

Time, 2:35¾—2:29¼—2:30½.

Purse $300; free for all; trot or pace.

Sorrel George, ch g, by Capt. Webb	5	1	1	1
Ned V., b h, by Detractor	1	3	5	6
Corncracker, b h, by Texas Jack	3	2	2	2
Rosa B., ch m, by Bob Ingersoll	2	5	4	4
Benson H., ro g, by Louis Napoleon	6	4	3	3
Finnegan, gr g, by Joe Hooker	4	6	6	5

Time, 2:25½—2:24½—2:26¼—2:27½.

**Macleod, Alberta, N. W. T.

June 1.—Purse $150; trot or pace.

Jack of Hearts, b h, by Young Hambletonian,	1	2	1
Pythias, bl g—H. R. Mead	2	1	2
Bongan, br g, by Pomeroy	3	dis	

Time, 3:44—3:53—3:37½.

June 2.—Purse $225; free for all; trot or pace.

John Doddridge, gr g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen	1	1	1
Commodore, b g, by Prospect	2	2	2
Jimmy, br g—J. Moon	3	3	3
Chance, b h—M. Whitford	dis		

Time, 2:43—2:42½—2:35½.

**Dayton, Ohio.

May 30.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Jack Slade, ch g, by Prince Monroe	1	1	2	1
Cadbrino, gr h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	2	2	1	2
Sir Launcelot, br h, by Hayfield	3	dis		
Buddle Flynn, b g, by Ajax	dis			

Time, 2:43½—2:40—2:34½—2:34¼.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.

Riley, b g, by Copperbottom	1	1	1
Reuben W., b g, by Clark Chieftain	2	2	3
Mugwump, br g, by Pilot Chief	3	3	2

Time, 2:30¼—2:29½—2:33.

May 31.—Purse $500; 2:34 class.

Dandy C., b g, by Almont Chief	1	1	2	1	
Twine Binder, br g, by Panic	2	6	1	3	
Cadwood, bl h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	4	3	3	2	
Charley M., gr g, by West Wind	5	2	5	4	
Bannockburn, ch h, by Aberdeen	6	4	4	5	
Henry Wilkes, b g, by Enterprise	3	7	6	dis	
Redmont, b h, by Almont	8	8	4	dis	
Judge B., ch h, by Williamson Beauty	7	5	7	dr	

Time, 2:34¼—2:35—2:30—2:32½.

Purse $500; 2:50 class.

Dr. McClellan, b g, by Maitland	3	1	1	2	2	1
Sunday Sox, b h, by Lockinvar	2	4	2	1	1	2
Prince B., bl g, by Black Republican	5	2	3	3	3	ro
Belle Durland, b m—C. McKinney	1	5	4	dis		
Jim C., b h, by Colfax	4	3	dis			
Jessie C., ch m—D. C. McCauley	dis					
Alto, ch g, by Kilbuck Tom	dis					

Time, 2:35½—2:35½—2:31—*2:34¼—2:37½—2:41.

*Heat given to second horse.

June 1.—Purse $500; 2:28 class.

Billy D., b g, by Squire Talmage	1	1	1
Twine Binder, br g, by Panic	5	2	2
Cadmus Jr., b h, by Cadmus Hambletonian.	2	3	4
Little Mack Jr., b h, by Little Mack	3	5	3
Maggie B., b m, by Whiteline	4	4	5
Charley, b g, by Lockerby	6	6	6
Col. Neal, b h, by Squire Talmage	7	7	7

Time, 2:30—2:30½—2:31.

Purse $300; free for all; trot or pace.

Mugwump, b g, by Pilot Chief	3	1	2	1	2	1
Erie Girl, b m, by Lord Almont	2	2	1	2	1	2
Reuben W., b g, by Clark Chieftain	1	dr				
Hugh A., gr g, by Prince Hal	dis					
Ole Bull, b g, by Denmark	dis					

Time, 2:28—2:33—2:29¼—2:31½—2:30—2:35.

*Allentown, Pennsylvania.

June 14.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Joe L., ch g—J. Hogan	2	1	2	1	1
Delaware Prince, bl g—D. O. Hitner Jr	1	2	1	2	2
Nelly S., b m—J. E. Walsh	4	dis			
Henry Eddy, b h, by Jerome Eddy	3	dr			

Time, 2:46¼—2:42¼—2:45½—2:40½—2:44.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Commercial Girl, b m, by Commercial Traveler	1	1	1
J. K., ch g—H. B. Phillips	3	2	2
J. M. D., b g, by Harry Hamilton	2	3	3
Ben S., b g, by Indiaman	6	6	4
Bege, bl m, by Peacemaker	5	5	5
Lady Martin, ch m, by Honest Allen	4	4	dr

Time, 2:32—2:27¼—2:27¼.

June 15.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Topton Boy, gr g, by Ebdelkaden	1	1	2	1
Sid, bl g, by John Goldsmith	3	2	1	3
Jube, b g, by Stillman	2	3	3	2
Rhine L., ch g—Wm. Leber	4	4	dis	
Felix Jr., br g—A. Heber	dis			

Time, 2:34—2:32¼—2:31¼—2:32¼.

Purse $400; 2:20 class.

Bert Sheldon, bl g, by Warwick Boy	1	1	1
Col. Walker, b g, by St. Cloud	2	2	2
John S., bl g, by Jersey Prince	3	3	3

Time, 2:27¾—2:23—2:24.

Purse $400; 2:22 class.

Country Girl, b m, by Highland Lad	4	1	1	1
Berry Davis, b. g—John Koster	1	3	3	3
Budd Doble, b g, by Clay Abdallah	2	2	2	2
Claremont, bl g, by Gold King	3	dis		

Time, 2:27—2:23—2:23—2:24.

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June 16.—Purse $250; 2:50 class.

Robert M., b g, by Alcyone	1	1	1
Kitty Pilot, b m, by Pilot Jackson	3	3	2
Starwood, b h, by North Star	2	4	3
Joe L., ch g—J. Hogan	4	2	dis
Beltonia, b m, by Belton	5	5	dr

Time, 2:38¾—2:34¾—2:34¼.

Purse $350; 2:27 class.

Sim Brown, b g, by Strathmore	1	1	1
J. K., ch g—H. B. Phillips	2	2	2
Comet, gr g, by Gen. Stanton	3	3	3
Lady Martin, ch m, by Honest Allen	4	dis	

Time, 2:31—2:29¾—2:31.

Purse $300; 2:34 class.

Altogether, gr g, by Almont Jr	3	6	6	1	1	1
Dave Wagner, b g, by Wild Wagoner	5	1	1	4	3	2
Frank Brown, b g—J. Brown	1	4	3	3	4	3
Frank C., b g, by Mambrino Pilot	4	2	2	2	2	ro
Emmett, gr g—J. E. Walsh	2	3	4	5	5	ro
Fin Fan, b m, by Gen. Brock	7	5	5	6	dr	
Frank S., b g, by Seneca Chief	6	7	7	dr		

Time, 2:31—2:31—2:31¾—2:31¼—2:29¾—2:31.

*Baldwin, New York.

June 18.—Purse $75; special.

Champion, b g—C. Craft	1	1	1
Nettie B.—L. Craft	2	2	2
Electrice, b m—G. De Mott	dis		

Time, 2:49—2:54—2:50.

Prize set harness; named horses.

Lady Cedarlong, ch m—L. Pearsall	1	1	1
Captain—W. Horton	2	2	3
Jasper—G. De Mott	3	3	2
Northwood, ch g, by Blackwood Patchen	4	dis	
Cato—A. Cornwell	5	dis	

Time, 2:55—2:42—2:52.

June 25.—Match $—.

Lady Cedarlong, ch m—L. Pearsall	1	1	1
Champion—W. Horton	2	2	2

Time, 2:50—2:44½—2:48½.

*Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

June 8.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Nelly S., b m—J. E. Walsh	1	1	1
Joe L., ch g—J. Hogan	2	2	2
Miss Ida, b m, by Linkwood Chief	3	3	3
Beltonia, b m, by Belton	4	4	4
Delaware Prince, bl g—D. O. Hitner Jr	dis		

Time, 2:39¼—2:39½—2:38¼.

Purse $300; 2:32 class.

Mamie Slasher, b m—John Koster	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
Stonecutter, b g—Frank Ogden	2	1	1	3	3	2	2
Lilly M., b m, by Hartford	3	3	3	1	1	ro	
Hawkins, b g—Elwood Smith	4	4	dis				
F. M., bl g—G. O. Smith	dis						
Free Trader, b g—M. Demarest	dis						

Time, 2:35¼—2:38½—2:35¼—2:36¼—2:37½—2:39¼—2:43¾.

Purse, $350; 2:30 class.

Commercial Girl, b m, by Commercial Traveler	1	2	1	1	
J. M. D., b g—Hentchel & Hopps	2	1	2	4	
J. K., ch g—H. B. Phillips	5	5	5	2	
Sim Brown, b g, by Strathmore	3	4	4	3	
Minnie B., b m, by John Wilkes	6	3	3	7	
Lady Martin, b m—Geo. Rile	8	8	6	5	
Ben S., b g, by Indiaman	7	7	7	6	
Mott Medium, b g by Happy Medium	4	6	dr		

Time, 2:32¼—2:31½—2:32—2:27¼.

Purse, $400; 2:24 class.

Olivia, b m, by Hambrino	4	4	2	1	1	1
Col. Walker, b g, by St. Cloud	2	1	1	2	2	3
Charles F. Iseminger, b g, by Othello	1	3	3	4	3	2
Wallace G., ch g, by Plumas	5	2	4	5	4	ro
Puck, bl g, by Tacoma	3	5	5	3	dr	

Time, 2:23¾—2:24½—2:24¼—2:24¼—2:24¼—2:28¼.

June 9.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Beverly, br h, by Polonius	2	1	1	1
Sid, bl g, by John Goldsmith	1	3	2	3
Topton Boy, gr g, by Ebdelkaden	3	2	3	2
Harry L., b g—J. F. Kelly	4	dis		
Felix Jr., br g—A. Weber	dis			

Time, 2:34¼—2:35¼—2:33¾—2:35.

Purse $450; 2:20 class.

Bert Sheldon Jr., bl g., by Warwick Boy	1	1	1
Charley C., gr g, by Sam Purdy	2	2	2
David L., bl g, by Fuller Wilkes	3	3	5
John S., bl g, by Jersey Prince	5	4	3
Bay State Morgan, b g—E. L. Garrett	4	5	4

Time, 2:21¼—2:24—2:23¾.

Purse $800; 2:34 class.

Dave Wagner, b g, by Wild Wagoner	1	1	1
Emmett, gr g—J. E. Walsh	2	2	5
James Morrison, br g—B Demarest	4	4	2
Molly G., b m—F. B. Shreve & Bros	12	3	3
Frank S., b g—E. Smith	3	8	10
Frank C., b g, by Mambrino Pilot	7	6	4
Altogether, gr g, by Almont Jr	5	5	7
Frank Brown, b g—John Brown	8	10	6
Famous Girl, b m—T. L. Arthur	11	7	9
Fin Fan, b m, by Gen. Brock	10	9	8
Col. Colgrove, b g, by Jim Hill	13	dis	
Monk, bl h, by Seneca Patchen	6	dr	
Harry Ellis, b g, by Highland Boy Jr	9	dr	

Time, 2:31¾—2:32—2:34¼.

June 10.—Purse $250; 2:50 class.

Robert M., b h, by Alcyone	1	1	2	1
Joe L., ch g—J. Hogan	2	2	1	5
Jube, b g, by Stillman	5	4	5	2
McO'Donnell, ch g—W. H. Pierson	4	3	3	3
Kitty Pilot, b m, by Pilot Jackson	3	5	4	4
Nelly S., b m—J. E. Walsh	6	dis		

Time, 2:42½—2:34¾—2:32¾—2:36½.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Fugleman, b g, by High Private	1	1	1
Comet, gr g, by Gen. Stanton	2	2	2
Capt. Scott, —	3	3	3

Time, 2:31¾—2:32¾—2:37¼.

Purse $400; 2:22 class.

Berry Davis, b g—John Koster	2	1	1	1
Budd Doble, b g, by Clay Abdallah	6	2	2	4
Brown Frank, br g, by Tom Hal Jr	4	4	3	2
Country Girl, b m, by Highland Lad	3	6	6	3
Belton, b h, by Belmont	1	3	5	dis
Dandy B., gr g—W. H. Pierson	5	5	4	dr

Time, 2:22¼—2:24¾—2:26—2:27.

*Binghamton, New York.

June 14—Purse $500; 2:50 class.

Wilkes Golddust, ch h, by Young Jim	1	1	1
Chester, br h, by Wilkes Spirit Jr	3	2	2
Gabe Case, br g—Joe Lyman	2	3	3
L. & N. gr h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	4	dr	

Time, 2:41½—2:32¼—2:32¾.

Jenny Rolf, ch m—A. J. Feek	4	2	1	1	1
Doc H., bl g—Charles S. Green	1	1	2	2	2
Bay Baron, b g—B. E. Lockwood Jr	3	4	3	3	3
E. W. H., br g—R. C. Boler	2	3	dis		

Time, 2:31½—2:31½—2:29¼—2:34¾—2:32.

Purse $500; 2:23 class.

Grace W., bl m, by Blackwood Mambrino	6	1	1	1
Paul, gr g, by Messenger Duroc	1	4	4	5
Puck, bl g, by Tacoma	3	2	3	2
Prince S., b g, by Volunteer Swigert	5	3	2	3
Harry Cardinal, b g, by Cardinal	2	6	5	4
Cedric, b g, by Jefferson Prince	4	5	dr	

Time, 2:26¾—2:28—2:26¼—2:30.

June 15—Purse $500; 2:37 class.

Gen. Turner, b h, by Harold	1	1	1
Narka, b m—Charles S. Green	2	2	3
Gen. Marion, b g, by New Jersey Volunteer	3	3	2
Waldemar, br h—Geo. Moore	4	4	4

Time, 2:33½—2:33¾—2:34¼.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Newsboy, b h, by Oscar (?)	1	3	1	1
Bud Onward, b g, by Onward	3	1	4	2
Grover S., br g, by Cafferty Horse	2	2	2	3
Ganymede, ch g, by Ajax	4	5	3	dr
Patasco, br h, by Brown Hal	5	4	dis	

Time, 2:22¼—2:21¾—2:25—2:23¼.

June 16.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.

St. James, b g—L. D. Patterson	7	1	1	1
Otard, b g, by Jay Gould	1	2	3	5
Billy Hamilton, bl g—Moss Brook Farm	2	4	2	3
White Flag, b m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	5	9	6	2
James Morrison, br g—Academy Hotel Stables	3	8	7	6
Royal King, ch g, by Mambrino King	8	6	4	4
Jura, ch m—Locust Grove Farm	6	7	8	dr
George W., b g—Chas. Forth	4	5	5	dr
Mandarin, b g—Chas. S. Green	9	3	dis	

Time, 2:32¼—2:32¼—2:32¼—2:32.

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Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Sheriff, gr g, by Schoble	5	5	1	1	2	4	1
Joe Jett, b g—Chas. A. Forth	3	2	5	2	1	1	3
Big Injun, ch g, by Brown Hal	2	1	3	3	3	2	2
Minnie F., b m—W. M. Jermyn	1	3	2	5	5	3	4
Ganymede, ch g, by Ajax	4	4	4	4	4	dr	

Time, 2:26½—2:25¼—2:26¼—2:28¾—2:30¼—2:29¼—2:31¼.

Purse $500; 2:26 class.

Navarro, b h, by Nutmont	1	5	3	2	3	1	1
Monroe Wilkes, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	4	3	1	1	2	2	3
Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy	3	1	4	4	1	3	2
The Raven, bl h, by Elial G	2	2	2	3	4	dr	
Fugleman, b g, by High Private	5	4	5	5	dr		

Time, 2:23¾—2:25¼—2:25¼—2:24¾—2:27—2:28—2:30¼.

June 17.—Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Anna May, b m, by Delmonico Sprague	1	1	6	1
Daisy C., b m—B. E. Lockwood Jr	4	5	1	2
Emma W., b m, by Boxer	2	4	2	3
Enola, ch m, by R. F. Galloway	3	2	3	6
Louise B., b m, by Young Fullerton	5	3	4	4
Coxsackie King, ch g—Green & Noble	6	6	5	5
Fritz, b g, by St. Gothard	7	7	7	dr

Time, 2:30—2:27¼—2:28¾—2:32½.

Purse $500; free for all.

Vitello, br h, by Legal Tender Jr	1	1	1
Elmonarch ro g, by Almonarch	2	3	2
Grey Harry, gr g, by Tempest Jr	4	2	4
Lady Sheridan, b m, by Confidence	3	5	3
J. K., b g, by Brown Henry	5	4	5

Time, 2:19¾—2:22½—2:23¾.

*Boston, Massachusetts.

[MYSTIC PARK.]

June 14.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Pansy Blossom, b m, by Glencoe Wilkes	1	2	1	7	4	1
Alice Wilkes, b m, by Alcantara	3	9	2	2	1	2
Howdy, b g, by Don Carlos	6	5	6	1	2	4
Caprice, b m, by Kentucky Wilkes	10	1	4	8	5	3
Red Line, b g, by Bourbon Wilkes	2	8	3	3	3	ro
Queen Fearnaught, b m, by Alcantara	5	3	5	6	7	ro
Rosewood, b m, by Redwood	7	7	8	4	6	ro
Merry Bird, br h, by Jay Bird	9	4	7	5	dr	
Naaman, ch h, by Harold	8	6	dis			
Marguerite, b m—C. Opdycke	4	10	dr			
Kitty R., b m, by Park's Volunteer	dis					

Time, 2:28½—2:29½—2:25—2:33½—2:30¼—2:32¾.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Rebus, b g, by Chesterwood	7	1	1	1
Linden, b h, by Madison Wilkes	2	2	2	2
Psyche, sp m, by Bayard	3	3	4	5
Warrina, b m, by Algona	6	7	3	3
Little Daisy, b m, by Charley	4	8	6	4
Warren H., b g, by Hinkston Boy	5	5	5	6
Kitty Clinker, gr m, by Merriworth	8	6	dis	
Allen Lowe, b h, by Alcantara	1	4	dis	
Lady Leavitt, b m, by Jersey Wilkes	9	dis		

Time, 2:19½—2:21¾—2:19¼—2:21½.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Jesse Hanson, b g, by Roger Hanson	1	1	2	2	1
Blue Bells, bl m, by Quartermaster	2	2	1	1	4
Ramona, b m, by Alcyone	3	5	4	5	2
Grace Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	4	4	3	3	3
Issaquena, b m, by Pancoast	5	3	5	4	5

Time, 2:25½—2:24—2:20¼—2:23¼—2:23¼.

June 15.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Etta K., b m, by Douglas	1	1	1
Dudley Olcott, ch g, by Albert W	4	2	2
Lobella, b m, by Alcazar	2	3	3
Allspur, b h, by Don Carlos	3	4	4

Time, 2:29½—2:25¾—2:27½.

Purse $500; 2:19 class.

Henry H., bl g, by Revenue	3	2	1	1
G. R. S., ch g, by Rex (?)	1	1	2	3
Honesty, b g, by George Wilkes	2	3	3	2

Time, 2:22—2:25½—2:30—2:27—2:31¾.

June 16.—Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Clonmore, bl h, by Connaught	5	3	1	1	1
Daisy P., br m, by Gov. Seymour (?)	1	1	5	9	7
Classmate, br g, by Lumps	3	2	2	3	5
Jim Graham, b g, by Harry Franklin	8	5	3	2	3
Tiny B., b m, by Charley B	2	4	4	5	4
Rose Filkins, b m, by Melrose	9	9	9	4	2
Charles A., bl g, by Leighton Horse	6	7	6	8	8
Rosa Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	7	8	7	7	6
Little Sport, gr g, by Happy Thought	4	6	8	6	dr

Time, 2:22¼—2:22¼—2:25¼—2:27¼—2:26¼.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.

Sadie M., b m, by Prince Orloff	1	1	1
Billy A., b g, by Bay Tom Jr	3	2	2
Fanny Swope, b m, by Florida	2	3	3
Daphne, b m, by Col. Hambrick	dis		

Time, 2:22¼—2:21¼—2:21½.

Purse $500; 2:16 class.

Maggie R., b m, by Kilbuck Tom	1	4	1	3
Queen Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	2	2	2	1
Chesterfield, ch g, by Strathmore Jr	3	1	4	2
Henry H., bl g, by Revenue	4	3	3	4

Time, 2:21¾—2:24¼—2:21¾—2:23¾—2:25½.

June 17.—Purse $500; 2:34 class.

Mattie Hunter, br m—A. P. McDonald	6	1	1	1	1
Puritan, b g, by Steele	1	4	3	5	3
Dora Thorne, b m, by Draco Medium	3	2	6	2	2
King Charles, b h, by Sir Charles	2	5	4	3	4
Ben Duroc, b g, by Hill's Duroc	7	7	2	6	5
Montague, b g—Chas. Opdycke	4	3	5	7	6
Harry Almont, b g—M. J. Conners	5	6	7	4	7

Time, 2:32¼—2:28—2:27¾—2:27½.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

May Bird, b m, by Jay Bird	5	5	1	1	1
Gretchen, b m, by Schuyler	1	1	4	3	3
Stanley, b g, by Venture Boone	3	2	2	2	5
Archie B., ch g, by Thought	2	3	5	4	4
Nominator, b h, by Stranger	4	4	3	5	2
Number Seven, b g, by Favorite Wilkes	6	dis			

Time, 2:26¼—2:33¼—2:23—2:21½—2:23½.

Purse $500; free for all.

Abbie V., gr m, by Aberdeen	2	1	1	1
Sadie M., b m, by Prince Orloff	1	2	2	3
Aline, b m, by Almont Boy	3	3	3	2

Time, 2:22½—2:19¾—2:20¼—2:22¼.

*Cambridge, New York.

June 21.—Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Frank H., b g, by Highland Gray	1	1	1
May Queen, gr m, by Duroc	3	2	2
Jenny C., gr m, by Imperial Medium	2	3	3
Jim Brooker, b g, by Charley L	4	4	5
Eli, ch g, by Melrose	5	5	4
Albert M., br g, by George C	6	6	6

Time, 2:36¾—2:37—2:36¼.

Purse $150; 2:50 class.

Felix, gr g, by Melrose	6	1	3	1	1
Morning Star, b. h. by Almont Star	1	4	1	3	5
Maggie H., gr m, by Duroc	2	2	2	2	2
Lilly B., br m, by Blackstone	3	3	4	5	6
D. S. R., b h, by Gold Coin	4	5	5	4	3
Charley W., b g—John Morrissey	5	7	6	6	4
Yaniz, b h, by Pharos	7	6	dr		

Time, 2:39¼—2:42—2:37¼—2:37¼—2:37¼.

June 22.—Purse $250; 2:30 class; trot or pace.

Frank Burgess, b h, by Peacemaker	1	1	1
Henry C., b h, by Ben Franklin	2	2	2
Wisdom, b g—J. Skeenan	3	3	3
Sleepy Tom, bl g, by St. Julien	4	4	dis

Time, 2:26¼—2:26½—2:27.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Dick Dewey, gr g, by Gooding's Champion	1	1	1
J. H. C., b g, by Morgan Ethan	4	2	2
Jenny C., gr m, by Imperial Medium	2	3	4
Eli, ch g, by Melrose	3	4	3

Time, 2:36¼—2:36¾—2:36¼.

*Derby, Connecticut.

June 14.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Maggie Mitchell, br m, by C. W. Mitchell	1	1	1
Persimmons, br h, by Simmons	2	2	2
Horace E., br g—T. S. Morrison	3	3	5
Gavaroche, b g—Geo. F. Foote	4	5	3
Pan Clare, b h—J. H. Lewis	5	4	4
Pascall, bl g—J. Yereance	6	dis	

Time, 2:34¼—2:33¾—2:34½.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Happy Home, b g, by Happy Thought	2	1	1	1
Dan B., br g—H. G. Smith	1	3	2	2
Frank L., bl g, by Beaufort	3	2	3	3
Jerome, b g, by Cæsar	dis			

Time, 2:28½—2:33½—2:32½—2:30½.

June 15.—Purse $250; 2:37 class.

Athlete, bl h, by Barkis	1	1	1
Cornwallis, b h, by Nil Desperandum	3	2	2
Fred W., b g—H. T. Brown	2	5	4
R. C., b g—G. W. Haight	4	4	3
Kerwin, b h, by Slander	5	3	5
Star Leo, gr g—J. Yearance	6	6	6

Time, 2:34¼—2:40¾—2:35¾.

Purse $250; 2:27 class; trot or pace.

Victory, b g—E. M. Lockwood	1	1	1
Marie, b g—P. Manee	2	2	3
Morris Mullins, b g, by Volunteer Duroc	5	5	2
Lady Thompson, gr m, by Simmons	4	3	4
Jerome, b g, by Cæsar	3	4	5

Time, 2:28—2:30¾—2:27¾.

June 16.—Purse $250; 2:45 class.

Maggie Mitchell, br m, by C. W. Mitchell	1	1	1
Gavaroche, b g—G. F. Foote	2	2	2
Duke, b g—E. Malley	5	3	3
George W., bl g—G. W. Haight	3	4	4
Little Giant, b g—C. Beck	4	5	6
George Wilkes, gr g—J. Yearance	6	6	5

Time, 2:35½—2:32¾—2:34.

Purse $250; 2:33 class.

Frank L., bl g, by Beaufort	1	1	1
Vernet, b g, by Red Eagle	2	2	3
Lobdell, b g—G. W. Haight	3	3	2

Time, 2:41—2:40¼—2:40½.

Purse $250; free for all; pace or trot.

Budd Doble, b g, by Indianapolis	3	1	1
Monkey Rolla, b g, by Tempest Jr	1	2	2
Jim Fuller, b g, by Golden Bow	2	dis	

Time, 2:31¼—2:23½—2:24½—2:26¼.

June 17.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Ironwood, br g—Geo. H. Taft	0	1	1
R. C., b g—Geo. W. Haight	0	2	2
Algonquin, b g—A. Fowler	3	3	3

Time, 2:42—2:40—2:43½—2:41¾.

Purse $250; 2:24 class.

Terragon, b g, by Taunton	1	4	1
Allen Boy, b g, by Jay Gould	4	1	3
Rex, b g, by Sweepstakes	3	2	2
Hugo H., bl g, by Hugo Prince	2	3	4

Time, 2:30½—2:32—2:29½—2:33.

*Elmira, New York.

June 7.—Purse $500; 2:50 class.

Col. Owen, ch g, by Clark Chief	1	2	1	2
Wilkes Golddust, ch h, by Young Jim	2	1	2	1
Katie K., ro m, by Bucephalus	5	5	3	6
Foxey, ch m—Jos. Rockwell	3	3	6	3
Frank B., bl g—A. B Burtis & Bro	6	6	5	4
Altus, br g—C. H. Joslyn	4	4	4	5

Time, 2:34¼—2:33¼—2:37—2:33¼—2:41.

Purse $500; 2:34 class.

Joe Jett, b g—C. A. Forth	2	1	1	1
Doc H., bl g—C. S. Green	1	3	3	3
Jenny Rolf, ch m—A. J. Feek	3	2	2	2
Fenmore W., b g—C. Wallard	4	dis		
N. Q. Lancewood, —, Jno. Ridey, Jr	5	dis		
Ole Lynx, b g—C. M. Maple	6	dis		

Time, 2:43—2:29¼—2:28¼—2:28½.

Purse $500; 2:23 class.

Monroe Wilkes, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	1	1	1
Grace W., bl m, by Blackwood Mambrino	2	2	2
Paul, gr g, by Messenger Duroc	3	3	3
Cedric, b g, by Jefferson Prince	4	4	4

Time, 2:26¼—2:27—2:26¼.

June 8.—Purse $500; 2:37 class.

Royal King, ch g, by Mambrino King	2	1	1	1
Peter S., b g—C. Snyder	1	3	2	2
Narka, b m—C. S. Green	3	2	3	3
Guess, b g, by Landmark	4	5	4	5
Gen. Marion, b g, by New Jersey Volunteer	5	4	5	4

Time, 2:31¼—2:38¼—2:37—2:36.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Gertie B., b m, by Fulton	2	1	1	2	1
Bud Onward, b g, by Onward	1	2	2	1	3
News Boy, b h, by Oscar (?)	3	3	3	3	2
Dick B., b g, by Stonewall Jackson	5	4	dis		
Spider, br m, by Lexington Chief Jr	4	dis			

Time, 2:27—2:25¾—2:25½—2:28—2:24½.

June 9.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.

St. James, b g—L. D. Patterson	3	2	1	1	1
Billy Hamilton, br g—Moss Brook Farm	1	1	3	2	4
Otard, b g, by Jay Gould	4	3	2	3	3
Sleepy Dick, b g—F. Pierce	2	4	4	5	5
George W., b g—C. A. Forth	5	5	5	4	2
Fred E., b g—J. V. Palmer	6	6	dis		

Time, 2:38½—2:35—2:30¼—2:33¼—2:33½.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Sheriff, gr g, by Schoble	2	1	1	1
Frank W., b g, by Denver Wilkes	3	2	2	2
Big Injun, ch g, by Brown Hal	5	3	3	3
Lady Mac, b m, by Warwick Boy	4	4	4	4
Minnie F., b m—W. M. Jemym	1	dis		

Time, 2:35½—2:35¾—2:37¼—2:29¼.

Purse $500; 2:26 class.

Monroe Wilkes, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	1	1	1
The Raven, bl h, by Ellal G	2	2	2
Prince S., b g, by Volunteer Swigert	3	4	3
Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy	4	3	5
E. J. S., b m, by Superior	6	5	4
S. D. C., b g, by Almont Eclipse	5	dis	

Time, 2:25¼—2:25¼—2:28½.

June 10.—Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Enola, ch m, by R. F. Galloway	3	1	1	1
Anna May, b m, by Delmonico Sprague	1	2	2	2
Belle D., ch m, by Warwick Boy	2	4	4	5
Louise B., b m, by Young Fullerton	4	3	3	4
Fritz, b g, by St. Gothard	6	5	5	3
Prince Rysdyk, b g, by Wm. M. Rysdyk	5	dis		

Time, 2:31½—2:31½—2:29—2:31¼.

*Easthampton, Massachusetts.

June 15; Purse $100; 2:45 class.

Amber, b h—T. Blanchard	2	3	1	1
Marcus Eddy, br h—W. F. Alvord	1	1	3	3
B. B., br g—John Parnell	3	2	2	2
Alburgh, b g—Potter Bros	4	dis		
Black Prince, bl g—E. Getelt	5	dis		

Time, 2:41½—2:38½—2:44¼—2:42—2:41½.

Purse $150; 2:27 class.

Donovan, b g, by Ben Wicks	1	2	1
Charles H., b g—C. H. Hatfield	2	1	2

Time, 2:35—2:40—2:34—2:34¾.

June 16.—Purse $125; 2:36 class.

Henry L., ch g—W. E. Orcutt	1	1	3	1
Princess, b m, by Hemlock	4	4	1	2
Lady Hamilton, b m—M. Hicks	2	3	2	3
Headlight, ch m—E. S. Goodnow	3	2	4	4

Time, 2:38—2:36½—2:30—2:32.

Purse $200; free for all.

Ned Winslow, bl g, by Tom Benton	1	1	2	1
Joe L., b g, by Harlequin	2	2	1	2
Sterling, ch h, by Haroldson	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:28—2:26½—2:29½—2:31.

*Huntington, New York.

June 8.—Purse $300; 2:29 class.

Amboy, ch g, by Heptagon	1	1
Daylight, b g, by Starlight	2	9
Julia C., gr m, by Blue Hero	4	2
Allen Boy, b g, by Jay Gould	3	5
Bub McLaughlin, b g, by Charles Dickens	9	3
Nelson, ch g, by Sir Walkill	6	4
Jewel, ch g, by Clayton Edsall	5	7
Courtland, br h, by Kentucky Prince	8	6
Easter Wilkes, b g, by Wilkes' Spirit Jr	9	8
Star Leo, gr g—J. Yereance	dis	

Time, 2:26½—2:27¾—2:28¾.

Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Pascal, b g—J. Yereance	1	1
Charley Reynolds, b g, by Young Hindoo	2	2
Lewis B., gr h, by Bayonne Prince	dis	
Wilkentara, br h, by Alcantara	dis	

Time, 2:52½—2:47—2:52½.

Prizes; green horses; to buggy.

Jim Cornell, b g, by Bruno Vandewater	1	1
Dolly, gr m—H. Ackerly	2	2
Fred, b g—E. L. Lewis	3	3

Time, 3:02—2:55½.

June 9.—Purse $50; 3:30 class.

Jim Cornell, b g, by Bruno Vandewater	1	1	1
Dolly, gr m—H. Ackerly	2	2	2
Mabel Queen, b m, by Pascas	dis		

Time, 2:52¾—3:08½—2:55.

Purse $400; free for all.

Amboy, ch g, by Heptagon	3	1	1	1
David Jones, b g, by Pearsall	1	2	2	2
Lady Ulster, b m, by Clay Hambletonian	2	3	3	3

Time, 2:25—2:23½—2:25—2:25¾.

Purse $225; 2:45 class.

George Wilkes, gr g—J. Yereance	4	2	1	1	1
J. P. Nieman, b g, by Idol King	2	1	2	3	4
Dandy, gr g, by Fleet's Hambletonian	1	4	4	2	3
Jennette, b m—M. R. Brush	3	3	3	4	2

Time, 2:40½—2:39—2:37¼—2:41—2:40.

Google

*Jamestown, New York.

June 21.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

M. J. Henderson, b g, by Landmark	3	2	1	1	1
Maud E., b m, by Clifford	1	1	6	2	2
Eva S., b m, by Warwick	2	3	3	6	3
E. N. Cook, ch h, by Wilkie Collins	6	6	2	5	5
Wickliff, b g, by Connaught	4	5	4	3	6
Little Maud, b m, by Springville Chief	5	4	5	4	4

Time, 2:39—2:37¼—2:38¼—2:41¼—2:41¼.

Purse $500; free for all.

Puritan, b g, by Almont	2	3	3	1	2	1	1
J. K., b g, by Brown Henry	3	1	2	2	1	3	2
Rockbottom, b h, by Rockdale	1	2	1	3	3	2	3

Time, 2:30¾—2:23½—2:25½—2:27¾—2:29½—2:31¾—2:26½.

June 22.—Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Bay State Morgan, b g, by Sherman Morgan	4	3	5	1	1	1
Fugleman, b g, by High Private	1	1	6	6	4	3
Vespasian, b h, by Hull	2	2	1	2	5	2
Franklin, bl g, by Tobe Jr	3	4	4	3	2	ro
Minnie B., b m, by John Wilkes	5	6	2	5	6	ro
Zyco, b h, by Sherman	6	5	3	4	3	ro

Time, 2:27¼—2:27½—2:28—2:28¾—2:30—2:36½.

Purse $400; 2:45 class.

Fanny Wilkes, b m, by Coronet	1	1	1
Ella Brown, b m, by Prince Pulaski	2	2	2
Miss Cumiskey, b m, by Embassador	3	4	3
Monreve, b g—J. Ranch	4	3	dis
Fanny B., b m, by Gray Eagle	5	dis	
Cricket, bl m—E. K. Myers	6	dis	
S. R., ch g, by Almonarch	dis		
R. B., ch g—W. W. Grosh	dis		

Time, 2:27½—2:30½—2:27¾.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Guess, b g, by Landmark	4	1	1	1
Rena, b m, by Alhambra	1	3	2	4
Myrtle, ch m, by Masterlode	3	2	3	3
Jenny R., bl m, by Warwick Boy	2	7	4	5
George P., ch g, by Gettysburg	8	4	8	2
Bumps, bl h, by Lumps	7	6	7	6
Gram C., b g—J. Connelly	9	9	9	7
Gov. Fenton, b g, by Woods Hambletonian	6	5	5	dr
Tony, b g, by Onyx	5	8	6	dr
William L., ch g, by Oneonta	dis			

Time, 2:36—2:35—2:34¼—2:35¼.

June 23.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Puck, bl g, by Tacoma	1	1	1
Maggie Monroe, b m, by Monaco	4	2	5
Jeffie Lee, ch m, by Prince Pilot	7	5	2
Edwin H., b g—B. Fralick	3	4	3
Maggie Dot, b m, by Tornado	5	9	6
Romeo, b g, by Blackwood Chief	8	10	7
Prince Almont, gr g, by Almont Jr	9	8	4
Will Briggs, bl g, by Washington	2	6	dis
Miss Q., b m, by Wilkesonian	6	3	dis
Phœnix, ch g, by Bay George	10	7	dis

Time, 2:35—2:32—2:32.

Purse $300; three-year-olds.

Ruby, b m, by Independence	1	1
Bon Ami, b m, by Nugget	2	2
St. Lookout, b h, by Sultan	3	3
Idlewild, ch m, by Administrator Wilkes	dis	

Time, 2:36—2:36¼.

June 24.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Ella Brown, b m, by Prince Pulaski	1	1	1
Belle N., ch m, by Red Dick	3	2	3
Frank W., b g, by Denver Wilkes	4	3	2
J. S. U., b g, by Almont Jr	2	7	6
Lady Mac, b m, by Warwick Boy	8	4	4
Free Trader, b g, by Mohawk Jr	9	6	7
Maud Clay, ch m, by Henry Clay	5	5	5
Hal Braden—Titley Bros	7	dis	
Chautauqua Prince, gr h, by Sinbad	6	dis	
Leo, b h, by John F	dis		

Time, 2:26¼—2:25¾—2:25.

Purse $400; 2:37 class.

Eastmont, b g, by Olympus	1	1	5	7	1
Ollie Bee, b m, by Valiant	5	5	1	1	2
Peter S., b g—C. Snyder	4	2	2	3	4
Black Prince, bl h, by Carl	8	8	4	2	3
Kitty C., b m, by Almont Jr	2	6	6	6	6
J. D. L., br g—Wm. Duffee	6	7	7	4	5
Molly H., ch m, by Young Detrich	7	4	3	5	7
Harry Bacchus, ch g—H. Cady	3	3	dr		

Time, 2:33¾—2:32—2:31—2:33¾—2:34.

Purse $500; free for all.

J. B. Richardson, b g, by George Wilkes	2	1	1	1
Charley C., gr g, by Sam Purdy	1	2	2	2
Puck, bl g, by Tacoma	3	3	4	4
William A., br g, by Wagner Golddust	4	4	3	3

Time, 2:26¾—2:25—2:25½—2:22½.

*Kennebunk, Maine.

June 18.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Gene Briggs, br h, by Messenger Wilkes	1	1	1
Happy Thought, b g—G. L. Martin	3	3	2
Canterbury, b g—E. A. Weymouth	2	5	3
Prince L., ch g, by Jefferson Prince	5	4	4
French Girl, br m—H. H. Petrin	4	2	dr
Rose B., b m—L. H. Roberts	7	6	dr
Lottie S., b m, by Knox	6	7	dr
Good Friday, b g, by Priceless	8	8	dr
Maud E. L., ro m—A. Gustin	dis		

Time, 2:44¼—2:46½—2:44½.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Granieta, b m, by Rockefeller	1	1	1
Maggie B., br m, by Knox	2	2	4
Little Dick, br g, by Tom B. Patchen	4	4	2
Harry, ch g, by Clay	3	3	3
Cad Miller, br m, by Dr. Franklin	dis		

Time, 2:41¼—2:42—2:40.

*Lawrence, Massachusetts.

May 25.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Seba, gr g—C. Yapp	2	1	1	1
Caprice, b m, by Kentucky Wilkes	1	4	2	2
Chance, b g—E. M. Gillis	4	2	4	3
Rocket, b g—C. H. Flagg	3	3	3	4
Henry D., ch g—H. A. Dinsmore	5	dis		
Molly Bart, br m—C. Wilkins	dis			

Time, 2:44½—2:39¾—2:39¾—2:41¾.

Purse $250; 2:25 class.

Johnny Knott, br g, by Mohawk Hambletonian	1	1	1
R. D. F., bl g, by Aristos	3	2	2
Myrtlewood, b h, by Wedgewood	2	3	3
Tellie, ro g, by Abdallah Jr	4	4	4

Time, 2:31—2:30½—2:30.

May 26.—Purse $250; 2:35 class.

Cromwell Jr., br h, by Cromwell	1	1	1
Winifucan, bl g, by Leander Lambert	2	2	2
Elcho, gr m, by Daniel Boone	3	dis	
Barrister, b g—E. M. Gillis	4	dis	
Thad, bl g—W. A. Skinner	dis		

Time, 2:36¼—2:35¼—2:36¼.

Purse $250; 2:29 class.

Etta K., b m, by Douglas	1	1	1
Grace, b m, by Redwood	2	2	2
Lexington Chief, sp g, by Aristos	3	dis	

Time, 2:33¼—2:29¾—2:29¾.

Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Milford C., b g, by Circulator	3	3	1	1	1
Ned Rice, br g, by Ned Wallace	1	1	3	3	3
Pansy Blossom, b m, by Glencoe Wilkes	4	2	2	2	2
Big Thorne, gr g—J. H. Richardson	2	dr			
Superb, b m, by Knox	dis				

Time, 2:41¾—2:41—2:34½—2:32½—2:37.

Purse $100; named horses.

Lynde, b m—C. Yapp	1	1	2	2	1
Kitty S., b m—W. H. Sprague	4	4	1	1	4
Jerry, b g—A. Wood	2	2	4	4	3
Fanny, bl m—D. W. Parker	3	3	3	3	2

Time, 2:43—2:40—2:40—2:40¼—2:42½.

May 27.—Purse $250; 2:32 class.

Sylvester K., b g, by Lambertus	1	1	1
Harry Almont, br g—M. J. Connors	2	2	2
Miller's Damsel, br m—D. C. Miller	4	3	3
Baby S., b m—Chas. Yapp	3	4	4

Time, 2:31¼—2:33¾—2:30½.

Purse $250; free for all.

Bunco Jr., b g, by Bunco	3	1	2	1	1
Jewett, bl g, by Allie West	1	2	3	2	2
Hy Wilkes, b g, by Ambassador	2	3	1	3	3

Time, 2:22½—2:24—2:24—2:24½—2:29.

*Lynn, Massachusetts.

June 21.—Purse $500; free for all.

Bunco Jr., b g, by Bunco	4	1	2	1	1
Queen Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	1	2	1	2	3
Jewett, bl g, by Allie West	2	5	4	3	2
Maggie R., b m, by Kilbuck Tom	3	3	3	4	4
Chesterfield, ch g, by Strathmore Jr	5	4	5	5	dr

Time, 2:20½—2:18½—2:21—2:23—2:23¾.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Pansy Blossom, b m, by Glencoe Wilkes	1	1	2	1
Merry Bird, br h, by Jay Bird	3	2	1	2
Naaman, b h, by Harold	2	6	7	6
Caprice b m, by Kentucky Wilkes	4	3	3	5
Daybreak, ch h—G. H. McCoy	5	5	6	4
Howdy, b g, by Don Carlos	6	4	4	3
Red Line, b g, by Bourbon Wilkes	7	8	5	7
Kitty R., b m, by Park's Volunteer	8	7	dis	

Time, 2:31—2:28—2:29¼—2:29¾.

June 22.—Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Jesse Hanson, b g, by Roger Hanson	1	1	1
Grace Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	3	2	2
Gratz, b g, by Bourbon Wilkes	2	3	3

Time, 2:24—2:23¼—2:23½.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Donald, bl h, by George Wilkes Jr	3	1	1	1
Dora Thorne, b m, by Draco Medium	1	2	4	4
Alice Wilkes, b m, by Alcantara	4	4	2	2
Pilot, b g, by Middleton Jr. (?)	2	3	3	3
Allspur, b h, by Don Carlos	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:27½—2:28¾—2:26½—2:29¼.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Gretchen, b m, by Schuyler	1	1	1
Classmate, br g, by Lumps	2	2	4
Rose Filkin, br m, by Melrose	4	3	2
Maud C., b m, by Sir Charles	3	4	3

Time, 2:27—2:23¾—2:26.

June 23.—Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Mattie Hunter, b m—A. P. McDonald	1	1	1
King Charles, b h, by Sir Charles	3	2	2
Ben Duroc, b g, by Hill's Duroc	2	3	3

Time, 2:37¾—2:30—2:29½.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Linden, b h, by Madison Wilkes	1	2	4	1	1
Psyche, sp m, by Bayard	4	4	1	2	3
Rehus, b g, by Chesterwood	5	1	3	5	4
Little Daisy, b m, by Charley	2	3	5	3	2
Warren H. b g, by Hinkston Boy	6	5	2	4	dis
Warrina, b m, by Algona	3	6	dis		

Time, 2:21½—2:21¼—2:25½—2:23½—2:24¼.

June 24.—Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Etta K., b m, by Douglas	1	1	1
Daisy P., br m, by Gov. Seymour (?)	2	3	2
Little Sport, gr g, by Happy Thought	3	2	3
Dudley Olcott, ch. h, by Albert W	4	4	4

Time, 2:27¾—2:26—2:27.

Purse $500; free for all.

Abbie V., gr m, by Aberdeen	1	1	1
Aline, b m, by Almont Boy	2	2	2
Sadie M., b m, by Prince Orloff	3	3	3

Time, 2:26—2:23—2:22¾.

*Mineola, New York.

June 15.—Purse $30; two-year-olds.

Jewel, br m, by John Bascomb	1	1
Holly, bl g—A. C. Cornwell	2	2
Nora Daily, ch m, by Rifle	3	3
Highland Fling, gr h—S. P. T. Willets	4	4
Fleetwood, bl h, by Blue Bull	5	5
May Temple, b m—A. Hoff	6	6

Time, 3:30—3:30.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Toy, ro g, by Blackwood Chief	1	1	1	
George, b g—R. L. Davis	2	3	4	
Jennette, b m—M. R. Brush	4	2	3	
Little Doctor, b g, by Blue Danube	5	5	2	
Denver, b g—E. S. Newins	3	4	5	
Nettie Bird—F. E. Story	6	6	dr	
Captain, b g—J. V. Baylis	7	dis		

Time, 2:41¼—2:38½—2:39.

Purse $30; four-year-olds.

Leo Caddy, bl m, by Leo	2	1	1	1
Senator, b h, by Montague	1	2	2	2
Halvina, b m, by Haldane	dis			
North Brefney—E. Duryea	dis			

Time, 2:52—2:50—2:45—2:46.

Purse $75; 4:00 class.

Nomad, b g, by Smuggler	1	1	1
George Irving, b g, by California Steinway	2	2	2
Nigger, bl g—W. P. Laird	3	dis	
Frank, b g, by Thomas Jefferson	dis		

Time, 2:53½—2:43—2:52¼.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Teaser, b g—Geo. Ticehurst	1	5	1	1
Blue Belle, ro m, by Blue Hero	2	1	2	2
Sandy, ch g—R. L. Davis	4	2	3	3
Sprucewood, br m, by Touchstone	5	3	4	4
Doc, ro g—C. G. Moser	3	4	5	dis

Time, 2:40¼—2:45—2:43—2:41.

Purse $150; three-year-olds.

Boy Blue, ro g, by Blue Bull	1	1
Jet, b m, by Piedmont	2	2
Aleno, b g, by Sherman	3	3
Rowena, ch m, by Jackson's George	dis	
Belle Ford—E. Duryea	dis	

Time, 2:48—2:42.

Purse $150; 2:45 class; stallions.

Young Highland Grey, gr h, by Highland Grey	1	2	1	1
St. Albans, bl h—E. Duryea	2	1	2	2

Time, 2:57—2:47—2:47—2:40.

June 16.—Purse $30; three-year-olds.

Jet, b m, by Piedmont	1	1
Rowena, ch m, by Jackson's George	2	2
Richard Knox, bl h, by Richard	dis	

Time, 2:50—2:57.

Stake $94; two-year-olds.

Blue Lass, b m, by Blue Bull	1	1
Highland Lassie, gr m, by Highland Grey	2	2
Fleetwood, bl h, by Blue Bull	3	3

Time, 3:33—3:37.

Purse $75; 3:30 class.

Nomad, b g, by Smuggler	1	1	1
George Irving, b g, by California Steinway	2	2	2
Senator, b h, by Montague	3	dis	

Time, 2:49—2:43¼—2:47¼.

Purse $150; 2:46 class.

Toy, ro g, by Blackwood Chief	1	1	1
Young Highland Grey, gr h, by Highland Grey	3	2	3
George, b g—R. L. Davis	5	3	2
Denver, b g—E. S. Newins	2	5	4
Captain, b g—J. V. Baylis	4	4	5

Time, 2:47—2:37—2:37½.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Minnie R., b m, by Hambletonian Chief	1	3	2	1	1
Max, gr g, by Heptagon	2	1	1	2	2
Nix L., b g, by Sweepstakes	4	2	3	dis	
Sandy, ch g—R. L. Davis	3	dis			

Time, 2:43½—2:39—2:39¼—2:38—2:40.

Purse $400; free for all.

Amboy, ch g, by Heptagon	1	1	1
David Jones, b g, by Pearsall	2	2	2

Time, 2:24—2:25½—2:34.

*New York, New York.

June 16.—Match $20.

Doctor L., gr g, by Blewes' Hiatoga	1
Fred, b g, by Pocahontas Boy	2

Time, 2:40½.

Match $200.

Doctor L., gr g, by Blewes' Hiatoga	1	1	1
Fred, b g, by Pocahontas Boy	2	2	2

Time, 2:35—2:34½—2:37.

*Norwalk, Connecticut.

June 21.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Maggie Mitchell, br m, by C. W. Mitchell	1	1	1
Gavaroche b g—G. F. Foot	4	2	3
Betty Gould, bl m, by Ansonia	5	3	2
Pascall, bl g—J. Yereance	2	5	5
Pan Clare, b h—J. H. Lewis	3	4	4
Alvah, b g, by Andante	6	dis	

Time, 2:38—2:32½—2:33.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Happy Home, b g, by Happy Thought	1	1	1
Maud, ch m—J. H. Lewis	4	2	2
Frank L., bl g, by Beaufort	2	4	6
Lightning Maid, br m—E. T. Bedford	3	6	3
Lenox, b h, by Quartermaster	5	3	4
Jerome, b g, by Cæsar	6	5	5

Time, 2:30½—2:27½—2:28½.

June 22.—Purse $250; 2:37 class.

Athlete, br h, by Barkis	1	1	1
Frank W., b g—W. T. Halcomb	2	2	2
R. C., b g—G. W. Haight	3	3	4
Cornwallis, b h, by Nil Desperandum	5	4	3
Pedro, bl g—J. Brothwell	4	ro	

Time, 2:33—2:31—2:29¼.

Purse $250; 2:27 class; trot or pace.

Victory, b g—M. Hoyt	1	1	1
Maxie, b g—P. Manee	3	2	2
Terragon, b g, by Taunton	2	4	3
Morris Mullens, b g, by Volunteer Duroc	4	3	4

Time, 2:27¾—2:26½—2:26¼.

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Purse $100; members' horses; free for all; trot or pace.

Lucille, b m, by Wedgewood		2	1	1
Gossip Jr., b g, by Gossip		1	2	3
J. C., sp g, by Deceive		3	3	2

Time, 2:27—2:26½—2:27—2:26¼.

June 23.—Purse $250; 2:45 class.

Maggie Mitchell, br m, by C. W. Mitchell	1	1	1
Gavaroche, b g—G. F. Foot	3	2	2
Betty Gould, bl m, by Ansonia	2	4	4
George W., b g—G. W. Haight	4	3	3

Time, 2:33¾—2:36¼—2:36¾.

Purse $250; 2:33 class, trot or pace.

Klick Klock, br m, by Mambritonian	3	2	3	1	1	3	1
Lightning Maid, br m—E. T. Bedford	1	1	2	2	3	2	2
Frank W., b g—W. T. Holcomb	2	3	1	3	2	1	3

Time, 2:27½—2:29—2:30½—2:30—2:32¾—2:33¼—2:26½.

June 24.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Ironwood, b g—E. F. Bass	1	1	1
Algonquin, b g—A. Fowler	2	2	3
Kerwin, b g, by Slander	3	3	2
R. C., b g—G. W. Haight	4	4	4

Time, 2:36¼—2:36½—2:36¾.

Purse $250; 2:24 class.

Shipman, b h, by Kentucky Prince	1	1	1
Rex, b g, by Sweepstakes	2	2	2
Allen Boy, b g, by Jay Gould	3	3	3
Hugo H., bl g, by Hugo Prince	4	dis	

Time, 2:31¼—2:29—2:28¾.

Purse $100; 2:37 class; members' horses.

Horace E., br g—T. S. Morrison	1	2	2	1	1
Nancy, bl m, by Charley B.	2	1	1	2	2
Charley D., ch g—W. S. Benton	3	3	3	3	3
McGarvy, bl g—O. H. Keeler	4	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:43½—2:34¼—2:36¾—2:36—2:36¼.

*Oxford, Pennsylvania.

June 2.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Lilly Dale, b m—A. R. Hemphill	1	0	1	1
Lancaster Belle, ch m—E. Y. Hallowell	3	0	2	2
May Bell, b m—R. J. Morrison	2	0	dis	

Time, 2:48—0:00—2:41—2:44.

Purse $100; special.

Maud W., b m, by Napoleon	1	1	1
Cecil, b g—H. Ashby	2	2	2
Nelly Bly, bl m—O. F. Groff	3	3	3
Lottie, br m—W. Barnard	dis		

Time, 3:02—2:57½—3:02.

June 3.—Purse $100; green horses.

Maud W., b m, by Napoleon	3	1	1	1
Jay G, b h—T. Woodward	1	2	2	2
Cecil, b g—H. Ashby	2	3	3	3
Joe, ro g—M. B. Mason	dis			
Ben Hur, ch g—J. A. Dill	dis			
Velore, b m—D. K. Birkhorden	dis			

Time, 2:51—2:54½—2:51½—2:53½.

Purse $250; special.

Linkwood Maid, ch m, by Tripolitan Chief	2	1	1	1
Hermod, b g, by Oxmoor	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:30—2:27½—2:31½—2:28.

Purse $150; 2:50 class.

Lilly Dale, b m—A. R. Hemphill	1	1	1	1
Lancaster Belle, ch m—E. Y. Hallowell	2	2	2	2
May Bell, b m—R. J. Morrison	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:51¾—2:53—2:49¼.

*Portland, Oregon.

June 7.—Purse $350; 2:50 class.

Flora T., br m, by Adirondack	2	1	1	1
Hamlin, ch g, by Hambletonian Mambrino	3	2	2	2
Belle S., b m, by Rockwood	1	dis		

Time, 2:44¼—2:35—2:39—2:39½.

Purse $400; 2:33 class.

Prince H., b g, by Marsh Young	1	3	1	3	1
Col. Stoner, ch g, by Strathmore	3	1	3	1	3
Pilot Lemont, ch h, by Lemont	2	2	2	2	2
Georgie Woodthorpe, gr m, by Altamont	dis				

Time, 2:31½—2:32¾—2:30—2:33½—2:31.

June 8.—Purse $300; three-year-olds.

Vanquish, bl h, by Hambletonian Mambrino	1	1	1
King Patchen, b h, by Mambrino King	2	2	2
Hamrock, br g, by Hambletonian Mambrino	dis		

Time, 2:43—2:42—2:42.

Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Blondie, ch h, by Lemont	1	1	1
Captain Mount, b h, by Paramount	2	2	2
Zephyr, b m, by Antevolo	4	3	3
Harry M., b g, by Priam	5	4	4
Sidmoor, b h, by Sidney	3	dr	

Time, 2:32—2:34½—2:36¼.

June 9.—Purse $400; 2:29 class.

Almont Medium, b h, by Happy Medium	1	1	1
Georgie Woodthorpe, gr m, by Altamont	2	2	2
What-Ho, gr g, by A. W. Richmond	3	3	3

Time, 2:31—2:32—2:34½.

Purse $250; special.

Belle S., b m, by Rockwood	1	1	1
Johnny Moor, br g, by Grand Moor	2	2	2
Stella H., br m, by Hambletonian Mambrino	3	3	3
Royal Kisbar, b h, by Kisbar	4	4	4

Time, 2:42¾—2:42½—2:44½.

June 10.—purse $350; 2:40 class.

Flora T., br m, by Adirondack	1	1	1
Lady Mac, b m, by Lemont	2	2	3
Johnny Moor, br g, by Grand Moor	3	4	2
Nubia, b h, by Soudan	5	3	5
Royal Kisbar, b h, by Kisbar	4	5	4

Time, 2:36—2:35½—2:38.

June 11.—Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Susie S., ch m, by Hambletonian Mambrino	3	1	1	1
Democrat, b g, by Kisbar	1	2	3	3
Challenger Chief, b h, by Challenger	2	3	2	2
Mark Medium, b h, by Almont Medium	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:29—2:28½—2:31½—2:29.

*Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

June 1.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Henry Eddy, b h, by Jerome Eddy	1	1	1
Nelly S., b m—J. E. Walsh	2	2	7
Miss Ida, b m—R. Hentchel	5	4	2
Almontine, b m—J. McGlenchey	4	5	3
Beltonia, b m, by Belton	3	6	5
Lyman B., ch g—H. B. Phillips	6	3	6
Delaware Prince, bl g—D. O. Hitner Jr.	7	7	4
Ida B., ch m—E. S. Garrett	8	8	8

Time, 2:34¼—2:34—2:36¾.

Purse $300; 2:29 class.

Hattie H., br m—S. R. Clark	8	5	3	1	1	1
Susie G., b m, by Alcalde Jr.	2	1	1	2	6	2
Bay Thornwood, b g, by Keystone	1	8	5	8	7	3
Miss Q., b m, by Wilkesonian	7	2	6	4	2	ro
J. K., ch g—H. B. Phillips	3	3	2	5	5	ro
J. M. D., b g—R. Hentchel	4	4	8	3	4	ro
Ben S., b g, by Indiaman	6	7	7	7	3	ro
Comet, gr g, by Gen. Stanton	5	6	4	6	dr	
Frank Brown, b g—John Brown	9	9	9	dr		

Time, 2:28¼—2:26¾—2:27½—2:28¾—2:30—2:33.

June 2.—Purse $100; Tri-county horses; 3:00 class; trot or pace.

Fred Cossack, b g—H. B. Phillips	1	1	1
George K., br g—D. O. Hitner Jr.	2	2	2
Nelly H., ch m—J. McGlenchey	3	3	3

Time, 2:41½—2:41¼—2:41¼.

Purse $250; 2:35 class.

Emmett, gr g—John E. Walsh	9	3	1	1	1
Col. Colgrove, b g, by Jim Hill	7	2	2	3	3
Topton Boy, gr g, by Ebdelkaden	8	5	4	2	2
Fin Fan, br m, by Gen. Brock	3	6	6	5	5
Felix Jr., br g—A. H. Stuckert	4	4	7	6	6
Magnet Chief, b h, by Messenger Chief	5	8	5	4	4
Hunter, br g—W. W. Robbins	2	7	8	7	dis
Miss Simmons, ch m, by Simmons	1	1	3	8	dr
Mack, br g—P. D. Puchls	6	9	dr		

Time, 2:29½—2:29¼—2:30—2:30¾—2:34¼.

June 3.—Purse $200; 2:45 class; trot or pace.

Justice, b g—C. P. Sweet	2	1	1	1
Lottie K., b m—H. B. Phillips	1	2	2	2
Laura D., gr m—D. O. Hitner Jr.	dis			
R. B., ch g—W. W. Grosh	dis			
Almontine, b m—H. Fox	dis			

Time, 2:31½—2:39¼—2:41¾—2:49¾.

Purse $400; 2:19 class; trot or pace.

Lady Sheridan, bl m, by Confidence	1	1	1
Charley C., gr g, by Sam Purdy	2	4	2
Belton, b h, by Belmont	3	2	4
Black York, bl g, by Tempest Jr.	4	3	3
Victor, gr g—D. O. Hitner Jr.	dis		

Time, 2:19¼—2:18¾—2:21.

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*Richford, Vermont.

June 1.—Purse $40; green horses.

Leopard Boy, ch g—J. H. Duba	1	1	1
Maxwell, b m—H. M. Doam	4	2	2
Headlight, ch m—C. F. Skeels	2	3	5
Topsy, b m—E. P. Stevens	3	4	3
May B., br m—M. Goddard	5	5	4

Time, 2:54—2:51—2:52.

Purse $75; 2:50 class.

Ben H., b h—W. H. Tillotson	1	1	1
St. Clair, bl h—N. D. Jenne	2	2	4
Mabel C., bl m—W. Clark	5	3	2
Pete Lambert, b g—W. H. Honsigar	3	4	3
Gipsey, b m—F. Richards	4	5	5

Time, 2:40—2:39¼—2:42.

Purse $120; 2:35 class.

Swanton Boy, br g, by Crapton's Lambert	4	2	1	3	2	1	1
Belva May, ch m, by St. Clair	1	1	2	2	3	3	3
Lady Collins, bl m—W. N. Phelps	3	3	3	1	1	2	2
Abraham 2d, bl h—T. W. Utton	2	4	4	4	4	ro	

Time, 2:34¼—2:32¼—2:32¼—2:35¾—2:36¼—2:36½—2:35.

June 2.—Purse $60; 3:00 class.

Ben H., b g—M. L. Jenne	1	1	1
Mabel C., bl m—W. Clark	2	2	2
Pete Lambert, b g—W. H. Honsigar	3	3	3

Time, 2:40—2:39½—2:46.

Purse $100; 2:45 class.

B. F. Solon, br h—T. W. Utton	1	3	1	1
Hypertha, b m—A. Labeau	2	1	2	2
Allen Wilkes, br h, by Abdallah Wilkes	3	2	3	3
Harry Phelps, b h, by John F. Phelps Jr.	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:36—2:40—2:41½—2:48½.

Purse $150; free for all; trot or pace.

Charles L., ch g, by Ashley's Ethan Allen	1	1	1
Katie Drew, b m, by Costello	4	2	2
Rockburn, ch g—S. P. Knight	2	4	4
Nannie B., ch m, by Crampton's Lambert	3	3	3

Time, 2:35—2:44—2:37.

*St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada.

June 23.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Folly, bl m—N. Castonguay	1	1	1
Spotted Boy, gr g—R. Marien	2	2	2
J. B., b g, by Tontine	3	3	3
Dust, b g—R. F. McKee	4	4	4
Temperence Boy, b g—J. Patrick	5	5	5

Time, 2:48—2:45—2:46¼.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Black Morrill, bl h, by Ben Morrill	2	2	1	1	1
Katisha, b m, by Ben Franklin	1	1	2	2	2
Charles P., b h, by Lemoille	3	3	3	3	3
Rosemont, b m, by French Canadian	4	4	4	4	4
Jupiter Star, bl h—P. C. D'Anteall	5	dis			

Time, 2:36½—2:38—2:38¼—2:38½—2:36.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Charley Ray, ch h, by Ben Franklin	2	1	1	1
Young Columbus, b g—P. Robinson	1	5	4	3
Lady Collins, br m, by Goodwin's Hambletonian	4	2	2	2
Winooski Maid, br m, by Winooski	5	3	3	7
James, ch g—E. Pouliot	3	7	6	4
Nicolet Boy, b h—J. H. Lane	6	4	5	5
Rockburn, ch g—S. P. Knight	7	6	8	6
Katy Drew, bl m, by Costello	8	8	7	8

Time, 2:33—2:32¾—2:32¼—2:35.

June 24.—Purse, $100; special.

Dexter, b g, by Peter Blair	1	1	1
Mungo, b g—R. Arbour	2	2	2
Lizzie Phelps, b m, by Harry S.	3	3	3

Time, 2:48—2:47½—2:47¾.

Purse $200; 2:45 class.

Harry Phelps, b h, by John F. Phelps Jr.	2	2	1	1	1
Folly, bl m—N. Castonguay	1	1	2	2	2
Sunset, b m—F. Vail	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:39½—2:40¼—2:39¾—2:35—2:35.

Purse $250; 2:35 class.

Stanley, br g, by Dartmouth	1	1	1
Cultivator, bl h—A. Felbotts	2	2	2
Gold Star, ch m—O. Brodear	3	3	3

Time, 2:34¾—2:34½—2:35.

Purse $300; free for all.

Factory Boy, gr g, by Billy Bashaw	1	1	1
Lady Collins, b m, by Goodwin's Hambletonian	2	4	2
Prince, b g, by Beaufort	5	2	4
Young Columbus, b g—P. Robinson	3	3	3
Black Morrill, bl h, by Ben Morrill	4	5	5

Time, 2:29¼—2:25¼—2:25½.

*San Jose, California.

June 4.—Purse $200; match.

Orphina, b m, by Norval	1	1
Daylight, br g, by Eros	2	2

Time, 2:26½—2:32½.

Purse $50.

Paola, b h, by Electioneer	1	2	1
Laura R., b m, by Electioneer	2	1	2

Time, 2:30¾—2:28½—2:30.

Purse $50.

Wavelet, b m, by Piedmont	1	1
Alexandri, ch m, by Dexter Prince	2	dr

Time, 2:31—2:28.

Purse $——; against time, 2:30¼.

Wild Bee, b m, by Piedmont	won

Time, 2:31½—2:29.

*Vergennes, Vermont.

June 22.—Purse $75; three-year-olds.

Roy, b h, by Wilkes McGregor	1	1
Nancy Harkaway, b m, by Harkaway	3	2
Ben Star, ch h, by Star Franklin	2	4
Du —ex, b h—G. J. Mungeon	4	3

Time, 2:52½—2:48¾.

Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Fanchon, br m, by Montello	2	4	0	1	1	1
Capichoso, ch m, by Limber Boy	1	1	0	2	2	2
Laura Franklin, ch m—C. L. Payne	3	2	0	3	3	dr
Lady Curtis, ch m—C. T. Holmes	4	3	0	dr		
Duellion, br h, by Deucalion	5	dis				

Time, 2:41½—2:41—0:00—2:42¾—2:41½—2:42¼.

June 23.—Purse $125; free for all.

G. H. K., ch g, by Aristos	3	3	3	1	1	1
Rhea, b m, by Gen. Woolsey	5	1	1	2	2	2
Peter Cooper, b g—R. E. Weller	4	2	2	4	4	ro
Getty Grant, ch m, by Motion	2	5	4	3	3	ro
Ben B., b h—S. A. Foote	6	4	5	5	5	ro
Sunlight, ch h, by Victor	1	6	dr			

Time, 2:35—2:37—2:38—2:40½—2:40—2:39.

Purse $50; green horses.

Edna, b m—F. X. Deslanlers	1	1	1
Wedgemont, b h, by Wedgewood	2	2	3
Annie May, ch m, by Walnut Hill	3	3	2

Time, 2:54½—2:51—2:50.

*Warren, Pennsylvania.

June 1.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

J. D. L., br g, by Mambrino King	2	2	1	4	1	1
Maud E., b m, by Clifford	3	1	2	1	4	2
Jessie S., b m, by Marlborough	1	5	3	3	2	3
Wickliffe, b g, by Connaught	5	4	4	2	3	ro
Eva S., — by Warwick	4	3	dis			
E. N. Cook, ch h, by Wilkie Collins	6	dis				
May Festival, br m, by Holstein	dis					

Time, 2:32¼—2:32¾—2:32½—2:37¼—2:38½—2:41.

Purse $500; free for all.

Paul, ch g—L. E. Manley	1	1	1
Puritan, br g, by Almont	2	2	2
Brown Frank, br g, by Tom Hal	3	dis	

Time, 2:31¾—2:21¼—2:25½.

June 2.—Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Bay State Morgan, b g—E. L. Garrett	1	1	1
Franklin, bl g, by Tobe Jr	2	3	2
Minnie B., b m, by John Wilkes	3	2	3

Time, 2:31¾—2:31—2:30¼.

Purse $400; 2:45 class.

Miss Cumskey, b m, by Ambassador	1	1	1
Monrere, b g—Jno. Ranch	2	2	2
Cricket, bl m—E. K. Meyers	3	dis	
Ole Lynx, b g, by Red Wilkes	dis		
R. B., ch g—W. W. Grosh	dis		
Fanny B., br m, by Gray Eagle	dis		
Maydock, bl g, by Clarion Chief	dis		

Time, 2:31—2:42½—2:34¾.

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Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Guess, b g, by Landmark	1	1	1
Myrtle, ch m- H. F. Allen	2	2	2
Rena, b m, by Alhambra	3	4	4
Gov. Fenton, br g, by Wood's Hambletonian	4	5	3
Bumps, bl h, by Lumps	6	6	5
Jenny R., bl m, by Warwick Boy	9	7	6
George P., ch g, by Gettysburg	7	9	7
Tom Butler, b g— E. K. Myers	8	8	8
Gram C., b g—Jno. Connelly	5	3	dis

Time, 2:35¾—2:35½—2:39.

June 3.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Miss Q., b m, by Wilkesonian	4	1	1	1
Phoenix, b g, by Bay George	1	2	2	2
Will Briggs, bl g, by Washington	2	3	3	3
Edwin H., —B. Fralick	3	4	4	4
Maggie Dot, b m, by Tornado M	7	5	5	dis
Five Points, b g, by Jay Bird	5	dis		
Romeo, b g, by Blackwood Chief	6	dis		

Time, 2:34½—2:29¾—2:36¼—2:34.

Purse $300; three-year-olds.

Ruby, b m, by Independence	1	1
Bon Ami, b m, by Nugget	2	2
Tony Wilkes, bl h, by Black Wilkes	3	dis

Time, 2:36¼—2:37½.

June 4.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Frank W., b g, by Denver Wilkes	1	1	1
Maud Clay, ch m, by Harry Clay	6	3	2
J. S. U., b g, by Almont Jr	4	2	4
Lady Mac, b m, by Warwick Boy	3	4	3
Belle N., ch m, by Red Dick	5	5	5
Lilly M., b m, by Hartford	2	6	dr

Time, 2:30¼—2:31¼—2:33¼.

Purse $400; 2:37 class.

Molly H., ch m, by Young Detective	5	4	4	1	1	1
Eastmont, b g, by Olympus	2	1	1	2	3	2
Peter S., b g—Chris. Snyder	1	2	2	4	4	3
Black Prince, b h, by Carl	3	3	3	2	2	ro
Pawnee, b m, by Pocahontas Boy	4	5	5	5	dr	

Time, 2:39—2:36¼—2:36¼—2:36¼—2:37¼—2:41.

Purse $500; free for all.

J. B. Richardson, b g, by George Wilkes	2	2	1	1	1
Charley C., gr g, by Sam Purdy	1	1	2	2	2
William A., br g, by Wagner Bashaw	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:30—2:27½—2:27¼—2:27¼—2:32¼.

*Worcester, Massachusetts.

June 7.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Jenny, b m, by Richwood	3	1	1	1
Robinson G., bl g—J. H. Collingwood	1	4	6	6
Naaman, ch h, by Harold	2	2	3	2
Red Line, b g, by Bourbon Wilkes	4	5	2	4
Lady Johnson, ch m, by Lyon	6	3	4	3
Belle of Petersham, gr m—J. H. Gafney	5	6	5	5

Time, 2:36¼—2:36½—2:36¼—2:36½.

Purse $250; 2:25 class.

Johnny Knott, br g, by Mohawk Hambletonian	4	1	1	3	1
Gretchen, b m, by Schuyler	1	2	3	2	5
May Bird, b m, by Jay Bird	2	3	5	1	4
Tellie (Telephone), ro g, by Abdallah Jr	3	4	2	5	3
R. D. F., bl g, by Aristos	5	5	4	4	2

Time, 2:24¼—2:25½—2:27¼—2:27½—2:27¼.

June 8.—Purse $250; 2:35 class; trot or pace.

Albert D., b g—Falmouth Farm	1	3	1	1
Little Rocket, b g—R. M. Durland	2	1	7	4
Dirigo Jim, b g—B. W. Wallace	7	2	2	3
Cromwell Jr., br h, by Cromwell	3	7	4	2
Allen Lowe, b h, by Alcantara	9	9	3	8
Winifucan, bl g, by Leander Lambert	5	4	6	5
Gen. Stark, b g—S. Arnold	4	6	5	6
Fanny G., b m, by Volunteer Boy	6	5	8	7
Queen, gr m—E. M. Gillies	8	8	9	9

Time, 2:34—2:36—2:30¼—2:29¼.

Purse $250; 2:29 class.

Etta K., b m, by Douglass	1	1	1
Grace, br m, by Redwood	2	2	2
Almont Maid, b m, by Gen. Withers	3	4	3
Santa Clara, b m, by Robb Wilkes	5	3	5
Leroy, ch g—C. B. Cook	4	5	4
J. Y. G., b g, by Harvester	6	6	6
Fowler Boy, b g, by Electioneer	7	7	dr
Fanny B., br m, by Lambert Chief	8	8	dis

Time, 2:29½—2:27—2:28¼.

June 10.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Jenny, b m, by Richwood	5	5	2	1	1	1
Oliver W., bl h, by Black Cloud	1	1	4	3	3	3
Pansy Blossom, b m, by Glencoe Wilkes	6	4	1	5	2	2
Caprice, b m, by Kentucky Wilkes	2	2	5	4	5	ro
Reporter, ch g—C. H. Perry	4	3	3	2	4	ro
Seba, gr g—Chas. Yapp	3	6	6	dr		

Time, 2:35—2:34½—2:34¼—2:36½—2:34½—2:34¼.

Purse $250; 2:27 class; trot or pace.

Tiny B., b m, by Charley B	1	1	1
Kitty Clinker, gr m, by Merriworth	2	2	4
Classmate, br g, by Lumps	5	3	2
Prince A., b g, by Backman's Idol	4	6	3
Josie Howe, bl m—A. W. Davis	3	4	dis
Ralph D., b h—R. M. Durland	6	5	dis

Time, 2:29¾—2:26¾—2:26½.

June 11.—Purse $250; 2:32 class.

Dora Thorne, b m, by Draco Medium	1	1	1
Sunshine, ch m, by Champion	2	2	3
Homer Wilkes, gr g, by Mambrino Wilkes	5	6	2
Brightwood, b h, by Cromwell	4	3	6
Peerless Ben, ch h, by Ben Franklin	3	5	4
Hulda, b m—J. H. Nay	6	4	5

Time, 2:34½—2:33—2:34.

June 11.—Purse $250; free-for-all.

Bunco Jr., b g, by Bunco	3	3	2	1	1	1
Jewett, bl g, by Allie West	2	1	1	2	3	3
Hy Wilkes, b g, by Ambassador	1	2	3	3	2	2

Time, 2:23—2:20¾—2:22—2:23—2:23½—2:27.

**Alexandria, Minnesota.

June 15.—Purse $100; 2:30 class.

Billy W., br g, by Antar	1	1	1
Alkali, b g, by Virgil	3	2	2
Dexter C., b g, by Dick Edwards	2	3	3
Shiloh, b h, by Ensign	4	dis	

Time, 2:34—2:34—2:32.

Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Golden Arrow, b h, by Renshaw	2	1	2	1	1
Lady Ensign, b m, by Ensign	3	3	1	2	2
Allie Gaines, b g, by Silas Wright	1	2	3	3	3
Minnewaska, gr h, by Mambrino Eric	4	dis			

Time, 2:49¼—2:50—0:00—2:52½—2:52½.

June 16.—Purse $100; 2:40 class.

Young Selkirk, br h, by Selkirk	1	1	3	4	1
Rowdy Boy, b h, by St. Cloud	5	5	1	1	3
Prince, gr g—W. W. Sheldon	3	2	2	2	2
Peter Greiner, b g, by Sir Denton	2	3	4	3	4
Garret, b g, by Allie Gaines	4	4	5	5	5

Time, 2:42—2:42¾—2:43—2:42½—2:43½.

June 17.—Purse $50; three-year-olds.

Rio M., bl m, by George O	1	1
Lilly West, b m, by Shiloh	2	2
Belle C., br m, by Young Selkirk	3	3

Time, 3:35—3:38.

Purse $150; free for all.

Belle W., bl m, by Selkirk	1	1	2	1
Omar, b g, by Capoul	2	3	1	2
Alkali, b g, by Virgil	3	4	3	3
Dexter C., b g, by Dick Edwards	4	2	4	4

Time, 2:33—2:32½—2:33—2:31.

Purse $150; free for all.

Prince Mac, ch g, by Logan Hambletonian	1	1	1
Joe Braden, b g—C. P. Gore	2	3	2
Henry Clay, bl g, by Prince Pulaski	3	2	3

Time, 2:38½—2:31—2:24¼.

**Burgh Hill, Ohio.

June 16.—Purse $50; 3:30 class.

Nina B., b m, by Dave Hill	1	1	3	2	1
Royal H., b h, by Rufus	2	2	1	1	4
David C., ch g, by Mambrino Bashaw	3	3	2	4	3
Walter, b g, by Lace Dealer	4	4	4	3	2
Deceiver, b g, by Blarney	dis				
Billy Woodman, b g, by Woodman	dis				
Converse, b h, by Conclave	dis				
Rufus Jr., b h, by Rufus	dis				
Brown Star, br m, by Henry Golddust	dis				

Time, 2:50—2:58—2:51—2:56—2:57.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Tod, ch g, by Ed Davis	2	2	1	1	1
Hanover, b h, by Brougham	3	1	2	3	3
Green Leaf, b h, by Gold Leaf	5	3	3	2	2
Dalsy F., gr m, by Atlantic	4	4	5	5	4
Lady Irma, ch m, by Elyria	7	6	6	4	6
Pyramid, br h, by Almont	8	5	4	6	5
Atlantic Wire, br h, by Atlantic	1	7	8	7	dis
Capt. Webb, b g, by Starlight	6	8	7	dr	

Time, 2:45—2:48—2:44½—2:48—2:46.

Purse $125; 2:50 class; trot or pace.

Arlington, b h, by Allie Wilkes	3	2	1	1	1
Billy L., ch h, by Billy Oakum	1	1	2	2	2
Kitty W., br m—F. Mason	2	3	3	3	3
Dido, b h, by Trouble	5	4	4	4	4
Atlantic Storm, bl h, by Atlantic	4	5	5	dr	
Rev. Burt, ch g—W. E. Ingreham	6	6	dr		
Lady Ewing, gr m, by Tom Ewing	dis				

Time, 2:46—2:48—2:43—2.45—2:44.

June 17.—Purse $50; three-year-olds.

Smuggler Wilkes, gr h, by Allie Wilkes	1	1	1
Queen H., b m, by Hanover	2	3	2
Victor Wilkes, b h, by Allie Wilkes	3	2	3
Kate Macy, b m—G. Shoenberger	4	4	4

Time, 2:59¼—2:54¼—2:58½.

Purse $150; 2:28 class.

Lace Dealer, b h, by Smuggler	2	1	1	1
Jeff Smith, b g, by Ohio	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:35—2:32—2:34—2:35.

Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Henry W., b g, by Reveille	1	1	1
Asa J., br g, by Atlantic	2	3	2
Royal H., b h, by Rufus	3	2	3
Rufus Jr., b h, by Rufus	4	4	4

Time, 2:46½—2:49—2.46.

**Canal Dover, Ohio.

July 4.—Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Little Mack Jr., b h, by Little Mack	1	1	2	3	1
Roswell, b h, by Hambrino	3	3	1	1	2
Harry Hylas, ch h, by Hylas	2	4	3	2	3
Dr. McFarland, b g, by Sterling	4	2	4	4	dr

Time, 2:32—2:31¾—2:32—2:32—2:31½.

Purse $200; 2:37 class.

A. J., dn g, by Beaumont	1	1	1
Bourbon Wilkes Jr., ch h, by Bourbon Wilkes	2	3	2
Molly T., b m, by Dr. Talmage	3	2	3

Time, 2:37¼—2:37¼—2:37½.

**Dowagiac, Michigan.

June 22.—Stake $85; two-year-olds.

Madam Dawn, b m, by Dauntless	1	1
Joe N., br g, by Escalanti	2	dis
Mackedon, b h, by Sir Albert	3	dis

Time, 3:16—3:00.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Broomal, b h, by Stranger	1	1
Jack Marshall, br g, by Billy Gilbert	2	dis
Queen Quill, b h—G. D. Stewart	dis	
Don M., ch g, by Robt. Whaley	dis	
Billy Kinch, b g, by Masterlode	dis	

Time, 2:41½—2:32¾.

Purse $150; three-year-olds.

McKellop, gr h, by Pilot Medium	1	2	1	1
Dawnland, b h, by Dauntless	3	1	2	2
Vick H., br m, by Victor Morrill	2	3	3	3
Willard Wilkesmont, br h, by Belmont Chief	4	4	dis	
Midget Wilkes, b m, by De Long's Wilkes	dis			

Time, 2:57—2:58—2:51—2:53½.

June 23.—Purse $175; 2:25 class.

Arab, bl g, by Rob Roy	1	1	3	1
Bay Hal, b h, by Phil Sheridan	5	4	1	4
Ridgeway, br g—F. P. Arcy	2	2	2	2
Fanny Rush, br m—G. D. Stewart	4	3	4	3
Ketch, ch g, by Nigger Doctor	3	5	5	5

Time, 2:37—2:38¼—2:33½—2:35.

Purse $150; 2:38 class.

Dauntess, b m, by Dauntless	1	1	1
Michigan Central, bl g, by Young Wilkes	2	2	2
Red Light, b h, by Enfield	3	3	3
John Wilkes, bl h, by Young Wilkes	4	4	4

Time, 2:37¼—2:39½—2:40.

Special purse $125; free for all.

Highland Tom, bl h, by Hod Gregor	1	3	3	1	1
Dan Mace, b g—C. D. Stewart	3	1	1	2	2
Peter Hardwood, bl h, by Hardwood	2	2	2	3	3

Time, 2:40—2:34¼—2:30¾—2:31¾—2:35¾.

**Dundee, Michigan.

June 18.—Prize blanket; free for all.

Maggie S., br m, by Waverly	1	1
Texas Jim, bl g—A. Harmon	2	2
Charley C., ch g—H. Pervis	3	3
Billy Britton, b h, by Banker Rothschild	4	4

Time, 2:45½—2:47½.

July 4.—Purse $100; free for all; trot or pace.

Earlmont, b h, by Almont Gift	3	1	1	1
Lucy B., b m, by Legacy	1	2	3	3
Coralloid, bl h, by Simmons	2	3	2	2
Maggie S., br m, by Waverly	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:31—2:30—2:31—2:32.

Purse $100; 2:45 class; trot or pace.

Texas Jim, bl g—A. Harmon	1	1	1
William H., b g—H. Pervis	3	2	2
Maud M., b m, by Banker Rothschild	2	3	3
Lady Gay, ch m, by Nutwood Chief	4	4	4

Time, 2:51—2:49¼—2:48.

Purse $100; 3:00 class; trot or pace.

Charley C., ch g—J. T. Slayton	1	1	1
Don O'Dell, br h, by Joe Gavin	2	2	2
Pattie Bassoon, b m, by Hambrino	3	3	3

Time, 3:03—2:59—2:49¼.

Purse $75; three-year-olds and under.

Nyanzo, b m, by Robt. McGregor	1	2	1	1
Caroline (2 yrs), gr m, by Corralloid	2	1	2	2
Thornton T., br g, by Don O'Dell	3	3	3	4
Senator, b h, by Flagler	4	4	4	3
Maud J., b m, by Zack Chandler	5	5	5	dr

Time, 2:47—2:47—2:48—2:49.

**Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

June 1.—Purse $150; 2:25 class.

Belle W., br m, by Selkirk	1	1	1
Omar, b g, by Capoul	2	2	2
Alkali, b g, by Virgil	3	3	3

Time, 2:33—2:30—2:34.

Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Lady B., b m, by Fred Douglass	3	1	3	1	2	1
Golden Arrow, b h, by Renshaw	2	3	1	2	1	2
Lady Ensign, br m, by Ensign	1	4	2	3	3	3
Allie Gaines, b g, by Silas Wright	4	2	4	4	4	ro

Time, 2:49¼—2:51—2:50—2:49¼—2:44¼—2:49½.

Special purse $——; green horses.

Rio M., bl m, by George O	1	1	1
Bronco George, br g—G. G. Mathews	2	2	2

Time, 3:17—3:12¼—3:08.

Purse $150; 2:37 class.

Nelly, br m—G. G. Mathews	2	1	1	1
Peter Greiner, b g, by Sir Denton	1	2	2	2
Young Selkirk, br h, by Selkirk	4	4	3	3
Garret, b g, by Allie Gaines	3	3	4	5
Rowdy Boy, br g, by St. Cloud	5	5	5	4

Time, 2:57—2:51—2:45½—2:46.

Purse $100; free-for-all.

Prince Mac, ch g, by Logan Hambletonian	1	1	2	1
Tommy Lynn, br g, by Son of Addison Jr.	2	2	1	2
Joe Braden, b g—C. P. Gore	3	3	dis	

Time, 2:41—2:35—2:38—2:35.

**Fostoria, Ohio.

June 14.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Scutari Jr., b h, by Scutari	1	1	1
Capelee, br h—T. Armstrong	3	2	2
Raymont, b h, by Tremont	2	3	3
Sir Lancelot, bl h, by Hayfield	4	4	4
Dandy A., b h, by Red Line	6	5	5
Prophet Wilkes Jr., b h, by Prophet Wilkes	5	6	6

Time, 2:50¾—2:43¾—2:44½.

Purse $400; 2:28 class.

Razor Blade, bl g, by Harry B	1	1	1
Bessie H., b m, by Newton's Allie Wilkes	2	3	4
Dolly W., b m, by Reno Defiance	4	4	2
Silver Spray, gr g, by Woodpecker	6	2	7
Gip, b m, by Tom Hal Jr	3	5	3
Milk Shake, gr g—D. B. Nims	5	6	6
Brent Arnold, bl g, by Arnold	7	7	5

Time, 2:31—2:31—2:30½.

June 15.—Purse $400; 2:34 class.

Brown Prince, b g—J. O. Peck	5	2	1	1	1
Katy C., br m—F. Walker	2	1	2	3	2
Maud A., br m, by Pyramid	1	3	4	2	3
Col. Simmons, b h, by Simmons	3	4	3	dr	
Judge B., ch h, by Williamson's Beauty	4	5	dis		

Time, 2:36—2:37½—2:36—2:36—2:38.

Purse $400; free-for-all.

Dolly W., b m, by Reno Defiance	1	1	2	1
Lady Vice, b m, by Viceroy	4	3	1	3
Reuben W., ch h, by Clark Chieftain	2	2	5	4
Mugwump, br g, by Pilot Chief	5	4	3	2
Brent Arnold, bl g, by Arnold	3	5	4	5
Maggie N., b m, by Schuyler Colfax	dis			

Time, 2:31¾—2:28¼—2:32—2:29.

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June 16.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Ketro, b m, by Strathmore	4	1	1	2	4	1
Jim Gray, ro g, by Roebuck	3	4	2	1	1	2
Alto, ch g, by Kilbuck Tom	1	3	4	4	3	3
Jessie C., ch m, by Western Fearnaught	2	2	3	3	2	ro

Time, 2:42½—2:43¼—2:46—2:44½—2:45½—2:52.

Purse $150; 2:24 class.

Kitty Bayard, gr m, by Bayard	1	1	1
De Witt C., b g, by Doncaster	3	2	2
Little Mack Jr., b h, by Little Mack	2	3	3
Red Flame, ch g, by Red Buck	dis		

Time, 2:33½—2:29—2:27.

June 17.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Charles H., b g, by Young Jim	1	1	1
Scutari Jr., b h, by Scutari	2	2	2

Time, 2:43¼—2:45—2:42½.

Purse $400; 2:28 class.

Strathbridge, ch h, by Grand Sentinel	1	1	1
Col. Neal, b h, by Squire Talmage	3	2	3
Dandy C., b g, by Almont Chief	4	3	2
De Witt C., b g, by Doncaster	2	4	4
Little Mack Jr., b h, by Little Mack	dis		
Magnoma, b g, by Alhambra Chief	dis		

Time, 2:28¼—2:28¼—2:29¼.

**Glendive Montana.

June 21.—Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Robbin, ch g—Mr. Higgins	2	1	1	1
Lone Rock, br g, by Bashaw Chief	1	4	2	2
Nightshade, b g, by Sir Knight	3	2	3	3
Stoner, b g—S. M. Wills	4	3	4	4

Time, 2:39½—2:41—2:38¼—2:40½.

June 22—Purse $200; named horses.

Stoner, b g—S. M. Wills	1	1	1
William L., b h, by Belmont	2	2	3
Little Skip, ch m—Mr. McKeys	3	3	2

Time, 3:00—3:00½—3:00.

Purse $50; green horses.

Subtractive, b h, by Attraction	1	1
Sally P., bl m—S. M. Wills	2	2

Time, 3:15—3:18.

**Grayville, Illinois.

July 4—Purse $70; 3:00 class.

Wallace M., b g—W. Malone	1	1	1
Neptune, b h, by Nicodemus	2	2	2
Nelly, b m—G. Clevelin	3	3	3

Time, 3:45—3:52—3:08.

Purse $70; 3:00 class.

Bonnie Scotland, b g, by Limber Jim	1	1	1
Ginger Snap, b g—C. H. Eastwood	2	2	2
Prince Albert, bl h, by Limber Jim	4	3	3
Bald Reckless, ch g, by Bald Reckless	3	4	4

Time, 2:52—2:50—2:56.

Purse $110; free for all.

William B., b h, by George Sprague	1	1	1	
Cora Riggs, b m, by Bourbon Wilkes	2	2	2	
Hal J., br h, by Limber Jim	3	3	3	

Time, 2:35—2:37—2:35.

Purse $110; free for all.

Gipsey Girl, bl m, by Pilot Almont	2	1	1	1
Limber Jim, bl h, by Richmond Chief	1	2	2	2
Recall, ro h, by Reveille	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:32½—2:36—2:34½—2:35.

**Kaukauna, Wisconsin.

June 23.—Purse $150; 2:45 class; trot or pace.

Flack's Mambrino Patchen, bl h, by Mambrino Patchen	3	4	2	3	1	1
Lucy L., b m, by Capt. Cloud	4	6	1	1	3	3
Ladies Boy, b h, by Allar Clay	1	1	4	4	4	4
Kitty C., ch m, by Antar	4	5	3	2	2	2
Col. Jim, b h, by Young Jim	5	5	7	6	5	6
New London Boy, b g—E. C. Crane	2	3	7	5	6	ro
Quincy Boy, b h, by Glenview	5	7	6	ro		

Time, 2:45½—2:47½—2:45¾—2:44¾—2:45—2:47—2:47½.

Purse $200; 2:30 class; trot or pace.

Bessie F., b m, by Athlete	1	1	1
Peter K., ch g, by Royal Fearnaught	2	2	2
Telephone, wh g, by Toppy	4	3	3
Sneak, bl m, by Sam Hazard	3	4	4

Time, 2:39½—2:37½—2:37½.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Barney F., ch h, by Archilles	1	1	1
Volusia, b m, by Antar	2	2	2
Prince D. D., ch h—D. R. Davis	3	3	4
Joe E., br g, by Oshkosh Boy	4	4	3

Time, 2:37½—2:46—2:43½.

June 24.—Purse $200; 2:35 class; trot or pace.

Fire Fly, b m, by Little Hamilton	1	1	1
Shawano Boy, br g, by Florida	3	2	4
Flack's Mambrino Patchen, bl h, by Mambrino Patchen	2	4	5
Carl G., gr g, by French's Bashaw	5	5	2
Ida Wilkes, sp m—O. E. Lewis	4	3	3
Libby S., ch m, by Glenville	6	6	6

Time, 2:37½—2:35¾—2:40.

Purse $200; 2:25 class; trot or pace.

Bessie F., br m, by Athlete	2	1	1	2	1
Lucy R., bl m—M. Goldberg	1	3	2	1	2
Sneak, bl m, by Sam Hazard	5	2	4	4	4
Prince, bl g, by Appleby	3	5	3	3	3
Jack Rapid Jr., wh g, by Jack Rapid	4	4	5	5	5

Time, 2:38½—2:30—2:34—2:32½—2:35.

**Nashua, Iowa.

June 23.—Purse $100; 3:05 class.

Milo Sage, b h, by Rinaldo	2	1	1	1
Peter A., ch g, by Sawdust	1	2	2	3
Swiss Boy, bl h, by Bay	4	3	3	2
John Stiles, br h, by Stiles' Abdallah	3	4	4	4
James B., b g—W. H. Hoover	dis			
Molly Shields, ch m—Frank Allen	dis			

Time, 3:00—2:59½—2:52¼—2:53½.

June 24.—Special purse $60.

Alta, bl m, by Allie Gaines	1	1	1
French Girl, ch m, by War Dance Jr.	2	2	2
Minnie McGregor, ch m, by Richmont	3	3	3

Time, 2:39—2:37½—2:36¾.

*Laconia, New Hampshire.

May 30.—Purse $50; 3:00 class.

Madam K., b m, by Thorndale Chief	1	1	1
Bessie Dauntless, br m, by Guilford Boy	2	2	2

Time, 3:02½—2:59¼—3:04.

June 14.—Purse $250; 2:35 class.

Thetis, b m, by Mambrino Wilkes	5	3	2	1	1	1
Homer Wilkes, gr g, by Mambrino Wilkes	3	1	1	4	5	2
Reporter, ch g, by Richwood	1	2	4	5	3	3
Cora Barlum, b m—W. A. Mills	2	6	5	2	4	ro
Fanny G., b m, by Volunteer Boy	4	4	3	3	2	ro
Kneebuckle—J. Hartwell	6	5	dis			

Time, 2:36—2:36¼—2:39—2:36¼—2:37—2:36½.

Purse $250; 3:00 class; trot or pace.

Jubilee Wilkes, br h, by Glencoe Wilkes	6	2	1	1	1
Lucy K., ch m—W. A. Mills	1	1	2	3	2
Optic, ch g—C. P. Perry	4	6	7	2	3
Tony, bl g—H. Hayden	5	3	3	4	4
Kepler P., br g—J. E. Martin	3	5	4	5	5
Joan of Arc, b m, by Glencoe Wilkes	7	7	5	6	dr
Kitty Clymer, b m—M. Jordan	2	4	6	dr	
Bay Prince, b h—J. Middleby	8	dis			
Joe Falcon, b g—O. W. Goss	9	dis			
J. L. P., ch g—S. E. Struchfield	dis				

Time, 2:39¼—2:38¼—2:37¼—2:37½—2:39½.

June 15.—Purse $250; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Albert D., b g—Falmouth Farm	1	1	1
Fred O., b g—J. J. Bradley	2	3	3
Bessie Thorn, b m—J. E. McKenzie	3	4	2
R. D. W., bl h—Geo. Sawyer	4	2	4
Lady Johnson, ch m—C. H. Perry	5	dis	

Time, 2:33½—2:33—2:35¼.

Purse $250; 2:32 class.

Sunshine, ch m, by Charley B	1	2	1
Brightwood, b h, by Cromwell	2	1	2
Willie John, ro g—J. J. Bradley	3	3	dis

Time, 2:33¾—2:36—2:34¼—2:36½.

June 16.—Purse $150; named horses; trot or pace.

Eastern Boy, b g, by Little Eastern	3	2	1	1	1
Joe, b g, by Mambrino Wilkes	1	1	2	2	2
Pete McCoy, b g—W. W. Montgomery	4	3	5	3	3
Alex L., ch g—S. L. Farnham	2	5	4	dis	
Graylight, gr g—H. C. Wells	5	4	3	dis	

Time, 2:39¼—2:39¼—2:32½—2:31¾—2:33.

Purse $250; 2:29 class.

Sylvester K., b g, by Lambertus	4	2	1	1	1
Whist, b g, by Motion	1	1	4	3	3
Grace, br m, by Redwood	3	3	2	2	2
Josie Howe, bl m—Chas. Record	2	4	3	4	dis

Time, 2:28½—2:27½—2:30¼—2:31¾—2:31¼.

June 18.—Purse $250; 2:50 class; trot or pace.

Jubilee Wilkes, b h, by Glencoe Wilkes	1	1	1
Echo, gr m, by Daniel Boone	2	2	2
Jean of Arc, b m, by Glencoe Wilkes	4	3	3
Bay Prince, b h—J. Middleby Jr	3	4	dis

Time, 2:37¼—2:40¾—2:41.

Purse $250; 2:25 class.

Johnny Knott, br g, by Mohawk Hambletonian	1	1	1
Tellie, ro g, by Abdallah Jr	2	2	3
R. D. F., bl g, by Aristos	3	3	2
Jerry Almont, bl g, by Almontonian	4	4	4

Time, 2:29½—2:28¼—2:29¾.

**Lapeer, Michigan.

June 14.—Purse $300; 3:15 class.

Prince A. G., ch h, by Princeptor	1	1	1
Westward, gr h, by Onward	4	2	2
Dr. Hardwood, ch h, by Hardwood	2	5	4
Idono, b g—R. Somerville	3	3	3
Alice E., b m, by Pilot Medium	5	4	5
Abbott, br g, by Leon	7	7	6
Bay George, b g—A. Knowles	6	6	dr
Lexington King, b h, by Hunter Chief	dis		
Dell May, gr m—M. A. Tower	dis		

Time, 2:41—2:42¼—2:40¼.

Purse $300; 2:28 class.

Little Frank, b g, by Ira Wilkes	1	1	1
Baldwin, ch g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen	2	3	2
Walter Drake, b h, by Joe Gavin	4	2	3
Freddy J., b g, by Sterling	3	4	4
Ben Wallace, b h, by Hamenger	5	5	5

Time, 2:29¼—2:29½—2:31¼.

June 15.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Prince A. G., ch h, by Princeptor	2	5	3	2	1	1	1
Len Davis, ch g, by Pinacle	1	2	4	4	3	2	2
Bessie B., b m, by Mambrino Vandal	6	7	6	1	5	3	3
Waples B., ch g, by Western Fearnaught	3	3	2	3	2	ro	
St. Ignac, b g—A. Barnes	4	1	1	7	7	dr	
Ruthie, b m, by Tecumseh	7	6	7	5	6	ro	
Mark Twain —, by Blind Bashaw	5	4	5	6	4	ro	
Lottie Lockwood, br m, by Hardwood	8	dr					

Time, 2:36—2:38½—2:38¾—2:39½—2:40—2:39¼—2:42½.

Purse $300; 3:00 class; trot or pace.

Molly D., ch m, by Golden Bow	1	1	1
William Sullivan, ch g—Geo. Van Wert	3	2	2
Dick Vail, bl g, by Detractor	2	8	6
Jean Miller, ch m, by Kilbuck Tom	4	4	3
Polly T., br m, by Red Bird	6	3	4
Anna R.—D. Dwyer	5	5	5
Fred Hopper, ro g, by Monarch Jr	8	6	8
Lizzie N., b m, by Wilkesmont	7	7	7

Time, 2:38¼—2:40¼—2:36.

June 16.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Molly D., ch m, by Golden Bow	1	1	1
Hiatoga Girl, b m, by Hiatoga Chief	3	2	2
Connaught Jr., b h, by Connaught	2	4	3
Maud C., b m—S. M. Miner	4	3	5
Kittie R., ch m, by Mountain Boy	6	5	4
Derrick B., b g—B. Sommers	5	6	6

Time, 2:37¼—2:34¼—2:38.

Purse $300; free for all; trot or pace.

Expert Prince, b h, by Egbert	1	1	1
Finnegan gr g, by Joe Hooker	3	2	3
Benson H., ro g, by Louis Napoleon	2	3	4
Doctor W., br g—J. C. Somersby	4	4	2
Mikado, b g—A. H. Hess	dis		
Wells Fargo, ch g, by George M. Patchen Jr.	dis		

Time, 2:24¼—2:24¼—2:24½.

**Lima, Ohio.

June 14.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Daisy S., b m, by Hiatoga Jim	4	1	1
Newcastle, ch g, by Kentucky Prince	2	4	2
Henry O., b h,—Gee Grimes	1	2	dis
Atlantic King, bl h, by Atlantic	5	3	dis
Major Wilkes, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	3	5	dis

Time, 2:42½—2:29¼—2:25—2:37.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Otto J., b g, by Adjuster	2	1	1
Twinebinder, b g, by Panic	1	3	3
Elmo Maid, b m, by Joe Elmo	3	2	2
Flora O., ch m, by Jesse Lambert	4	4	dis

Time, 2:29¼—2:29—2:28¼—2:28½.

June 15.—Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Buddy Flynn, b g, by Ajax	2	1	1	1
Molino, ch g, by Belmont	5	2	3	3
Red Cedar, b g—A. A. Scott	4	4	2	5
Nettie V., b m, by Victor	7	5	4	2
Belle B., bl m, by Hope So	6	3	5	4
Kentucky Walters, ch h, by Walters	8	6	dis	
Hulbert, b g, by Horace Hambletonian	1	dis		
Seaside, b g, by Onward	3	dis		
Harrison Maud, b m, by Horace Hambletonian	dis			
Highwayman, b h, by Highlander	dis			

Time, 2:35¾—2:35¼—2:37¼—2:41¾.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Hugh A., gr g, by Prince Hal	3	1	1	1
Belle Durland, b m—Gee Grimes	1	2	3	3
Georgia M., ch m, by Ashland Clay	4	3	2	2
Grape Shot, br g—T. C. Buford	2	dis		
Minnie R., dn m, by Rescue	dis			
Tom Smeltzly, gr g, by Gray Harry	dis			

Time, 2:29¼—2:37¼—2:30—2:31.

June 16.—Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Jeff Davis, bl g, by Atlantic	1	1	1
Albert S., gr g—J. M. Sealt	6	2	2
Billy D., b g, by Squire Talmage	2	5	4
Grace Napoleon, b m, by Louis Napoleon	5	3	6
Eauclaire, b m, by Euclid	3	6	7
Zeno, b h, by Stillson	9	10	3
Twinebinder, b g, by Panic	4	4	5
Tempest, bl g, by Tempest Jr	7	8	8
Foscue, b m, by Rescue	10	9	9
Charley, b g, by Lockerby	8	7	dr

Time, 2:28—2:27¾—2:27¾.

Purse $500; free for all.

Subscriber, b h, by Jim Scriber	1	1	3	1
Charley P., b g, by Gov. Sprague	2	2	1	3
Riley, br g—Gee Grimes	5	3	2	2
May Centliver, b m, by R. C. Brown	3	6	4	4
Edwin C., b g, by Elector	4	4	6	5
Rube Burrows, b g, by Clipper Jr	6	5	5	6

Time, 2:19½—2:21½—2:22—2:23.

June 17.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Kentucky Star, gr g—Dixiana Farm	1	1	1
Alex C., b g, by Alert	2	2	2
Buddy Flynn, b g, by Ajax	3	3	4
Jake Slade, ch g, by Prince Monroe	4	4	3
Flossie S., ch m, by Bassett's Blue Bull	5	dis	

Time, 2:30—2:30¾—2:26¼.

Purse $500; free for all, trot or pace.

Blossom, bl m, by Pennypack	2	1	1	1
Mary Centliver, b m, by R. C. Brown	1	2	2	3
Erie Girl, b m, by Lord Almont	3	3	3	2
Tom Smeltzly, gr g, by Gray Harry	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:25¼—2:23¼—2:26½—2:26¼.

**Lyons, Nebraska.

June 22.—Purse $300; 2:55 class.

Black Prince, bl g, by Frank Lee	1	1
Lord Caffrey, br h, by Chas. Caffrey	3	2
Tip Tyler, bl h, by Wilton	2	5
Arigal, br h, by Billy Sprague	4	3
Don Donnan, b h, by Dictator Wilkes	6	4
Logan Mac, b h, by Marshall Logan	5	6
Mistletoe, bl h, by Santa Claus	7	dis
Brownie Wilkes, br m—J. T. Fisher	dis	

Time, 2:38½—2:25¾—2:34½.

Purse $200; two-year-olds.

Mary, b m, by MacCullummore	1	1
McCormac, b h, by Pelletier	2	2
Lydia, - m, by Joe V. C	3	3
Sharpe, b h, by Idavan	5	4
Altolus, b h, by Pactolus	4	5

Time, 2:51¼—2:51¼.

Purse $300; 2:32 class.

Great Western, ch h, by Saturn	5	2	1	1	1
Richard Jay, b h, by Dictator Wilkes	2	3	3	5	4
Maritana, b g, by Kentucky Volunteer	6	5	5	3	2
Davy R., gr g, by Davenant	3	4	4	4	3
Nigger Baby, bl g—C. W. Hengen	1	1	2	2	dis
Gipsey B., b m—J. H. Leonard	4	dis			

Time, 2:22¾—2:23—2:25¾—2:29—2:27½.

June 23.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Kitty Vera, b m, by Talavera	2	2	1	1	1
Barney Allen (Midnight), bl g, by Panic	1	1	2	2	2
Shadeland Acme, b m, by Wilkes Nutwood	3	3	3	4	4
Rienzi Almont, b g, by Almont Pilot	4	6	4	3	5
Grey Charley, gr h, by Humbolt	5	4	5	5	3
Charlemont, b h, by Hinsdale Chief	6	5	6	6	6

Time, 2:32—2:29¼—2:29¼—2:30½—2:32¼.

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Purse $300; three-year-olds.

Fullerton Boy, b h, by Shadeland Onward	3	3	1	2	1	1
Whisper, bl m, by Reference	1	2	2	1	2	2
Paruna, ch m, by Patronage	3	1	4	4	3	3
Bexford, b h, by Watertown	4	4	3	3	4	ro

Time, 2:50¾—2:49¼—2:42¼—2:44¼—2:44¼—2:46½.

Purse $400; free for all.

John W., b g, by John Wentworth	1	3	1	1
Jessie Gaines, br m, by Allie Gaines	2	1	2	2
Idavan, b h, by Earl	3	2	3	3

Time, 2:20½—2:19¾—2:19¼—2:20¾.

June 24.—Purse $400; free for all.

Two Strike, gr g, by Ferguson	1	1	1
Fred K., bl g, by Shadeland Onward	2	2	2
Prince T., ro g, by Climont	3	3	3

Time, 2:30—2:24—2:23.

Purse, $300; 2:25 class.

Golden Wing, ch h, by Satellite	1	1	1
Stem Winder, b g, by Altamont	2	2	2
Elena, b m, by Capoul	3	3	3

Time, 2:37—2:28—2:27½.

Purse $300; 2:29 class.

Ben Cole, b g, by Ben Lomond Jr.	3	5	4	1	1	2	1
Sabin's Counsellor, b h, by Counsellor	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
Lady Daphne, bl m, by Altamont	1	1	5	3	4	3	3
Matt Fisher, b g, by Ripon Boy	6	4	2	4	3	dr	
Pride, b m, by Sherman Hambletonian	4	3	3	5	dr		
Daisy J., ch m, by Golden Wing	5	6	6	dis			

Time, 2:25¾—2:26¾—2:28¼—2:26—2:28¼—2:34—2:33.

*Oneonta, New York.

June 14—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

St. Lawrence Maid, b m—F. Grant	2	1	2	2	1	1
Billy M., b g—M. Hilsinger	4	2	1	1	2	2
Sidney, ch g, by George H. D	1	3	3	4	3	3
Nickellette, bl g—J. O. Coy	3	4	4	3	4	dr

Time, 2:51—2:51—2:45—2:42—2:45—2:45¼.

Purse $200; 2:25 class; trot or pace.

Cornelia Wilkes, ch m, by Wilkes Spirit	1	1	1
Morganthaler, ro g, by Van Morgan	2	3	2
Bessie, bl m—J. B. Simons	3	2	3

Time, 2:42½—2:33—2:37.

June 15.—Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Flavilla, ch m—M. Hilsinger	1	1	1
Bessie T., bl m, by Young Jupiter	4	2	2
Trouble, gr g—J. M. H. Cornish	3	3	3
Dan S., gr g—C. F. Blausett	2	dis	

Time, 2:44¼—2:45—2:44½.

Purse $200; 2:35 class; trot or pace.

Moxie, b g, by Warwick Boy	1	1	1
Bob, bl m, by Young Abner	2	2	2
Baldy, ro m, by Hambletonian Prince	4	3	3
Chappy, gr g, by Hambletonian Prince	3	4	4

Time, 2:38—2:38—2:38.

June 16.—Purse $150; 2:50 class; trot or pace.

Pone, b m, by Johnson's Hambletonian	1	1	1
Prince Alcyone, b g, by Alcyone	2	2	2
Plumber Boy, b g—C. F. Blausett	3	3	3
Ben W., b g—N. W. Danley	dis		

Time, 2:44¼—2:50—2:52.

Purse $200; free for all; pace or trot.

Morganthaler, ro g, by Van Morgan	1	1	1
Cornelia Wilkes, ch m, by Wilkes Spirit	2	2	2
Bessie, bl m—J. B. Simons	3	3	3

Time, 2:39—2:41—2:33.

**Orwell, Ohio.

June 23.—Purse $125; 3:00 class.

S. B., b h—Wm. Marshall	1	6	1	2	5	1
George T., ch h, by Elyria	4	2	6	1	1	2
Henry W., b g, by Revelle	2	1	2	3	2	3
Royal H., b h, by Rufus	3	5	4	4	3	5
Asa J., b g, by Atlantic	5	4	3	5	6	6
Nina B., b m, by Lace Dealer	7	8	7	6	4	4
Shilo, ch g, by Barclay Chief	6	3	5	dis		
Maggie D., b m—W. D. Jefford	8	7	8	dr		
Gussie K., b m, by Metropolis	10	10	dis			
Sailor Boy, bl g, by Atlantic	9	9	dr			

Time, 2:47½—2:48—2:43½—2:40½—2:44—2:45½.

Purse $150; 2:44 class.

Revenue, b h, by Revelle	1	1	1
Topsy B., b m, by Maplewood	2	2	3
Atlantic Wire, bl h, by Atlantic	3	3	2
Kitty W., b m, by Ashtabula	4	4	4
Cleveland Boy, b h, by Pilot Wilkes	5	5	5

Time, 2:44¼—2:44¼—2:39½.

Purse $60; 2:35 class; three-year-olds.

Maud C., bl m, by Binderton	1	1	1
Queen H., b m, by Hanover	2	2	2
Victor Wilkes, b h, by Allie Wilkes	3	3	3
Wellmont, ch h, by Woodman	dis		

Time, 2:58¼—2:58½—3:08.

June 24.—Purse $150; 2:35 class.

Scott, b g, by Gen. Sherman	2	1	1	1
Theodore, br h, by Revelle	1	5	5	5
Tod, ch g—Geo. Shoenberger	3	2	3	3
Maynard Wilkes, br h, by Brown Wilkes	5	3	4	2
Pacific, bl h, by Atlantic	4	4	2	4

Time, 2:37½—2:36½—2:36—2:36.

Purse $150; 2:30 class.

Sadie H., b m, by Bourbon Wilkes	1	1	1
Alton L., bl h, by Atlantic	2	2	2
Allie A., ch g, by Allie Wilkes	3	3	dis
Mistrea, br m, by Stratford	dis		
Maud C., gr m, by Rex Hiatoga	dis		

Time, 2:37½—2:36½—2:34¼.

*Sidney, New York.

June 21.—Purse $200; 2:25 class; trot or pace.

Cornelia Wilkes, ch m, by Wilkes Spirit	1	1	1
Bessie, br m, by Schiner Hambletonian	2	2	2
Bertha C., ch m—D. Crandall	3	3	3
Morganthaler, ro g, by Van Morgan	4	dis	
Okalona, bl m, by Warwick Boy	5	dis	
Ben F., ch g, by Quilna Chief	6	dis	

Time, 2:32—2:29¼—2:31½.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Sidney, ch g, by George H. D	1	1	1
St. Lawrence Maid, b m—F. Grant	2	2	3
Billy M., b g—M. Hilsinger	3	3	2
Nickellette, bl g—J. O. Coy	4	4	4

Time, 2:40½—2:44¾—2:39¼.

June 22.—Purse $200; 2:35 class; trot or pace.

Bob, bl m, by Young Abner	3	1	1	1
David B., b h, by Forest Prince	1	2	2	4
Moxie, b g, by Warwick Boy	2	3	4	2
Bay Bee, b m, by John Morgan	5	4	3	3
Parthenia Pedro, b m, by Don Pedro	4	dis		
Mark Anthony, b g—F. Woodruff	dis			
Sleepy Dick, b g, by Warwick Boy	dis			

Time, 2:34½—2:29¼—2:31—2:33.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Flavilla, ch m—M. Hilsinger	1	3	1	1
Trouble, gr g—J. H. Cornish	2	1	5	5
Hemlock, b g—S. P. Russell	4	2	2	2
Bessie T., bl m, by Young Jupiter	5	4	3	3
Frank C., b g, by Cafferty Horse	3	5	4	4
Mikado, ch g—G. B. Whitmore	6	6	6	dis

Time, 2:42¼—2:39¼—2:39¼—2:39¼.

June 23.—Purse $150; 2:50 class; trot or pace.

Pone, b m, by Johnson's Hambletonian	1	1	1
St. Lawrence Maid, b m—F. Grant	2	2	2
Sidney, ch g, by George H. D	3	5	3
Betsy Wimple, b m—W. W. Cafferty	5	3	5
Daisy Norwood, br m, by Pilot	4	4	4

Time, 2:43—2:42½—2:41.

Purse, $200; free for all.

Virginia, ch m, by Young Frenchman	4	1	1	1
Bessie, br m, by Schiner Hambletonian	1	2	2	2
Bertha C., ch m—D. Crandall	2	3	3	3
Morganthaler, b g, by Van Morgan	3	4	4	4

Time, 2:36—2:31—2:27¾—2:2[illegible].

**Sturgis, Michigan.

June 22.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Fedora, ch m, by La Crosse	1	1	3	1
Fred Nelson, b g, by O. F. C	2	4	2	2
Glenmore, b g, by Hamdallah	4	2	4	4
Susie S., b m, by Masterlode	3	5	5	3
Spider, gr g, by Atlantic	5	3	1	dis
Fedora, ro m, by Eagle Bird	dis			

Time, 2:34—2:42½—2:36—2:36½.

Purse $300; 2:24 class.

Mary Centilivre, b m, by R. C. Brown	1	1	1
John A., ch g, by Edward Everett	3	2	2
Hugh A., gr g, by Prince Hal	2	3	3

Time, 2:28¾—2:27¼—2:26.

Purse $400; 2:18 class.

Black Diamond, bl g, by Pegasus	1	1	1
Pedro L., gr g, by Bassett M	2	2	2
Contractor, br g, by Sultan	3	3	3

Time, 2:28½—2:25—2:25½.

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June 23.—Purse $300; 2:32 class.

Gardner H., b h, by Butler Bashaw	1	1	1
Vincent Cromwell, bl h, by Gov. Sprague	2	2	4
Maggie B., b m, by Whiteline	3	4	2
Silver Star, gr h, by Silver Cloud	4	3	3
Boston, b g, by Schuyler	5	5	5

Time, 2:26—2:25½—2:27½.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Glide, b m, by Tom Hal	1	1	1
Atlantic King, bl h, by Atlantic	3	4	2
Sunday Sox, bl h, by Lochinvar	4	2	3
Harry Van, ch g—F. Van Dusen	2	5	4
Track Wilkes, b h, by Ira Wilkes	5	3	dis

Time, 2:30¾—2:28—2:21¾.

Purse $15; against time 2:32½.

Wheeling Wilkes, b h, by George Wilkes ..... won

Time, 2:31.

Purse $10; against time 2:31.

Wheeling Wilkes, b h, by George Wilkes ..... lost

Time, 2:31¾.

**Tekamah, Nebraska.

June 15.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Barney Allen (Midnight), bl g, by Panic	1	1	1
Lord Caffery, bl h, by Chas. Caffrey	2	2	3
Phil M., gr h, by Ira M	3	3	2
Carrie C., br m, by Anvil	4	dis	
Tim C., br. g, by Graham's Mambrino	5	dis	

Time, 2:39½—2:43¾—2:46.

Purse $250; 2:33 class.

Lady Daphne, bl m, by Altamont	0	1	1	1
Billy F., b g, by Shetland Bud	0	2	2	2
Daisy J., ch m, by Golden Wing	3	4	4	3
Happy May, b m, by Laclede	4	3	3	4

Time, 2:38—2:36—2:39½—2:36.

June 16.—Purse $200; two-year-olds.

McCormac, b h, by Pelletier	1	1
Sharp, b h, by Idavan	2	2
Annie C. Forrest, b m, by Forest Mambrino	3	3
Willard S., b h, by Rushville	dis	

Time, 3:04—3:05.

Purse $200; free for all.

Two Strike, gr g, by Ferguson	3	4	4	1	3	1	1
Great Western, ch h, by Saturn	1	2	2	2	1	2	2
Nigger Baby, bl g—C. W. Hengen	5	1	1	3	2	3	3
Gipsy B., b m, by Leonard	2	3	3	4	4	ro	

Cap *Ketchum*, b h, by Canonicus 4 5 dr

Time, 2:33—2:35—2:36—2:36—2:41—2:42¾—2:43.

Purse $200; 2:55 class; three-year-olds.

Whisper, bl m, by Reference	1	2	1	1
Paruna, ch m, by Patronage	2	1	2	2
Bexford, b h, by Watertown	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:55—2:56—2:55—2:55.

June 17.—Purse $250; 2:45 class.

Rienzi Almont, b g, by Almont Pilot	2	2	1	1	1
Dusty Heels, ch m, by Rushville	1	1	2	2	2
Carrie C., br m, by Anvil	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:47½—2:38¾—2:37½—2:39—2:39.

Purse $300; free for all.

Jay Caldwell, b h, by Hamdallah	1	1	1
Idavan, b h, by Earl	2	2	2
Logan B., br g, by Wineman Logan	3	dis	
Golden Wing, ch h, by Satellite	4	dis	

Time, 2:32¼—2:29—2:30.

**Three Rivers, Michigan.

June 15.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Silver Star, gr h, by Silver Cloud	1	2	1	0	1
Bannockburn, ch h, by Aberdeen	2	1	2	0	2
Boston, b g, by Schuyler	3	3	3	0	3

Time, 2:34½—2:32½—2:31½—0:00—2:37.

Purse $300; 2:37 class.

Gardner H., b h, by Butler Bashaw	1	1	1
Tommy Wilkes, br h, by Young Wilkes	2	2	3
Twilight, gr g, by Lexington Chief	3	3	2
Captain J., b h, by King George	4	4	dis

Time, 2:34¼—2:39½—2:35¼.

Purse $150; three-year-olds.

McKinley, br g, by Wilkesmont	2	1	2	2	1	1
La Bessa, b m, by Wilkesmont	3	2	1	1	2	3
Thorndale Prince, bl h, by Hamb'n Last	1	3	3	3	3	2
Abdallah Wilkes, b h, by Hamb'n Wilkes	4	4	4	4	dr	
Zero, gr h, by Henry Middleton	dis					

Time, 0:00—2:42½—2:45—2:46—2:42—2:42½.

June 16.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Susie S., b m, by Masterlode	1	1	1
Fred Nelson, b g, by O. F. C.	2	2	2
Garrick, bl h, by Hamb'n Wilkes	3	3	3
Kit, b m, by Hamb'n George	4	5	4
Robert Whaley, bl h, by Robert Whaley	5	4	5

Time, 2:40½—2:42½—2:41½.

Purse $500; free for all.

Lord Clinton, bl g, by Denning Allen	1	1	1
Nina Medium, br m, by Riley Medium	2	2	3
Highland Tom, bl g, by Hod Gregor	4	3	2
Dan Mace, b g—G. D. Stuart	3	4	dis

Time, 2:29¼—2:30—2:30.

Purse $200; three-year-olds.

Bessie Wilkeswood, ch m, by Wilkeswood	1	3	1	1
Silver Plate, gr h, by Silver Cloud	3	1	3	2
Ripton, b h, by Ben Harrison	4	4	2	3
Allie K., gr m, by Badger Sprague	2	2	dr	
Quickstep, b m, by Lexington Chief	dis			

Time, 2:41—2:40½—2:41½—0:00.

*Port Jefferson, New York.

May 30.—Purse $50.

Molly Carr, br m, by Gov. Sprague	1	1	1
Sandy, ch g—R. L. Davis	2	2	3
Vim, b g, by Lotus	3	3	2

Time, 2:42—2:34½—2:38.

Purse $50.

Lady Elmo, b m, by Lotus	1	1	1
Jenny S., bl m—Chas. E. Smith	2	2	2

Time, 2:44½—2:43—2:42.

*Albany, New York.

June 7.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Dudley Olcott, ch h, by Albert W.	2	3	1	1	1
Chimes Boy, b h, by Chimes	1	1	2	4	4
Alice Wilkes, b m, by Alcantara	3	2	3	2	3
Marguerite, b m—C. Opdyke	4	4	4	3	2
Russell H., bl g, by Antenos Jr	5	5	dr		
Bourbon Belle, br m, by Charles	6	6	dr		

Time, 2:29—2:29—2:26¼—2:28¾—2:29¼.

Purse $150; 2:22 class.

Captain Lyons, b h, by Sweepstakes	1	1	1
Blue Bells, bl m, by Quartermaster	4	2	3
Longford, b g, by Chosroes	5	3	2
Excellence, b h, by Mambrino King	2	5	4
Fleet, bl m, by Sidney	3	4	5
Robert M. Taylor, bl h, by Alcantara	6	6	dr

Time, 2:25—2:23—2:23.

June 8.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Robert J., b g, by Hartford	1	1	1
Rebus, b g, by Chesterwood	4	2	2
Bay Baron, b h, by Baron Wilkes	2	5	4
Hibibi, b m, by Valensin	3	3	5
Hamlin, gr h, by Alcantara	5	4	3

Time, 2:21¼—2:27—2:23.

Purse 500; 2:24 class.

Instant, b m, by Startle	1	1	1
Pansy, b m, by Almont Jr	2	2	2
Number Seven, b g, by Favorite Wilkes	3	4	3
Lizzie Mac, ch m, by Nutwood	4	3	4

Time 2:24½—2:24½—2:23½.

June 9.—Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Daisy P., br m—A. P. McDonald	5	5	1	1	1	
Jim Graham, b g, by Harry Franklin	1	4	2	6	4	
Orphan Lass, b m, by Florida	6	1	6	4	2	
Navarro, br h, by Nutmont	2	3	3	2	5	
Highland Boy, gr g, by Edgewater	4	2	4	3	3	
Clochette, ch m, by Chester Chief	3	6	5	5	dr	

Time, 2:29½—2:27—2:27¼—2:26¼—2:26¼.

Purse, $500; 2:37 class.

Gen. Turner, b h, by Harold	1	1	1
Oscar King, b h, by Mambrino King	2	2	2
Montague, b g—C. Opdyke	3	3	3
Amulet, bl h—A. P. McDonald	4	4	4

Time, 2:28¾—2:28½—2:27½.

June 10.—Purse $500; 2:20 class.

Play Boy, b h, by Almont Jr	1	1	1
Martin K., ch g, by Hannibal	3	3	2
Sadie M., b m, by Prince Orloff	2	4	3
Billy A., b g, by Bay Tom Jr	5	2	4
Golden Rod, ch g, by Alcyone	4	dr	

Time, 2:22½—2:18½—2:18¾.

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Purse $500; 2:25 class.
Linden, b h, by Madison Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Little Daisy, b m, by Young Kirkwood..... 2 3 2
Hamlin, gr h, by Alcantara..... 3 2 3
Time, 2:29¼—2:24¼—2:21¼.

Special—to beat 2:13.
Hal Pointer, b g, by *Tom Hal Jr*..... lost.
Time, 2:13¼.

*Auburn, New York.

June 8.—Purse $150; 2:40 class.
Sunset Patchen, br h, by Seneca Patchen... 1 1 1
Fanny R., b m—E. Ryan..... 3 2 2
Frank G., b g—Champion Farm..... 2 3 3
Time 2:39¼—2:42¼—2:39¼.

Purse $25; named horses.
Black Prince, bl h, by Carl..... 1 1 1
Maud B., ch m, by Charley B..... 2 2 2
Gate Boy, ch g, by Charley B..... 3 3 3
Time 2:34¼—2:37¼—2:34¼.

June 10.—Purse $50; three-year-olds.
Gertie Wilkes, br m—J. Hudson..... 1 1
Eunice Patchen, b m, by Seneca Patchen..... 2 2
Fitz B., b h, by Charley B..... 3 3
Time, 2:54¾—2:50¼.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.
Harry McGee, b g, by Gen. McGee..... 5 2 0 3 1 1 1
Neva S., br m, by Warwick Boy.. 1 1 0 4 4 4 2
Rarery, b g—A. S. Kennedy..... 3 3 0 1 2 2 3
Dolly Wilkes, br m, by Kaiser... 2 4 0 2 5 3 dr
Frank G., b g—Champion Farm 4 6 0 5 3 dr
Annie D., bl m—J. H. Phillips... 6 5 0 dr
Time, 2:39½—2:38¼—0:00—2:41½—2:37¾—2:41¼—2:41¾.

*Exeter, Maine.

June 9.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.
Newburg, ch g, by Ledo..... 3 5 1 1 1
Quiver, b g, by Indust..... 1 1 2 2 3
Morrill Withers, ch h, by Gen. Withers 5 2 4 3 2
Cleveland Boy, b g, by Lothair Jr..... 2 3 3 6 5
Mona S., b m, by Charley Ross..... 4 6 5 4 4
Jenny Rolfe, bl m, by Young Rolfe.... 6 4 6 5 6
Time, 2:41—2:43½—2:45—2:39¼—2:41½.

Purse $100; 2:39 class.
Leonard, b g, by Champion Knox..... 1 1 1
Watchmaker Jr., bl h, by Watchmaker..... 2 3 2
C. P. A., gr g, by Whalebone Knox..... 3 2 4
Bay Dick, b g, by Blackwood..... 4 4 3
Dick West, bl g, by Col. West..... dis
Time, 2:38¼—2:38—2:40½.

Purse $150; free for all.
Cunard Jr., ch h, by Cunard..... 1 2 2 1 2 1
Dotty D., b m, by Von Moltke..... 2 3 1 2 1 2
Lady Franklin, br m, by Dr. Franklin..... 3 1 3 3 3 3
Molly Withers, gr m, Gen. Withers. dis
Time, 2:35—2:40—2:35—2:36½—2:35½—2:38½.

*Fall River, Massachusetts.

May 30.—Purse $100; 2:50 class.
Jerry S., br g—J. L. Marshall..... 1 1 1
Frank, b g—D. M. White..... 2 2 2
Prince, b g—H. Brown..... 3 4 3
Joe, b g—O. Denault..... 4 3 4
Dixie, b g—G. L. Douglass..... 8 6 5
Spider, gr g—S. T. Morse..... 5 7 dr
Erin, b g—J. H. Hagan..... 10 5 dr
Lone Star, b g—Chas. Records..... 7 8 dr
Cora B., br m—B. C. Holmes..... 9 dis
Island Boy, ro g—C. H. Holmes..... 6 dr
Time, 2:53½—2:49½—2:50½.

Purse $150; 2:37 class.
Bessie H., ch m—H. Coggeshall.... 2 1 2 1 2 1
Confidence Jr., b h—G. Thomas.... 3 6 4 2 1 2
Whitechapel, gr g—D. M. White... 5 2 1 3 3 3
William Fullerton Jr., b h—J. C. Warr..... 1 4 3 4 dis
J. J., b g—L. L. Hall..... 6 5 6 5 dis
Clifford Wilkes, b g—H. G. Brown.. 4 6 5 dr
Time, 2:47½—2:51—2:49½—2:41—2:43—2:45.

May 31.—Purse $250; free for all; trot or pace.
Warrina, b m, by Algona..... 1 1 1
Woodburn Boy, ch g, by Woodford Pilot.... 2 3 2
Green Boy, br h, by John Green..... 3 2 3
Time, 2:35—3:33½—2:27.

*Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

May 24.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.
Tommy Stewart, b g, by The Bassett Horse. 1 1 1
Young Clay, b g, by Allie Clay..... 2 2 2
Millionaire, b g, by Bashaw Prince..... 4 3 3
Gentle Annie, b m, by Bush Messenger..... 3 dis
Time, 2:54—2:55—2:57½.

Purse $100; 2:50 class; trot or pace.
Bess, ch m, by Uncle Sim..... 1 1 1
Gay Boy, b g, by Sir Wm. Wallace..... 2 3 2
Modesty, br m, by Messenger Clay..... 3 2 3
Time, 2:50—2:48—2:55.

Purse $100; free for all; trot or pace.
Stranger, ch g, by French Lion..... 1 1 1
Little John, b g, by Confidence..... 2 2 2
Nelly T., b m, by Paddy..... dis
Time, 2:39¼—2:44—2:41½.

*Hills Grove, Rhode Island.

May 30.—Purse $50; 3:00 class.
Nora, bl m—Thos. Fahey..... 1 1 1
Gen. Hooker, ch g—J. H. Brannigan..... 2 2 2
Sox, bl g—C. Tillinghast..... 3 3 3
George, ch g—W. Meadowcraft..... 4 4 4
Nellie D., b m—J. H. Collingwood..... dis
Time, 2:59¾—2:42¾—2:44½.

Purse $75; 2:45 class.
Robinson G., bl g, Geo. Robinson..... 1 1 1
Margie S., b m—H. Williams..... 2 3 2
Josephine, b m—G. A. Youlding..... 3 2 dis
Time, 2:58¼—2:51—2:51½.

Purse $100; 2:30 class.
Fowler Boy, b g, by Electioneer..... 1 1 1
Fanny B., br m, by Lambert Chief..... 2 2 2
Gonango, br g, G. W. Wiggin..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:36¼—2:32¾—2:46¼.

*Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

[LEPINE PARK.]

June 7.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.
J. C. Rysdyk, bl h, by Ben Rysdyk.... 4 1 2 1 1
Nelly Banks, br m—J. Durand..... 3 3 3 2 2
Sunset, b m, by Hartwood..... 2 2 4 3 3
Veronna T. (Gipsey Darkness), bl m, by Little Hamilton..... 1 4 1 dis
Time, 2:42¾—2:43¾—2:43¼—2:49—2:47½.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.
Black Morrill, bl h, by Ben Morrill..... 5 1 1 1
Banner Boy, ch h, by Jefferson Star..... 1 4 5 2
Billy S., br g, by Glen Allen..... 3 2 2 3
Charles P., b h, by Le Moile..... 2 6 3 4
Billy, br g—R. Marier..... 4 3 4 5
Pan Handle, br m, by Strathmore..... 6 5 dr
Time, 2:36½—2:36¼—2:35—2:34½.

Purse $400; 2:24 class.
Factory Boy, gr g, by Billy Bashaw..... 1 1 1
Prince, b g, by Beaufort..... 2 2 2
Tennyson, ch g, by Eden Golddust..... 4 3 3
Lady Collins, br m, by Goodwins Hambletonian..... 3 4 4
Ben B., b g, by Ridgewood..... 5 5 5
Time, 2:26½—2:26—2:27.

June 8.—Purse $100; gentlemen's horses.
Vancouver, b g—A. Bauret..... 1 1 1
Jack, br g—N. Bisaillon..... 2 2 2
Finny, bl m—N. Laporte..... 4 3 3
Princess, br m—H. Dubois..... 3 dis
Perfection, b g—G. Forest..... dis
George A., b g—H. Forest..... dis
Time, 2:54¼—2:49¼—2:50.

Purse $300; 2:45 class.
J. C. Rysdyk, bl h, by Ben Rysdyk..... 1 1 2 1
Billy B., b g, by Clear Grit..... 2 2 1 2
Billy, br g—R. Marier..... 3 3 3 3
Harry Phelps, b h, by John F. Phelps Jr. 4 dr
Time, 2:41—2:40—2:40—2:42½.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.
James, ch g—G. Poulliet..... 1 1 1
Winooski Maid br m, by Winooski..... 2 3 3
Ben B., b g, by Ridgewood..... 3 4 2
Katy Drew, bl m, by Castelar..... 4 2 4
Farmer Boy, ch g, by Dean Swift..... 5 5 5
Time, 2:35—2:31½—2:36.

Purse $300; five miles.
Stadacona, b g, by Carlton..... 1
Dolly, b m—E. Climent..... 2
McGinty, ch g—A. Monigue..... 3
Time, 13:34.

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June 9.—Purse $150; named horses.

Butcher Boy, b g, by Little Hamilton	0	2	2	1	1	1
Dan, b g, by Electioneer	0	1	1	2	2	2
Spotted Boy, gr g—J. Quevillon	5	4	5	3	3	ro
Jen S., b m—S. Desuntels	4	5	4	4	4	ro
Billy B., b g, by Clear Grit	3	3	3	5	dr	
Berthier Boy, b g—H. Gibeau	dis					

Time, 2:36½—2:37¾—2:38½—2:37½—2:43—2:44½.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Black Morrill, bl h, by Ben Morrill	1	1	1
Young Columbus, b g, by Billy Bowlegs	2	2	3
Lady Collins, br m, by Goodwins Hambletonian	3	4	2
Stanley, br g, by Dartmouth	5	3	4
Billy S., br g, by Glen Allen	4	5	5

Time, 2:30—2:30—2:30½.

*New Britain, Connecticut.

May 24.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

F. W. J., b g—G. W. Fenn	5	2	1	7	1	1
Leland, b h—H. E. Brewster	1	1	2	2	5	3
Algonquin, b g—A. Fowler	7	7	4	1	3	2
Horace E., bl g—T. S. Morrison	3	5	3	3	2	ro
Rosewood, b m—H. G. Smith	2	3	6	4	4	ro
Hampton, ch h—Goodrich & Herrick	4	6	5	5	6	ro
Prince Applewood, b g—G. Cornelius	6	4	7	6	dr	

Time, 2:41¾—2:44—2:43½—2:44¾—2:49½—2:49.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Happy Home, b g, by Happy Thought	1	1	1
Pickett, ch g, by Pickett	2	2	2
Dan B., br g—H. G. Smith	3	3	3
Frank L., bl g, by Beaufort	4	4	4
Harry Laird, b g, by Legal Tender Jr	5	5	5
Rexton, b h, by Rex Patchen	6	dis	
J. R. C., bl g—T. McCue & Co	dis		

Time, 2:31¾—2:30—2:32¾.

Purse $100; local horses.

Lizzie Almont, b m—C. S. Hough	1	3	1	1
Frank C., b g—H. Coffey	5	1	3	3
Gertie, br m—H. E. Dinmock	2	2	2	2
Bo-Peep, b h—C. Parker	4	4	4	4
Daisy, br m—E. E. Linke	3	5	5	dr

Time, 2:42¾—2:43½—2:46—2:39.

May 25.—Purse $250; 2:37 class.

Applewood, b h, by Wedgewood	1	1	1
Kerwin, b h, by Slander	2	2	2
Frank W., b g—W. T. Holbrook	6	3	3
Cornwallis, b h—J. J. Hornbeck	3	5	6
Little Giant, b g—C. Beck	4	4	4
Cyclone, br g—G. W. Fenn	5	6	5

Time, 2:36¾—2:36—2:34¾.

Purse $250; 2:27 class; trot or pace.

Victory, b g—E. M. Lockwood	2	1	1	2	1
Sarah Coin, b m, by Wilkes Spirit	3	2	3	1	2
Marie, br g—Peter Manee	4	4	4	4	3
Morris Mullins, b g, by Volunteer Duroc	1	3	2	3	dis

Time, 2:29¾—2:30½—2:30¼—2:30¼—2:30½.

Purse $100; local horses; 3:00 class.

Windsor Boy, b h—G. Morroway	2	1	1	1
Bo-Peep, b h—C. Parker	1	4	6	5
Minnie T., ro m—J. Dennis	3	2	2	2
Maud, ch m—J. E. Murphy	6	3	3	4
Captain, ch g—E. G. Babcock	5	6	5	3
Landmark, b g—J. C. Spring	4	5	4	6
Little Jim, gr g—T. Brockway	8	7	7	dr
Tramp Jr., b g—J. E. Stillman	7	8	dr	

Time, 2:47¾—2:55—2:48—2:48¼.

May 26.—Purse $250; 2:45 class.

Flossie, bl m—H. E. Hart	1	1	1
Little Giant, b g—C. Beck	2	2	2
Dandy, b g—T. Sheehan	3	3	3
Lady Harper, ch m—J. Walker	4	dis	
Hampton, ch h—Goodrich & Herrick	5	dis	

Time, 2:41—2:40—2:38¾.

Purse $250; 2:33 class.

Lady Crow, bl m—H. Norton	1	2	1	1
Klick Clock, b g—Allen Risk	3	1	3	2
Charles H., b g—C. Hatfield	2	3	2	3

Time, 2:39—2:34¼—2:35½—2:33½.

May 27.—Purse $250; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Lenox, ro g—C. Soby	4	2	1	1	1
Klick Clock, b g—Allen Risk	1	4	3	3	3
Algonquin, b g—A. Fowler	3	3	2	2	2
Frank C., b g—H. Coffey	2	1	dis		

Time, 2:35—2:35¼—2:36¼—2:41—2:47.

Purse $250; 2:24 class.

Elyrina, b m, by Elyria	2	1	1	1
Miss Hunter, br m, by Intrigue	1	2	2	3
Rex, b g, by Sweepstakes	3	3	3	2
Chub, ro g, by Knox Boy	dis			

Time, 2:32—2:31¼—2:35—2:36¼.

*Northampton, Massachusetts.

June 8.—Purse $100; 2:50 class.

B. B., b g—John Parnell	3	3	2	1	1	1
Amber, b h, by Alcyone	2	2	3	3	2	ro
Charles J., b g—F. M. McClellan	4	1	1	2	dis	
Barber Boy, b g, by Almont Ledo	1	dr				

Time, 2:41—2:45¼—2:44¼—2:45—2:44¼—2:57½.

June 9.—Purse $150; 2:36 class.

Lady Hamilton, b m—M. Hicks	2	2	1	2	1	1
Henry L., ch g, by Little Moak	1	1	3	3	3	2
Princess, b m—Meadow Farm	4	3	2	1	2	3
Ben Hur, b g—W. A. Baggs	3	4	4	4	dis	

Time, 2:39—2:38½—2:37½—2:39¼—2:41½—2:45.

Purse $200; free for all.

Ned Winslow, bl g, by Tom Benton	1	1	2
Joe L., b g, by Harlequin	2	2	1

Time, 2:28—2:27½—2:31—2:29.

*Old Town, Maine.

June 4.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Quiver, b g—G. R. Palmer	1	1	1
Gypsy G., bl m—J. P. Tucker	2	2	2
Prince Henry, bl g—A. Perkins	3	3	4
Mona S., b m, by Charley Ross	4	4	3
White Nose, bl h, by Black Crook	5	dr	

Time, 2:41—2:45—2:42½.

Purse $100; 2:40 class.

Gladstone, br h, by George M. Patchen Jr	3	1	1	1
Bay Pete, b g, by Black Oak	1	2	2	2
Daisy Buck, b m—E. A. Buck	2	3	4	3
Blackwood Boy, b h—C. G. Andrews	5	6	3	4
Bay Harry, b h—A. Fifield	4	4	6	dr
Dagger F., gr g—G. H. Bishop	6	5	5	dr
Sant, ch g, by Ben Burr	8	8	7	dr
Juno Withers, ch m, by Gen. Withers	7	7	dr	

Time, 2:41—2:40—2:40—2:43.

Purse $150; 2:34 class.

Naumkeag, b h, by Lexington	3	1	1	1
Lady Ross, b m, by Young Buchanan	1	3	2	3
Dotty D., b m, by Von Moltke	2	2	4	2
Lady Rockville, bl m, by Woodbrook	5	4	8	5
Black Crook, bl h, by Tom Knox	7	5	5	4
Oliver D., b h—A. Fifield	6	6	dr	
Lady Franklin, b m, by Dr. Franklin	4	dr		

Time, 2:34—2:32—2:37½—2:32½.

**Decorah, Iowa.

June 11.—Purse $200; four-year-olds or under.

Pet Davis, gr m, by Crit Davis	2	2	1	1	1
Star Moak, b h, by Mohawk Hambletonian	1	1	2	2	2
Nelly Mosher, ch m, by Alburn	3	3	dis		
Calla Lilly, br m, by California	dis				
Keenan, ch h, by Herod	dis				

Time, 2:39¼—2:38¾—2:41¾—2:40½—2:41½.

June 16.—Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Gladbrook, bl h, by Brookmont	3	3	1	1
Precede, gr m, by Peletier	4	1	3	2
Lucy Wilkes, bl m, by Onward Wilkes	2	2	2	ro
Gov. Merlam, b h by Alford	1	4	4	dis
Norma, br m, by Inveterate	dis			
Billy Crook, gr h, by Barkis	dis			
Maj. Woodford, b h, by Patronage	dis			

Time, 3:09—3:12—3:08¾—3:08.

Purse $400; 2:50 class.

Minnie McGregor, ch m, by Richmont	1	1	1
Wherefore, b g, by Forward	2	3	2
Booklette, b h, by Bookmaker	3	2	3
Jake, ch g, by John A. Rollins	dis		

Time, 2:45¼—2:46—2:44.

**Detroit, Minnesota.

June 27.—Special purse, $200; free for all; trot or pace.

Tommy Lynn, br g, by Son of Addison	1	1	1
Belle W., bl m—G. S. Mathews	3	2	2
Henry Clay, bl g—R. Simmons	2	3	3
Joe Braden, b g—C. P. Gore	dis		

Time, 2:32¼—2:34½—2:35¼.

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June 28.—Special purse, $200; 2:45 class.

Bronco, b g, by Defiance	1	1	1
Prince, gr g—Sheldon Bros	2	2	2
Ally Gaines, b g, by Silas Wright	3	3	3
Golden Arrow, b h, by Renshaw	4	4	4

Time, 2:49¾—2:49¼—2:49¾.

June 29.—Purse $200; 2:37 class.

Nelly, bl m, by Little Hamilton	1	2	1	2	1
Prince, gr g—Sheldon Bros	2	1	4	1	2
Wiggler, b g—C. Wilson	3	6	2	5	6
Harry G., bl g, by Draco Prince	6	3	6	4	3
Peter Griner, b g, by Sir Denton	4	4	3	6	5
Rowdy Boy, br g, by St. Cloud	5	5	5	3	4

Time, 2:48½—2:47—2:46½—2:47½—2:45.

**Champaign, Illinois.

July 1.—Purse $400; free for all.

Zebu, br h, by Regent	1	1	1
John L., ch h, by Al West	2	2	2
Prodigal, b g, by Guiding Star	3	3	3

Time, 2:31—2:32¼—2:32¾.

Purse, $300; free for all.

Dr. Elmo, b g, by St. Elmo	2	1	1	1
Minnie V., b m, by Strathford Sprague	1	4	3	3
Misty Morning, b m, by Accidental	3	2	4	2
Captain, gr g, by Kansas Rattler	4	3	2	4
J. T., ch g, by Accidental	5	5	dis	

Time, 2:42½—2:42¼—2:36—2:39.

July 4.—Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Billy Golden ch h, by Headlight	1	1	1
Cyclone, b h, by Telegraph	2	2	2
Tip O'Tip, br g, by Peacock	3	3	3

Time, 2:29—2:35—2:32.

Purse $300; 2:50 class.

John L., ch h, by Al West	1	1	1
Lady B., ch m, by Telegraph	2	2	2
Cleve, b h, by Clay Cadmus	3	3	dis

Time, 2:36—2:32—2:30½.

Purse $500; free for all.

Black Dick, bl h, by Black Dick	1	1	1
Argot Wilkes, b h, by Tennessee Wilkes	3	2	2
Pat O'Brien, b h, by Billy Davis	2	3	3

Time, 2:25½—2:24—2:22.

Purse $——

Billy D., ch h, by Harry Chief	1	1
Belle Thorne, by Thorndale Jr	2	2

Time, 3:17—3:14.

**Glencoe, Ontario.

July 1.—Purse $200; 3:00 class; trot or pace.

Gen. Jackson, b h, by Rooker	1	1	1
Forest Girl, ch m, by Joe Gales	2	2	2
Gen. Sprague, b h—W. Wilson	4	3	3
Even Day, b g, by George Stanton	3	4	4

Time, 2:41—2:39¼—2:39½.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Dick Smith, b g, by Prince Imperial	1	1	1
Texas Jack Sr., b h, by Judge Durell	2	2	2

Time, 2:37—2:32¼—2:31¼.

Purse $300; free for all; trot or pace.

Young Bonair, b h, by Bonair	1	1	1
Rosa B., ch m, by Bob Ingersol	2	2	2
Dick Smith, b g, by Prince Imperial	3	4	3
St. Patrick, b g, by Kentucky Prince	4	3	4
Texas Jack Jr., b h, by Texas Jack	5	dis	

Time, 2:27½—2:26¾—2:27½.

**Independence, Iowa.

July 4.—Purse $100; free for all.

Maud M., b m, by Adrian Wilkes	1	1	1
Blue Sign, b g, by Ensign	4	2	2
Female Pirate, bl m, by Archer's Almont	2	3	3
Cora D., ch m, by King Mambrino	3	4	4

Time, 2:27¼—2:24—2:25.

**Wellsville, Ohio.

July 2.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Asaline, b h, by Kinney's Hamlet	1	1	1
Jack B., bl g—J. M. Karr	2	2	2

Time, 2:51½—2:48—2:50.

Purse $100; 2:50 class.

Burlington, b g, by Serlon's Blue Bull	1	1	1
W. M., b h, by Harry Scott	2	2	2
Harry S., ch g, by Admiral	3	3	3

Time, 2:54½—2:46¼—2:50.

Purse $225; 2:38 class.

A. J., dn g, by Beaumont	1	1	1
Music, b g, by Nigger Doctor	2	2	2
Brownstone, br g, by Mohawk Gift	3	3	3

Time, 2:37½—2:39—2:45.

July 4.—Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Bessie M., gr m, by Simmicolon	1	1
Look Out, b m, by Jim Riddle	2	3
Shadeland Lyda, b m, by Usurper	3	2

Time, 3:19—3:11½.

Purse $200; 2:45 class.

Vermont, ch g, by Beaumont	3	2	2	1	0	1	1
Maiden Blush, b m, by Pomlan Wilkes	1	3	1	2	0	2	3
Music, b g, by Nigger Doctor	2	1	3	3	2	3	2
Bellona, br m, by Brown Wilkes	4	4	4	4	4	dr	

Time, 2:39¼—2:38½—2:43—2:38½—2:41¼—2:38½—2:41.

Purse $225; 2:35 class.

Burlington, b g, by Serlon's Blue Bull	1	1	1
Judge Thompson, gr g—Watson Taylor	2	2	3
Zoda C., b m, by Pocahontas Boy	3	3	2
W. M., b h, by Harry Scott	4	4	4

Time, 2:34¼—2:34¼—2:36.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Earl's Laddy, b h, by Earl	1	3	2	1	1
Allie Ambassador, b m, by Almont	3	1	1	2	3
Earl's Lad, ch h, by Earl	2	2	3	3	2
Wicklow Boy, b g, by Aaron Pennington	4	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:28¾—2:28¾—2:30—2:29½—2:31.

**Gretna, Manitoba.

June 23.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Chloe, gr m, by Wildmont	1	1	3	3	1
May W., b m—G. M. Webb	2	2	1	1	3
Miss Carlisle, br m, by Tom Carlisle	3	3	2	2	2
Harry L., b g, by Donny Brook	dis				

Time, 2:47—2:46—2:48½—2:51—2:48.

Purse $125; 2:35 class.

St. Patrick, bl g, by Mambrino Patchen	1	2	1	1
Paragon, ch h, by Egmont	3	1	3	3
Bay Tom, b g—G. Ruddell	2	3	2	2

Time, 2:40—2:37—2:40—2:40.

June 24.—Purse $125; 2:45 class.

Chloe, gr m, by Wildmont	1	1	1
May W., b m—W. M. Webb	2	2	2
Miss Carlisle, br m, by Tom Carlisle	3	3	3

Time, 2:51—2:49—2:50.

Purse $150; free for all.

Little Joe, b g, by Bob Hunter	2	1	1	1
J. P., b g, by Louis R	1	3	3	3
F. O. P., b g—J. L. Yeoman	3	2	2	2

Time, 2:38½—2:35—2:35½—2:36.

Purse $75; named race.

Limber Jim, b g, by Chicago Volunteer	1	1	1
Dan O'Connell, b g, by Rysdyk	2	2	2
Molly Bawn, br m—W. Long	3	3	5
Harry L., b g, by Donnybrook	5	5	3
Harry S., b g—A. W. Stifel	4	4	4

Time, 2:56—2:54½—2:51.

**Kent, Washington.

June 22.—Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Maud C., b m, by Alexander Button	1	1	1
Col. Stoner, ch g, by Strathmore	2	2	2
Steineer, b h, by Steinway	3	3	3

Time, 2:32¾—2:28½—2:29.

Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Harry M., b g, by Priam	1	1	1
General, b g, by Hambletonian	3	2	2
Red Girl, ch m, by Red Buck	2	3	3

Time, 2:35½—2:36½—2:47.

Special purse, $200; named horses; trot or pace.

Delco, b h, by Oneco	2	1	1	1
Mark Medium, b g, by Happy Medium	3	2	2	2
Mink, b g—J. Hicky	1	3	dis	

Time, 2:27½—2:25—2:27¼—2:30.

June 23.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Lady Mac, b m, by Lemont	1	2	1	1
Nubia, b g, by Soudan	3	1	3	3
Belle S., b m, by Rockwood	2	3	2	2

Time, 2:37½—2:37½—2:34½—2:36¼.

Special purse $50; against time, 2:28½.

Maud C., b m, by Alexander Button	lost

Time, 2:28¼—2:28¼.

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Special purse $—.
Lady H., b m, by Sidney 3 1 1 1
Mink, b g—J. Hicky 1 2 3 3
Harry M., b g, by Priam 2 3 2 2
Time, 2:30—2:27—2:25—2:26.

June 24.—Special purse $150.
Martha Washington, b m, by Gen. Lee .. 2 1 1 1
Red Girl, ch m, by Red Buck 3 2 2 2
General, b g, by Hambletonian ..... 1 dis
Time, 2:54½—2:36½—2:41—2:41½.

June 25.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Steineer, br h, by Steinway 3 1 1 1
Belle S., b m, by Rockwood 1 2 2 2
Penelope, bl m, by Antelope ..... 2 3 dr
Time, 2:38½—2:38—2:29¼.

**Lacon, Illinois.

July 4.—Purse $200; green horses.
Harry C., bl g, by Cephas 2 0 1 1
Sammy K., b h, by Spotted Sam 1 0 2 2
Major, b g, by Trouble 4 3 3 3
Madge Wilkes, br m, by Young Wilkes .. 3 4 4 dis
Captain H., b g, by Captain ..... dis
Rosemonty, ch m, by Hambletonian Mambrino ..... dis
Sunshine, br m, by Rock ..... dis
Time, 2:50—2:42¼—2:43½—2:42.

Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Dr. L., b h, by Mambrino George 1 1 2 1
Rowdy H., br h, by Captain 4 3 1 2
Lucy Irving, b m, by Durango 2 2 3 3
Joe Martin, b g, by Cavalier Rex 3 4 4 4
Time, 2:52½—2:52¼—2:51¼—2:55.

Purse $250; free for all.
Pilot Gift b h, by Fairy Gift 2 2 1 1 1
Billy Hays, b g, by Tramp 1 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:38—2:35—2:35—2:33¼—2:25.

July 5.—Purse $300; three-year-olds and under.
Beeleaf, b m, by Onida 1 1 1
Ding Dong, ch h, by Mambrino George 2 2 2
Time, 3:00—2:56—2:52.

Purse $300; 2:50 class.
Lou Scott, b m, by Scott's Chief 1 1 1
Rowdy H., br h, by Captain 4 3 2
Henry G., ch h, by Albert Mac 2 5 3
Bird, b m, by Pilot Thorndale 5 2 4
Delmore, br g, by Laclede 3 4 5
Time, 2:46½—2:51—2:52.

**Madison, Wisconsin.

July 2.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.
Phallene, b m, by Phallamont 2 1 1 1
Lima, b m, by Phallamont 3 2 2 2
Jack E., bl g, by Adjutant 5 4 3 3
Libretto, br h, by Mambrino Swigert 6 3 4 4
Risk, b g, by Valentine Swigert 4 5 5 5
Jim C., br g, by Jim Swigert ..... 1 dis
Time, 2:31¼—2:33½—2:37—2:33¼.

Purse $500; 2:45 class.
Volusia, b m, by Antar 1 1 1
Dan Phallamont, ch h, by Phallamont 3 2 3
Dandy L.—D. D. Knowlton 4 3 2
Zuleika, ch m, by D'Aubigne 2 4 4
Ada L., b m, by Robt. McGregor 5 8 5
Gov. Hoard, b h, by Nestor 6 5 7
Dwight S., ch g, by Mohawk Chief Jr 7 6 6
Young Gertrude, b m, by Puzzler 8 7 9
Flack's Mambrino Patchen, bl h, by Mambrino Patchen 9 9 8
Billy B., b g, by Wilkes ..... dis
Don S., b g, by Nestor ..... dis
Time, 2:34—2:25¾—2:33.

Purse $500; 2:35 class:
Jim F., bl g, by Killan Horse 4 1 1 1
Opulence, b h, by Ferguson 1 2 3 3
Hickory Boy, b g, by Abdallah Hambletonian 2 3 2 2
Dave R. gr g, by Long Horse ..... 3 4 4 dis
Johnny Bull, gr g, by Jim Wilson ..... dis
Time, 2:40—2:29½—2:37—2:37¾.

July 4.—Purse $500; 3:00 class.
Volusia, b m, by Antar 1 1 1
Billy B., b g, by Wilkes 2 4 3
Ella Phallamont, b m, by Phallamont 4 3 2
Carrie B., b m, by Royalty ..... 5 2 dis
Maud Stickney, b m, by Altitude ..... 3 dis
Don S., b g, by Nestor ..... dis
Prince B., b h—L. L. Showalter ..... dis
Time, 2:34½—2:38½—2:40.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.
Joe Wonder, b g, by Bonney R 1 1 1
Ada L., b m, by Robt. McGregor 2 2 2
Black Frank, bl h—L. L. Showalter 3 4 3
Flack's Mambrino Patchen, bl h, by Mambrino Patchen 4 3 5
Sol. Wilkes, b h, by Young Wilkes 5 5 4
Time, 2:37½—2:34¼—2:37½.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.
Nubbin, b g, by Herod Jr 1 1 1
Winnie H., b m, by War Eagle 2 2 2
Carrie B., bl m, by Mambrino Swigert 3 3 3
Time, 2:32¼—2:30—2:34.

**Marion, Ohio.

July 4.—Purse $500; 3:00 class.
Lady Passmore, ch m, by Peter Pinder .. 2 1 1 1
Mohawk Jr., b h, by Mohawk Jr 1 3 3 4
John D., b g, by Dr. Downing 4 4 2 2
Nettie V., br m, by Victor 3 2 4 3
Time, 2:40—2:39¼—2:40—2:41½.

Purse $500; free for all.
Paul, ch g, by Bald Hornet 1 2 1 1
Emma, b m, by Egbert 3 1 2 2
Mugwump, br g, by Pilot Chief 2 3 3 3
Time, 2:38—2:27¼—2:25¾—2:29½.

July 5.—Purse $500; 2:27 class.
Jeff Davis, bl g, by Atlantic 3 3 3 1 1 1
Kentucky Star, b g, by Volunteer Star 1 1 2 3 2 3
Billy D., b g, by Squire Talmage 2 2 1 2 3 2
Elmo Maid, b m, by Joe Elmo ..... 4 4 4 4 4 dr
De Witt C., b g, by Doncaster ..... 5 5 5 5 5 dr
Time, 2:26¼—2:30¼—2:27½—2:26¼—2:29—2:30.

Purse $500; 2:28 class.
Razor Blade, bl g, by Henry B 3 1 1 1
Dolly W., b m, by Reno Defiance 1 2 2 4
Dr. McClellan, b g, by Maitland 2 4 3 2
Bessie H., br m, by Allie Wilkes 4 3 4 3
Little Joker, ch g, by Forest Hal 6 5 5 5
Frank B., b g, by Clark's Hambletonian. 5 6 7 7
Grape Shot, b g, by Tom Hal 7 7 6 6
H. B. P., b g, by Cap. McGregor ..... 8 dis
Time, 2:28—2:27½—2:27½—2:30.

July 6.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Alex C., b g, by Alert 1 1 1
Lady Passmore, ch m, by Peter Pinder 5 2 2
Maud A., b m, by Ambassador 2 4 3
Miss Hastings, b m, by Sir Walkill 3 3 4
Sam B., b g, by Hermes 4 5 5
Time, 2:34¼—2:37—2:34¼.

Purse $500; 2:23 class.
Shawhan, b g, by Twilight 2 2 1 1 1
O. B., ch g, by Strathmore 4 1 2 2 2
Daisy S., br m, by Hiatoga Jim 1 3 3 3 3
Dolly W., b m, by Reno Defiance ..... 3 4 dis
Tom Smeltzly, gr g, by Grey Harry ..... 5 dis
Time, 2:29—2:28¾—2:26¾—2:29—2:30.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Dusty Bob, ch g, by Deepwater 1 1 3 1
General Custer, ro g, by Sherman 2 2 1 2
Fred Smuggler, b h, by Smuggler Jr 3 3 2 3
Billy H., ro h, by Charley Brister ..... 4 dis
Coxey, bl g, by Rex Hiatoga ..... dis
Gowanda, ch g, by Gen Stanton ..... dis
Time, 2:30¾—2:32—2:43—2:39.

**Montpelier, Ohio.

July 4.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.
Selah Chesterwood, b m, by Chesterwood 3 2 4 1 2 1 1
Jumbo, gr g, by Polka Dot 4 3 1 2 1 2 3
Jack Flint, b g, by Printer 2 1 2 4 4 4 4
Tyler, b h, by Printer 1 4 3 3 3 3 2
Time, 2:45—2:43½—2:44—2:46½—2:46—2:46½—2:44½.

Purse $200; free for all.
Almont Patchen, b h, by Almont Jr 1 1
Bryan Girl, b m, by Glen Miller 2 2
Jay, b g, by Printer 3 3
Time, 2:42¾—2:47¾.

**New Albany, Indiana.

July 4.—Purse——; 2:30 class.
Sylvan, b m, by Petoskey 1 1 1
Nutwood Chieftain, ch h, by Nutwood 4 2 2
Grotto, b h, by Arthurton 2 4 4
Adlai S., ch g—B. W. Johnston 3 5 3
Nelly G., ch m, by St. Almo 5 3 5
Time, 2:39—2:41—2:42¼.

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**Park River, North Dakota.

July 4.—Purse $75; green horses.

Inkster Kid, b g—S. W. Bond	4	1	1	1
Daisy, b m—H. J. Randall	1	3	3	3
Bathgate Prince, ch g—W. K. Foster	3	2	2	2
Billy, b h—J. T. Ramage	2	ro		

Time, 3:12½—3:03—3:05—3:03.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Iolantha, b m, H. B. Nelson	1	1	1
Maud S., br m, By Rifleman	4	2	2
Cappidocia, ch h—C. J. Lord	2	3	4
Susan T. Elmore, ch m, by Mambrino Hooker	3	4	3
Little Maud, b m—H. J. Randall	5	5	5

Time, 2:56—2:58—2:55.

July 5.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Maud S., br m, by Rifleman	1	1	1
Ladd, b g—J. Cathewood	3	2	2
Susan T. Elmore, ch m, by Mambrino Hooker	2	3	3
Polly, br m, T. H. May	4	4	4

Time, 3:01—2:57—2:56.

Purse $275; free for all.

Pedro, gr g, G. K. McEwan	1	1	1
Cappidocia, ch h—C. J. Lord	2	3	2
The Butcher, b g, by Harold	3	2	3

Time, 3:00—2:59—2:50½

Prize bridle; stallions.

Patriot Boy, br h, by Patriot	1	1
Billy, b h—J. F. Ramage	2	2
Billy Lexington, bl h, by Patchen	3	3

Time, 3:06—3:04.

**Port Huron, Michigan.

July 4.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Prohibition, b h, by Petoskey	1	1	1
Sarah Jane, ch m, by Tariff	2	2	2
Geo. C., bl g, by Almont Slasher	3	3	3

Time, 2:41½—2:39¼—2:39¾.

Purse $300; free for all; trot or pace.

Five Points, b h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	1	1	2	2	1
Rosa B., ch m, by Bob Ingersoll	2	4	1	1	2
Gaslight, b g, by Ajax	3	2	dr		
Glenwood Prince, b g, by Walkill Prince	4	3	dr		

Time, 2:26½—2:38½—2:25¼—2:25—2:26½.

**Salem, Ohio.

July 4.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Freddy B., b h, by Cardinal	1	1	1
Golden Boy, b h, by Pennsylvania	2	2	2
Flossie Clay, b m, by Orizabad	3	3	3

Time, 2:59¼—2:53¾—2:55.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Emerson, ch g, by Elial G	1	1	1
George Steese, ch h, by Rex Hiatoga	3	2	2
Ohio Boy, b h, by Cardinal	2	3	3

Time, 2:39¼—2:35—2:34¼.

Purse $150; named horses.

Lady May, b m, by Louis R.	2	1	1	1
Don Carlos, ch g, by Del Sur	1	3	4	4
Little Dick, b g, by the Banker	4	2	2	2
Young Stockbridge, b h, by Stockbridge Chief	3	4	3	3

Time, 2:38¾—2:36¾—2:35¾—2:34½.

July 5.—Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Frank McDonald, b g, by C. L. Martin	1	1	1
Freddy B., b h, by Cardinal	2	2	2
Highland Prince, br h, by Prince Edward	3	3	3

Time, 2:34¼—2:34¼—2:32¾.

Purse $100; named horses; trot or pace.

Black Diamond, bl h, by Diamond	1	1	1
Rex Jr., gr h, by Rex	2	2	3
Becca Wright, gr m, by the Hinsdale Horse	3	3	2
Midwood, b h, by Woodlawn	4	4	4
Billy Burns, ch g, by Billy Green	5	5	5

Time, 3:04—2:59¼—3:04¾.

**St. Louis, Missouri.

June 25.—Prize, suit of clothes and $10; 2:55 class.

Kate C., ch m—J. Peedmore	1	1	2	1
Bertha, b m—R. D. Lancaster	3	2	1	3
Waverly, ch g—D. W. Layton	2	4	3	2
Capt. B., b g—C. Bersch	5	6	5	4
Counsellette, b m, by Counsellor	4	3	4	dr
Helen McGregor, b m—J. H. Keefe	6	5	dr	

Time, 2:56—2:57—2:49¼—2:48.

Purse $20; 2:48 class; trot or pace.

W. B., gr h—Wm. Beamsdorf	1	1
Monson, b h, by Monitor	2	3
Annie Rooney, br m—Thos. Irwin	4	2
Edgar Clay, bl h—G. W. Miller	3	4
Jack the Ripper, dn g—A. Dunn	5	5

Time, 2:51—2:51—2:51.

Purse $20; 3:00 class.

Jimmy H., b g—G. W. Miller	1	1
Monophone, b h—Colman Stock Farm	2	2
Dolly Sprague, b m—A. A. Bersch	3	4
Elmer, bl h—C. J. Voorhees	4	3
Roxie, br h—J. Gansey	7	6
Dandy, b g—E. Overbeck	6	5
Billy B., ch g—W. P. Barry	5	8
Paraphet, b h—L. Spelbriuk	8	7

Time, 2:59—3:04—3:03.

July 4.—Purse $20; free for all.

Monocrat, b h, by Monitor Prince	1
Kate Cloud, bl m, by Harry Clay	3
Stanley, b h, by Valentine Swigert	2
Geo. Vest, b g, by Red Buck	4
Tom Kimball, gr h, by Billy Kimball	5

Time, 2:30¾—2:31.

Purse $20; 3:00 class.

Rober, bl g—H. Van Dyke	1	1
Monophone, b h—Colman Stock Farm	2	2
Counsellette, b m, by Counsellor	4	3
Elmer, br h—C. J. Voorhees	5	6
Helen McGregor, b m—J. H. Keefe	3	4
Jesse James, b g—M. T. Bogard	7	9
Roxie, br h—Jno. Gansey	9	8
Chip of the Old Block, b g—A. Block	6	5
Dolly Sprague, b m—A. A. Bersch	8	7

Time, 2:51—2:54½—2:55.

Purse $20; 2:47 class.

Kate C., ch m—J. Cudmore	1	1	3	1
Baby, ch m—P. H. Calahan	2	4	1	3
Bertha, b m—R. D. Lancaster	3	2	2	2
Waverly, ch g—D. W. Layton	5	3	4	4
Monson, b h, by Monitor	4	5	5	d
Edgar Clay, bl h—G. W. Miller	6	6	dr	

Time, 2:48—2:44½—2:48¾—2:50¼.

**Rockford, Illinois.

July 4.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Algonquin, br h, by George O.	1	1	1
McKesson, br h, by Umber	2	2	2
Roy Troller, b g, by Rockett	3	3	3
Argo, gr g, by Argonaut	4	4	4

Time, 2:35—2:44—2:38½.

Purse $250; 2:35 class.

Mary Trueblood, br m, by American Boy	1	1	1
Col. Mack, br h, by Bertrand	2	2	2
Stranger, ch g, by Golddust	3	3	3
Tom Clark, ch g, by Hambletonian	4	4	4

Time, 2:35—2:30¾—2:37.

Purse $250; 2:23 class; trot or pace.

Edwin T., b h, by Iron Duke	1	1	1
Wisconsin King, bl g, by Wisconsin	2	2	2
Norwood Hambletonian, b h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	3	3	3
True, b g, by Rocket	4	4	4

Time, 2:29¼—2:31½—2:30¾.

**Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

June 13.—Purse $100; green horses; trot or pace.

Goldie, ch g, by Golddust	1	1	1
Grey Fulton, gr h, by Fulton	3	2	2
Daisy Dale, b m—Wm. Clay	2	3	3
Night, bl g, by Lexington Boy	4	dis	
Maudy C., b m, by Hugh Cameron	dis		

Time, 2:59—2:54—2:54½.

Purse $250; 2:30 class; trot or pace.

Clara K., b m, by Clarion Chief	2	1	1	1
Annie B., b m, by Onward	1	5	4	5
Jack the Ripper, by Texas Jack	3	2	2	3
Donaldson, gr g, by St. Michael	5	3	3	2
Sunday, b g, by Benedict	4	4	5	4
Woodstock Belle, b m, by Chicago Volunteer	6	6	6	6

Time, 2:32—2:33—2:34—2:33.

Purse $200; 2:50 class.

John L., br g—J. Bicker	0	1	1	1
Headlight, b g—J. Duncan	0	2	2	2
Jenny Lind, b m, by Capt. Jack	3	4	3	d
Alva, ch h, by Capt. Jinks	2	3	4	d

Time, 2:38—2:39½—2:42—2:38.

June 14.—Purse $250; 2:35 class; trot or pace.

Texas Jack Sr., b h, by Judge Durrell	1	1	1
Donaldson, gr g, by St. Michael	2	2	2
Hamlet, br g, by Highland Boy	3	3	4
Strougoff, ch h, by Grand Sentinel	4	4	3

Time, 2:35—2:34—2:31.

Purse $250; free for all; trot or pace.

Sorrel George, ch g, by Capt. Webb	1	1	1
Barney A., ch g, by Chicago Volunteer	2	2	3
Blackstone, bl g, by Blucher	3	3	2
Texas Jack Jr., b h, by Texas Jack	4	4	4

Time, 2:34—2:34—2:36¼.

**Youngstown, Ohio.

July 2.—Purse $100; green horses.

Hugo R., bl g, by Victor Hugo	1	1	1
Shilo, ch h, by Barkley Chief	2	2	2
Asa J., br g, by Atlantic	3	3	4
White Lilly, gr m, by Oberlin	4	4	3
Molly C., b m, by Rufus	5	5	6
David C., ch g, by Mambrino Bashaw	6	6	5

Time, 2:41—2:40¾—2:43¾.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Harold Chief, b h, by Harold	1	1	1
Pacific, bl h, by Atlantic	2	3	7
Holland, b h, by Onward	4	5	2
Ethel H., ch m, by Beaumont	6	2	5
Tod, ch g, by Ed Davis	7	4	3
White Oak, b g, by Pasacas	3	7	6
Little Dick, b g, by The Banker	5	6	4

Time, 2:31¼—2:33¼—2:34¼.

July 4.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Arlington, b h, by Allie Wilkes	1	1	1
Lady Ewing, gr m, by Tom Ewing	4	2	3
Dr. Perkins, b h, by Louis Napoleon	6	5	2
Dick McConnell, b g—J. H. Jones	2	6	6
Country Girl, gr m, by Sir Peter	3	4	4
Atlantic Boy, b h, by Atlantic	5	3	5

Time, 2:40—2:40½—2:35½.

Purse $150; 2:50 class.

Hugo R., bl g, by Victor Hugo	2	2	1	1	1
White Oak, b g, by Pasacas	1	1	2	6	6
Lady Irma, ch m, by Elyria	4	3	3	2	2
Kitty W., bl m, by Ashtabula	3	5	4	5	3
Shilo, ch h, by Barkley Chief	5	4	6	3	4
Royal H., b h, by Rufus	6	6	5	4	5
Mohawk Chief, b h, by Mohawk Gift	7	dis			

Time, 2:36—2:37—2:38½—2:40¼.

Purse $250; 2:29 class.

Jeff Smith, b g, by Ohio	1	1	1
James A. Garfield, ch h, by Mohawk Gift	2	2	2
Algiers, bl h, by Atlantic	4	3	3
Sadie Allen, b m, by Kentucky Jewel	3	4	4

Time, 2:28½—2:30—2:30½.

*Aylmer, Ontario, Canada.

June 16.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Banzie Boo, b g—J. Condrey	2	1	1	1
John Duncan, br g, by Sam Purdy	1	5	2	6
Mary E., bl m, by Elector	3	2	5	5
Maggie C., br m, by Conklin Boy	7	4	6	2
Forest Girl, ch m, by Joe Gale	5	3	4	3
Gen. Sprague, br h, by Brinkie Goldust	6	6	3	4
Jennie, br m, by Sir Charles	4	dis		
Little Jake, br g, by Jefferson	8	dis		

Time, 2:36¼—2:34¾—2:35½—2:41½.

Purse $250; 2:50 class; trot or pace.

John L., br g—J. Becker	4	3	1	1	1
Candidate, ch h, by Pocahontas Boy	5	1	3	6	3
Grimsby Girl, b m, by Stanton	6	6	9	3	2
Star Gazer, b g, by Gazatier	2	7	6	5	5
Even Boy, bl g, by Stanton	9	8	7	3	6
Joe W., ch g, by Thompson's Golddust	7	5	4	4	4
General Hooker, b h, by Rooker	1	2	2	7	dis
Roy Golddust, —, —A. Easson	3	4	5	dr	
Kitty B., br m, by Star	8	9	8	dr	
Mollie Hooper, b m, by Caver	10	10	dis		

Time, 2:31½—2:33¼—2:36¾—2:40¼—2:37½.

Purse $500; 2:27 class; trot or pace.

Five Points, br h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	4	1	1	1
Rosa B., b m, by Bob Ingersoll	1	3	2	2
Blackstone, b g, by Blucher	2	2	3	3
Corn Cracker, b h, by Texas Jack	3	4	5	4
Rowdy Boy, b g, by Clarion Chief	5	5	4	5

Time, 2:26½—2:27½—2:29½—2:28.

June 17.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Headlight, b g—J. Duncan	1	1	1
Gen. Jackson, bl g, by Rooker	2	2	2
Sarah Jane, ch m, by Tariff	5	3	3
John Shannon, bl g, by Gen. Stanton Jr	3	4	4
Sy Wilkes, —, —D. Hyndman	4	5	5
Mollie Hooper, b m, by Caver	6	6	6

Time, 2:34½—2:39—2:37.

Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Consult, by Monarch Jr	7	1	1	7	1
Doctor D., b g, by Diplomat	1	2	3	5	5
Pete Curran, b g—B. Barnes	6	3	6	1	4
Johnny Golddust, br g, by Thompson Golddust	5	4	2	2	3
Guy Allen, bl g, by St. Arnaud	4	7	7	3	2
Forrest Girl, ch m, by Joe Gale	2	6	5	4	dr
Joe W., ch g, by Thompson's Golddust	3	5	4	6	dr

Time, 2:37—2:37½—2:39—2:37½—2:37½.

Purse $500; 2:30 class; trot or pace.

Dick Smith br g, by Prince Imperial	1	1	1
Zero, b h—B. J. Cool	3	4	2
Texas Jack Sr., b h, by Judge Durell	4	3	3
Jack the Ripper, bl g, by Texas Jack	2	2	dis
Rowdy Boy, b g, by Clarion Chief	5	5	dis
Gold King, b g, by Clear Grit	6	6	dis

Time, 2:29¼—3:31½—2:30.

June 18.—Purse $250; 2:35 class; trot or pace.

Dick Smith, br g, by Prince Imperial	1	1	1
John L., br g—J. Becker	2	2	2
Charles D., by Rooker	4	3	3
Stroughoff, ch h, by Grand Sentinel	3	4	4
Lady Rooker, by Coster	5	5	5

Time, 2:30½—2:30¾—2:30¾.

Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Candidate, ch h, by Pocahontas Boy	1	1	1
Guy Allen, bl h, by St. Arnaud	4	2	2
Hamlet, br h, by Son of Highland	2	4	3
Sarah Jane, ch m, by Tariff	3	3	4

Time, 2:34¼—2:35½—2:37¼.

Purse $500; free for all; trot or pace.

Sorrel George, ch g, by Capt. Webb	4	2	1	1	1
Rosa B., ch m, by Bob Ingersoll	1	1	2	4	3
Prince Frederick, b h—D. Hyndman	2	4	5	2	4
Five Points, br h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	3	3	3	3	2
Chimes E., gr g, by Chimes	5	5	4	5	dr

Time, 2:27¾—2:24½—2:25—2:27¼—2:25¾.

**Roodhouse, Illinois.

June 24.—Match $200.

Irish Molly, b m—J. H. Algur	1	1
Over Street, ch h—L. A. Foss	2	dr

Time, 2:56—3:07.

*Centreville, Maryland.

July 4.—Purse $25; against time, 2:24.

Elva Medium, b m, by Draco Medium	won

Time, 2:22¼.

Purse $25; 3:00 class.

May Bee, br m, by Happy Russell	1	1	1
Madge Russell, br m, by Happy Russell	2	2	2
Nancy C., b m—W. T. Lane	3	3	3

Time, 2:47—2:48—2:45.

Purse $25; 3:30 class.

Dale, b g, by Avonmore	1	1	3	2	1
Laudnum, bl h, by Smuggler Jr	6	2	2	1	3
Charley, bl g, by Black Charley	2	3	1	3	2
Nettie, bl m—H. C. Stephens	4	5	5	4	dr
Billy K., b g—J. W. Kendall	5	4	4	dr	
Harry B, br g—J. T. Greenley	3	6	dr		
Fred, b g—J. W. Downes	7	dr			

Time, 2:56—2:49¼—2:51—2:51—2:55.

Purse $25; 2:50 class.

Albion Medium, b h, by Happy Medium	1	1	1
Bedworth, ch h, by Wildnut	2	2	2
Mulatto Boy, dn g—J. C. Sutton	3	3	3
Bashaw Jr., b h, by Bashaw Jr	4	4	4

Time, 2:45—2:41—2:38.

*Fairfield, Maine.

June 23.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Dirigo Jr., b h—Chas. Cayford	5	1	1	1
Jenny Rolfe, b m—C. Dustin	1	2	3	3
Stella Rolfe, b m—Patterson Bros	3	3	2	2
Italia, bl h—C. W. Mower	2	4	4	4
Ira Helmont, b g—H. Winn	4	5	dis	
Princess Nelson, b m—W. A. Yates	dis			

Time, 2:44¼—2:36¾—2:38—2:41¼.

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June 24.—Purse $125; 2:40 class.

Bay Dick, b g, by Blackwood	1	1	1
Quiver, b g, by G. R. Palmer	2	3	3
Hilton, b g—A. R. Yates	3	2	4
Joe H., b h—H. Wells	4	4	2

Time, 2:30¼—2:43½—2:44.

Purse $150; 2:31 class.

Naumkeag, b h, by Lexington	2	4	1	2	1	1
Hallie, ch m, by Harbinger	1	1	3	3	2	3
Dotty D., b m, by Von Moltke	6	2	2	1	3	2
Maud M., b m—H. James	4	3	4	4	4	ro
Currier, br g—A. R. Yates	3	5	5	dr		
Pomp, br g, by Lee	5	dis				
Gen. Hancock, b h, by Daniel Boone	7	dis				

Time, 2:31—2:32½—2:30½—2:32—2:34—2:35¼.

Purse $50; 3:00 class.

Kitty B., b m—A. M. Bunnell	1	1	1
Pilot Maid, b m—G. C. Edwards	2	2	2
Rustic Joe, b h—A. K. Libby	3	4	3
Canton, b g—W. Jewell	4	3	4

Time, 2:42¼—2:43—2:44¼.

**Grinnell, Iowa.

July 4.—Purse $150; 2:50 class.

Nell Riggs, b m, by Mambrino Boy	1	1	1
Showman, b h, by Showmat	3	2	2
Pocahontas, b m, by Diamond		3	3

Time, 2:46—2:48½—2:45.

Purse $300; 2:45 class.

Basil Cossak, b h, by Don Cossack	1	1	3	2	1
Ned Wilkes, b g, by Paramont	3	2	2	1	2
Jack Shepard, ro g, by Idol	4	4	1	4	4
Lady Diamond, b m, by Diamond	2	3	4	3	3

Time, 2:46—2:45—2:45—2:45—2:45.

Purse $500; free for all.

Medora, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	2	1	1	1
Beeswax, ch g, by Diamond Volunteer	1	2	3	3
Senator A., gr h, by Tramp Panic	3	3	2	2

Time, 2:31¼—2:31—2:30—2:31½.

*Lansingburg, New York.

June 2.—Purse $100; 2:50 class.

Addie Wilkes, bl m—J. McGregor	1	1	1
J. H. C., br g, by Morgan Ethan	2	2	2
Lookout, b g—J. Mathieson	3	3	4
Dock, ch g—E. A. Murray	4	4	3
Edward S., br g—F. Hubert	5	5	5

Time, 2:42½—2:42—2:43¼.

Purse $100; 2:35 class.

Mattie Hunter, b m—A. P. McDonald	1	1	1
Dick Dewey, gr g, by Goodings Champion	2	2	2
Russell H., bl g—J. McGregor	3	3	3
Jim Brooker, b g, by Charley L	4	4	4
Souvenir, b g—C. Painton	5	5	5

Time, 2:34¼—2:34½—2:34½.

June 6.—Purse $100; 2:45 class.

J. H. C., br g, by Morgan Ethan	1	1	1
Lookout, b g—J. Mathieson	2	6	2
Souvenir, b g—C. Painton	3	2	4
Col. Strong, b g—C. Haverly	4	3	5
Edward S., br g—F. Hubert	5	4	3
Dock, ch g—E. A. Murray	6	5	6

Time, 2:44¼—2:43½—2:43.

June 16.—Purse $150; match.

Dock, ch g—E. A. Murray	1	1	1
Edward S., b g—F. Hubert	2	2	3
Teny Tony, bl g, by Jefferson Prince	3	3	2

Time, 2:44¼—2:45—2:45.

June 21.—Purse $100; 2:40 class.

Dick Cahill, br g—G. A. Flack	4	1	1	1
Edward S., br g—F. Hubert	1	3	4	2
Souvenir, b g—C. Painton	2	2	3	3
Lookout, b g—J. Mathieson	3	4	2	4

Time, 2:44½—2:39½—2:43¼—2:42.

June 27.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Morras, b g—J. W. Smart	3	3	2	1	1	1
Edward S., b g, by Aristos	1	1	3	2	3	2
Col. Strong, b g, by Melrose	2	2	1	3	2	3
Amulet, bl h, by Son of Alcantara	4	4	4	4	dr	

Time, 2:45—2:44¼—2:44½—2:44½—2:48—2:52.

Purse $100; 2:35 class.

Dick Dewey, gr g—G. A. Flack	1	2	1	1
Jim Broker, b g, by Charley Champ	2	1	2	2
Jackey, b g—D. B. Rumsey	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:41—2:41—2:37½—2:46.

*Hartford, Connecticut.

[GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING PARK.]

June 7.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Maggie Mitchell, b m, by C. W. Mitchell	1	1
Alcantine, br h—F. Templeton	2	2
Horace E., bl g—T. S. Morrison	4	3
J. O. C. (Remenyi), br g by Reveille	6	6
Duke, b g—E. Mallory	3	4
Nankeen, ch h—Allen Risk	5	5
Beacon, bl g—J. T. Noonan	7	dr

Time, 2:34¾—2:35¼—2:35½.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Dan B., b g—H. G. Smith	1	1
Harry Laird, b g, by Legal Tender Jr	2	4
Jerome, b g, by Cæsar	3	2
Frank L., bl g, by Beaufort	5	3
Auction, b g, by Cromwell	4	5

Time, 2:32¾—2:30—2:30½.

Purse $100; 2:45 class.

Doctor L., ch g—G. W. Curtis	1
Lizzie H., b m—E. M. Hicks	2
Sleepy Jim, b g—C. C. Crawford	4
Tommy K., b g—J. H. Otis	3
Butcher Boy, b g—W. H. Cleasby	5

Time, 2:47—2:42½.

June 8.—Purse $250; 2:37 class.

Frank W., b g—W. T. Holbrook	1	6	1
Queen Fearnaught, b m, by Alcantara	2	1	2
Lizzie H., b m—W. S. Johnson	3	4	3
Cyclone, b g—G. W. Fenn	5	3	5
R. C., b g—G. W. Haight	4	5	4
Flossy, bl g—H. E. Hart	6	2	6

Time, 2:37—2:38¾—2:35½—2:33¼.

Purse $250; 2:27 class; trot or pace.

Victory, b g—E. M. Lockwood	2	2	1	1	
Morris Mullens, b g, by Volunteer Duroc	1	1	3	2	
Terragon, b g, by Taunton	4	3	2	3	
Jerome, b g, by Cæsar	3	4	4	4	
Chub, ro g, by Knox Boy	5	5	5	dr	

Time, 2:30¾—2:30½—2:28½—2:29—2:29½.

Purse $100; local horses.

Nelly R., bl m—W. A. Foley	1	0	3	
Maud R., b m—E. W. Bull	4	3	1	3
Tom Porter, b g—J. C. Wasserback	3	0	2	4
Billy Brister, b g—F. S. Tarbox	2	4	4	2

Time, 2:37¾—2:35—2:36¾—2:40½—2:38½.

June 9.—Purse $250; 2:33 class; trot or pace.

Klick Klock, b m—Allen Risk	5	1	1	1	
Lenox, ro g—Chas. Soby	1	3	7	7	
Ironwood, br g—G. H. Taft	2	2	2	3	
Charles H., b g—C. H. Hatfield	6	6	4	2	
George B.—I. Blumenthal	3	4	3	5	
Lady Crow, bl m—Allen Risk	4	5	6	4	
Rexton, b h—H. S. Colby	7	7	5	6	
Frank C., b g—H. C. Coffey	dis				

Time, 2:32¾—2:32¼—2:35—2:35¾.

Purse $250; 2:45 class.

Maggie Mitchell, b m, by C. W. Mitchell	1	1	1
The Bull, br h, by Thomas Jefferson	3	2	2
George W., bl g—G. W. Haight	2	3	3
Little Giant, b g—C. Beck	4	4	4
J. O. C. (Remenyi), br g, by Reveille	5	5	6

Time, 2:37¼—2:39¼—2:36¾.

Match prize; harness.

Lady Patchen, b m—J. M. Black	1	1	2
Grey Wilkes, gr m—P. Donahue	2	2	1

Time, 2:47½—2:44¼—2:45½—2:47¼.

June 10.—Purse $250; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Kerwin, b h, by Slander	2	1	2	3	1	1
Little Giant, b g—C. Beck	4	2	1	2	2	2
Algonquin, b g—A. Fowler	1	5	4	5	3	6
Joe K., b g—Katzenstein Bros	5	6	6	1	5	3
Bess, bl m—W. A. Foley	6	3	3	4	4	7
F. W. J., bl g—G. W. Fenn	3	4	5	6	dr	
Curbidee, bl m—F. Brazos	7	7	dr			

Time, 2:40¼—2:39¼—2:42—2:35¼—2:39¾—2:40¼.

Purse $250; 2:24 class.

Elyrina, b m, by Elyria	3	4	1	1	1
Archie B., ch g, by Thought	1	1	2	2	2
Harry Laird, b g, by Legal Tender Jr.	2	3	4	4	3
Miss Hunter, b m, by Intrigue	4	2	3	3	4

Time, 2:34¼—2:28½—2:29½—2:31¼—2:35¾.

Match prize; silver ice pitcher.

Dan U. B., bl g—J. H. Parker	1	1
Sleepy Jim, b g—C. C. Crawford	2	2

Time, 2:50—2:52.

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June 28.—Purse $500; 2:37 class.

Merry Bird, br h, by Jay Bird	1	1	1
King Charles, b h, by Sir Charles	2	2	2
Queen Esther, b m, by Viking	4	4	3
Montague, b g—C. Opdyke	3	3	dis
Soldier, b g—E. R. Bowne	5	5	dis
The Bull, br h, by Thomas Jefferson	dis		

Time, 2:27¾—2:26¾—2:25.

Purse $500; 2:20 class

Rebus, b g, by Chesterwood	2	1	1	5	1
Linden, b h, by Madison Wilkes	1	2	2	2	2
Attractive, b h, by Alcantara	4	4	5	1	3
Allen Lowe, b h, by Alcantara	5	3	3	3	4
Albrazia, bl h, by Absolute	3	5	4	4	5
Critmore, ch g, by Critteuden	6	dis			

Time, 2:20¾—2:17¼—2:18¾—2:21¼—2:21¾.

Purse $500; 2:28 class.

Mattie Hunter, br m—A. P. McDonald	5	1	1	1
Terragon, b g, by Taunton	1	2	3	3
Little Sport, gr g, by Happy Thought	2	3	5	2
J. Y. G., b g, by Harvester	4	4	2	5
Pilot, b g, by Middleton Jr	3	5	4	4

Time, 2:26¼—2:26¾—2:27½—2:26.

June 29.—Purse $500; 2:20 class.

Bush, bl m, by Alcyone	5	1	1	3	1
Sadie M., b m, by Prince Orloff	2	5	2	1	2
Fanny Swope, b m, by Florida	1	2	5	6	5
Soudan, br g, by Combat	4	3	3	2	3
Daphne, b m, by Col. Hambrick	3	6	6	4	6
Lady Ulster, b m, by Clay Hambletonian	6	4	4	5	4

Time, 2:19¼—2:20¼—2:19¼—2:19¼—2:19¼.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Hibbi, b m, by Valensin	2	1	1	1
Psyche, sp m, by Bayard	3	2	2	3
Little Daisy, br m—R. B. Campbell	5	4	3	2
Nelly R., bl m, by Walkill Jr	4	3	dis	
Charles L., ch g, by Ethan Allen	1	dis		
Milan, b h, by Victor Bismarck	7	dis		
Jim F., b h—W. E. Weeks	6	dr		

Time, 2:20¼—2:22¼—2:21¼—2:27.

Purse $500; 2:26 class.

Clonmore b h, by Connaught	4	1	1	1
Eita K., b m, by Douglas	1	8	2	4
Alcyone Jr., ch h, by Alcyone	3	5	3	2
Tiny B., b m, by Charley B	2	3	4	6
Bella Wilkes, b m, by Wilkie Collins	7	2	9	7
Stanley, b g, by Venture Boone	5	6	7	3
Resolute, gr h, by Lothair Jr	8	7	5	5
Jim Graham, b g, by Harry Franklin	9	9	6	8
Lady Thompson gr m, by Simmons	6	4	8	dr

Time, 2:21¾—2:22½—2:21—2:23.

June 30.—Purse $500; 2:16 class.

Queen Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	1	1	1
Monkey Rolla, b g, by Tempest Jr	2	2	2
Maggie R., b m, by Kilbuck Tom	3	3	3
Chesterfield, ch g, by Strathmore Jr	dis		

Time, 2:21—2:21½—2:21.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Instant, b m, by Startle	1	1	1
Jesse Hanson, b g, by Roger Hanson	2	2	2
Elyrina, b m, by Elyria	4	3	7
Grace Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	3	6	5
Gratz, b g, by Bourbon Wilkes	9	5	3
Capt. Lyons, b h, by Sweepstakes	5	7	4
Fleet, bl m, by Sidney	7	4	8
Ramona, b m, by Alcyone	8	8	6
Albion, br g, by Almont Jr	6	9	dr

Time, 2:20¼—2:20¾—2:20½.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Lobelia, ch m, by Alcazar	1	2	1	1
Althea, b m, by Ben Franklin	4	1	2	5
Gen. Benham, b g, by Gen. Washington	2	5	3	2
Nelson, ch g, by Sir Walkill	3	3	4	3
Easter Wilkes, b m, by Wilkes Spirit Jr	5	4	5	4

Time, 2:25½—2:24½—2:24½—2:27¼.

July 2.—Purse $500; 2:16 class.

Martha Wilkes, b m, by Alcyone	1	1	1
Aline, b m, by Almont Boy	2	2	4
Diamond, b g, by Vandergrift colt	4	3	2
Abbie V., gr m, by Aberdeen	3	4	3

Time, 2:21¾—2:21—2:20.

Purse $500; 2:33 class.

Athlete, br h, by Barkis	1	1	1
Marguerite, b m—C. Opdyke	2	2	3
Misfortune, b m—E. D. Wiggin	3	4	2
Howdy, b g, by Don Carlos	4	3	4

Time, 2:28½—2:31—2:30.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Nominator, br h, by Stranger	4	1	1	1
Present, b g, by Young Rolfe	1	2	2	2
C. T. L., ch g, by Gen. Withers	2	4	3	5
Tom Carpenter, b g, by Thos. Jefferson	5	3	4	3
Archie B., ch g, by Thought	3	5	6	6
Orphan Lass, b m, by Florida	7	6	5	4
Rose Filkin, br m, by Melrose	6	dis		

Time, 2:23¾—2:25—2:25—2:26½.

*Hill's Grove, Rhode Island.

June 15.—Purse $50; 3:00 class.

Marguerite, bl m—Adelaide Farm	1	1	3	2	1
Comis, b m—Narragansett Farm	2	2	1	1	2
Sorrel Dan, ch h, by Green Boy	3	3	2	3	1

Time, 3:05—3:02—3:03—2:55—2:57—2:53.

Purse, $75; sweepstakes.

Robinson G., bl g—J. H. Collingwood	1	1	1
Josephine, b m—C. L. Tillinghast	2	2	2
Maryie S., b m—H. Williams	dis		

Time, 2:42¾—2:43—2:51.

Purse $50; match.

Fred, br g—C. L. Tillinghast	2	1	1
Fanny B., br m, by Lambert Chief	1	2	2

Time, 2:33½—2:34—2:33—2:35.

July 4.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Erin, b g—J. H. Hogan	1	1	1
Nick, ch g—E. C. Beauzard	2	2	2
Freeman, b g—G. H. Arnold	3	3	3
Lady F., gr m, T. Fahey	4	dis	
M. E. L., br m—M. McMahon	dis		
Rosa, b m—H. Sweet	dis		
Warwick Boy, ch g, by Green Boy	dis		

Time, 2:45—2:52—2:48.

Purse $125; 2:37 class.

Nig, bl g—A. F. Stone	1	1	1
J. E. C. Jr., b g—W. J. Sheldon	2	4	4
Robinson G., bl g—J. H. Collingwood	4	2	2
Nora, bl m—T. Fahey	3	3	3
Josephine, br m—C. L. Tillinghast	5	dis	
Margie S., b m—H. Williams	dis		

Time, 2:39—2:39—2:37.

Purse $150; named horses; trot or pace.

Fanny B., br m, by Lambert Chief	1	1	1
Fred, br g—C. L. Tillinghast	3	2	2
Girard, b g—Adelaide Farm	2	3	3

Time, 2:32—2:34¾—2:34¼.

*Nashua, New Hampshire.

May 30.—Purse $100; 2:30 class, trot or pace.

Black Nap, bl g, by Jupiter Star	1	1	1
Willie John, ro g—J. J. Bradley	3	2	2
Lexington Chief, sp g, by Aristos	2	3	3

Time, 2:34—2:33½—2:35½.

Purse $100; 2:45 class.

Fred O., b g—J. J. Bradley	1	1	1
Toney, b g—H. A. Hayden	2	2	2
Nashua Star, bl m—Jas. Labine	3	3	3
Airy Belle, br m, by Whalebone Knox	4	4	4

Time, 2:40—2:44—2:42.

June 11.—Purse $100; named horses, pace or trot.

Critmore, ch g—H. A. Worthley	3	3	3	1	1	1
Willie John, ro g—J. J. Bradley	2	1	1	3	2	3
Winifucan, bl g, by Leander Lambert	1	2	2	2	3	2

Time, 2:36¼—2:34¼—2:33½—2:34½—2:35¼—2:34½.

Purse $100, pace or trot.

Fred O., b g—J. J. Bradley	1	2	1	1
Toney, br g—H. A. Hayden	2	1	3	2
Nashua Star, bl m—J. Labine	4	3	2	3
Fred S., bl g—E. D. Woodward	3	4	4	4

Time, 2:39¼—2:39½—2:39¼—2:39¾.

June 21.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Tony, b g—D. E. Wheeler	3	1	2	1	1
Rocket, b g—C. J. Wood	4	2	1	2	2
Kepler P., br g—J. E. Marston	2	4	dis		
Melbourne, b g, by Cromwell	1	3	dis		

Time, 2:35¾—2:39¼—2:40¼—2:44—2:51.

Purse, $250; 2:25 class.

Johnny Knott, br g, by Mohawk Hambletonian	1	1	1
R. D. F., bl g, by Aristos	2	3	2
Tellie, ro g, by Abdallah Jr	3	2	3

Time, 2:29¼—2:29¼—2:30¾.

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June 22.—Purse $250; 2:35 class; trot or pace.

Albert D. (Albert E.), b g, by Island Chief	1	1	4	0	1
Dirigo Jim, b g—W. W. Allen	2	4	1	0	5
Cromwell Jr., br h, by Cromwell	5	2	3	0	2
Winifucan, bl g, by Leander Lambert	4	3	2	0	4
Lucy K., ch m—W. H. Mills	3	5	5	0	5

Time, 2:36¼—2:35¼—2:35¼—0:00—2:35½.

Purse $250; 2:29 class.

Sylvester K., b g, by Lambertus	1	1	1
Grace, b m, by Redwood	2	2	2
Hortense, b m—J. H. Manter	dis		

Time, 2:30—2:30—2:32¼.

June 23.– Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Jenny, b m, by Richwood	2	1	1	1
Fred O., b g—J. J. Bradley	1	5	4	5
Cora Barlum, b m—W. H. Mills	3	2	2	6
Seba, gr g—C. Yapp	4	6	3	2
Reporter, ch g—C. H. Perry	5	3	6	4
Chance, b g—E. M. Gillis	6	4	5	3

Time, 2:34¼—2:34¼—2:37¼—2:35¼.

June 24.—Purse $250; 2:32 class.

Sunshine, ch m, by Champion	2	1	1	1
Baby S., b m, by Cromwell	1	2	4	2
Homer Wilkes, gr g, by Mambrino Wilkes	6	3	2	4
Harry Almont, br g—M. J. Connor	3	4	3	3
Fanny G., b m, by Volunteer Boy	4	6	5	6
Brightwood, b h, by Cromwell	5	5	6	5
Willie John, ro g—J. J. Bradley	7	dis		

Time, 2:37—2:31¾—2:34—2:32½.

July 4.—Purse $100; 2:50 class.

Nashua Star, bl m—J. Labine	2	3	1	1	4	1
Fred S., bl g—E. Woodward	1	1	4	4	2	3
Molly Bart, br m—F. B. Bartlett	3	2	3	3	1	2
Airy Belle, br m, by Whalebone Knox	4	4	2	2	3	ro

Time, 2:50¼—2:49½—2:44¼—2:44¼—2:51—2:46¼.

*Palmer, Massachusetts.

June 22.—Purse $150; 2:32 class.

Charles H., b g—C. H. Hatfield	1	1	1
Henry L., ch g—W. E. Orcutt	2	2	2

Time, 2 38½—2:37—2:38½.

Purse $100; 2:50 class.

Gin Bill, bl g—Wm. Morris	1	1	1
Aristo, br h—M. Bartlett	3	2	2
J. D., b g—F. Bombard	2	3	5
Azalia, br m, by Alcazar	4	4	2
Lula H., b m—H. P. House	5	5	4
Black Prince, bl g—E. Gette	dis		

Time, 2:46½—2:44¼—2:46.

June 23.—Purse $200; free for all; trot or pace.

Leroy, ch g—C. B. Cook	1	1	1
Sterling, ch h, by Haroldson	2	3	2
Charles H., b g—C. H. Hatfield	3	2	3

Time, 2:36—2:35—2:34.

Purse $150; 2:36 class.

Queen Fearnaught, b m, by Alcantara	1	3	1
Amber, b h—T. Blanchard	3	1	2
Aristo, br h—M. Bartlett	2	2	3

Time, 2:45—2:47½—2:44—2:40.

**New London, Wisconsin.

June 15.—Purse $125; 3:00 class.

Volusia, b m, by Antar	2	1	1	1
Sutt, b h, by Sutt Lovingood	1	2	2	2
Col. Jim, b h, by Young Jim	3	3	3	3
Lucy L., b m, by Capt. Cloud	4	4	4	4
Flossy M., br m, by Allar Clay	dis			
Alley, b g, by Allar Clay	dis			

Time, 2:39¼—2:44—2:45—2:49.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Carl G., gr g, by French's Bashaw	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
Ida Wilkes, ro m—O. E. Lewis	1	3	2	3	1	2	2
Muggins, b g, by Allar Clay	3	1	3	1	3	3	3

Time, 2:42—2:49—*0:00—2:55—2:53—2:53—2:55.
(*Heat given to third horse.)

Purse $150; 2:30 class.

Shawano Boy, br g, by Florida	1	1	1
New London Boy, br g, by Hambletonian Duke	2	2	3
Jack Rapid, gr g, by Jack Rapid	3	3	2

Time, 2:42—2:48—2:50.

June 16.—Purse $150; 2:50 class.

Barney F., ch h, by Archilles	4	1	1	1
Lady's Boy, b h, by Allar Clay	1	2	2	3
Kitty C., ch m, by Antar	3	4	3	2
Col. Jim, b h, by Young Jim	2	3	4	4

Time, 2:46—2:41¼—2:41½—2:43.

Purse $200; 2:25 class.

Prince, bl g, by Appleby	5	5	4	1	1
Telephone, ro g, by Toppy	1	2	2	2	2
Lucy R., bl m, by Bashaw	2	1	5	3	3
Bessie F., br m, by Athlete	4	3	1	5	5
Fire Fly, b g, by Little Hamilton	3	4	3	4	4

Time, 2:41¼—2:36½—2:35—2:50—2:51½.

*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[PHILADELPHIA DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.]

June 28.—Purse $50; match.

Gold Lace, b m, by Epaulet	1	1	1
Charles Dickens, gr g, by Dictator	2	2	2

Time, 2:33½—2:32½—2:30.

Purse $50; match.

Flutter, b m, by Epaulet	1	1	1
Christine, b m, by Nutgrove	2	2	2

Time, 2:32½—2:27½—2:26¾.

July 4.—Purse $200; match.

Chas. Dickens, gr g, by Dictator	3	1	1
David H., b g, by Young Wilkes	1	3	3
Faust, b g—John Kain	2	2	2

Time, 2:29¾—2:34¾—2:32¼.

Purse $200; match.

Moquette, ch m, by Belmont	1	1
Jessie Tyler, by Squire Talmage	2	2

Time, 2:33¼—2:27¼.

*Port Jefferson, New York.

July 4.—Purse $125; sweepstakes.

Jenny S., bl m—C. E. Smith	2	1	1	1
Lady Elmo, b m, by Lotus	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:44¼—2:42½—2:44½—2:49¼.

Purse $25; special.

Ajax, b g—Wm. Elderkin	1	1	1
Lady Raynor, ch m—D. Raynor	2	2	3
Fred, b g, by Toronto Abdallah	4	4	2
John, b g—A. Wynne	3	3	4

Time, 2:57½—2:53¾—2:55¾.

Purse $10; special.

Sleepy John, b g—J. H. Smith	1	1	1
Alarm, b g—E. P. Bayles	2	2	2

Time, 4:01¼—4:15½—3:57¾.

*Quebec, Province of Quebec, Canada.

June 13.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Jupiter Star, bl h—P. C. D'Autenil	1	1	1
Folly, bl m, by All Right	2	2	2
Jen S., b m—D. Berthiaume	3	3	3

Time, 2:37—2:38½—2:39.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Harry F., b g, by All Right	1	1	1
Dan, b g—O. Labelle	3	2	2
Charles P., br g, by Page's Lamoille	2	3	4
Dexter, b g, by Peter Blair	4	4	3

Time, 2:34¼—2:37—2:37.

June 13 and 14.—Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Young Columbus, b g, by Billy Bowlegs	1	4	3	3	2	1	1
Lady Collins, br m, by Goodwin's Hambletonian	4	2	2	1	1	2	2
James, ch g—E. Pouliot	2	1	1	2	3	3	3
Black Morrill, bl g, by Ben Morrill	3	3	4	4	4	ro	

Time, 2:30¼—2:33—2:31—2:32—2:34½—2:34—2:33.

June 15.—Purse $100; named horses.

Poultry Boy, b g—J. Doddridge	1	3	2	1	1
Compton Boy, b g—P. Allan's	3	1	1	2	2
Petit St. Rock, gr g—J. B. Forgus	2	2	3	3	3

Time, 2:54—2:45—2:47—2:48—2:45.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Black Morrill, bl g, by Ben Morrill	1	1	1
Young Columbus, b g, by Billy Bowlegs	2	2	2
Lady Collins, br m, by Goodwin's Hambletonian	3	3	3
Charles P., br g, by Page's Lamoille	4	4	4

Time, 2:33—2:36—2:35½.

June 16.—Purse $100; named horses.

Dan, b g—O. Labelle	1	1	2	1
Dexter, b g, by Peter Blair	2	3	1	3
Harry F., b g, by All Right	3	2	3	2

Time, 2:38—2:33—2:36½—2:35.

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June 18.—Purse $150; special.
Factory Boy, gr g, by Billy Bashaw..... 1 1 1
Prince, b g, by Beaufort..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:34½—2:33—2:25.

*Riverhead, New York.

July 4.—Purse $75; 2:55 class.
Annie T., gr m—F. G. Yetter..... 1 1 1
Sleepy Tom, bl g—C. Walker..... 2 2 2
Daisy, b m—H. Whitney..... 3 3 3
Time, 3:05—2:55—2:57.

Purse $50; 3:00 class.
Little Nell, bl m—H. Docons..... 1 1 1
Jim Empty, b g—F. G. Yetter..... 2 2 2
Queen, bl m—C. Bunce..... 3 3 3
Time, 3:18—3:16—3:02.

*St. Stephens, New Brunswick, Canada.

July 2.—Purse $125; free for all.
Speculation, gr h—Geo. Carvill..... 1 1 1
Sir Garnet, br h, by Dodge Knox..... 2 2 3
Rattler, br h, by Millbridge..... 3 3 2
Valley Girl, ch m—J. Hamilton..... 4 4 5
Carrie R., b m, by Jay Gould..... 5 5 4
Time, 2:34—2:35—2:30.

Prize, harness; named horses.
Jack, br g—E. Murchie..... 1 1 1
Lady All Right, b m, by All Right..... 2 2 2
Tom Holland, b g—W. Belyea..... 3 4 3
Charcoal, bl g—H. Haley..... 5 3 4
Sleepy John, b g—A. T. Murchie..... 4 7 7
Wild Fire, ch g, by Uncle Sim..... 6 5 6
Sir John, ch h, by Olympus..... 7 6 5
Dick Roach, b g—J. Tinkill..... 8 8 8
Time, 2:48—2:45—2:48.

*Salt Lake City, Utah.

June 14.—Purse $1,000; 2:18 class.
W. W. P., ch g, by Ben Lomond Jr..... 1 1 1
Don Angus, b h, by Huey Angus..... 2 2 2
Pomp, ch g, by Dick..... dis
Cognac, br h, by Madrid..... dis
Time, 2:18¼—2:25½—2:27¼.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Ottinger, br g, by Nephew Jr..... 1 1 1
Dan Velox, br g, by Velox..... 2 2 2
Miss Foxie, b m, by Inca..... 4 3 3
Scott Ashton, b g, by Son of Hambletonian. 3 4 4
Dazzle, b m, by Slander..... 5 5 5
Time, 2:27½—2:26¼—2:28¼.

June 16.—Special purse $500.
Re-Elect, b h, by Elect..... 2 1 1 1
Bee, ch m, by Aaron Pennington..... 1 4 4 4
Ed Biggs, b h, by Brigadier..... 3 2 2 2
Scott Ashton, b g, by Son of Hambletonian..... 4 3 3 3
Time, 2:27½—2:28—2:32—2:30.

Purse $1,000; 2:20 class.
Silver Bow, b h, by Robt. McGregor..... 2 1 1 1
Glendine, ch h, by Judge Salisbury..... 1 2 2 3
I. Jay S., ch h, by Tramp..... 5 5 3 2
Crown Prince, ch g, by Dexter Prince..... 3 3 4 4
Otho, bl g, by Bashaw..... 4 4 dr
Time, 2:22¼—2:22—2:21¼—2:23¼.

June 17.—Purse 1,000; 2:25 class.
I. Jay S., ch h, by Tramp..... 1 1 1
Adelaide McGregor, b m, by Bonnie McGregor..... 4 2 2
Nevada, b h, by Nevada..... 2 4 4
Red Bird, ch m, by Weisbaden..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:27—2:25—2:24¾.

Purse $750; 2:30 class.
Maggie H., b m, by Legal Tender Jr..... 1 0 3 0 2 1 1
Geraldine, b m, by Mt. Vernon..... 3 0 1 0 1 2 2
Lydia Allen, b m, by Platte Allen..... 2 3 4 3 3 ro
Jasey, b h—W. Grant..... 4 4 2 4 4 ro
Time, 2:26½—2:25—2:27—2:27—2:29—2:28½—2:30.

June 18.—Purse $500; 3:00 class.
Ottinger, br g, by Nephew Jr..... 1 1 1
Miss Foxie, b m, by Inca..... 2 2 2
Dazzle, b m, by Slander..... 3 dis
Time, 2:27—2:22½—2:26½.

Purse 1,000, 2:24 class.
Nigger Boy, bl g, by Black Prince..... 2 3 3 5 1 1 1
E. W. S., ch g, by Woodford Knox..... 5 4 2 1 2 2 3
Lydia Allen, b m, by Platte Allen..... 3 1 4 4 3 3 2
Harry T., gr g, by Nutwood..... 4 2 1 3 5 4 5
Eastwood, ch h, by Woodnut..... 1 5 5 2 4 5 4
Time, 2:25½—2:25½—2:25¼—2:26—2:27½—2:29½—2:32½.

June 20.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Charley Ford, ch h, Dexter Prince. 2 2 4 1 1 1
Dick Kitchen, b g, by Wyoming Chief..... 3 3 1 2 2 2
Jenny McCoy, b m, by Magnet..... 1 1 2 3 3 dis
Stonemount, ch h, by All Time..... 4 4 3 4 ro
Time, 2:25¾—2:22—2:27½—2:26—2:31—2:23¼.

Purse $1,000; four-year-olds and under.
Emin Bey, b h, by Guy Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Marcus Daly, ch h, by Satinwood..... 2 2 3
Coxcomb, ch h, by Madrid..... 4 3 2
Electricity, b m, by Elector..... 3 4 dis
Time, 2:40½—2:39½—2:34½.

Special purse $500.
Crown Prince, ch h, by Dexter Prince 1 1 4 2 1
Nevada, b h, by Nevada..... 4 2 1 1 2
Otho, bl g, by Bashaw..... 5 5 2 3 4
Scott Ashton, b g, by Son of Hambletonian..... 3 4 3 4 3
Re-Elect, b h, by Elect..... 2 3 5 dr
Time, 2:29—2:24—2:27¼—2:26¼—2:28½.

June 21.—Purse $1,500; two-year-olds and under.
Adelaide Simmons, b m, by Simmons..... 1 1
Corlett, b h, by Satinwood..... 2 3
Ethnolia, b m, by Brignolia..... 4 2
Supposition, b h, by Superior..... 3 4
Time, 2:43½—2:45.

Purse $1,500; free for all.
Turk Franklin, br g, by Prospect..... 1 2 1 2 1
W. W. P., ch g, by Ben Lomond Jr..... 3 1 4 1 2
Our Dick, b h, by Gibralter..... 2 3 2 4 4
L. C. Lee, bl h, by Elmo..... 4 4 3 3 3
Time, 2:21¼—2:17—2:20—2:21—2:23½.

June 22.—Purse $2,000; free for all.
Thornless, b g, by Dauntless..... 2 1 1 1
Frank M., br g, by Priam..... 1 2 2 3
Nevada, b h, by Nevada..... 3 3 3 2
Time, 2:25—2:23½—2:23—2:23½.

Purse $1,500; three-year-olds and under.
Adelaide McGregor, b m, by Bonnie McGregor..... 1 1 1
Extravagant, ch m, by Woodnut..... 2 2 2
Knoxie Magnet, bl m, by Magnet..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:30—2:28½—2:30.

Special purse $400.
Jasey, b h—Wm. Grant..... 1 1 3 1
Nigger Boy, bl g, by Black Prince Jr..... 2 2 1 2
E. W. S., ch g, by Woodford Knox..... 3 3 2 3
Harry T., gr g, by Nutwood..... 4 4 dis
Pomp, ch g, by Dick..... dis
Time, 2:22¼—2:26—2:27¼—2:27½.

*Sayreville, New Jersey.

July 4.—Purse $100; special.
Lady Bug, b m, by Burton..... 2 1 1 1
Little Jersey, ch g, by Jersey Prince..... 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:30¼—2:34—2:36¼—2:46.

Purse $100; special.
Topsy F., br m, by Charley B..... 1 1 2 2 1
Jesse C., b g—G. E. Gordon..... 2 2 1 1 dis
Prince E., br g—H. Eulner..... dis
Prince Maid, b m, by Kentucky Prince dis
Time, 2:43½—2:43—2:40¾—2:42—2:43¾.

Purse $100; special.
Dan Richardson, ch g—J. Fee Jr..... 2 1 1 1
Orphan Girl, br m—C. Fisher..... 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:43¼—2:40—2:41¾—2:40.

Purse $50; special.
Emily H., br m—J. Sharp..... 2 1 1
Experiment, gr g, by Pilot Jackson..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:39—2:39½—2:39¾.

*Syracuse, New York.

June 21.—Purse $500; 2:50 class.
Wilkes Golddust, ch h, by Young Jim..... 1 1 1
Chester, br h—Green & Noble..... 2 2 3
Mickey Free, br g—S. Phelps..... 4 4 2
Belfast, b h, by Mambritonian..... 3 3 4
Time, 2:33¼—2:31¼—2:33½.

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Purse $500; 2:34 class.

Joe Jett, br g, by Billy Wilkes	1	2	2	1	1
Jenny Rolf, ch m—A. J. Feek	3	1	1	2	2
Honest Abe, ro g, by Roman Chief	2	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:34—2:28½—2:26¼—2:27¼—2:28¼.

Purse $500; 2:23 class.

So Long, gr g, by Erelong	1	1	1
Paul, gr g, by Messenger Duroc	2	2	2
Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy	4	3	3
Grace W., bl m, by Blackwood Mambrino	3	4	4

Time, 2:25—2:24—2:22½.

June 22.—Purse $500; 2:37 class.

General Turner, b h, by Harold	1	1	1
Narka, b m, by Young Jim	3	2	2
Yellow Jacket, cr g, by Brown Frank	2	3	3
Storyteller, b m, by Peter Story	5	4	4
Merchandise, b m—W. J. Pratt	4	dis	
J. B. C., br m—Geo. Moore	dis		

Time, 2:29½—2:28½—2:26¾.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Grover S., b g, by Cafferty Horse	2	1	1	1
Newsboy, b g, by Oscar	1	2	2	2
Marvin, ch g, by Scriba Boy	3	3	3	3
Bud Onward, b g, by Onward	4	dis		

Time, 2:24—2:24¾—2:28½—2:25.

June 24.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.

St. James, b g—L. D. Patterson	6	5	5	1	1	1
White Flag, b m—W. J. Kerlin	1	1	2	2	2	2
Echo Del Paso, b g—C. S. Green	3	4	1	6	5	3
Royal King, ch g, by Mambrino King	5	2	3	5	3	ro
Otard, b g, by Jay Gould	4	3	6	4	4	ro
Billy Hamilton, br g—A. D. Elliott	2	6	4	3	6	ro

Time, 2:28½—2:28½—2:28¼—2:30¼—2:31¼—2:32½.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Sheriff, gr g—A. L. Elliott	1	1	1
Billy T., b g, by Don Ozro	4	2	2
Big Injun, by Brown Hal	2	3	3
Bob Ingersoll, ro g, by Frank M	3	4	4

Time, 2:27¼—2:25¼—2:25¼.

Purse $500; 2:26 class.

Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy	1	4	3	2	2	1	1
Prince S., b g, by Volunteer Swigert	2	2	1	1	3	2	2
Navarro, b h, by Nutmont	4	1	2	4	1	3	3
Harry Cardinal, b g, by Cardinal	3	3	4	3	4	ro	

Time, 2:28—2:24¾—2:25½—2:26—2:24½—2:26—2:24½.

June 25.—Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Enola, ch m, by R. F. Galoway	1	1	1
Daisy C., b m—W. B. E. Lockwood	3	2	2
Emma W., b m, by Boxer	2	4	3
Anna May, b m, by Delmonico Sprague	4	3	6
Coxsackie King, ch g—Green & Noble	6	6	4
Dick Eddy, by Jerome Eddy	5	5	5
Louise B., b m, by Young Fullerton	7	7	7
Review, b m—F. R. Deaton	8	8	8

Time, 2:28¼—2:24¼—2:24½.

Purse $500; free for all.

Vitello, br h, by Legal Tender Jr	3	1	1	1
B. B., ro g, by Veto Jr	1	2	2	4
Elmonarch, ro g, by Almonarch	2	3	6	2
Mascot, b g, by Deceive	5	4	3	5
Gray Harry, gr g, by Tempest Jr	6	6	5	3
Lady Sheridan, b m, by Confidence	4	5	4	6

Time, 2:21—2:19¼—2:21—2:21¼.

Prize—Kirkwood cup.

Alroy, b g, by Peacemaker	1	1
Baldwin, ch g—H. White	2	2

Time, 2:33—2:30½.

*Vineland, N. J.

July 4.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Ben Butler, br g—W. W. Robins	2	2	1	1	1
Marcella, b m—W. McFarland	1	1	2	2	2
Frank E, ch g—J. Estlow	4	3	3	3	3
Thomas W., b g—T. W. Williams	3	4	4	4	5
Minnie Warner, gr m—J. Kimble	5	5	5	5	4
Walter K., bl g—J. Garrison	6	6	dr		
Mercer, ch g—W. H. Thompson	dr				

Time, 2:42¼—2:42½—2:39¼—2:41—2:43.

Purse $300; 2:45 class.

Octagon, b g—W. McFarland	1	1	1
Roger, b g—Shreve Bros	2	2	2
Oysterman, ch g—T. M. Casselburry	3	3	3
Emma V., br m—W. W. Fox	4	4	4

Time, 2:42½—2:43¼—2:48½.

Purse $500; 2:37 class.

William S., br g—S. Foulke	5	1	1	1
Fin Fan, b m, by Gen. Brock	1	2	4	3
Dandy U., br g—Thos. Uhland	3	4	2	2
May Queen, ch m—J. F. Garrison	2	3	7	7
Stella M., bl m—W. McFarland	6	6	3	4
Turkey Rock, gr g—T. M. Casselburry	4	8	6	6
Lady B., ro m—W. H. Thompson	7	7	5	5
Gray Cloud, gr g—John Reamer	8	5	dr	

Time, 2:39¼—2:39¼—2:37—2:37.

Purse, $600; 2:27 class.

Belford E., b g, by Champion Morrill	1	2	3	1	1
Herzog, ch g—John Reamer	3	1	1	3	3
Ben S., b g, by Indiaman	2	3	2	2	2

Time, 2:36—2:33—2:29½—2:36—2:33.

*Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania.

June 21.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Jube, b g—T. L. Arthur	3	2	1	1	1
Starwood, b h—Usner & Landis	1	1	2	2	2
Daisy, br m—J. V. Palmer	5	4	3	3	3
Fred Strideaway, bl g—H. G. Smith	2	5	dis		
Blew, ch h—N. Thompson	4	3	dis		
Midnight, b h—Geo. Cook	dis				

Time, 2:40—2:37¼—2:34¼—2:43½—2:44.

Purse $300; 2:29 class.

Sim Brown, b g, by Strathmore	3	3	3	1	2	1	1
Rintoul, br h, by Mambrino Dudley	4	1	1	3	3	2	2
Dave Wagner, b g—H. Kenny	1	4	4	2	1	ro	
Captain F., gr g—G. Cook	2	2	2	dis			
Czarowitz, br h, by Tom Rogers	5	5	dr				
Herzog, ch g—J. Reamer	6	dis					

Time, 2:31½—2:30¼—2:29¾—2:29½—2:33½—2:32—2:35.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.

May Wilkes, b m—H. G. Smith	1	1	1
Honest Jake, b g, by Honest John	2	2	2
Rhine, L., ch g—Wm. Leber	3	3	3
Katy K., ro m, by Bucephalus	4	4	4

Time, 2:37½—2:36¼—2:38.

June 22.—Purse $300; 2:29 class.

Welter, b g—Geo Cook	1	1	1
Hawkins, b g—E. Smith	2	3	4
Nelly Mayo, b m, by Pocahontas Abdallah	4	2	3
Abbott, bl h—H. G. Smith	3	4	2

Time, 2:37½—2:35—2:32¼.

Purse $400; 2:19 class; trot or pace.

Saladin, br h, by Sultan	1	1	1
Bert Sheldon Jr., bl g, by Warwick Boy	2	2	2
Cleon, b g, by Heptagon	3	3	3

Time, 2:24—2:23—2:25.

Purse $150; three-year-olds.

Forward, b h, by Sidney	2	2	3	1	1	1
King Harry, br h—M. Clark	1	1	2	2	4	3
Little Lehigh, b h, by Mozart	3	3	1	3	2	2
Sir Roland, b h—Eli Ager	4	4	4	4	3	ro

Time, 2:40½—2:47—2:45—2:46½—2:46—2:45.

June 23.—Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Molly Bawn, bl m—H. G. Smith	1	1	1
Starwood, b h—Usner & Landis	2	2	3
Prince W., b h—G. N. White	4	4	2
Katy K., ro m, by Bucephalus	3	3	4
Ned Thorn Jr., b g—T. J. Mead	5	5	dr
Black Frank, bl g—S. Savage	6	6	dr

Time, 2:41½—2:38¼—2:37½.

Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Commercial Girl, b m., by Commercial Traveler	1	1	1
Col. Walker, b g, by St. Cloud	4	2	2
Dan B., br g—H. G. Smith	2	4	4
Rachel B., b m, by Chester Chief	3	3	3
Electra, b m, by Charley B	5	dis	

Time, 2:28¾—2:28½—2:30.

Purse $300; 2:34 class.

Jersey Wood, b h, by Jersey Prince	3	1	1	1
Frank C., b g—D. Williams	1	2	2	2
Senator K., gr g, by Clark Chief	2	3	3	4
Altogether, gr g, by Almont Jr	7	7	4	3
Gen. Marion, b h, by New Jersey Volunteer	4	6	5	6
Fin Fan, b m, by Gen. Brock	6	5	7	5
Famous Girl, b m—E. Smith	5	8	6	9
Edith Almont, b m—T. Flood	8	4	9	8
Laura B., b m—A. J. Detch	9	9	8	7
Harry H., b g—F. H. Kehler	10	dis		

Time, 2:31¼—2:34¼—2:34¾—2:32¼.

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**Bainbridge, Indiana.

July 4.—Stake $65; three-year-olds.

Brinda, b m, by Mambrino Davis	2	0	2	1	1	1
Wapello Wilkes, b h, by Wilkes	1	0	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:46½—3:04—2:47—2:50—2:58—2:58¼.

Stake $65; two-year-olds.

Zilkes, b m, by Forrest Wilkes	1	1
Elk Maid, b m, by Elkhorn	2	2
Billy the Kid, ch g, by Hambletonian Clay	3	3

Time, 3:32½—3:26.

Purse $100; 2:45 class.

Ziglar, ch h, by Pocahontas Sam	1	1	1
Prince Hal, ro h, by Pointer Slasher	2	2	2
Lebanon Deck, b h, by New Jersey Volunteer	3	3	3

Time, 2:47—2:47—2:34¼.

Purse $100; 2:50 class.

Rosedale, b h, by Dictator Jr	1	1	1
Billy Crabb, bl g, by Nantucket	2	2	3
Montebank, ch h, by Pluto	3	3	2
Peggy Buford, b m, by Glenarm	4	5	4
Decoration, b g, by Stoner Boy	5	4	5

Time, 2:44½—2:49—2:47.

Purse $150; 2:30 class.

Cyclone Bill, br g, by Land Pilot	1	1	1
Chester C., b h, by Chester A	2	2	2
Landlord, br g, by Land Pilot	3	3	4
Kumuth S., ch h, by St. Jacob	4	4	3

Time, 2:35—2:38—2:38¼.

July 5.—Stake $55; two-year-olds.

Twister, ch h, by Pocahontas Sam	2	1	1
Fairy Elf, ch m, by Lebanon Deck	1	2	2
Nels Randle, ch h, by Pocahontas Sam	3	3	3
Jean Nelson, b m, by Forrest Wilkes	4	4	4

Time, 2:56—2:57—2:56¾.

Stake $80; three-year-olds.

Axle Grease, b h, by Rosedale	1	1	1
Chance Ola, dn m, by Chance	3	2	2
Clint Wilkes, ch h, by Glenlock	2	3	3

Time, 3:06—3:03—3:04.

Stake $65; free for all.

Frank Smith, ch h, by Hiatoga Chief	1	1	1
Poca Eagle, b h, by Pocahontas Sam	2	2	2
Flora Hill, ch m, by Cap Walker	3	3	3

Time, 2:24½—2:24—2:23¼.

**Centerville, Iowa.

July 1.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Charley Gilbird, b g, by Gilbirds' Sprague	1	1	1
Autocracy, b h, by Jim Monroe	2	4	2
Judge P., b h, by Pennypack	3	2	3
Ione Forsee, ch m, by Forsee	4	3	4
Hatton Boy, ro h, by Alleghany Boy	5	dis	

Time, 2:41—2:43¼—2:40¼.

Purse $150; 2:30 class.

J. M. B., b h, by Selenite	1	1	1
Sarah Gilbird, bl m, by Gilbirds' Sprague	2	2	2
Brown Jim, br g, by Con	3	3	3

Time, 2:32½—2:27¼—2:31.

Purse $150; 2:30 class.

Donna D., ch m, by Abdallah Prince	1	1	1
Rosewater, ro h, by Alleghany Boy	2	2	2
Dexter Power, ch h, by Kosciusko	3	3	3

Time, 2:39½—2:39½—2:39.

July 2.—Purse $125; 2:40 class.

Rosewater, ro h, by Alleghany Boy	1	1	1
Dexter Power, ch h, by Kosciusko	2	2	2
Prince Roseberry, b h, by Roseberry	3	3	3
Shacklefoot, ch g—T. C. Graves	4	4	4

Time, 2:48¾—2:47¾—2:50½.

Purse $150; 2:45 class.

Winnie W., dn m, by Fortunatus	1	1	1
Prince Albert, b h, by Royal Clay	2	2	2
Fay Edwards, b g—J. M. Titus	3	3	3
May B., br m, by Sir Knight	4	4	4

Time, 2:50½—2:51½—2:47.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Strongmont, b h, by Dr. Strong	1	1
Walker S., b g, by Leonard F	2	2
Josephine, br m, by Alleghany Boy	3	3

Time, 3:42½—3:31.

July 4.—Purse $150; 2:35 class.

Harry C., ch g, by Beaumont	2	1	1	1
Richlieu, b g, by Reno Defiance	1	2	2	2
Hooker Hambletonian, br h, by Young Hambletonian				dis

Time, 2:43¼—2:36¾—2:36½—2:34¼.

Purse $150; free for all.

Dick C.—W. P. Hall	1	1	1
Kit Carson, b g, by Grey Dick	2	2	2
Charley Hicks, b g—O. T. Fitzpatrick	3	dis	

Time, 2:28—2:27—2:29½.

Purse $125; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.

Nanny E., b m, by Reno Defiance	1	1	1
Robert R., b h, by Forsee	2	2	2
Harry Nelson, b h, by Lubins	3	3	3
Lubina, b m, by Lubins	4	4	4
Josie C., b m, by Hillside Prince	5	dis	

Time, 2:59¼—2:57½—2:42.

**Clinton, Wisconsin.

July 4.—Purse $150; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Hawthorne, ch h	2	3	1	1	1
Puzzler Jr., b h, by Puzzler	1	1	2	3	2
Pericles, ch h, by Mambrino Patchen	3	2	3	2	3
Leo S., bl h, by Swigert	4	4	4	4	4
Bicycle, b g—F. L. Swissmilch	5	5	5	dr	

Time, 2:38—2:43—2:37½—2:41—2:41.

Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Prince T., ch h, by Bolton Sprague	1	1	1
Elkhorn Boy, b g—Jas. Canna	2	3	2
Yuca Lolis, bl h, by Swigert	3	2	3
Frank Wellington, br h, by Lord Wellington	4	4	4

Time, 2:41—2:40—2:42.

Purse $—; special.

Midnight Star, bl m, by Athlete	1	1
Gleason, b g—C. H. Lane	2	2
Fanny Henderson, ch m, by Prosper Merimee	3	4
Starkwether, b g—Warwick Bros	5	3
Caliph, b h, by Swigert	4	6
Lady Winsor, ro m, by Winsor	6	5

Time, 3:07—3:01½.

**Detroit, Michigan.

July 4.—Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Dr. Hardwood, ch h, by Hardwood	1	1	1
Harrogate, gr h, by Harold	3	2	2
Kitty Wilkes, bl m, by Young Wilkes	2	3	3

Time, 2:40—2:48¼—2:42¼.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Wilkie Knox, br h, by Barney Wilkes	4	1	1	1
Polly T., br m, by Red Bird	1	2	4	3
Rex D., gr g—J. Barnes	2	3	2	2
Bothwell Boy, b h, by Old Rooker	5	4	3	4
Col. Louis, b h, by Louis Napoleon	6	5	5	5
Texas Bill, ch h, by Texas Jack Sr	3	6	dis	
Prince William, b g, by Emperor William	dis			
Rustic Campbell, b g, by Abdell	dis			
Lesley C., b g—A. W. Blake	dis			

Time, 2:35—2:34—2:37¼—2:39¼.

July 5.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Little Frank, b g, by Ira Wilkes	3	2	1	2	2	1	1
Sweetness, br m, by Young Volunteer	1	1	2	4	4	2	2
Stevie H., bl g, by Washington	2	5	3	1	1	3	3
Red Line, b h, by Red Wilkes	4	3	4	3	3	ro	
Major A., ch g, by Major Edsall	5	4	dis				

Time, 2:33½—2:28½—2:28¾—2:29¾—2:29½—2:32½—2:34¾.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Young Bonair, b h, by Bonair	1	1	1
Texas Jack Sr., b h, by Judge Durrell	2	3	2
Molly D., ch m, by Golden Bow	3	2	4
Duke F., ch g, by Copperbottom	5	5	3
Mechanic Girl, gr m, by Richards	6	4	6
Canada Boy, b h—J. S. Visger	8	7	5
Hugh A., gr g, by Prince Hal	7	6	7
Jimmy Mack, b g, by Caldwell Horse	4	dis	
Eterick, b g, by Kentucky Belmont	dis		

Time, 2:24—2:28¼—2:29½.

July 6.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Priscella, bl m, by Wm. Rysdyk	1	1	1
John Rose, b g, by Western Fearnaught	2	2	2
Alice E., gr m, by Pilot Medium	3	3	3
Kitty Wilkes, bl m, by Young Wilkes	4	4	4

Time, 2:37¾—2:43½—2:41½.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Col. Louis, b h, by Louis Napoleon	1	1	3	1
Dertx B., b g, by Tennessee Wilkes	6	3	1	5
Jean Miller, ch m, by Kilbuck Tom	2	2	4	3
Sunday Sox, br h, by Lockinvar	3	6	2	4
Lady Hunter, gr m, by Abdallah Darling	5	5	7	2
Cotton Queen, b m, by Jim Fisk	4	4	6	6
J. S. A., b g, by Smuggler	7	7	5	dis

Time, 2:34¼—2:33¾—2:38¾—2:35¼.

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July 7.—Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Baldwin, ch g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen	2	1	1	1
Walter Drake, b h, by Joe Gavin	1	2	2	2
Amberlou, gr m, by Black Hawk McGregor	3	3	dis	

Time, 2:30—2:29—2:27½—2:28½.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Gertie B., b m, by Fulton	1	1	1
Finnegan, gr g, by Joe Hooker	3	2	2
Rosa B., ch m, by Bob Ingersoll	2	3	3

Time, 2:25¼—2:25½—2:24½.

**Edgar, Nebraska.

July 4.—Purse $50; 2:40 class.

Aller K., br h, by Mambrino George	1	1	
Clemmie G., b m, by Peoria	2	2	
Bob Lincoln, b h, by Broken Leg	3	3	

Time, 2:54½—2:42.

Purse $50; 3:00 class.

Pompaus, bl h, by Bob Sprague	1	2	1
Wanda, b m, by Billy Wilkes	2	1	2

Time, 3:22½—3:22—3:18.

Purse $50; three-year-olds.

Dwarf Wilkes, b h—Mat. Semar	2	1	1
Maud B., b m, by Peoria	1	2	2

Time, 3:22—3:11—3:05.

**Jacksonville, Illinois.

July 4.—Purse $300; two-year-olds.

Boabdil, bl h, by Bermuda	1	1
Lady Kilrush, bl m, by Count Kilrush	2	2
Howe B., b h, by Alladin	3	3

Time, 2:57—3:04¾.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Oaklona Wilkes, b m, by Onward	1	1	1
Speedmore, br h, by Strathmore	2	3	2
Goldwood, bl h, by Rockwood	3	2	3
Billy F. K., b h., by Strawn	dis		
Lady Bashaw, bl m, by Ebony Bashaw	dis		

Time, 2:36—2:37—2:38¾.

Purse $300; 2:29 class.

Bermuda Boy, ro h, by Bermuda	1	1	1
Flora Wilkes, gr m, by Olmedo Wilkes	2	2	2
Rangy King, b h, by Prospect King	dis		

Time, 2:35—2:35¼—2:33.

July 5.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Manly, gr h, by Mammont	1	1	1
Daisy L., b m, by Lawrence	2	2	2
Black Slayer, bl h, by Jacksonville Rhode Island	3	3	3
Elsie Nell, bl m, by Jacksonville Rhode Island	4	4	4
Kathleen, b m, by Windom	5	dis	

Time, 2:38—2:35¾—2:31½.

Purse $300; free for all.

Alexander Dumas, b h, by Dumas	1	1	1
Door Knob, b g—W. H. McKinny	2	2	3
Billy V., b g, by Ned Warfield	3	3	2
Sleepy Rover, ch g—Salem Brown	4	4	dis

Time, 2:24—2:25—2:30¼.

Purse $300; three-year-olds.

Lady May, ch m, by Ebony Bashaw	1	1	1
Doctor H., ro h, by Mambrino Dick	4	2	2
Rustic Lady, b m, by Mambrino Rule	2	3	5
Harry W., b h, by Usurper	3	5	4
Overstreet, ch h, by Patchen Medium	5	4	3
Nut Chief, b h, by Nutbreaker	dis		
Dinah, bl m, by Satrap	dis		

Time, 2:44¼—2:44¼—2:45.

July 6.—Special purse $300.

Minnie P., b m, by Port Leonard	1	1	1
Lady of Lyons, b m, by Argyle	2	2	2

Time, 2:24—2:30—2:27¼.

Purse $300; four-year-olds.

Billy F. K., b h, by Strawn	2	1	2	1	1
Coker Sybrant, br m, by Union	1	2	1	2	2
Emma Pepper, b m, by Pepper	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:48—2:45¾—2:44¼—2:45¼—2:47¼.

Purse $300; 2:55 class.

Danness, ch g, by Rockaway	3	3	3	3	1	1	1
Lady Spencer, b m, by Idol Wilkes	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
G. R. V., br g, by Doctor Bly	1	1	2	2	3	3	3
Rosa, ch m, by Ashley's Ethan Allen	dis						
Captain, gr g, by Kansas Rattler	dis						

Time, 2:35½—2:38¾—2:35½—2:39¼—2:36½—2:37½—2:37¼.

**Edgerton, Wisconsin.

July 4.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Dolly H., b m—Geo. Larson	1	1
Milo Earlington, b g, by Lord Earlington	3	2
Kitty, b m, by Lord Earlington	2	3
Minnie C., ch m—C. L. Culton	4	4

Time, 3:08—3:09—3:01.

**Joliet, Illinois.

July 4.—Purse prizes; gentlemen's road rac wagons.

Kitty H—H. J. Young	2	1
Bay Billy—S. P. Avery	1	3
Two by Six—F. C. Wilcox	3	2
Robert—Geo. Gilman	4	4
Joe V—Jos. Vinson	5	6
Rockdale—J. W. Mangan	7	5
Sport—M. Doyle Jr	6	7

Time, 2:55¾—2:51—2:55¾.

Purse $100; 3:00 class; three-year-olds.

Puzzle, br h, by Phallas	3	1	1
Jewel Grant, b m, by Gen. Grant	1	2	2
I. D. S., ch h, by Gen. Grant	2	3	3
Monowai, b m, by Monroe Chief	dis		

Time, 3:31—3:28¼—3:20¾—3:33½.

Purse $110; 2:40 class; four-year-olds.

Frederick William, b h, by Tristam	2	1	1
J. O. Grant, b h, by Gen. Grant	1	2	2
Moderator, b h, by Beaumont	4	3	3
Fred Grant, ch h, by Gen. Grant	3	4	di
Josie Ban, br m, by Ichi Ban	dis		

Time, 2:50¾—2:50½—2:44¼—2:47¼.

Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Criterion, b g—E. E. Prentice	1	1
Albert K, ch h, by Gen. Grant	2	2
Eddy Grant, b h, by Gen. Grant	3	3

Time, 2:54—2:53½—2:56.

July 5.—Purse $95; two-year-olds.

Big Dick, b g, by Dictator Jr	1
Silvereta Grant, ch m, by Gen. Grant	3
Maggie M., b m, by Bayford	2

Time, 4:01—3:39¼.

Purse $90.—2:35 class; four-year-olds and under.

Ned B., b g, by Bullion	1	1
Maggie Grant, gr m, by Gen. Grant	2	2
Abdallah Boy, bl h, by Prince Rupert	dis	

Time, 3:11—2:45—3:01.

Purse $250; 2:28 class.

Shiloh, ch h, by Gen. Grant	1	1
Sir Bell, b h, by Lyle Wilkes	2	2

Time, 2:36¼—2:34—2:34¾.

**Kewanee, Illinois.

July 4.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Lady Hare, ch m, by Col Hare	1	3	1	2
Birdy L., ch m, by California Lambert	2	1	3	1
Roy Mc Gregor, ch h, by Almont McGregor	3	2	2	3
Minnie, b m, by Mozart	4	4	4	4
Sue Cooper, b m, by Keeler	5	dis		

Time, 2:43¾—2:48½—2:47—2:42¾—2:43¾.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Sandy McGregor, ch h, by McGregor Chief	2	2	1	1
Lottie K., ro m, by Mike Logan	1	3	2	2
Attorney General, b h, by Attorney	3	1	3	3
Nutgold, ch h, by Nutwood	4	dr		

Time, 2:44¼—2:44—2:43¼—2:42¼—2:37¾.

Purse $400; free for all; trot or pace.

Senator Conkling, b h, by Roscoe Conkling	1	1	1
Saltine, b m, by Alroy	2	2	2
Kate F, b m, by Fugleman	4	3	3
Olivette, b m—R. L. McKane	3	4	4

Time, 2:33—2:33½—2:34¼.

Purse $200; two-year-olds.

Susie M., b m, by Almont McGregor	1	1
Pat Mulligan, b h, by Fugleman	2	2
Ole Oleson, b g, by Keeler	3	3
Cap, br g, by Nutgold	4	4

Time, 3:15—3:13.

July 5.—Purse $400; 2:50 class.

Lady Hare, ch m, by Col. Hare	1	1	0	2	1
Birdy L., ch m, by California Lambert	2	2	0	1	2
Belle B., b m, by J. R. Shedd	3	3	0	3	3

Time, 2:45—2:42½—0:00—2:45—2:45.

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rse $400; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.
Fifer, b h, by Bloomfield..... 3 1 1 1
le C., b m, by Almont McGregor..... 1 2 2 4
Raymond, br m, by Raymond..... 2 3 3 2
k W., b h, by Mark Monroe 4 4 4 3
s Walters, bl m, by California..... dis
Time, 2:48—2:47¼—2:46½—2:48¾.

*Lexington, Kentucky.

ne 29.—Purse $600; match.
s *Martin*, b m, by Petoskey..... 1 1 1
rett F., ch h, by Egbert..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:27¾—2:29¾—2:34.

**Manistee, Michigan.

uly 4.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.
y S., b m—J. W. Arney..... 1 1 1
gert Bellfounder, b h, by Swigert..... 2 2 2
le Vera, br m—Geo. Arnold..... 4 3 3
C. Mack, b g, by Coffin's Almont..... 3 4 5
rence F., ch g, by Royal Fearnaught... 5 5 4
liam D., bl g, by Almont Jr. ..... dis
Time, 2:44½—2:43—2:41¾.

Purse $250; 2:22 class.
By the Kid, bl g, by Onion's Uwharie..... 1 1 1
rab, bl g, by Dauntless..... 3 2 2
nny Rush, b m—S. S. Mitchell..... 2 3 4
fiance, bl h, by Detractor..... 4 4 3
Time, 2:30—2:30½—2:33¼.

Purse $100; three-year-olds; trot or pace.
ally News, b h, by Cigerens..... 1 1
ontie Patchen, b h—J. W. Arney..... 3 2
nnie ch m, by American Boy..... 2 4
lice M., ch m—Geo. Crawford..... 4 3
cKillop, gr h, by Dauntless..... 5 5
Time, 2:44—2:44.

July 5.—Purse $300; 2:30 class.
ndrew C., b g, by Harlan..... 1 1 2 1
endetta, bl m, by Black Cloud..... 2 2 1 3
elly G., bl m, by Ira Wilkes..... 3 3 3 2
en Davis, ch g, by Pinnacle..... 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:31½—2:33—2:34¼—2:33¼.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.
opsy C., b m—Geo. Crawford..... 1 1 3 1
bby D., b m, by Lexington Chief, Jr.... 2 2 1 2
osewood, ch h—Glen Howard..... 3 3 2 3
Time, 2:44½—2:39¼—2:39¼—2:41¾.

July 6.—Purse $400; free for all.
ighland Tom, br g, by Hod Gregor. 2 3 1 2 1 1
lly Beverly, bl g, by Jerry..... 1 1 2 3 3 3
Andrew C., b g, by Harlan..... 3 4 3 1 2 2
Crepe McNett, b m, by Turk..... 4 2 dis
Time, 2:25—2:27—2:27¼—2:29¼—2:32—2:32.

Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Arbutus, b m, by Warwick Medium. 9 5 2 1 1 1
ack Marshall, b g—Geo. Arnold... 8 1 1 7 2 3
ilver Robin, ch g, by Darwin..... 1 3 8 6 4 4
Swigert Bellfounder, b h, by Swigert..... 2 2 3 2 3 2
L. C. Mack, b g, by Coffin's Almont. 3 9 4 4 5 dr
Ed Roberts, bl g, by Young Wilkes. 6 7 7 5 6 dr
Charity, b m—E. S. Harvey..... 5 4 5 3 dr
Don, b g, by Compeer. ..... 7 8 6 dis
Lady K., gr m—Geo. Crawford..... 4 6 dr
Milton D., ch g—Jos. W. Bennett... 10 10 dr
Wm. D., bl g, by Almont Jr..... dis
Time, 2:47½—2:46—2:41½—2:36½—2:35¾—2:36½.

July 7.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.
Fanny Rush, b m—S S. Mitchell..... 3 2 1 1 1
Arab, bl g, by Dauntless..... 2 1 2 3 2
Marjay C., ch m—C. M. Gibson..... 1 3 3 2 3
Defiance, bl h, by Detractor..... 4 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:34¾—2:34¼—2:34¼—2:34½—2:34¼.

**Minneapolis, Minnesota.

July 4.—Purse $500; 2:50 class.
Robin, br g, by Robinson..... 1 1 1
Alice Dawn, b m, by Pilot Medium..... 2 2 2
Odessa, bl h, by Adrain Wilkes..... 3 4 3
Jim, —A. N. Gray..... 6 3 4
Lady Ensign, br m, by Ensign..... 4 6 5
Wherefore, bl h, by Forward ..... 5 5 dis
Dr. Mount, b g, by Paramount..... 7 7 dis
Time, 2:35—2:34¼—3:32½.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.
G. B., b g, by Dom Pedro..... 1 1 1
Greenleaf, b g, by Simmons..... 2 2 2
Jerry L., gr g, by Stonewall Jackson..... 3 4 3
First Call, br g, by Athlete..... 4 3 4
Time, 2:24½—2:22¼—2:21.

Purse $500; 2:17 class.
Johnny Smoker, bl g, by Totaway(?)..... 1 1 1
Prince Mac, ch g, by Logan Hambletonian.. 3 3 2
Billy Gault, b g, by Frank Noble..... 2 6 3
Bonnie Wilkes Jr., bl m, by Adrian Wilkes. 6 2 5
Longitude, br g, by Osman..... 5 4 4
Finley, bl g, by Corbin Bashaw..... 4 5 dis
Jimmy Carr, ch g, by News Boy..... dis
Lena Willetts, br m, by Ferguson..... dis
Time, 2:23¾—2:26—2:27.

July 5.—Purse $500; 2:25 class.
Mayhill, br m, by Edge Hill..... 3 1 1 1
Nelly Mason, b m, by Onward..... 1 3 3 3
Michigan Prince, bl h, by Young Wilkes. 2 2 2 2
Maggie Sherman, ch m, by Alexander Sherman ..... 4 dis
Alaska, b g, by Boston Boy..... 5 dis
Time, 2:27¾—2:26¼—2:27¼—2:26¼.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Jo Jo, b g—V. L. Shuler..... 3 1 1 1
Mac H., ch h—Midway Park Stable..... 1 4 2 2
Albert L., ch h, by Jim Blaine..... 2 2 2 3
Peter Logan, ch g—Thomas Murphy..... 4 3 4 5
Dan O. C., b g—Roxy Reber..... 5 5 5 4
Time, 2:30¼—2:29¼—2:29¾—2:32½.

Purse $500; 2:37 class.
Haroldine, b m, by Harold Jr..... 4 3 1 1 4 1
Ben Gaines, b g, by Allie Gaines... 1 5 6 5 5 2
Hampton Maid, br m, by Sarcenet.. 7 4 5 3 1 3
Gold Finish, ch m, by Red Chief.... 5 2 3 4 2 ro
West Wood, bl h, by Forward..... 6 7 4 2 3 ro
Merle F., b m, by Tyrolean..... 2 1 2 6 5 dr
Fanny O., ch m, by Col. West..... 3 6 7 dr
Time, 2:36½—2:37—2:36¼—2:36¼—2:35½—2:39¾.

July 6.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Jim, gr g—A. N. Gray..... 1 3 2 1 1
Humbolt, b h, by Archer's Almont.... 3 1 1 2 2
Athlot, gr g, by Athlete..... 2 5 3 3 4
Belle Rouse, br m, by Bruno..... 5 2 3 5 5
Atalanta, b m—J. W. Combs..... 4 4 5 4 3
Parallel, br h, by Harold Jr..... 6 dr
Time, 2:34—2:34¼—2:35—2:33¼—2:36.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.
Lena Willetts, br m, by Ferguson..... 2 1 1 1
Jimmy Carr, ch g, by Newsboy..... 1 3 4 5
Dreltncourt, b h, by Hambrino..... 5 5 2 2
Prince Mac, ch g, by Logan Hambletonian..... 3 2 3 3
Bonnie Wilkes Jr., bl m, by Adrian Wilkes..... 4 4 5 4
Time, 2:25—2:24¼—2:23½—2:29½.

July 7.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.
Moorefield, b h, by Richwood..... 1 1 1
Julian, bl g—V. S. Shuler..... 3 4 2
Jourdan Wilkes, b h, by Jersey Wilkes..... 4 2 4
Gold Finish, ch m, by Red Chief..... 5 3 3
Buckshot, gr g, by Pilot Medium..... 2 dr
Time, 2:33¼—2:29½—2:29¾.

Purse, $500; free for all,
Phoebe Wilkes, br m, by Hambletonian Wilkes 2 1 1 1
G. B., b g, by Don Pedro..... 1 2 2 2
First Call, br g, by Athlete..... 3 3 3 3
Alloritia, ch m, by Altoona..... 4 4 dis
Jerry L., gr g, by Stonewall Jackson..... 5 dis
Time, 2:24—2:20¼—2:22¼—2:22½.

*Riverpoint, Rhode Island.

July 4.—Purse $70; 3:00 class.
George, ch g—J. A. Wallace..... 1 1 1
Forestwood, b h—J. A. Walsh..... 2 2 2
Tyro, b g—H. A. Fuller..... 3 3 3
Harry, ch g—H. O'Donnell ..... 4 dis
Time, 2:58—2:58—2:53½.

Purse, $75; special.
Claudia, b m—J. A. Walsh 1 1 1
Davy Crockett, ch g—H. P. Martin..... 3 2 2
Gugangon, b g—G. W. Wiggin..... 2 3 3
Time, 2:41—2:39—2:38¾.

Purse $100; 2:40 class; trot or pace.
Sabre, b g—T. McGuire & Son..... 3 1 2 1 1
Woodmount, ro g—S. Wightman..... 1 2 1 2 2
Capt. Duffy, b g—G. Gilland..... 2 dis
Time, 2:46¼—2:42—2:44½—2:47—2:47¼.

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*Schaghticoke, New York.

June 28.—Purse 200; 2:30 class.

Frank Burgess, b h, by Peacemaker	3	2	1	1	1
Henry C., b h, by Ben Franklin	1	1	2	2	2
Addie Wilkes, bl m, by Madison Wilkes	2	3	dis		

Time, 2:33—2:26¼—2:26¼—2:31—2:31.

Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Felix, gr g, by Melrose	1	1	1
Russell H., bl g, by Antenor	3	2	2
Souvenir, b g, by Melrose	2	3	3
Lock Boy, bl g	4	4	4
Maggie H., gr m, by Duroc	5	5	5

Time, 2:39½—2:38—2:37¼.

June 29.—Purse $200; 2:33 class.

Frank H., b g, by Highland Gray	1	1	1
Molly W., b m, by Melrose	2	4	2
May Queen, gr m, by Duroc	3	2	3
Jim Brooker, b g—M. Payne	4	3	4

Time, 2:37¾—2:35½—2:34¼.

Purse $200; 2:37 class; trot or pace.

Addie Wilkes, bl m, by Madison Wilkes	1	1	1
Jenny C., gr m, by Imperial Medium	3	3	2
Santa Claus, b g—C. Winans	4	2	3
Eli, ch g, by Melrose	2	4	4
Dan, b g—J. J. Perkins	5	5	5

Time, 2:34¼—2:35—2:34¼.

June 30.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Dick Dewey, gr g—G. A. Flack	1	1	1
Maggie H., gr m, by Duroc	2	2	2
Russell H., bl g—J. McGregor	3	3	3

Time, 2:40¾—2:36½—2:39¾.

Purse $200; free for all; trot or pace.

Ace of Diamonds, bl h, by Honest John	1	1	1
Victor Clay, b g, by Victor Mohawk	3	2	2
May Queen, gr m, by Duroc	2	3	3

Time, 2:35—2:32½—2:32¼.

**Moscow, Idaho.

June 21.—Purse $250; 2:45 class.

Darwina, b m, by Meridith	1	2	1	2	1
Orolo, b h, by Ingraham	3	1	2	1	2
Sir Jette, bl h, by Alcona	2	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:46—2:35—2:39½—2:34¾—2:34¼.

June 22.—Purse $100; free for all.

Raven Boy, bl h, by Mambrino Duke	1	1	1
Almax, b m, by Almont Medium	2	3	2
Pearl, b m—H. K. Moore	3	2	3

Time, 2:48—2:46½—2:41.

**Peru, Indiana.

June 21.—Purse $400; 2:24 class.

Nightingale, br m, by Osgood's Patchen	1	1	1
Belle Cassett, gr m, by Willoughby	2	2	2
Trixter, ch h, by Executor	3	4	3
Charley Burch, b h, by Artemus	4	3	4

Time, 2:21¾—2:24¾—2:22½.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Shoo Fly Gyp, wh h, by Shoo Fly	2	2	1	1	1
Georgie M., ch m, by Ashland Clay	1	1	2	3	2
Kissell's Pointer, b g, by Ravenwood	4	4	3	2	3
Cutler, b h, by Strathmore	3	3	4	4	4

Time, 2:28¼—2:41—2:23¾—2:30½—2:33½.

Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Red Line, b g, by Hidalgo	1	1	1
Fanny A., b m, by Abdamed Allen	3	2	2
Schuyler C., br g—S. Myers	2	3	4
Star Hawk, ch h, by Star of the West	5	4	3
Silver Maid, b m, by Silvertail	4	5	5
Independence, ch h, by Little Dan	6	dis	
Crisis, b h, by Crittenden	dis		

Time, 2:33½—2:34½—2:31¼.

June 22.—Purse $500; 2:18 class.

Frank Oxman, bl g, by Eland	1	1	1
Reflector, b h, by Duplex	2	2	2
Sorrell Dan, ch g, by Commander	3	3	3
Kissell's Dallas, ch g, by Indiana Chief	4	4	4

Time, 2:17½—2:20½—2:20.

Purse $400; 2:34 class.

I. S. French, ch g, by Pilot Almont	1	1	1
Fred V., gr g—Mullen & Volrathm	4	2	2
Bay Prince, b g, by Louis R	2	3	3
Prodigal, b g, by Guiding Star	5	5	4
Brad, b g—Mack Bros	6	4	5
Foscue, b m, by Rescue	3	6	dis
Jubilant, b h, by Princeps	7	dis	
Carrie M., b m, by Dispatch	dis		

Time, 2:31½—2:29¼—2:29¼.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Tommy Lee, b g, by Rescue	1	1	2	1
Laughran W., b g, by Newton's Allie Wilkes	5	2	1	3
Monte K., ch g, by J. W. Norton	2	6	3	2
Euclaire, b m, by Euclid	6	3	5	5
Molly C., b m, by Mammont	4	5	4	4
Charley, b g, by Lockerby	3	4	dr	

Time, 2:29¾—2:30—2:30—2:29¾.

June 23.—Purse $400; 2:35 class.

J. B., b g, by Albert S. Patchen	1	1	5	1
Kissell's Pointer, b g, by Ravenwood	3	5	1	2
Laura Belle, ch m, by Commander	2	2	2	3
Minnie R., dn m, by Rescue	4	3	3	5
Laredo, bl h, by Wedgewood	5	4	4	4
Brussels Star, b m, by Brussells	dis			

Time, 2:26½—2:33½—2:30—2:28¾.

**Silver City, Iowa.

July 4.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Lord Caffrey, br h, by Charles Caffrey	1	1	1
Star Medium, b m, by Union Medium	3	3	2
New Fashion, b m, by Black Wilkes	4	2	3
Orphan Maid, b m, by Stocking Chief	2	4	4

Time, 2:51½—2:52¾—2:54.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Catharine, b m, by Rush	1	1	2	1
Chestnut Wilkes, b m, by Black Wilkes	2	2	1	2
Corney Bell, b m, by Junius	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:38¼—2:35½—2:41½—2:41½.

Purse $300; free for all.

Lydia J., b m—J. C. Jackson	2	2	1	1	1
Bonny Scotland, gr m, by Frank Allen	1	1	2	2	2
Silver, ch g—C. E. Dalton	3	dis			
Baby Wonder, b m, by Counsellor	4	dis			

Time, 2:42¼—2:43¾—2:47—2:47½—2:50¾.

July 5.—Purse $200; two-year-olds.

Omaha Bee, b h, by Ed Rosewater	1	1
Kitty F., b m, by Haco	2	2

Time, 3:22—3:21¾.

Purse $200; 2:50 class; trot or pace; county horses.

Lydia J., b m—J. C. Jackson	1	1	1
New Fashion, b m, by Black Wilkes	2	2	2
Silver, ch g—C. E. Dalton	3	3	3

Time, 2:49¼—2:52½—2:54¾.

Purse $400; 2:50 class.

Content, b m, by Tramp	1	1	1
Brilliant Chief, ch h, by Nutwood Chief	2	2	2

Time, 2:34½—2:37¼—2:38¼.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Kitty Vera, b m, by Talavera	1	1	1
Major Buford, gr g, by Charles Caffrey	2	2	2
Geo. Monday, b h, by Pilot Medium	3	3	3
Tulu, b m, by Oriole	4	4	4
Joe Hector, br h, by Hermes	5	5	dis

Time, 2:36¾—2:34¾—2:32.

Purse $300; special.

Jessie Gaines, b m, by Allie Gaines	1	1	1
Bethel, b m, by Beauclerc	2	2	2
Elwood, b g, by Alaric	3	3	dis

Time, 2:54½—2:44—2:33.

**Sioux City, Iowa.

June 28.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Black Prince, bl g, by Frank Lee	1	1	1
Monte Christo, b h, by Baymont	2	2	4
Dusty Heels, ch m, by Rushville	5	3	2
Shadeland Acme, b m, by Wilkes Nutwood	4	6	3
Rienzi Almont, b g, by Almont Pilot	3	5	6
Grey Charley, gr g, by Humbolt	6	4	5
Charlemont, b h, by Hinsdale Chief	7	8	8
Nornette, ch m, by Norway	9	7	9
Elsinore, b m, by Dunton Wilkes	10	9	7
Dr. Franklin Jr., b h, by Dr. Franklin	8	10	10
Clarie O., ro m—O. A. Olson	11	11	11

Time, 2:39½—2:40—2:35½.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Wellahead, b h, by Wedgewood	1	0	1	1
Ontonian, b h, by Shadeland Onward	2	0	5	4
Two Strike, gr g, by Ferguson	5	3	2	5
Fieldmont, b h, by Young Alarm	4	4	4	2
St. John, gr g—H. Livingston	6	6	3	3
Skylark, b g, by Plengo	3	5	6	6
Gracie L., b m—David Jekyll	dis			
Billy Sprague, br h, by Gov. Sprague	dis			

Time, 2:30—2:30½—2:29½—2:30.

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Purse $500; 2:29 class.
Little Mike, ch h, by Champion Prince..... 1 1 1
Jay Cadwell, b h, by Hamdallah..... 3 2 2
Robins Counsellor, b h, by Counsellor..... 2 3 3
Matt Fisher, b g, by Ripon Boy..... 5 5 4
Guy Sheridan, b h, by Charles Caffrey..... 6 4 6
Mambrino Maud, bl m, by Mambrino Duke. 7 7 5
Belgian Maid, ro m, by Spotted Sam..... 4 6 dis
Billy Burton, b g, by Gipsy Boy..... 8 8 dr
Time, 2:27—2:27—2:25½.

June 29.—Purse $500; 2:35 class.
Kitty Vera, b m, by Talavera..... 5 3 1 1 1
King Halliday, b h, by Halliday..... 1 1 2 2 3
Richard W., b h, by Hambletonian Mambrino..... 2 2 3 3 2
Happy May, b m, by La Cede..... 3 4 4 4 4
Daisy J., ch m, by Golden Wing..... 4 5 dis
Time, 2:32¾—2:37¾—2:35—2:35—2:33.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.
Richard Jay, b g, by Dictator Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Nigger Baby, bl g—C. W. Huigen..... 2 2 2
Gypsy B., b m, by Leonard..... 3 4 6
Dary B., gr g, by Davenant..... 6 5 3
Great Western, ch h, by Saturn..... 7 3 5
Fascination, b h, by Broadway..... 4 6 4
Speed Waxie, br g, by John A. Kasson..... 5 7 7
Probability, br g, by Tom Hal..... dis
Time, 2:30¼—2:32¾—2:30¼.

Purse $200; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.
Betty King, b m, by Betterton..... 1 1
McCormac, b h, by Pelletier..... 2 2
Altolus, b h, by Pactolus..... 3 3
Westward—F. N. Jaynes..... 4 4
Time, 2:46—2:47½.

June 30.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.
Barney Allen, bl g, by Panic..... 1 1 1
Black Prince, bl g, by Frank Lee..... 5 2 2
Mogul, br g, by Baymont..... 2 3 3
Don Donnan, b h, by Dictator Wilkes..... 3 5 4
Victor, ro g, by Garnet Wilkes..... 4 4 dis
Jerry, b g, by Garnet Wilkes..... 3 dis
Lady Dunmore, b m—F. N. Jaynes..... 6 dis
Arigal, br h, by Billy Sprague..... 7 dis
Flora Neff, b m, by Joe Neff..... dis
Time, 2:42—2:33½—2:32.

Purse $500; free for all.
Fred K., bl g, by Shadeland Onward.. 2 1 1 2 1
Fieldmont, b h, by Young Alarm..... 1 2 2 1 2
St. John, gr h—H. Livingston..... 4 3 dis
Billy Sprague, b g, by Gov. Sprague.. 3 dis
Time, 2:32¼—2:30—2:28—2:28—2:33½.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.
Idavan, b h, by Earl..... 1 1 1
John W., b g, by John Wentworth..... 3 2 2
Oliver W., b h, by Wagner Bashaw..... 2 3 3
Time, 2:29¾—2:25—2:27.

Purse $200; 2:50 class; three-year-olds.
Chester, ch h, by Garnet Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Fullerton Boy, ch g, by Shadeland Onward. 2 2 2
Gold Leaf, ch m, by Rushville..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:49½—2:46½—2:44.

**Webster City, Iowa.

July 4.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Grover C., b h, by Sarcenett..... 1 2 1 2 1
Pearwood, b h, by Patronage..... 2 1 2 1 2
Time, 2:43—2:45—2:42—2:43—2:45.

Purse $75; special.
Hatty West, b m—S. G. Hoyne..... 1 1 1
Mary May, b m—A. P. Fleming..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:48—2:48—2:55.

*Winsted, Connecticut.

July 4.—Purse $150; 2:40 class.
Cornwall, b h, by Kentucky Prince..... 2 1 1 1
Woronoco, ch g—R. Barrett..... 1 3 3 3
McDonald, ro g—E. Mallett..... 3 2 2 2
Time, 2:41—2:39½—2:42—2:42.

Purse $100; 3:00 class; trot or pace.
Victoria B., b m, by Incentive..... 1 1 1
Bessie C., bl m, by Messenger Duroc..... 2 3 2
Lavender, b m, by Alcantara..... 3 2 3
Ned, b g—G. W. Brown..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:50—2:50—2:49¾.

*Baltimore, Maryland.

June 9 and 11.—Purse $200; 2:30 class.
Fanny Miller, b m—L. Redmond..... 1 2 2 1 1
Frank Brown, br g—A. Finneman..... 2 1 3 2 2
Calhoun, b g, by Sam Purdy..... 3 3 1 3 3
Time, 2:40½—2:36½—2:29¼—2:29¼—2:29¼.

June 9.—Purse $100; 2:50 class.
McGinty, b g—Geo. R. Wickwire..... 1 1 1
Carita G., gr m—John Gallagher..... 2 2 2
Sir Charles, b g—P. Rodgers..... 3 3 dis
Time, 2:50½—2:49¼—2:49¼.

[GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING PARK.]

July 4.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.
Calhoun, b g, by Sam Purdy..... 3 1 2 1 1
Frank Brown, br g—A. Fenneman, Baltimore..... 1 2 1 2 3
H. Clay, ch g—L. Redmond..... 2 3 3 3 2
Time, 2:31½—2:30—2:29½—2:32—2:32½.

Purse $200; 2:45 class.
Celerity, b m, by Kentucky Wilkes..... 1 1 2 1
Wood Martin, b g—R. Merrifield..... 5 2 1 2
McGinty, b g—G. R. Wicklein..... 2 3 3 3
Curita G., gr m—Jno. Gallagher..... 3 4 4 4
Frank M., ch g—W. H. Ruggeles..... 4 dis
Time, 2:47—2:40¾—2:36½—2:39¼.

Prizes, 3:00 class.
Richmond Selkes—D. S. Wingrove..... 1 1
Maud, b m—Jos. Klein..... 3 2
John L.—M. F. Leonard..... 2 3
N. W. b h—N. Walker..... 4 8
Cut Water—J. Framor..... 6 4
Hazel—T. Bresman..... 5 5
Thomas G.—Jno. Gallagher..... 8 6
Sir Walter Scott—L. E. Stewart..... 7 7
William L., bl g—C. Rosenbeck..... 9 dis
Time, 2:47—2:46½.

[PIMLICO PARK.]

Purse $400; 2:20 class.
Linkwood Maid, ch m, by Linkwood Chief..... 1 1 2 1
Maurice S., b g, by Coupon..... 2 3 1 2
Wallace G., ch g, by Plumas..... 3 2 3 3
Time, 2:24¼—2:27½—2:25—2:25.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.
Miss Hoke, b m, by Osric..... 6 1 1 1
Von Saur, b h—A. H. Tyson..... 1 5 2 4
Bunch of Roses, b m—L. C. Kengla..... 2 2 3 2
Sam Almont, b g—J. H. Reese..... 5 4 4 3
Ben Gage, br g—Hentchell & Hopps..... 3 6 7 5
Sonoma, b m—Valley View Farm..... 7 3 6 6
Capt. Pete, gr g—M. C. Kries..... 4 8 8 7
W. A., ch h—W. Nicholson..... 8 7 5 dr
Time, 2:35—2:29¾—2:33—2:32½.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.
J. M. D., b g—Hentchell & Hopps..... 2 1 1 1
Hero, ch h, by Stoner Boy..... 1 2 2 2
Frank Brown, b g—E. B. Hodge..... 3 3 3 3
Kate Clark, b m—L. C. Kengla & Son..... 5 4 4 6
Nelly Souther, b m, by Kinno..... 4 5 5 5
Sleepy Dan, ch g—H. G. Lawrence..... 7 7 6 4
Blue Light, gr g—W. Nicholson..... 6 6 7 7
Time, 2:28—2:29¼—2:30¼—2:34.

*Afton, New York.

June 28.—Purse $150; special; trot or pace.
Dutchess Igo, b m—N. M. Slattery..... 1 1 1
Maggie C., b m—G. Andrews..... 2 2 2
Betsy Wimple, b m—W. W. Cafferty..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:44¼—2:45—2:47.

Purse $200; 2:25 class; trot or pace.
Big Injun, ch g, by Brown Hal..... 1 1 1
Bessie, br m, by Schriner Hambletonian..... 2 2 3
Ben F., ch g, by Quilna Chief..... 3 3 2
Cornelia Wilkes, ch m, by Wilkes Spirit..... 5 4 4
Okalona, bl m, by Warwick Boy..... 4 5 5
Time, 2:30¼—2:33½—2:31.

June 29.—Purse $150; 2:40 class.
C. H. H., b g—Elmwood Farm..... 2 1 1 1
Flavilla, ch m—M. Hilsinger..... 1 2 2 2
St. Lawrence Maid, b m—F. Grant..... 3 3 3 3
Frank C., b g—W. W. Cafferty..... 6 4 4 5
Hemlock, b g—S. P. Russell..... 4 6 5 4
Trouble, gr g—J. M. H. Cornish..... 5 5 6 6
Time, 2:37½—2:35—2:39½—2:39.

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Purse $200; 2:35 class; trot or pace.

Bay Bee, b m—A. Fulmer		1	1	1
Moxie, b g—F. Grant		2	2	4
Mark Anthony, b g—F. Woodruff		4	4	2
Dom Pedro, b h—A. C. Crandall		7	3	3
Parthenia Pedro, b m, by Dom Pedro		3	5	5
Bob, bl m—J. B. Simons		5	dis	
Sleepy Dick, b g—F. Pierce		6	dr	

Time, 2:37½—2:35—2:34¼.

June 30.—Purse $150; 2:50 class; trot or pace.

Mary Hanford, b m—Elmwood Farm	1	1	1
Sidney, ch g, by George H. D	2	2	2
Dutchess Igo, b m—W. M. Slattery	3	3	3

Time, 2:43—2:42¼—2:38½.

Purse $200; free for all; trot or pace.

Longford, b g, by Chosroes	3	3	1	1	1
Virginia, ch m, by Young Frenchman	2	1	2	2	2
Big Injun, ch g, by Brown Hal	1	2	3	3	3

Time, 2:28—2:27—2:28—2:29—2:30¾.

*Bradford, Pennsylvania.

June 28.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Phelps, b g, by Abdallah Bird	2	2	1	1	1
M. J. Henderson, b g, by Landmark	1	1	2	2	2
E. N. Cook, ch h, by Wilkie Collins	3	3	3	3	4
Jessie S., b m, by Marlborough	6	4	4	4	3
Dixie D., b m, by Atlantic	4	dis			
Eva S., br m, by Warwick	5	dis			

Time, 2:39¾—2:39¼—2:38½—2:35¼—2:34¼.

Purse $500; free for all.

Purilan, br g, by Almont	1	1	1
Rock Bottom, b h, by Rockdale	3	2	2
J. K., b g, by Brown Henry	2	4	3
Bay Charley, b h—H. D. Balcom	4	3	4

Time, 2:29—2:39½—2:27¾.

June 29.—Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Bay State Morgan, b g, by Sherman Morgan	2	2	1	1	1
Vespasian, b h, by Hull	1	1	2	2	2
Fugleman, b g, by High Private	2	3	dr		

Time, 2:33¾—2:33½—2:30¾—2:33¾—2:37.

Purse $400; 2:45 class.

Ella Brown, b m, by Prince Pulaski Jr	1	1	2	1
Fanny Wilkes, b m, by Coronet	2	2	1	2
Cricket, bl m—E. K. Meyers	dis			
Miss Cumskey, b m, by Ambassador	dis			
Dazzle, sp g, by Kilbuck Tom	dis			

Time, 2:24¼—2:32¼—2:31—2:25.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Rena, b m, by Alhambra	1	1	1
Guess, b g, by Landmark	2	2	2
Tony, b g, by Onyx	3	4	3
Larry, b g—W. Barnsdall Jr	4	3	4
Sorrel Tom, ch g—D. O. Moran	5	5	dr

Time, 2:34¼—2:35½—2:34¼.

June 30.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Buck, b g, by Tacoma	1	1	1
Prince Almont, gr g, by Almont Jr	2	2	3
Maggie Monroe, b m, by Monaco	7	5	2
Jeffie Lee, ch m, by Prince Pilot	3	3	4
Edwin H., b g, by Stanton	4	4	7
Will Briggs, bl g, by Washington	5	6	5
Maggie Dot, b m, by Tornado	6	7	6

Time, 2:33—2:29¼—2:31¼.

Purse $300; three-year-olds.

St. Lookout, b h, by Sulton	1	1
Bon Ami, b m, by Nugget	2	2

Time, 2:37—2:28¾.

Purse $300; local horses.

Harry King, ch h, by Mambrino King	1	1	1
Joe G., ch g, by Turkey	2	2	2
Lady Corbin, b m, by Cash Boy	4	3	3
Clara S., b m, by Almont Lightning	3	4	4
Alice B., b m, by Niesz Surprise	dis		
George M., gr h—G. R. Gibbons	dis		

Time, 2:44¾—2:48¼—2:45½.

July 1.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Hal Braden, br h, by Brown Hal	1	1	1
Maud Clay, ch m, by Charley C	4	3	2
Belle N., ch m, by Red Dick	2	4	3
Frank W., b g, by Denver Wilkes	3	2	4

Time, 2:27¼—2:28¼—2:28½.

Purse $400; 2:37 class.

M. J. Henderson, b g, by Landmark	4	1	1	1
Ollie B., b m, by Valiant	1	2	2	2
Peter S., b g—C. Snyder	2	3	3	3
Eastmont, b g, by Olympus	3	4	4	4
Molly H., ch m, by Young Detective	5	5	5	5

Time, 0:00—2:32¼—2:29¼—2:31½.

Purse $500; free for all.

Charley C., gr g, by Sam Purdy	2	1	1	1
J. B. Richardson, b g, by George Wilkes	1	2	2	2
William A., b g, by Wagner Golddust	3	dis		
Fugleman, b g, by High Private	dis			

Time, 2:24¾—2:24—2:21½—2:20½.

**Chatham, Ontario, Canada.

June 28.—Purse $300; 3:00 class; trot or pace.

General Jackson, b h—W. M. Stone	1	1	1
Bothwell Boy, b h, by Rooker	2	2	2
John Rose, b g—Wm. Bowers	3	3	3
Frank Edwards, b g, by Scott's Rooker	4	dis	

Time, 2:39¼—2:43—2:43½.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Clara K., b m, by Clarion Chief	1	1	1
Sweetness, ch m, by Young Volunteer	2	2	2
Steve H., br g, by Old Washington	3	3	3
Garfield, b g, by Durango	4	4	dis
Maud C., b m, by Paterson's St. Lawrence	5	dis	

Time, 2:29¼—2:29½—2:31½.

Prizes $242; farmers' race; trot or pace.

Bob Rysdyk, br g, by Royal Rysdyk	2	1	1	1
Rustic Campbell, ch g—Chas. Campbell	1	2	2	2
Maud E., b m—Fred A. Dolsen	dis			
Mambrino Gift, gr h—Jas Thomas	dis			
Little Kit, b m—J. H. Everitt	dis			
Brown Jim, b g—E. Dalbneau	dis			
Molly Rysdyk, b m—T. E. Edwards	dis			

Time, 2:45—3:15—2:43½—2:54.

June 24.—Purse $300; 2:45 class; trot or pace.

Stargazer, b g, by Gazateer	1	1	1
Demand, br g, by Diplomat	2	2	2
Fred Kelly, b g—Sheldon Bros	3	3	3
Guy Allen, bl h, by St. Arnaud	4	4	4

Time, 2:32½—2:35—2:34¼.

Purse $300; 2:35 class; trot or pace.

Lady Hunter, gr m, by Abdallah	7	1	1	1
Deleware, b g—O. W. Chamberlin	1	3	3	6
Headlight, b g, by Judge Durell	5	2	2	4
Texas Bill, ch h, by Texas Jack	2	5	6	3
Connaught Jr., br h, by Connaught	3	7	5	2
Strougoff, gr h, by Grand Sentinel	4	4	4	5
Maud C., b m, by Paterson's St. Lawrence	6	6	8	7
Jean Miller, ch m, by Kilbuck Tom	8	8	7	dr

Time, 2:36¼—2:36½—2:34¼—2:34¼.

Purse $300; free for all; trot or pace.

Bonair Jr., b h, by Bonair	1	1	1
Rosa B., ch m, by Bob Ingersoll	4	2	2
Bay Fly, b m, by Clear Grit	2	4	5
Baldwin, b g—E. Smith	3	3	3
Jack the Ripper, bl h, by Texas Jack	5	5	4

Time, 2:28—2:26½—2:26¼.

Purse $——; consolation race.

Little Kit, b m, J. H. Everitt	1	1
Maud E., b m—Fred A. Dolsen	2	dis
Molly Rysdyk, b m—T. C. Edwards	3	dis

Time, 3:13—2:49¼.

*Cortland, New York.

June 28.—Purse $500; 2:50 class.

George, b g, by Dick Jones	1	1	1
Chester, br h—Green & Noble	2	2	2
Senetress, b m—Johnson & Clark	3	3	3
Ben Hur, ch g, by Cuban Chief	4	5	4
Mickey Free, br g—S. Phelps	5	4	5
L. and N., gr h—W. J. Kerlin	dis		

Time, 2:34½—2:34½—2:29¼.

Purse $500; 2:34 class.

E. W. H., br g, by Graftonian	3	1	1	1
Honest Abe, ro g, by Roman Chief	1	2	2	3
Miss Anna, bl m—W. J. Kerlin	2	3	3	2

Time, 2:39¼—2:30¼—2:34¼—2:36.

Purse $500; 2:23 class.

So Long, gr g, by Erelong	1	1	1
Navarro, b h, by Nutmont	2	4	2
Paul, gr g, by Messenger Duroc	3	2	3
Grace W., bl m, by Blackwood Mambrino	4	3	4

Time, 2:24—2:22¼—2:24.

June 29.—Purse $500; 2:37 class.

Narka, b m—C. S. Green	1	1	1
Storyteller, bl m, by Peter Story	2	3	2
Merchandise, b m, by Barkis	4	2	3
Yellow Jacket, cr g—Crowley & Teal	3	4	5
J. B. C., b m—G. Moore	5	5	4

Time, 2:35—2:31¼—2:31¼.

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Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Grover S., b g, by Cafferty Horse	2	1	1	2	1
News Boy, b h, by Oscar	1	5	2	1	2
Bud Onward, b g, by Onward	3	2	3	4	4
Marvin, b g, by Scriber	4	3	5	3	3
Dick B., b g, by Stonewall Jackson	5	4	4	5	dis

Time, 2:25¼—2:27¾—2:27—2:25½—2:26½.

July 1.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.

Otard, b g, by Jay Gould	1	5	1	1
White Flag, b m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	2	1	2	3
Onie, b g, by Mambrino King	3	2	4	5
Royal King, ch g, by Mambrino King	5	4	3	2
George W., b g, by George K	4	3	5	4

Time, 2:32½—2:31½—2:31¼—2:32.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Joe Jett, b g, by Billy Wilkes	4	5	1	1	2	1
Jenny Rolfe, ch m—A. J. Feek	2	2	2	2	1	2
Billy T., b g, by Don Ozro	5	1	3	3	3	4
Sheriff, gr g, by Schoble	1	4	5	4	4	3
Bob Ingersoll, ro g, by Frank M	3	3	4	5	dr	

Time, 2:28¼—2:26¼—2:25¼—2:25½—2:25¼—2:25¼.

Purse $500; 2:26 class.

Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy	1	1	1
Nelly C., ch m, by Ben Butler	2	2	2
Anna May, b m, by Delmonico Sprague	3	3	3
Harry Cardinal, b g, by Cardinal	4	4	4

Time, 2:27½—2:26½—2:26¼.

July 2.—Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Enola, ch m, by R. F. Galloway	1	1	1
Daisy C., b m, by Mountain Boy	3	2	2
Coxsackie King, ch g—Green & Noble	2	3	3
Emma W., b m—A. Wolf	4	4	4

Time, 2:25½—2:26¼—2:27.

Purse $500; free for all.

Mascot, b g, by Deceive	4	1	1	1
Gray Harry, gr g, by Tempest Jr	1	3	3	3
Elmonarch, ro g, by Almonarch	2	2	4	2
B. B., ro g, by Veto Jr	5	4	2	4
Vitello, br h, by Legal Tender Jr	3	dr		

Time, 2:19¾—2:19¾—2:23—2:21¼.

**Elkhart, Indiana.

June 29.—Purse $400; 2:24 class.

Madge Hatton, b m, by Glencoe Jr	1	2	1	1
Belle Cassett, gr m, by Willoughby	2	1	3	2
H. C. T., b h, by King Almont	3	3	2	3
Col. Bismarck, b h, by Victor Bismarck	4	4	4	5
Trixter, ch h, by Executor	5	5	5	4
Peter Hardwood, br h, by Hardwood	6	dis		

Time, 2:23½—2:25—2:24¼—2:26.

Purse $500; 2:18 class.

Mikado, b g, by Maxim	1	1	1
Reflector, b h, by Duplex	3	2	2
Sorrel Dan, ch g, by Commander	2	4	4
Joe Jefferson, br h, by Thos. Jefferson	4	3	3

Time, 2:24¼—2:22—2:23½.

June 30.—Purse $400; 2:34 class.

Arctic B., b h, by Squire Talmage	1	1	3	1
Bay Prince, b g, by Louis R	2	3	1	2
Vincent Cromwell, b h, by Gov. Sprague	3	2	2	3
Dauntess, b m, by Dauntless	4	4	4	4
Daisy Garfield, b m, by Garfield	5	dis		

Time, 2:32¾—2:27¾—2:32—2:30.

Purse $400; 2:22 class.

Nightingale, br m, by Osgood's Patchen	1	1	1
Wauseon, gr h, by Vacher	3	2	3
Billy G., b g, by Brilliant Golddust	2	3	4
Frank B., br g, by Bog Oak	4	4	2
Nina Medium, br m, by Riley Medium	5	5	5

Time, 2:25—2:22½—2:23.

July 4.—Purse $100; three-year-olds and under.

Jim Allen, ch h, by McMyatt	1	1
Jim Brown, b h, by American Boy	2	2
Bessie Wilkes, b m, by Wilkesmont	3	3
Mira W., b m, by Lexington Chief Jr	4	4
Prince G., b g, by Tom Hunter	5	5

Time, 3:15—3:10.

Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Robert S. Whaley, b h, by Robert Whaley	2	1	1
Belle S., ro m, by Black Barney	1	3	3
Robert K., b h, by Robert Whaley	3	2	2
Neptune, b h, by Ajax	4	4	4

Time, 2:55—2:55—2:53.

Purse $100; 2:24 class.

Nina Medium, br m, by Riley Medium	1	1
Betty K., ch m, by Mambrino Lexington	2	2

Time, 2:31½—2:29¾.

Purse $40; 2:30 class.

Uncle Ned, b g—Chas. Kyte	1	1
Dandy I., ro g, by Zack Chandler	2	2
Elgin Boy, gr g, by Elgin Boy	3	3

Time, 2:45—2:41¼.

*Durham, Maine.

July 4.—Purse $50; 3:00 class.

Ned R.—F. E. Crooker	1	3	1	1
Louis Lightfoot, b h, by Gen. Lightfoot	3	1	2	2
Dennet, b g—W. O. Corbin	2	2	3	3
Dick H., b g—C. C. Haskell	5	4	4	4
Little Kit, ro m, by Rolly Sampson	4	5	5	dr
Boxer, ch g—A. C. Snow	6	dis		

Time, 2:52¼—2:53¾—2:52¾—2:54.

Purse $75; 2:45 class.

Clara M., b m—E. W. Hutchins	1	1	1
Little Mite, ch g, by Von Moltke	3	2	2
Pat L.,—C. Jenkins	2	3	3
Black Harry, bl g, by Cushnoc	4	4	4

Time, 2:47½—2:42½—2:43¼.

Purse $25; local horses.

Birdmont Morgan, ch h, by Inca	1	1	1
Gray Ned, gr g, by Ned B	2	3	2
Alta Rosa, by Highlawn	3	2	3

Time, 3:01—2:57½—3:00.

*Enosburg Falls, Vermont.

July 4.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Dolly Franklin, ch m, by Geo. Franklin	1	1	2	1
Ben H., b g, by Castellar	4	4	1	4
Headlight, ch m, by Son of Star Ethan	2	2	4	3
Mabel C., bl m, by Clay Almont	3	3	3	2

Time, 2:44¼—2:42¼—2:42—2:46½.

Purse $150; 2:45 class.

B. F. Solon, br h, by Son of Ben Franklin	2	2	1	1	1
Hypertha, b m, by Ben Morrill	1	1	2	3	3
Allen Wilkes, br h, by Abdallah Wilkes	3	3	3	2	2
Sheldrake, b h, by King Wilkes	4	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:37—2:37½—2:36¼—2:37—2:36.

Purse $225; 2:30 class.

Nanny B., ch m, by Crampton's Lambert	1	1	2	3	2	3	1
Rolly C., b g, by Claybrino	4	3	3	1	1	0	2
Rockburn, ch g—S. B. Knight	2	2	1	2	4	0	3
Belva May, ch m, by St. Clair	3	4	4	4	3	dr	

Time, 2:36¼—2:36—2:35¾—2:36½—2:34¼—2:37¾—2:34¼.

Last three heats trotted July 5.

July 5.—Purse $125; 2:50 class.

B. F. Solon, br h, by Son of Ben Franklin	1	1	1
Mabel C., bl m, by Clay Almont	2	2	2
Gipsey, b m—F. Richards	4	3	3
Pete Lambert, b g—W. H. Horrigan	3	5	5
St. Clair, bl h—N. D. Jenne	5	4	4

Time, 2:42—2:40½—2:41.

Purse $300; free for all.

Factory Boy, gr g, by Billy Bashaw	1	1	1
W. C. B., b g—J. H. Duba	2	2	2
Swanton Boy, br g, by Star Ethan	3	3	dr

Time, 2:30½—2:26½—2:27¾.

*Fall River, Massachusetts.

June 16.—Purse $20; 3:15 class.

Maud B., b m—N. P. Berard	3	4	1	2	1	1
Darly, b m—J. P. Daily	1	1	4	3	3	3
Lazy Girl, b m—S. Fontaine	4	2	3	1	4	2
Blue Maid, b m—I. Renaud	2	3	2	4	2	4

Time, 3:22—3:18½—3:19¾—3:18—3:15—3:15.

Purse $60; 3:00 class.

Fanny L., ch m—C. Letendre	1	1	1
Charles Bissett, b g—D. Watson	2	2	2
Dixie, b g—G. Douglass	3	3	3
Lone Star, b g—H. Coggshall	4	dr	
Lady Stevens, br m—A. P. Poisson	5	dr	

Time, 2:50¼—2:53½—2:53½.

July 4.—Purse $100; 2:37 class.

Confidence Jr., b h—G. Thomas	1	2	1	1
Bessie H., ch m—H. Coggshall	3	1	4	3
Fanny L., ch m—C. Letendre	4	3	3	3
Josie, br m—E. Darling	2	4	2	4

Time, 2:41—2:42—2:43—2:43.

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Purse $100; 3:00 class.

General, ch g—Stanley Bros.	1	1	1
Charles Bissett, b g—D. Watson	2	2	2
Gold Bird, ch g—E. M. Denault	4	3	3
Phil F. G., b g—P. Fornier	3	4	5
Billy D., b g—J. Daly	5	6	4
Queen of Beauty, b m—J. Lafrancis	6	5	6

Time, 2:50—2:50¾—2:49½.

Purse $100; double team; to beat 15:30—5 miles.

Ben Hur, br g } —John Farrell		lost
Gray George, gr g }		

Time, 16:04¾.

*Augusta, Maine.

July 4.—Purse $100; green horses.

Auctioneer, b g, by Gen. Withers	1	1	1
Manchester, b g—W. H. Fairbanks	2	2	2
Gip, b g—A. S. Church	3	3	3

Time, 3:06—2:49¼—2:49¼.

Purse $200; 2:37 class.

Gene Briggs, br h, by Messenger Wilkes	1	1	1
Dan Smuggler, b h, by Smuggler Gift	2	2	3
Old Honesty, b g—C. M. Gulld	3	3	2
St. James, br g, by Dr. Franklin	5	4	4
Gray Victor, gr h, by Cushnoc	4	5	5
Music, gr m—J. W. May	6	dr	

Time, 2:35¾—2:36¼—2:38.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Walter D., ch h, by Knight's Horse	2	1	1	1
Cunard Jr., ch h, by Cunard	1	2	2	2
Ben V., b h, by Red Wilkes	5	5	3	3
Jim Matt, b g, by Young Jim	4	3	4	4
Volunteer, b g, by Volunteer	5	4	5	dr

Time, 2:35—2:33¼—2:31½—2:34½.

*Middle Granville, New York.

June 4.—Purse $200; match.

Maid of the Wilderness, br m, by Sherman's Aristos	1	1	1
D. S. R., b g, by Gold Coin	2	2	2

Time, 2:49¼—2:51¼—2:49¼.

June 14.—Purse $150; 2:50 class.

Maggie H., gr m, by Hill's Duroc	2	1	1	1
D. S. R., b g, by Gold Coin	3	2	2	2
Lilly B., br m, by Blackstone	6	3	4	3
Minnie B., gr m, by Imperial Medium	4	4	3	4
Dullion, b h, by Deucalion	7	5	5	5
Helen M., b m, by Clarendon	1	dis		
Peggy S., b m—W. Storm	5	dis		

Time, 2:44¼—2:39¼—2:39¼—2:39½.

June 14 and 15.—Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Carlotta, ch m, by Aristos	4	3	4	1	4	1	1
Toolev, br g, by Ed Sherman	2	1	1	4	3	2	3
May Queen, gr m, by Hill's Duroc	1	4	3	3	1	3	2
Ell, ch g, by Melrose	3	2	2	2	2	ro	

Time, 2:41¼—2:38—2:42¼—2:38—2:39¾—2:35½—2:31½.

June 15.—Purse $250; 2:30 class; trot or pace.

Jumbo Wilkes, ch h, by Victor Wilkes	1	3	3	1	1
Wisdom, b g, by Wilkinson's Almont	4	1	4	4	3
Frank Burgess, b h, by Peacemaker	3	4	2	2	2
Sleepy Tom, bl g, by St. Julien	2	2	1	3	dis

Time, 2:31—2:36¾—2:31—2:30—2:31.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Mattie C., gr m, by American Ethan	3	1	0	1	0	1
Joe Alcyone, ch h, by Alcyone	2	2	3	3	0	2
Lock Boy, bl g, by Dorsey's Gold-dust	1	3	0	2	dis	

Time, 2:35¼—2:38¾—2:36—2:37¾—2:39¾—2:40.

June 25.—Purse $100; match.

Nelly R., ch m, by Triceps	1	1	1
Mollie A., b m, by Bona Fide	2	2	2

Time, 3:01¼—3:04—2:59¼.

July 4.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Minnie B., gr m—A. W. McMullen	1	1	1
Brown Tom, br g, by Bona Fide	4	2	2
Belle H., br m, by George C	2	3	4
Dock, b g, by Ashland Patchen	3	4	3
Harry S., b g, by Aristos	5	dis	

Time, 2:44¼—2:44½—2:44½.

Purse $150; 2:35 class.

Tooley, br g, by Ed Sherman	1	1	1
Mattie C., gr m, by American Ethan	2	2	3
Morning Star, b h, by Almont Star	3	3	2

Time, 2:40—2:37½—2:34¼.

**Fort Wayne, Indiana.

July 4.—Purse $400; 2:32 class.

Tommy Lee, b g, by Rescue	2	1	1
W. B. H., ch g, by Pacing Abdallah	1	3	9
Col. Bullett, b h, by Squire Talmage	5	2	3
Col. Simmons, b h, by Simmons	6	6	2
Artic B., b g, by Squire Talmage	8	4	7
Silver Star, gr g, by Silver Cloud	3	9	4
Tempest, b h, by Tempest Jr	4	8	6
Susie C., br m, by Herald	7	5	5
Bay Prince, b g, by Louis R	9	7	8

Time, 2:28¼—2:25¾—2:28½—2:26¾.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Atlantic King, bl h, by Atlantic	1	1	1
Walnut Boy, br h—Sam C. Fuller	2	2	2
Laredo, bl h, by Wedgewood	3	3	3
Laura Bell, ch m, by Commander	4	4	4
McWeddle, b g, by Artemus	5	dis	
Fred Douglass—T. Ervin	dis		
Beechnut, b h, by Louis Napoleon	dis		

Time, 2:25½—2:23¾—2:20¼.

Purse $300; 2:48 class.

Nelly Lloyd, b m, by Elgin Boy	1	1	1
Star Hawk, ch h, by Star of the West	2	2	5
Coon Hollow, ch g—Geo. Lindenberger	5	3	2
Chieftain Laddy, ch g, by Highland Chief	3	5	4
Fanny A., b m by Abdamed Allen	6	4	3
Byerly Boy, b h, by Byerly Abdallah	4	6	dis

Time, 2:34¼—2:31¼—2:28.

July 5.—Purse $500; 2:23 class.

Madge Hatton, br m, by Glencoe Jr	1	0	1	1
Belle Cassett, gr m, by Willoughby	2	0	2	2
Johnny A., ro g, by Ben Lomond Jr	4	3	3	3
Col. Bismarck, b h, by Victor Bismarck	3	4	4	4
Mira Startle, b m, by Mambrino Startle	5	5	5	5
Otto J., b g, by Adjuster	dis			
Cottonette, b m, by Western Chief	dis			

Time, 2:20½—2:21¼—2:22—2:23½.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Maud P., ch m, by Pepper's Pharaoh	2	2	1	1	1
Mary Centlivre, b m, by R. C. Brown	1	1	2	3	3
Dolly Brown, b m, by Dan Brown	3	3	3	2	2
Cuckoo, bl h, by Ambassador	dis				

Time, 2:17¼—2:18½—2:20—2:23—2:22¼.

Purse $75; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.

Kentucky Union, ch m, by Aberdeen	2	1	1
Ally K., gr m, by Badger Sprague	1	2	2
Silver Plate, gr g, by Silver Cloud	3	3	3
Silver Chief, gr h, by Silver Cloud	4	dis	
Belle Butler, ch m, by La Rookh	dis		
Major Ewing, b h, by Strathmore	dis		
Bessie Wilkeswood, ch m, by Wilkeswood	dis		

Time, 2:32—2:27¾—2:31½.

July 6.—Purse $400; 2:37 class.

Tommy Wilkes, br h, by Young Wilkes	2	1	1	1
Dictum, br h, by Dictator Almont	1	2	3	5
Strath Boy, b h, by Strathmore	3	3	2	3
Star Line, gr h by White Line	5	4	4	3
Besor, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	4	5	5	4

Time, 2:29¼—2:32¾—2:28—2:26¾.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Smiler Colfax, b g, by Schuyler Colfax	1	1	1
Georgia M., ch m, by Ashland Clay	2	0	2
Cutler, b h, by Strathmore	3	0	4
Shoo Fly Gyp, wh h, by Shoo Fly	4	0	3

Time, 2:22¾—2:45—2:25.

Purse $600; 2:18 class.

New York Central, br g, by Simmons	1	1	1
Blazeberry, br m, by Roseberry	3	2	2
Frank B., br g, by Bog Oak	2	3	3
N. T. H., b g, by Pilot Mambrino	4	4	4
Mambrino Dudley, br h, by Woodford Mambrino	5	5	5
Wauseon, gr h, by Vacher	6	6	6

Time, 2:21½—2:19¾—2:19¾.

July 7.—Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Nightingale, bl m, by Osgood's Patchen	1	1	1
H. C. T., b h, by King Almont	2	2	2
Magnolia, b m, by Haw Patch	9	3	3
Mab, br m, by Defiance	3	4	7
Grace Napoleon, b m, by Louis Napoleon	4	6	6
Gass, b g, by Sleepy Rock	6	8	4
Gail, b m, by Lakeland Abdallah	5	5	5
Monte K., ch g, by J. W. Norton	8	7	dr
Bets Britton, br m, by Egotist	7	dr	
Little Daisy, br m, by French's Bashaw	dis		

Time, 2:23—2:19¼—2:20¼.

Purse $600; 2:17 class.

Subscriber, br h, by Jim Schriber	1	1	1
Sorrell Dan, ch h, by Commander	2	2	2
Tommy, wh g, by Kilbuck Tom	4	5	3
Reflector, b h, by Duplex	5	3	4
Lady Vice, b m, by Viceroy	3	4	6
Irorine, bl m—Shelley Bros	6	6	5

Time, 2:17—2:17¾—2:19.

Purse $75; 2:40 class, three-year-olds.

Alhambra, b h, by Legal Tender Jr	1	1
McKinley, b g, by Wilkesmont	2	2
Victor C., bl h, by Col. Bismarck	dis	
La Bessa, b m, by Wilkesmont	dis	

Time, 2:21¾—2:30½.

**Galesburg, Michigan.

July 13.—Purse $20; three-year-olds and under.

Ruth R., bl m, by Dauntless	1	2	1
Nettie Noble, b m, by Frank Noble	2	1	2

Time, 2:54—2:57—2:53.

Purse $—; against time, 2:25.

Harry Noble, b h, by Frank Noble	won

Time, 2:22½.

Purse $25; 2:30 class; trot or pace.

Bay Hal, b h, by Brown Hal	1	4	1
Apollo Wilkes, br h, by Alcantara	4	1	2
Marvla, b h, by Frank Noble	2	2	3
Ed. B., b h, by Frank Noble	3	3	4

Time, 2:34¼—2:35¼—2:35.

Purse $50; free for all; trot or pace.

Silver Cloud, gr h, by Mambrino Chief Jr	1	1	1
Albatross, ch h, by Floramour	2	2	2

Time, 2:29—2:23¼—2:23¾.

*Georgetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

July 7.—Purse $50; 3:00 class.

Ilderim, ro h, by Olympus	1	1	1
Delia, bl m, by Abdallah	2	2	2
Dean, br h, by Highland Laddy	3	3	3

Time, 2:59¼—3:10—3:18¼.

Purse $75; 2:40 class.

Harry C., b h, by Hernando	1	1	1
Onward, bl g, by Rielly's Dean	4	2	2
Sim, b g, by McMillan's Harry	2	4	3
King of the Turf, b g, by Barney B.	3	3	4
Maud K., b m, by Hernando	5	dis	
Fairy Queen, bl m, by Dean Swift	6	dr	

Time, 2:43—2:44½—2:40.

Purse $100; free for all.

Dot, bl m, by Administrator	3	3	1	1	1
Leafer, b g, by French Sporter	1	4	4	2	2
Black Bird, bl m, by All Right	4	1	2	4	4
Golden, ch h, by Royal Lambert	2	2	3	3	3

Time, 2:36—2:40½—2:38¼—2:38¼—2:37½.

*Hohokus, New Jersey.

May 30.—Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Pilot, b g, by Middletown Jr	1	2	1	1
Sim Brown, b g, by Strathmore	3	1	3	4
Jewell, ch g, by Major Edsall	2	4	2	3
Nelson, ch g, by Sir Walkill	4	3	4	2

Time, 2:38—2:47½—2:47—2:50.

Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Daisy B.—J. Bogert	1	1	1
Ross Medium, b m, by Happy Medium	4	2	2
De Grote, b g, by Darlington Chief	3	4	3
Tempest, br g—S. A. Paddock	5	5	4
Frank Kane, sp g, by Happy Medium Jr	2	3	dr
Mouse, b m—J. McKee Jr	dis		

Time, 2:37—2:51½—2:51.

*Lancaster, New Hampshire.

July 4.—Purse $200; 2:45 class.

Lookout, gr g—J. H. Manter	1	1	1
Canterbury, b g—E. H. Weymouth	2	2	2
Ben G., ch g—B. C. Garland	3	3	3
Ira A., ch g—H. Wiley	dis		

Time, 2:44¼—2:48—2:51.

Purse $250; 2:35 class.

Thetis, b m, by Mambrino Wilkes	1	1	1
Seba, gr g, by Goodin's Hambletonian	2	2	2

Time, 2:37¼—2:44½—2:41.

Purse $300; free for all.

Johnny Knott, br g, by Mohawk Hambletonian	1	1	1
Arthur Wilkes, bl g, by Mambrino Wilkes	2	2	2

Time, 2:33¾—2:37—2:42½.

July 5.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Canterbury, b g—E. A. Weymouth	1	1	1
John Horn, b g—R. N. Chamberlin	2	4	2
Ben G., ch g—B. C. Garland	4	2	4
Caledonian, b h—E. F. Beane	3	3	3

Time, 2:50—2:51—2:50½.

Purse $250; 2:28 class.

Sylvester K., b g, by Lambertus	1	1	1
Thetis, b m, by Mambrino Wilkes	2	2	2
Hortense, b m, by Judge Advocate	3	3	3

Time, 2:36—2:37—2:34½.

*Manchester, Connecticut.

July 4.—Purse $40; local horses.

Sorrel Dan, ch g—P. R. Hayes	2	2	1	1
Jenny, ch m—Chas. Tryon	1	3	2	3
Nelly, b m—J. Crooks	3	1	4	2
Bay Billy, b g—G. E. Gladdon	4	4	3	4
Bessie, b m—G. F. Day	5	dr		

Time, 3:22½—3:13¾—3:16¼—3:11½.

Purse $50; 3:00 class.

Duke, ch g—G. L. Penfield	1	1	1
Placid Maid, b m—F. S. Weed	2	2	2
Charley Morse, ch g—R. M. Rood	3	4	3
Rock, ro g—A. Taylor	4	3	4

Time, 2:55¼—2:47¼—2:48½.

Purse $100; free for all.

Tommy S., b g—Geo. Strout	1	1	2
Dandy, ch g—F. S. Weed	3	2	1
H. H., b g—C. D. Tinker	2	4	3
Gipsey, bl g—E. Allen	4	3	4

Time, 2:47¾—2:47—2:40¼—2:41½.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Bess, bl m—W. A. Foley	2	1	1
Joe K., b g—Katzstein Bros	1	2	dis
Lady Belmont, b m—P. H. Sloane	dis		

Time, 2:48—2:45¾—2:44¼.

Purse $100; special.

Victory, b g—D. Blumenthal	1	2	2	1	1
Nelly R., bl m, by Walkill Jr	2	1	1	2	2

Time, 2:35—2:37—2:35½—2:38—2:37¼.

*Marseilles, Illinois.

July 4.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Singleton, ch h, by Woodland	5	1	1	1
Nellie B., br m, by Bolton Sprague	1	3	4	5
Rosina, b m, by Butler Bashaw	2	2	2	2
Rio Toso, br h, by Young Wilkes	3	4	3	3
Marseilles Chief, ch h, by Byron	4	5	5	4
Patsy Clinker, br g, by Geo. W. Low	6	6	dr	

Time, 2:48¾—2:49½—2:49—2:46.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Yula, b m, by Rounds' Sp ague	1	1	1
Tural, br g, by Mambrino Startle	3	2	2
Good Night, br m, by Sir Knight	2	3	3

Time, 2:41—2:37—5:40.

Purse $200; free for all.

Anvil, b h, by Marvel	1	1	1
Harry F., gr h, by Compeer	3	2	2
Doc Sheppard, b g, by Blue Bull	2	3	3
Bob Ingersoll, b g—F. Corlette	4	4	4

Time, 2:44¼—2:40—2:44.

*Meadville, Pennsylvania.

July 4.—Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Answer, b g, by Ansel	1	2	1	2	1
Dick Wills, b g, by Wilkesonian	2	1	2	1	3
Metamora, b h, by Jerome Eddy	3	3	3	3	2
Philip R., bl g., by Messenger Duroc	4	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:30¼—2:25¼—2:31¾—2:27½—2:31¾.

Purse $500; special.

Veda, b m, by Electioneer	1	1	1
Neta Hull, ch m, by Hull	2	3	2
Avalon, b h, by Marlborough	3	2	3
Bolivar, ch h, by Marlborough	4	4	4

Time, 2:35½—2:35—2:26¼.

Purse $250; yearlings.

Dellabel, bl m, by St. Bel	1
Chide, b m, by Chimes	2
Pilot Sprague, bl g, by Sprague Pilot	3

Time, 3:07¼.

Purse $250; two-year-olds.

Antella, b m, by Ansel	1
Silverore, gr g, by St. Bel	2

Time, 2:48¾.

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July 5.—Purse $250; 3:00 class; three-year-olds.

Gold Point, b h, by St. Bel	w. o.			
Time, 2:48.				

Purse $250; three year-olds.

Ruby, b m, by Independence	1	1	1
Bifty Duck, b m, by Bezant	2	2	2
Bellflower, br m, by Electioneer	3	3	3
Time, 2:30½—2:29½—2:31.			

Purse $500; 2:32 class.

Bogardus, br g, by Lebed	3	1	1	1
Maud E., b m, by Clifford	1	2	2	2
Dick Turpin, ch g, by St. Elmo	2	3	4	4
Maggie Monroe, b m, by Monaco	4	4	3	3
Time, 2:34½—2:30¼—2:29¾—2:29¼.				

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Free, b m, by St. Bel	3	4	1	1	1
Franklin, bl g, by Tobe Jr	1	2	4	3	2
Gen. Turner, b h, by Harold	5	1	2	2	4
Vespasian, b h, by Hull	2	3	3	4	3
Atlantic Jr., b h, by Atlantic	4	5	5	5	5
Time, 2:28—2:28¼—2:25—2:26—2:26½.					

July 6.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Citizen, b h, by Happy Medium	1	1	3	6	1
Myrtle, ch m, by Masterlode	3	2	1	1	2
George P., ch g, by Gettysburg	2	4	2	3	6
Emma Armstrong, ch m, by Starmont	6	6	4	2	3
Ivo, b h, by Electioneer	4	3	6	5	4
Bumps, bl h, by Lumps	5	5	5	4	5
Time, 2:31¼—2:32—2:32—2:34¼—2:32.					

Purse $200; match.

Warder, ch h, by Belmont	1	1
Capson, ch g, by Idol	2	2
Time, 2:30½—2:34½.		

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Hal Braden, b h, by Brown Hal	1	1	1
Favonia, ch m, by Bezant	2	2	2
Lady H., ro m, by Pacing Dick	3	4	3
Sailor Wilkes, bl g, by Star Wilkes	4	3	4
Time, 2:25½—2:26—2:23¾.			

July 7.—Purse $250; four-year-olds.

Beltown, b h, by St. Bel	1	1	1
Gold Brick, by Marlborough	3	2	2
May Festival, b m, by Holstein	2	3	3
Time, 2:41—2:25½—2:26¾.			

Purse $250; five-year-olds.

Answer, b h, by Ansel	1	1
Jim Riddle, ch h, by Pilot Wilkes	2	2
Time, 2:28½—2:32½.		

Purse $500; 2:28 class.

Colonel Kip, b h, by Kenwood	1	1	1
Veda, b m, by Electioneer	2	2	2
Bogardus, br g, by Lebed	3	3	3
Time, 2:22¼—2:24½—2:25½.			

Purse $500; 2:36 class.

Capson, ch g, by Idol	2	1	2	1	1
Emma Armstrong, ch m, by Starmont	3	2	4	2	4
Jimmy C., b g—S. D. Holmes	5	3	3	3	2
Lakewood Maid, b m, by Wilkesonian	4	5	5	5	3
Warder, ch h, by Belmont	1	4	1	4	dr
Time, 2:29½—2:30¼—2:29¼—2:30—2:32.					

*Milo Maine.

July 4.—Purse $75; 3:00 class.

Cornwallis, gr g, by Dudley Duck	2	1	1	1
Phil Gipson, b g, by Mambrino Wilkes	1	4	3	2
Billy Freeze, b g, by Fred Lothair	3	2	2	3
Lady Princess, b m, by King Philip	4	3	4	4
Ned Franklin, b h, by Frank D	dis			
Time, 2:47—2:49¼—2:49¼—2:50.				

Purse $100; 2:40 class.

Charles F., br g, by Victor	1	2	2	1	1
Rarus, b g, by Egbert Patchen	2	1	1	2	2
Rex M., b g, by Aroostook Boy	3	3	3	3	3
Time, 2:45½—2:46—2:49—2:52½—2:47.					

*Montreal, Province Quebec, Canada.

[LEPINE PARK.]

July 6.—Purse $200; 2:37 class.

Annie C., gr m, by Melrose	1	2	1	1
Katisha, b m, by Franklin	2	1	2	2
Butcher Boy, b g, by Little Hamilton	4	4	3	3
Dexter, b g, by Peter Blair	3	3	5	5
Banner Boy, ch h, by Jefferson Star	5	5	4	4
McGinty, ch g—A. Monigue	dis			
Time, 2:34¼—2:36½—2:36½—2:35.				

Purse $300; 2:26 class.

Tennyson, ch g, by Eden Golddust	2	1	1	2	1
Maxie Cobb, b g, by Donnybrook	1	2	2	1	2
Time, 2:37½—2:31½—2:34½—2:34¾—2:35½.					

July 7.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Sunset, b m, by Hartwood	1	1	1	1
Miss Ida, b m, by Linkwood Chief	2	3	2	2
Fred D., gr g, by Lexington	4	2	4	4
Folly, bl m, by Peter Blair	7	5	5	5
Fanny Prince, ch m, by Kentucky Prince Jr.	3	6	7	6
Billy, br g—R. Marlen	5	4	6	7
Jen S., b m—O. Labelle	6	7	3	3
J. B., b g—J. Lefevre	8	8	8	8
Time, 2:44¼—2:39¼—2:39¼.				

Purse 200; 2:30 class.

Charley Ray, ch h, by Ben Franklin	1	1	1
Black Morrill, bl h, by Ben Morrill	4	2	2
Ben B., b g, by Ridgewood	2	4	4
Balmoral Boy, br g, by Grifford	3	3	3
Time, 2:33¾—2:30½—2:30.			

July 9.—Purse $200; 2:34 class.

Charley Ray, ch h, by Ben Franklin	1	1	4	1	1
Dan, b g—O. Labelle	3	4	1	2	2
Dexter, b g, by Peter Blair	2	2	2	3	3
Stanley, br g, by Dartmouth	4	3	5	4	4
Montreal Girl, b m—A. Renaud	5	6	3	5	5
Farmer Boy, ch g—N. Quintal	6	5	6	6	6
Time, 2:35—2:35½—2:38½—2:37.					

Purse $300; free for all.

Charley C., gr g, by Sam Purdy	2	1	1	1
Factory Boy, gr g, by Billy Bashaw	1	2	2	2
Time, 2:26¼—2:24—2:24—2:27.				

*Nashville, Tennessee.

July 4.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Marino, ch h, by Tennessee Wilkes	1	4	4	1	1
Dolly Rene, b m, by King Rene	4	1	1	2	4
Erector, b h, by Dictator	2	3	3	3	2
Lavina B., b m, by Onward	3	2	2	4	3
Queensware, bl m, by Wedgewood	5	5	6	dr	
G. & M., br h, by Anteeo	6	6	5	dis	
Time, 2:39—2:37—2:37½—2:39—2:38.					

Purse $300; 2:24 class.

Gipsey Queen, b m, by Bomont	1		
Pretty Belle, b m, by Messenger Chief	3	1	
Ben H., b g, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	5	2	1
Mary R., ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	2	3	2
Hagar, b m, by Nutwood	4	4	3
Time, 2:27½—2:28—2:30½.			

Horse winning first heat goes to the barn; horse winning second heat goes to the barn, and the third heat won in the same way, and race is ended.

Prize, cup; 2:50 class.

Miss Kirkman, br m, by Wedgewood	2	1	1	1
Sarah Mack, b m, by Nuthunter	1	2	3	2
Lilly Langtry, ch m, by Scott's Thomas	3	dis		
Fuschia, br h, by Aberdeen	dis			
Farnworth, gr g, by Bomont	dis			
Time, 2:40¼—2:39¼—2:45½—2:44¼.				

July 5.—Purse $117; two-year-olds.

Wistful, br m, by Wedgewood	2	1	1
Elfrida, b m, by Candidate	1	2	2
Merman, b h, by McEwen	3	dis	
Bettie Macey, b m, by Thomas K	4	dis	
Time, 2:37—2:33½—2:36.			

Purse $300; 2:28 class.

Re-Election, gr h, by Electioneer	1	1	1
Belle K., bl m, by Ledger	2	2	3
Musette, gr m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	3	3	2
Time, 2:38—2:30½—2:31¼.			

Purse $300; three-year-olds.

Calisaye, br m, by Candidate	1	1	1
Jennie Wynne, br m, by Wade Hampton	3	2	2
Lou Wilkes, b m, by Fayette Wilkes	2	4	4
Macaroon, ch h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	5	3	3
G. K., b h, by Nuthill	4	5	dr
Illyrion, b h, by Shawmut	dis		
Time, 2:40½—2:39¾—2:36½.			

Purse $300; four-year-olds.

Morelia, b m, by Tennessee Wilkes	1	1	3	1
Hal Carter, b h, by Brown Hal	3	2	1	2
Jay and See, bl g—J. C. Hooper	2	3	2	3
Orienta, br m, by Aberdeen	dis			
Time, 2:26½—2:27½—2:31¼—2:30.				

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July 6.—Purse 300; 2:24 class.

Osceola, bl g, by Blue Vein	1		
Headlight, br g, by Warrior	3	1	
Clara J., b m, by Rattler Brooks	2	3	1
Maud M., gr m, by Cheatham	4	2	2
Little Ben, b h, by Ben Lomond	dis		

Time, 2:18—2:22½—2:35¾.

This race is decided in the same manner as 2:24 trotting class.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Alabama Wilkes, b h, by Hector Wilkes	3	1	1	1
Ianthe, b m, by Almont Jr	1	6	5	5
Katie Wilkes, b m, by Tennessee Wilkes	6	2	2	2
Chiquita, ch m, by Tennessee Wilkes	2	5	3	3
Bonnie Lively, br h, by Nuthunter	4	3	4	4
Simon Strader Jr., gr h, by White's Simon Strader	5	4	dis	
School Boy, b g, by Casady	7	7	dis	

Time, 2:41—2:45—2:42—2:40.

Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Buckner, b g—Melrose Farm	1	1	1
Jessie R., br m, by Bob Lee	3	2	2
Nannie Ward, b m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	2	5	5
Brown John, br h, by Brown Hal	4	3	3
Phillis Wilkes, br m, by Balmont Wilkes	5	4	4
John Morrow, gr g—M. Miles	6	dis	
Wingham, b g, by Kentucky Sam	dis		

Time, 2:35¾—2:30¾—2:30¾.

*Natick, Massachusetts.

July 4.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

O. N. E., b g—John Berry	1	1	1
Crazy Jane, b m, by Milo	2	2	3
Winslow, b h, by Lothair Jr	3	3	2
Allen Wilkes, gr g, by Charley Wilkes	4	dis	
B. B., b g—B. F. Delano	dis		
Katy S., br m—C. F. Clark	dis		

Time, 2:40—2:43—2:40.

Purse $250; 2:31 class.

Baron, b h—A. W. Davis	1	1	1	
Frank Wilkes, b g, by George Wilkes Jr	2	2	2	
Sunshine, ch m, by Charley B	3	3	5	
Pixley, ch g, by Black Pilot	4	4	3	
Jingo Jim, br g, by Black Cloud	5	5	4	

Time, 2:32½—2:36—2:35½.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Walton B., b g—A. Boardman	2	1	1	2	1
Bartley, b g—R. Bent	1	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:53½—2:46½—2:45—2:45½—2:59.

July 5.—Purse $200; special.

Jerry Almont, br g, by Almontonian	1	2	1	1
Stubby S., ch m, by Tyrone	2	1	2	3
Frank Wilkes, b g, by George Wilkes Jr	3	3	3	2

Time, 2:31½—2:31¾—2:33½—2:35.

*New Britain, Connecticut.

July 4.—Purse $50; 3:30 class.

Hampton, b h, by Frank Falconer	1	1	1
May, bl m, by New England Boy	2	2	2
Little Jim, gr g, by Polonius	3	3	3
John, ch h, by New England Boy	5	4	dr
Landmark, b g—J. C. Spring	4	dr	

Time, 2:59½—2:59¼—2:57¼.

Purse $100; 2:30 class.

Maud R., b m, by Son of Cassius M. Clay Jr	1	1	2	1
Lady Crow, bl m—H. Norton	2	2	1	3
Harry Laird, b g, by Legal Tender Jr	3	3	2	2
Smuggler, ch g—F. H. Goldrich	4	dis		
Frank C., b g—J. Dennis	dis			

Time, 2:33¼—2:32½—2:33—2:34.

Purse $75; 2:45 class; trot or pace.

Bo Peep, b g—G. L. Messenger	2	1	1	1
Rodney, b g—G. Dennis	1	3	3	3
Windsor Boy, b h—G. Morway	3	2	2	2

Time, 2:43—2:41½—2:48—2:42½.

*Newport, New Hampshire.

July 4.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Maggie C., b m—C. Watts	1	1	1
Aldebaran, b g—E. Kimball	3	2	2
Serutana Boy, br h—J. V. Gunnison	2	3	3
Lady Trask, b m—H. M. Kimball	4	4	4

Time, 3:00—3:00—2:59.

Purse $150; free for all.

Edgecliff, b g—E. Fitch	1	1	1
Cecil, b m—Earnest L. Putney	2	2	2
Knoxie D., ch m—Elridge L. Putney	4	3	3
Gen. Russ, gr g—J. Churchill	3	4	4

Time, 2:39—2:40—2:35.

**New Vienna, Ohio.

June 22.—Purse $50; 3:00 class.

Fanny Hassett, b m, by Blennerhassett	3	2	1	1	1
Bessie S., b m, by Clayford	1	1	3	3	5
Pewee, b m, by Earnest	4	3	2	2	3
Doctor T., ch g, by Clayford	2	4	4	4	2
Perfection, b g—T. J. Curren	5	5	5	5	4

Time, 3:02½—2:55½—3:02—2:59¼—3:00.

Stake $15; green horses.

Lizzie W., gr m, by Ernest	1	1
Roy Clay, b g, by Clayford	2	2
Kentucky, b g—B. F. Hudson	3	3
Maud L., ch m, by Cadmus (Steen's)	4	4

Time, 3:30—3:40.

June 23.—Purse $100; 2:40 class.

Sexton, br h, by Clayford	1	1	1
Bessie S., b m, by Clayford	2	2	2
Doctor T., ch g, by Clayford	3	3	3

Time, 2:59¼—2:41—2:42¼.

Purse $100; 2:40 class.

Jim C., b h, by Colfax	1	1	1
Halloween, b m, by Meredith	2	2	2
Sleepy George, b g—J. H. Woods	3	3	3

Time, 2:43—2:46½—2:49.

Purse $25; three-year-olds.

Ida J., gr m, by Speedaway	1	1
Nelly B., b m, by Ernest	2	2

Time, 3:03½—3:03½.

*St. Mary's, Pennsylvania.

July 4.—Purse $200; two-year-olds.

Nick Brockway, b h, by Barkis	1	1
Andy K., b g, by Barkis	2	3
Fanny Barnum, b m, by Jerome Eddy	3	2

Time, 3:07—3:02.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Alvan A., ro g, by Keystone	3	3	1	1	1
Tony, b g, by Onyx	4	1	2	2	2
Queen, ch m, by Del Sur	1	4	3	3	4
Gram C., b g—J. M. Connell	2	2	4	4	3

Time, 2:44¼—2:39½—2:39¼—2:39¾—2:39¼.

July 5.—Purse 100; roadsters.

Molly B., b m—C. Kellan	1	1	2	1
Mack H., ch g—S. E. Heater	4	3	1	2
Fleeta A., bl m—A. D. Avery	2	2	3	3
Billy Cleveland, b g—I. Avery	3	4	4	4

Time, 2:59½—3:01½—2:59¼—3:00.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Maud Clay, ch m, by Harry Clay	1	1	3	1
Prince Almont, gr g, by Almont Jr	3	2	1	2
Allie B., b m, by Valiant	2	3	2	3
Maggie Dott, b m, by Tornado M	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:34¼—2:34¾—2:30¼—2:36.

*Pearsalls, New York.

July 4.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Lady Weeks, ch m, by Dow S.	1	6	2	3	6	1	1
Toy, ro g—C. G. Moser	2	2	3	1	1	2	3
McCarty, br g, by Fleet's Hambletonian	3	1	1	4	3	3	2
Max, gr g, by Heptagon	5	8	4	2	2	ro	
Grace Miller, gr m, by son of Guy Miller	4	4	6	6	4	ro	
Minnie R., b m, by Highland Chief	8	5	7	7	5	ro	
Highland Lass, b m, by Sidney	6	3	5	5	dr		
Nix L., b g—W. S. Newton	7	7	dr				

Time, 2:33¼—2:33½—2:38¼—2:34¼—2:36½—2:37¾—2:42½.

Purse $200; 2:42 class.

Nomad, b m, by Smuggler	3	3	1	1	1
Pearl, b m, by Montague	1	1	5	5	2
Land Cuyler, b g, by Cuyler	2	2	2	2	3
Blue Belle, ro m, by Blue Hero	4	5	3	4	3
Talmore, br m—Otis Bort	6	6	4	3	4
Jenny Moore, b m—A. Short	5	4	dis		

Time, 2:36¼—2:36¾—0:00—2:39½—2:39¼.

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*Springfield, Maine.

July 4.—Purse $——; free for all.

Antioch, b h, by Daniel Boone	1	2	1	1
Rob Roy, b g, by Crawford Prince	3	1	3	2
Ginger, ch g—E. M. Carl	2	3	2	3
Jenny S., b m, by Von Moltke	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:58—2:52—2:52—2:53.

Purse $——; 3:00 class.

Morgan Almont, bl h, by Trident	4	2	1	1	2	1
Nora, b m, by Judge Advocate	1	3	3	2	1	2
Lady Alice, b m, by Watchman	3	1	2	3	3	3
Bangor Belle, ch m, by Drew	2	4	4	4	4	4

Time, 3:02—2:58—3:00—2:55—2:57—2:55.

*Springville, New York.

July 4.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Jessie S., b m. by Marlborough	1	2	2	1	1
Oscar King, b h, by Mambrino King	2	1	1	2	3
Pearlo, br h, by Patchen Wilkes	7	4	4	3	2
E. N. Cook, ch h, by Wilkie Collins	3	3	3	4	4
Miss Huon, b m, by Huon	4	5	5	5	5
Phelps, b g, by Abdallah Bird	8	6	dis		
Little Maud, b m by Almont Jr	5	8	dr		
Black Diamond, bl h, by Star Monarch	6	7	dr		

Time, 2:34¼—2:30½—2:32—2:36—2:36¼.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Fanny Wilkes, b m, by Coronet	3	5	1	1	1
Frank W., b g, by Denver Wilkes	1	1	2	6	6
Grace, gr m, by Almont Jr	2	6	4	2	3
Actor, b g, by Almont Jr	8	2	3	3	5
Fanny K., b m, by Dan Mace	5	4	7	4	2
Residuary Legatee, b g, by Almont Dictator	7	3	5	5	4
Col. Wilkes, gr g, by Wilkie Collins	4	7	8	8	7
S. R., ch g, by Almonarch	6	8	9	7	8
Clara H., b m, by Phil Fortune	9	9	6	9	9

Time, 2:29¼—2:32½—2:28½—2:31½—2:31½.

Purse $100; green horses.

Monte Cristo, —by Almont Jr	2	2	1	1
Liva, b m, by Patchen Wilkes	1	1	2	2
Wilmonarch, ch h, by Almonarch	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:35½—2:38—2:38—2:43½—2:40.

July 5.—Purse $400; 2:37 class.

M. J. Henderson, b g, by Landmark	5	1	1	2	1
Rena, b m, by Alhambra	1	4	4	1	6
Market Boy, ch g, by Gen. Stanton	4	2	2	4	4
Kitty C., b m, by Springville Chief	2	6	6	5	2
Mary Anderson, b m, by Almont Jr	3	3	3	6	3
Eddy B., br g, by Plato Jr	6	5	5	3	5

Time, 2:41¾—2:41½—2:39½—2:36¼—2:34½.

Purse $300; three-year-olds.

Midnight Chimes, b m, by Chimes	1	1	1
Glorieta, b m, by Jerome Eddy	2	2	2
Belle Brandon, b m—Geo. Sykes	3	3	3

Time, 2:38—2:33½—2:30¾.

Purse $500; free for all.

King Charles, b h, by Pocahontas Boy	1	2	1	1
Lucretia, b m, by Almont Jr	3	1	2	2
Zyco, b h, by Sherman	2	3	3	3
William A., b g, by Wagner Golddust	dis			

Time, 2:30½—2:30¾—2:29½—2:32½.

**Stratford, Ontario, Canada.

July 1.—Purse $300; free for all; trot or pace.

Axtell, b h, by Thompson's Golddust	1	1	1
Johnny Golddust, br g, by Thompson's Golddust	2	2	2
Barney A., ch g, by Chicago Volunteer	3	dis	
Donaldson, gr g, by Clear Grit	4	dr	

Time, 2:36½—2:35—2:36.

Purse $125; 2:50 class; trot or pace.

Roy Golddust, ch g, by Thompson's Golddust	1	1	1
Headlight, b g, by Stanton Jr	2	2	2
Crusoe, ch g, by Clear Grit	dis		

Time, 2:43½—2:37—2:41¾.

Purse $75; named horses.

Harry Golddust, b g, by Thompson's Golddust	1	1	2	1
Florence C., ch m, by Thompson's Golddust	2	2	1	2
Dandy, bl g—C. W. Burnham	dis			
Lady Cameron, b m, by Hugh Cameron	dis			
Moonlight, br m—Thos. Gillespie	dis			
Minnie J., b m, by Bay Jack	dis			
Tommy Golddust, ch g, by Thompson's Golddust	dis			

Time, 3:05—3:07½—3:04—3:03½.

*White River Junction, Vermont.

July 4.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Goodwin Jr., b h, by Goodwin's Hambletonian	1	1	1
Charley Farner, b g, by Nimble	3	2	2
Nelson, b g—N. J. Johnson	2	4	3
Julia M., b m, by Gates Kent	4	3	4
Sleepy David, b g—M. G. Armstrong	6	5	dis
Factory Boy, b g, by Harry Knox	5	6	dr

Time, 2:40—2:42—2:37.

Purse $100; 2:45 class.

Bay Billy, b g, by Kent	1	1	1
Doris, b g, by Kent	2	2	3
Daisy Almont, bl m—W. P. Otterson	3	3	2
Supreme, ch h, by Superior	4	4	4

Time, 2:40—2:38¼—2:40½.

Purse $200; free for all.

Home Rule, (Charley Champlin) b g, by Messenger Duroc	1	1	1
Annie K., by Kent	3	2	3
Daisy B., b m, by Waltham	4	4	2
Westmont, b h, by Col. West	2	5	4
Annie D., b m., by Kent	5	3	5

Time, 2:29—2:31—2:27¾.

**Winnipeg, Manitoba.

June 30.—Purse $150; three-year-olds.

May Sharper, bl m, by Sharper	1
Trixie, ch m, by Sharper	dis
Lady Selkirk, ch m, by Sharper	dis
Grand Central, ch h, by St. Regis	dis

Time, 3:00.

Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Chloe, gr m, by Wildmont	1	1	1
Miss Carlyle, br m, by Tom Carlyle	2	2	2
Belle Cook, b m, by Mambrino Southern	3	dis	
Mikado, b h, by Gen. Stanton	dis		

Time, 2:44¾—2:43—2:41¾.

Purse $350; 2:30 class; trot or pace.

Joe Mowatt, b g, by old St. Lawrence	1	3	3	3	1	1
John Dodridge, gr g, by John A. Allen	2	1	1	2	4	2
Billy Brown, b g, by Rysdyk	4	2	2	1	3	3
F. O. P., b g, by Aberdeen	3	5	4	4	2	ro
Silver Tail, br g, by Harry B	5	4	5	dis		

Time, 2:31¼—2:31—2:30—2:31—2:32—2:31.

July 1.—Purse $150; two-year-olds.

Sharper Golddust, b h, by Sharper	1	1
Bob Kirk, b h, by Wildmont	2	2
Percy C., b h, by Mambrino Kirkwood	dis	

Time, 3:16¾—3:15.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Paragon, b h—Phillip Rau	1	1	1
One Eye See, b g—D. D. Doyle	2	2	2
Jean Baptiste, b g, Bennallock & LaFrance	3	3	3

Time, 2:35¾—2:32¾—2:33.

July 2.—Purse $400; free for all; trot or pace.

John Dodridge, gr g, by John A. Allen	3	1	1	1
Edwin Clay, ch g, by Harry Clay	1	5	5	5
Grey Tobe (*Grey John*) wh g, by Grey Eagle	2	2	4	2
Billy Brown, bl g, by Rysdyk	4	3	2	3
Little Joe, b g, by Bob Hunter	5	4	3	4
F. O. P., b g, by Aberdeen	6	dr		

Time, 2:29¼—2:30—2:30½—3:31.

Purse $300; 2:45 class.

Chloe, gr m, by Wildmont	2	2	1	1
Blucher, ch g, by Clydesdale	1	1	2	2
Belle Cook, b m, by Mambrino Southern	3	dis		

Time, 2:36¾—2:34½—2:35—2:37½—2:36.

*Worcester, Massachusetts.

July 4.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Harry Mack, b g, by Bona Fide	3	2	1	1
Chauncy B., b g—C. E. Abbott	1	1	2	3
Schuck Wilson, ro g, by Jay Bird	2	3	3	2
Alcazar, gr g, by Albrino	4	dis		

Time, 2:42—2:38½—2:42¼—2:43½—2:44.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Jenny, b m, by Richwood	6	1	1	1
James A. Garfield, bl g—F. Wilson	1	2	2	2
Hulda, b m, by Gen Grant	2	4	3	6
Attorney, b g—H. M. Conture	3	7	4	4
Reporter, ch g, by Richwood	4	3	6	5
Fanny G. (Lady Norwood), b m, by Volunteer Boy	7	5	5	3
Oliver W., bl h, by Black Cloud	5	6	7	dis

Time, 2:33½—2:32—2:35—2:32¾.

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Purse $300; free for all; trot or pace.

Hy Wilkes, b g, by Ambassador	1	1	1
Henry H., bl g, by Revenue	3	2	2
Gratz, b g, by Bourbon Wilkes	2	3	3

Time, 2:24—2:22¼—2:22½.

July 5.—Purse $300; 2:37 class.

Thad, bl g—H. Titer	1	1	1
Lady Hamilton, b m, by Little Hamilton	4	2	3
Lucy K., ch m—C. E. Abbott	3	7	2
Fred Wilson, —E. M. Gillis	2	5	5
Dandy Boy, bl g—J. H. Nay	5	3	7
R. D. W., ch g—Geo. Sawyer	7	8	4
Optic, ch g—C. H. Perry	8	6	6
G. A. B., b g—G. A. Banks	6	4	dis

Time, 2:32½—2:33¾—2:31¾.

Purse $300; 2:29 class.

Leroy, ch g—C. B. Cooke	3	1	1	1
Little Sport, gr g, by Happy Thought	1	6	6	3
Pilot, b g—M. Demarest	2	3	2	4
Almont Maid, ch m, by Gen. Withers	5	2	5	2
J. Y. G., b g—J. Y. Gatcomb	4	4	3	6
Lobelia, ch m, by Alcazar	6	5	4	5

Time, 2:30¼—2:30—2:29½—2:30½.

July 6.—Purse $300; 2:27 class.

Prince A., b g, by Idol	1	1	1
Tiny B., b m, by Charley B	2	2	3
Dr. Smith, gr g, by Gov. Morrill	3	3	2
Happy Home, b g, by Happy thought	4	4	5
Maud C., b m, by Sir Charles	5	5	4

Time, 2:25—2:26¼—2:27¼.

Purse $300; 2:32 class.

Sunshine, ch m, by Charley B	1	1	2	2	1
Puritan, b g, by Steele	2	2	1	4	4
Charley Dorsey, b g, by Green Boy	3	4	4	1	2
Brightwood, b h, by Cromwell	4	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:30¼—2:32½—2:29¼—2:41—2:40.

July 7.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Chance, b g—E. M. Gillis	4	2	1	3	3	1	1
Fred O., b g, by Almont Eagle	2	1	4	2	1	2	2
Edwood, ch g—G. A. Banks	3	3	3	1	2	3	3
Union Wilkes, ro h, by Mambrino Wilkes	1	4	5	5	5	4	4
Amber, b h—T. Blanchard	5	5	2	4	4	ro	
Azalia, br m, by Alcazar	6	dr					

Time, 2:34½—2:34¾—0:00—2:34¼—2:35—2:37—2:38.

Purse $300; 2:25 class; trot or pace.

Johnny Knott, br g, by Mohawk Hambletonian	2	1	1	1
Dr. M., br g—Geo Sawyer	1	2	6	6
Teille, ro g, by Abdallah Jr	4	5	3	2
Albert D., b g—Falmouth Farm	4	5	3	2
Lamont, b h, by Redwood	3	6	2	4
R. D. F., bl g, by Aristos	6	3	4	3
Leo, b g, by Pluto	7	4	5	5

Time, 2:27¼—2:25—2:25¾—2:25½.

**Stoughton, Wisconsin.

July 12.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Dan Phallamont, ch h, by Phallamont	1	1	1
Dwight S., ch g, by Mohawk Jr	2	2	4
Gov. Hoard, b h, by Nestor	4	3	2
Catherine D., br m, by Mambrino Swigert	3	4	8
Young Gertrude, b m, by Puzzler	6	6	3
Dandy L., ch g, by Antar Jr	5	5	5
Nimble Boy, br g, by Bonnie Richards	8	7	6
McGinty, b g—Bettinger & Zilg	7	8	7

Time, 2:35—2:36—2:36.

July 12 and 13.—Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Jim F., bl g, by Kline Horse	1	5	2	4	3	3	1	1
Dandy S., b h, by Swigert	4	3	3	3	1	1	3	2
Treet, ch h—J. W. Leffingwell	5	2	4	1	4	4	2	3
Silverette, gr m, by Silver Chief	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	dis
Miss Croll, —M. John Jr	3	4	5	5	5	ro		
Dave R., gr g, by Lucy Horse	6	dis						

Time, 2:32½—0:00—2:37½—2:27—2:30½—2:31¼—2:32¼—2:33¼.

July 13.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Dr. S., ch h, by Altitude	1	4	1	1
Jenny Moody, gr m, by Moody	2	1	2	3
Dolly H., b m, by Abdallah Hambletonian	4	2	3	2
Maud Stickney, b m, by Altitude	3	3	4	dr
Silver H., ch g, by Young Herod	5	dis		

Time, 2:37¾—2:38½—2:38¼—2:39½.

Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Black Bess, bl m, by Algardi	1	1
Johnny B. Z., b g—Bettinger & Zilg	2	2
Lucy Wilcan, b m, by Wilcan	3	3

Time, 2:58½—2:56.

**Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

June 29.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Dr. Forest, ch g, by Forest Mambrino	1	1	1
Sim Watson Jr., b h, by Sim Watson	2	2	3
Ida Brock, br m, by Gen Brock	3	4	2
Jenny, b m, by Sir Charles	4	3	4
Netty B., ch m, by Gen. Stanton	5	5	6
Annie S., b m, by Almont Dictator	6	6	5

Time, 2:33—2:34¼—2:35¼.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Clara K., b m, by Clarion Chief	3	1	1	1
Maud J., b m, by Winfield Scott	1	3	2	2
Volunteer, b g, by Toronto Chief	2	2	3	3

Time, 3:33¼—2:29¼—2:29¼—2:29¾.

June 30.—Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Andy H., b g, by Gen. Wolsey	1	2	1	1
Netty B., ch m, by Gen. Stanton	4	1	3	3
Annie S., b m, by Almont Dictator	2	3	2	2
Jenny, b m, by Sir Charles	3	4	4	4

Time, 2:37¾—2:35¾—2:40¼—2:40.

Purse $300; 2:44 class.

Grimsby Girl, b m, by Billy Stanton	7	2	6	1	2	1	2	1
Joe W., b g, by Stanton Jr	6	7	3	4	1	4	1	2
Guy Allen, bl h, by St. Arnaud	3	1	1	5	7	3	4	4
Mary E., br m, by Elector	1	5	5	3	6	2	3	3
Ida Brock, br m, by Gen. Brock	4	4	2	2	3	ro		
Mamie S., b m, by Lapidist Chief	2	3	7	6	5	ro		
Maggie C., br m, by Gen. Stanton	5	6	4	7	4	ro		

Time, 2:33—2:32¾—2:32¾—2:32½—2:30¾—2:33¼—2:33—2:35½.

July 1.—Purse $300; free for all.

George S. James, ch g, by Highland Boy	1	1	1
Blackstone, bl g, by Blucher	2	2	3
Heward H., ch g, by Forest Mambrino	4	4	2
Clara K., b m, by Clarion Chief	3	3	4

Time, 2:25—2:24¼—2:25¼.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Maud J., b m, by Winfield Scott	1	1	1
Delaware, b h, by Chestnut Joe	2	2	2
Dwyer, ch h, by Diplomat	3	3	5
Anna C., gr m, by Melrose	5	4	3
Tommy R., b g, by Tom Jefferson	4	5	4

Time, 2:30¾—2:29¼—2:29¾.

July 2.—Purse $100; free for all.

Chimes E., gr g, by Chimes	1	1	1
Cyclone, ch g, by Toronto Chief Jr	2	2	2

Time, 2:27—2:30¼—2:25—2:25.

**Findlay, Ohio.

June 21.—Purse $400; 3:30 class.

Buddy Flynn, b g, by Ajax	1	1	1
Molino, ch g, by Belmont	2	2	4
Hulbert, b h, by Sherman's Hambletonian	3	5	2
Red Cedar, ch g, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	6	4	3
Netty V., br m, by Victor	5	3	6
Nicolette, b m, by Epicure	4	6	5

Time, 2:32½—2:36½—2:32½.

Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Daisy S., b m, by Hiatoga Jim	1	1	1
Henry O., ch g, by Gee Grimes	2	2	2
White Swan, wh m—E. Humphrey	dis		
Newcastle, ch g, by Kentucky Prince	dis		

Time, 2:25½—2:45¼—2:43.

Purse $450; 2:25 class.

Otto J., b g, by Adjuster	1	1	1
Elmo Maid, b m, by Joe Elmo	3	2	2
Kitty Bayard, gr m, by Bayard	2	3	3

Time, 2:26½—2:26—2:28½.

June 22.—Purse $400; 2:45 class.

Dandy Sprague, b h, by Ashland Sprague	1	1	1
Belle B., br m, by Hope So	2	2	2
Flossy S., ch m, by Bassett's Blue Bull	3	4	3
Woodbine Wilkes, b h, by Baron Wilkes	4	3	4
Billy M. Wilkes, gr h, by Count Wilkes	5	5	5

Time, 2:41¼—2:40½—2:41¼.

Purse $400; 2:28 class.

Belle Durland, b m, by Gee Grimes	1	1	1
Razor Blade, bl g, by Henry B	2	2	2
Gyp, b m, by Tom Hal	3	3	3
Dr. McClellan, b g, by Maitland	4	4	dis
Silver Spray, gr g, by Woodpecker	dis		
Dolly W., b m, by Reno Defiance	dis		

Time, 2:24½—2:29—2:26½.

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Purse $450; 2:29 class.

Kentucky Star, br g, by Volunteer Star	1	1	1	
Berwick Boy, gr g, by Pilot Medium	2	2	3	
Jeff Davis, bl g, by Atlantic	6	6	2	
Grace Napoleon, b m, by Louis Napoleon	10	4	4	
Billy D., b g, by Squire Talmage	4	8	5	
Twine Binder, b g, by Panic	5	7	7	
Dewitt C., b g, by Doncaster	7	5	8	
Albert S., gr g—A. A. Scott	9	9	6	
Dandy C., b g, by Almont Chief	8	8	9	
Zeno, b h, by Stilson	11	10	10	
Strathbridge, ch h, by rand Sentinel	3	3	dis	

Time, 2:26¼—2:26¼—2:26½.

June 23.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Buddy Flynn, b g, by Ajax	5	2	1	1	1
Red Cedar, ch g, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	1	1	4	3	2
Hulbert, b h, by Sherman's Hambletonian	4	4	2	2	3
Molino, ch g, by Belmont	3	3	3	dis	
Frank McDonnel, b g, by Clay's Frank McDonnel	2	5	dis		
Raymont, br h, by Fremont	dis				
Scutari Jr., b h, by Scutari	dis				

Time, 2:35—2:33—2:32¼—2:32¼—2:36½.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Daisy S., br m, by Hiatoga Jim	1	1	1
Prince B., bl g, by Republican	3	3	2
Newcastle, ch g, by Kentucky Prince	2	2	dis
Jim Gray, spt g, by Roebuck	dis		

Time, 2:30¼—2:31½—2:40¼.

June 24.—Purse $400; 2:34 class.

W. B. H. (Dandy Jim), ch g, by Pacing Abdallah	1	1	1
Maud A., br m, by Pyramid	3	2	2
Blundie B., ch m—O. E. May	2	3	4
Brown Prince, br g—W. H. Smith	4	4	3

Time, 2:38½—2:32¼—2:36¼.

Purse $450; free for all.

Charley P., gr g, by Gov. Sprague	1	3	1	1
Subscriber, b h, by Jim Shriber	2	1	3	2
Paul, ch g—L. C. Manly	3	2	2	3
Edwin C., b g, by Elector	4	4	dis	
Lady Vice, b m, by Viceroy	dis			

Time, 2:19½—2:21¼—2:21—2:22½.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Kentucky Star, br g, by Volunteer Star	1	1	1
Jack Slade, ch g, by Prince Monroe	2	2	2

Time, 2:45—2:40—2:35¼.

**Lancaster, Missouri.

July 7.—Purse 150; 3:00 class.

Autocrocy, b g, by Jim Monroe	1	1	1
Judge P., b h, by Pennypac	3	2	2
Charley Gilbirds, bl g, by Gilbirds' Sprague	2	3	3
Iona Forsee, ch m, by Forsee	5	4	4
Billy Blackburn, b g, by Joe Blackburn	4	5	5
Jack Ensign, b g, by Ensign	6	6	dr
Little Mont, ch h, by Egmont	7	7	dr

Time, 2:40¾—2:44—2:42½.

Purse $150; 2:30 class.

J. M. B., b h, by Selenite	1	1	1
Sarah Gilbird, bl m, by Gilbird's Sprague	2	2	2
Moxy, br g, by Opal	3	3	3

Time, 2:36½—2:33½—2:35.

Purse $150; 2:30 class.

Legal Note, gr g—B. H. Ramsey	1	1	1
Dona D., ch g, by Abdallah Bruce	2	2	2
Cap Hazzard, b g, by Sam Hazzard	3	3	3

Time, 2:41—2:38—2:43.

July 8.—Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Rosewater, ro h, by Alleghany Boy	1	1	1
Dexter Power, ch h, by Kosclusko	2	2	2
Lady Limber, b m, by Grandee	3	3	3
Shacklefoot, ch g—Graves & McKeehan	4	4	4

Time, 2:50—2:44—2:43.

Purse $150; 2:45 class.

Ben Hur, ch h, by Corbin Bashaw	1	1	0	2	1
Dr. Franklin Jr., b h—W. Halway	2	2	0	1	2
Prince Albert, b h, by Royal Clay	3	3	3	3	3
Fay Edwards, b g—A. G. Ireland	4	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:45—2:45—2:46½—2:47—2:51.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Moxey B., b h, by Ashland Wilkes	1	1
Walker S., b g, by Leonard F	2	2
Strongmont, b h, by Dr. Strong	3	3

Time, 3:10—3:11½.

July 9.—Purse $150; 2:35 class.

Richlieu, b g, by Reno Defiance	1	3	1	1
Harry C., ch g, by Beaumont	3	1	3	2
Carroll Wilkes, ch m, by Ashland Wilkes	2	2	2	3
Laura B., b m, by Willie Webbar	4	4	5	5
Billy E., ch h, by Aaron Pennington	5	5	4	4
Cashier Jr., b h, by Cashier	6	6	6	dr

Time, 2:36—2:36½—3:35½—2:37.

Purse $100; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.

Nannie E., b m, by Reno Defiance	1	1	2	1
Robert R., b h, by Forsee	2	5	1	2
Mona B., bl m, by Trumpeter	5	2	3	3
Princess Ali, b m, by Prince Ali	4	3	4	6
Konie, ch m, by Konantz	3	4	5	5
Harry Nelson, b h, by Tiblus	6	6	6	4
Lubina, b m, by Lubins	7	7	7	dr

Time, 2:51—2:56—2:54¼—2:46½.

Purse $150; free for all.

Kit Carson, b g, by Gray Dick	1	2	1	2	1
Dick C., b g—Harry McCohn	3	1	2	1	2
Legal Note, gr g—B. H. Ramsey	2	3	3	5	3
Dona D., ch m, by Abdallah Bruce	4	4	4	3	4
Charley Hicks, b g—Wm. Hamilton	5	5	5	4	5

Time, 2:35½—2:32½—2:38—2:29½—2:28¼.

**Alamosa, Colorado.

July 4.—Purse $125; free for all stallions.

Apostate, b h, by Alarm	1	1	1
Colonel West, ch h, by Colonel	3	2	2
Weisbaden Jr., bl h, by Weisbaden	2	3	3

Time, 2:53—2:52¼—2:54.

Purse $150; 2:35 class.

Nonnie S., b m—A. Phillips	1	2	1	1
Morgan Wilkes, ch g, by Governor Wilkes	2	1	2	2
Fox, ch h—L. A. Drum	3	3	dis	

Time, 2:49½—2:48—2:46—2:48½.

July 5.—Purse $125; 3:00 class.

Apostate, b h, by Alarm	1	1	1
Gus Saunders, br g—Gallaher & Hecker	3	2	2
Nonnie S., b m—A. Phillips	2	3	3
Cluster, b g, by La Fayette	dis		

Time, 2:46½—2:43½—2:44.

Purse $125; free for all.

Nervy, b g—H. C. Gallaher	1	1	1
Pink, ro g—H. H. Dubendorff	2	2	2
Nig, bl g—M. E. Goodrich	dis		

Time, 2:54½—2:53—2:50½.

July 6.—Purse $150; free for all.

Apostate, b h, by Alarm	1	1	1
Gus Saunders, br g—H. C. Gallaher	2	2	2
Morgan Wilkes, ch g, by Governor Wilkes	3	3	dis
Fox, ch h—L. A. Drum	dis		

Time, 2:46—2:40—2:41.

**Fargo, North Dakota.

July 4.—Purse $300; 2:45 class.

Broncho, b g, by Defiance	1	1	1
Gray Prince, gr g—W. C. Langdon	2	2	3
Prince, gr g—A. Simmons	3	3	2

Time, 2:40½—2:42—2:42.

Purse $300; free for all.

Tommy Lynn, b g, by son of Addison Jr.	1	2	1	1
Henry Clay, bl g—R. Simmons	2	1	2	2
Shamrock, b g—J. J. Weaver	3	dis		

Time, 2:36¾—2:28½—2:25½—2:29.

Purse $100; three-year-olds and under; trot or pace.

Rush Pilot, b h, by Pilot Middleton	1	1
Ole Olson, b g, by Pilot Middleton	2	2
Dauntless Queen, b m, by Dauntless	3	3

Time, 2:58—2:59.

July 5.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Drum Major, gr g, by Young Jim	1	3	1	1
Sleepy Eye, b g—S. G. More	4	1	3	3
Gray Prince, gr g—W. C. Langdon	2	2	2	2
Molly M., ch m, by Robert Whaley	5	4	4	4
Miss Homer, b m, by Homer	3	5	5	dr

Time, 2:45½—2:46½—2:43¼—2:43.

Purse $300; 2:36 class.

Abdallah, ch h, by Darling's Abdallah	1	1	1
Kitty Belle, b m—E. S. Ashley	2	2	2
Minnie Riggs, b m, by Legal Tender Jr.	3	3	3

Time, 2:41—2:39¼—2:41.

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July 6.—Purse $75; special.

Harry G., bl g—E. D. McIntyre	3	2	1	1	3	2	1
Wiggler, b g—C. Wilson	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
Sleepy Eye, b g, S. G. More	2	3	3	3	1	1	2

Time, 2:45—2:38¼—2:43—2:40—2:42½—2:49—2:44½.

Purse $300; 2:37 class.

Broncho, b g, by Defiance	1	1	1
Harry G., bl g—E. D. McIntyre	3	2	4
Wiggler, b g—C. Wilson	4	3	2
Prince, gr g—R. Simmons	2	4	3
Patsy, b g—E. J. Smith	dis		

Time, 2:40—2:39½—2:39¼.

Special, to beat 2:30.

Abdallah, ch h, by Darling's Abdallah ..... lost

Time, 2:33¼.

**Ashtabula, Ohio.

July 4.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

George T., ch g, by Elyria	1	1	1
Rismont, br h, by Aristos	5	2	2
Linnett, dn m, by Reveille	2	7	4
Molly D., br m, by Stephen A. Douglas	3	3	5
Dixie D., b m—G. M. Davis	4	5	3
Hackberry, b h, by Harold	6	4	6
S. B., br h, by Valentine Swigert	7	6	dis
Prosperous, b h, by Vacher	8	8	dis
Fairport Girl, b m, by Burridge Horse	dis		

Time, 2:40¼—2:40¾—2:39¾.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Sadie H., b m, by Bourbon Wilkes	1	1	1
Printer Boy, b g—J. B. Whitney	3	2	2
Alton L., bl h, by Atlantic	2	4	3
Equalizer, b g, by Long Island Jackson	4	3	4

Time, 2:34¼—2:35½—2:37½.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Maud A., br m, by Pyramid	1	1	1
Theodore, bl h, by Reveille	5	4	2
Maynard Wilkes, br h, by Brown Wilkes	4	3	3
Doctor D., gr g, by Gen. Carter	3	5	4
Fred B., br g, by Reveille	2	2	dis
Scott, b g, by Gen. Sherman	dis		

Time, 2:30¾—2:37—2:37½.

Purse, $150; three-year-olds.

Maud C., bl m, by Binderton	1	1	1
Patti Clark, ro m, by Patron	2	2	3
Ben Downs, b h, H. H. Downs	3	3	2

Time, 2:44—2:44¼—2:45.

July 5.—Purse $150; two-year-olds.

King Sultan, b h, by Sultan	1	1
Rifle, b h, by Elyria	2	2
Breeze, b m, by Oak Leaf	3	4
Lolla R., bl m, by Ashtabula	4	3
Laura Wilkes, ch m, by Allie Wilkes	5	6
Franklin, b h, by Gold Leaf	7	5
Petiole, br h, by Gold Leaf	6	7
Brown Leaf, br h, by Gold Leaf	8	8

Time, 2:55—3:00.

Purse $200; 2:44 class.

Cleveland Boy, br h, by Pilot Wilkes	1	2	2	1	4	1	
Hettimont, ro m, by Haroldmont	3	1	1	5	3	3	
Revenue, br h, by Reveille	2	3	3	2	1	2	
Atlantic Wire, bl h, by Atlantic	5	5	4	4	2	ro	
Grey Cloud, gr h, by Reveille	4	4	5	3	5	ro	

Time, 2:34¾—2:36¼—2:35¼—2:38¼—2:39¼—2:39¼.

Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Walnut, br h, by Reveille	2	1	1	1
Rev. Burt, ch g, by Hull	1	3	3	4
Grey Duke, gr g, by Billy B	3	2	4	2
G. G., gr g—William Marshall	4	4	2	3

Time, 2:50¾—2:40½—2:46—2:43½.

Purse $300; special.

Oakbourne, ch h, by Gold Leaf	2	1	1	1
St. Lookout, b h, by Sultan	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:27½—2:28½—2:28¼—2:27½.

**Bellevue, Ohio.

July 13.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Pope Leo, gr h, by Romero	1	1	1
Silver Mine, ch h, by Grand Sentinel	4	2	4
John W., b g, by Legal Tender	7	7	2
Bad Actor, b g, by Black Ambassador	6	3	3
Madge, gr m, by White Line Chief	3	6	6
Nicollet, b m—F. W. Heyman	5	5	5
Netty B. b m, by Hambletonian Prince	2	4	dis
Horizon Maud, b m, by Hambletonian	8	8	dr

Time, 2:37¾—2:35—2:37½.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Little Mack Jr., b h—L. J. Stewart	0	1	1	1
Zeno, bl h, by Stillson	0	3	2	2
Exarch, ch h, by Ambassador	3	2	3	ro
Tartar, b g, by St. Louis	4	5	5	ro
Gas, b g—H. T. Talman	5	4	4	ro

Time, 2:29½—2:29¼—2:30—2:34.

July 14.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Little Mack Jr., b. h—L. J. Stewart	1	1	1
De Witt C., b g, by Doncaster	2	2	2
Maud, ch m, by Hotspur Jr.	3	3	3
Magnoma, br m, by Alhambra Chief	dis		

Time, 2:28½—2:29½—2:30½.

Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Belle B., br m, by Hope So	1	3	3	1	1
Lady Star—F. W. Heyman	3	1	1	2	2
Netty V., br m, by Victor	2	2	2	3	3

Time, 2:40¼—2:40—2:40½—2:41—2:41½.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Gold Leaf Maid, b m, by Almont Chief	1	1	1
Ebony Wilkes, bl h, by Ambassador	3	2	3
Charles H., b g, by Young Jim	4	3	2
Arline, b m, by Noble Harold	2	6	6
Grace Ely, ch m, by Elyria	5	4	4
Billy M. Wilkes, gr h, by Count Wilkes	6	5	5

Time, 2:37½—2:35¾—2:34½.

July 15.—Purse $500; free for all.

Prince M., b g, by Lucas Brodhead	1	1	1
Gense, br m, by Longfellow	2	2	2
Nickle Plate, b g, by Hotspur Jr.	3	3	3

Time, 2:26½—2:25—2:25½.

**Danville, Illinois.

July 4.—Stake $400; three-year-olds and under.

Guerita, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	1	1	1
Monadel, br h, by Monon	2	2	2

Time 2:34¼—2:34¼—2:32.

Purse $1,000; 2:35 class.

Green River, br h, by Principe	1	1	1
I. S. French, ch g, by Pilot Almont	2	2	3
Lucy McGregor, b m, by Ben McGregor	3	3	2
Twinebinder, b g, by Panic	5	4	4
Prodigal, b g, by Guiding Star	7	5	5
Judds' Baby, ch m, by Roscoe Conkling	4	6	dis
Jim Knox, b g, by Palmer Knox	6	7	dis
Grover C., ch h, by Whirlpool	8	dr	
Harry H., b g, by Magna Charta	9	dr	

Time, 2:30—2:27½—2:30½.

Purse $1,000; 2:40 class.

Ella Brown, b m, by Prince Pulaski Jr.	1	1	1
Watch Eye, br g—J. H. Cunningham	2	2	2
J. B., b g, by Albert S. Patchen	3	3	dr
Little Joe, bl g, by Ira Wilkes	dis		
Minnie V., b m—C. T. Mansfield	dis		

Time, 2:21¾—2:23½—2:26½.

Purse $500; 2:23 class.

Prince Henry, bl g, by Lothair Chief	4	1	3	1	1
Jack Sheppard, b g, by Anderson Wilkes	1	2	1	2	3
Strontia, wh g—Frank S. Rolfe	2	3	4	3	2
Erie Girl, b m, by Lord Almont	3	4	2	4	4

Time, 2:28½—2:28½—2:28¾—2:29—2:30.

July 5.—Purse $400; 2:26 class; three-year olds.

Wilkesward, ch h, by Onward	1	1	1
Quickstep, b m, by Pilot Medium	2	2	2
Valse, b m, by Onward	3	3	3

Time, 2:43¼—2:31½—2:38½.

Purse $1,000; 2:22 class.

Alturas, br h, by Harold	1	6	1	1
Mike, ch g, by Frenchman	2	1	2	5
Larry C., b g, by Black Hawk	3	2	3	2
Fedelma, wh m, by Caliph	4	3	5	4
Pronto, br h, by Pancoast	6	4	4	3
Bay Henry, b h, by Brown Henry	7	5	dis	
Prince T., ro g, by Clinont	5	dis		

Time, 2:18½—2:23½—2:26—2:24¼.

Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.

Red Line—Wm. Downing	2	5	1	1	1
Kate Dillard, ch m, by Hamenger	1	2	3	3	2
Shandon Bell, gr m, by Black Republican	5	3	2	2	3
Altona, b m, by Menelaus	7	1	5	5	dis
Roan Dick, ro g—H. T. Higgins	4	4	4	4	dr
Buddy Flynn, b g, by Ajax	3	6	6	dis	
Magnette—D. W. Brenneman	6	7	dis		

Time, 2:30¼—2:29¾—2:27½—2:27½—2:28.

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Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Prince B., bl g—Gee Grimes	1	1	1
Misty Morning, b m, by Accidental	2	2	3
Charley Linaman, ro g—Gee Grimes	3	3	2

Time, 2:31½—2:29½—2:31¾.

July 6.—Stake $400; two-year-olds.

Lulu Wilkes, b m, by Onward	1	1
Capt. Walbridge, b h, by Arsaces	2	2
Precede, gr h, by Peletier	dis	

Time, 2:50—2:43¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:27 class.

Corn Cracker, b h, by Texas Jack	2	1	1	2	1
Turk, gr g—R. H. Holland	8	3	2	1	2
Billy Golden, ch h, by Headlight	1	2	4	6	5
How, br g, by Valentine Swigert	6	8	3	3	3
William J., b g, by Elgin Boy	3	6	5	5	6
A. P., b g, by Accidental	4	4	8	7	4
Noah the Kid, b g, by Illinois Chief	7	7	7	4	dis
Tip O Tip, b g, by Peacock	5	5	6	dis	

Time, 2:21—2:20—2:22½—2:21½—2:22½.

Purse $500; free for all.

J. B. Richardson, b g, by George Wilkes	2	2	1	1	1
Billy G., b g, by Brilliant Golddust	1	1	2	3	2
Veritas, b g, by Mark Field	3	3	3	2	3
Blossom, bl m, by Pennypack	4	dis			

Time, 2:19½—2:18½—2:19½—2:30—2:27½.

July 7.—Purse $1,000; 2:30 class.

Jeffie Lee, ch m, by Red Pilot	1	1	1
Pet Davis, gr m, by Crit Davis	2	2	2
Netty B., bl m, by Keystone	3	3	3
Loughran W., br g, by Newton's Allie West	4	4	4
Aurora Prince, b h, by Florida M	dis		
Molly C., b m, by Mammont	dis		

Time, 2:22—2:22½—2:23½.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Zebu, br h, by Regent	2	1	1	1
John L., ch h, by Al West	1	6	2	4
Letcher, gr h, by Director	3	2	3	3
Annie B., gr m, by Durkey N	4	5	4	2
Westerner, bl g, by Wagner Bashaw	5	3	7	6
Charles W., b g, by Red Wilkes	6	4	5	5
Schuyler C., br g—S. C. Meyers	7	7	6	7

Time, 2:29¼—2:30—2:32½—2:29½.

Purse $500; free for all.

Black Dick, bl h, by Black Dick	1	1	4	1
Walter Wilton, b g, by Wilton	3	4	1	5
Wm. M. Singerly, gr g, by Blue	2	2	3	3
Argot Wilkes, b h, by Tennessee Wilkes	4	3	5	2
Joe Egbert, b g, by West Egbert	5	5	2	4
Frank Oxman, bl g—Oxman & Gardner	7	dis		
Rock Bottom, b h, by Rockdale	6	dis		

Time, 2:15½—2:16—2:22—2:18.

**Grand Rapids, Michigan.

July 4.—Purse $400; 2:20 class.

Steve Whipple, b h, by Hambletonian Chrisman	2	1	1	1
Black Diamond, bl g, by Pegasus	1	4	2	4
Pedro L., gr g, by Bassett M	4	2	3	3
Elko, b m, by Lumps	3	3	5	2
Tipton Boy, b g, by Gipsey Chief	5	5	4	5

Time, 2:25—2:23¾—2:26¼—2:26.

Purse $400; 3:15 class.

Glaucus, br g, by Whipple's Hambletonian	3	1	1	1
Fedora, ch m, by Lacross	1	2	2	2
Glenmore, b g, by Hamdallah	2	3	3	4
Billy Rysdyk Jr., br h, by Wm. Rysdyk	4	4	4	3
Monty W., ch h, by Olmedo Wilkes	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:35—2:39¾—2:35—2:32½.

Purse $400; free for all.

Lord Clinton, bl g, by Deming Allen	2	1	1	1
Little Albert, ch g, by Albert W	3	2	2	2
Fanny Wilcox, b m, by Jerome Eddy	1	3	dr	

Time, 2:27—2:21—2:22¼—2:26.

July 5.—Purse $400; 2:28 class.

Gardner H., b h, by Butler's Bashaw	2	1	1	1
Maggie B., b m, by White Line	1	2	3	3
Miss Ledo, br m, by Ledo	3	3	2	2
Nugget Jr., ch h, by Nugget	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:29¼—2:27¾—2:27½—2:27½.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Flying Jib, b g, by Algona	1	1	1
Ira King, b h, by Ira Wilkes	2	2	6
Kissel's Pointer, b g, by Ravenwood	5	4	2
Little Wonder, ch g, by Blue Bull	3	3	4
Harry Van, ch g—F. R. Van Dusen	4	6	3
Glide, b m, by Tom Hal	6	5	5

Time, 2:22½—2:24—2:25¼.

Purse $190; yearlings.

Dancer, b h, by Corisco	1
Valley Boy, ch h, by Sphinx	2

Time, 3:45.

July 6.—Purse $400; 2:24 class.

Favora, br h, by Patchen Wilkes	1	2	1	1
Prospect, br h, by Reno Defiance	5	1	2	4
Racine, gr g, by Pilot Medium	2	3	4	2
Ira Gaines, br g, by Allie Gaines	4	5	3	3
Tipton Boy, b g, by Gipsey Chief	3	4	5	5

Time, 2:26¼—2:22½—2:24—2:24¾.

Purse $400; 2:18 class.

Mikado, b g, by Maxim	1	1	1
San Pedro, bl g, by Del Sur	2	4	2
Stockwell, b h, by Nutwood	3	2	4
Kissell's Dallas, ch g, by Indiana Chief	4	3	3

Time, 2:26—2:22½—2:23.

Purse $235; two-year-olds.

Sweet Violet, b m, by Wildbino	2	1	1
Dancourt, bl h, by Ambassador	1	2	2
Doctor S., b h, by Marshal B	dis		

Time, 2:50—2:49¼—2:46½.

July 7.—Purse $400; 2:24 class.

Expert Prince, bl h, by Egbert	1	1	1
Lizziemont, b m, by Jerome Eddy	2	2	4
John A., ch g, by Edwin Everett	4	3	2
Brown George, br g—S. P. Devries	3	4	3

Time, 2:21½—2:19¾—2:23.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.

King Princeps, b h, by Princeps	5	2	1	1	1
Glaucus, br g by Whipple's Hambletonian	1	1	3	2	2
Jenny King, ch m, by Paragon Mambrino	2	4	2	4	3
Quartz, ch g, by Nugget	4	3	4	5	4
Earnestine, b m, by Byerly Abdallah	3	5	5	3	dr

Time, 2:34½—2:27¼—2:31½—2:39¾—2:35.

Purse $345; three-year-olds.

Decorah Chief, b h, by Decorah	w. o.

Time, 2:50½.

**Elgin, Illinois.

July 12.—Purse $400; 3:00 class,

Frank H., b g, by Strathland	1	1	1
John Head, gr g, by St. Elmo	2	2	2
Greenwood, b h—J. J. Murry	3	3	3
Ranger H., br g, by Typhoon	4	4	5
McKessen, b h, by Umber	5	5	4

Time, 2:37¾—2:40—2:43¾.

Purse $400; 2:24 class.

Henry O., br g, by Clipper	5	1	1	1
Wisconsin King, bl g, by Wisconsin	2	2	2	2
Lilly, gr m, by Capt. Day	3	3	3	3
Henry F., b h, by Princeton	4	4	4	4
Atlas, b g, by Alroy	1	5	dis	
Edwin T., b h, by Iron Duke	6	dis		

Time, 2:30½—2:28½—2:26—2:26¼.

July 13.—Purse $400; 2:29 class.

Ramona, b m, by Whitney	6	3	1	1	1
Maud, b m, by Clay Cadmus	1	1	2	6	2
Elsie Sprague, ch m, by Rounds' Sprague	3	2	3	2	4
Jim Burns, b g, by Louis Napoleon	2	6	5	4	6
Lady K., b m, by Hunter	5	4	4	3	5
Mambrino Belle, b m, by Mambrino	4	5	6	5	3
Frank E., ch g, by Abdallah Hambletonian	7	7	7	dr	

Time, 2:34¼—2:31¼—2:32½—2:27½—2:32¼.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Little George, ro g, by Cephas	1	1	9	2	1
Cyclone, b h, by Telegraph	2	8	1	1	7
Harry L., gr g—Geo. R. Doyle	5	3	6	5	2
Paola, ch m, by Frank Logan	4	2	5	6	4
Sam Webb, b h—Jno. W. Patterson	6	9	2	4	5
Elvin Green, br g, by St. James	3	4	8	3	8
Harry Lexington, b h, by Novelty	8	6	4	8	3
Rocea, b m, by Ringgold	12	5	3	10	6
Lucy Long, b m, by Clipper Jr	7	10	7	7	dr
Ella R., b m—W. Wells	10	7	10	9	dr
Billy Howe, br g, by Iowa Chief	11	11	11	dr	
Major Conkling, gr h, by Roscoe Conkling	9	12	dr		

Time, 2:29¾—2:36¼—2:34¼—2:33½—2:35¼.

Purse, $400; 2:40 class.

Hat Sprague, b g, by Rounds' Sprague	1	1	1
Nelly F., b m, by Anteros	2	2	2
Dolly B., b m, by Austerlitz	3	3	3
Babe, b m—Joslah Manning	4	4	4
Onaway, br h—J. H. McParlin	dis		

Time, 2:34¼—2:34½—2:36¼.

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July 14.—Purse $400; 2:34 class.

Eula, b m—J. F. Kenney	3	1	1	1
Don Pedro, br h, by Tallet	1	2	2	2
Jim Mack, wh g—Voalsh Bros	2	3	3	4
Harry D., ch g, by Geo. O	5	4	4	3
Louisville, br h, by Greenlander	4	5	5	5

Time, 2:35¾—2:34¼—2:36¼—2:36.

Purse $400; 2:50 class.

Ranger H., b g, by Typhoon	1	5	4	4	4	1	1
Cassius Chief, br h—W. Wells	5	1	1	2	2	2	2
Lady B., ch m, by Telegraph	4	4	3	1	1	3	3
Alfast, ch h, by Canadian Belmont	6	6	2	3	5	ro	
Cassius, b h—Sherman Kelly	3	3	5	5	3	ro	
Jumbo, ch g, by Thatcher's Hambletonian	2	2	dr				

Time, 2:42½—2:44¼—2:41¼—2:39¾—2:42—2:47½—2:46¼.

July 15.—Purse $400; 2:24 class.

Lycurgus, b h, by Aberdeen	1	1	1
Birdie Sprague, b m, by Gov. Sprague	3	2	4
Belle Wilson, gr m, by Jim Wilson	5	4	2
Jimmy C., b g, by Col. M	2	5	5
March, gr h, by Climax	4	3	3

Time, 2:26¼—2:30¼—2:32¾.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Golden Boy, ch h, by Plato	1	1	1
Lilly, gr m—C. Cairne	2	2	2
Silver Bill, gr g, by Burr Oaks	3	4	3
Elvin Green, br g, by St. James	5	3	4
Jack Frost, b g, by Notable	4	dis	
Blanche, gr m, by Rounds' Sprague	6	dis	

Time, 2:28¼—2:26¼—2:29¼.

**Holton, Kansas.

July 4.—Purse $200; 2:18 class.

Dandy O., b h, by Dall Brino	1	1
Daisy C., gr m, by Jim Wilson	2	2

Time, 2:24½—2:28¾.

Purse $150; 2:30 class; trot or pace.

Miller's Russell, b h, by Col. Russell	1	2	1
Ida B., b m, by Ashland Chief	2	1	2
Young Netherland, b h, by Netherland	3	3	3

Time, 2:33¾—2:33¼—2:34.

Purse $25; farmers' race.

Togue, b g—W. M. Lock	3	1	1
Flora B., br m—P. Burdon	1	2	2
Bay Dick, b g—W. H. Leoswell	2	3	3
Plow Boy, gr g—T. McLin	4	4	dr

Time, 3:40—3:33½—3:27¾.

July 9.—Purse $150; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Jumbo, b g—J. H. Wilson	1	1
Lady Reid, b m, by Corbin Bashaw	2	2

Time, 2:43¾—2:49.

Purse $25; 2:20 class; trot or pace.

Dandy O., b h, by Dall Brino	1	1
Neva Seeley, b m, by Herschel	2	2

Time, 2:27½—2:26½.

Purse $15; 2:29 class.

Ida B., b m, by Ashland Chief	1	1
Joker, b h, by Lee Jr	2	2

Time, 2:29¾—2:28¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:32¼.

Maggie Miller, br m, by Auditor	won

Time, 2:42—2:29¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:50.

Arabesque, b h, by King Rene	won

Time, 2:29¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.

Netty H., b m—V. L. Clark	won

Time, 2:36¼.

**St. Louis, Missouri.

July 16.—Purse $20; 3:00 class.

Counsellette, b m, by Counsellor	2	2	1	1	1
Helen McGregor, b m—J. H. Keefe	1	1	2	2	2
Rockford, bl g—W. F. Miller	4	3	3	3	4
Elmer, br h—C. J. Voorhis	3	4	4	4	3
Sterling Sprague, b h—A. Volkman	6	6	5	dr	
Dolly Sprague, b m—A. A. Busch	5	5	dr		

Time, 2:53½—2:56¼—2:53—2:51—2:54.

Purse $20; 2:40 class.

Kate C., ch m—Jno. Cudmore	1	1	4	1
Baby, ch m—P. H. Callahan	2	4	1	4
Mountain Pink, bl m—J. Winkelmeyer	3	2	2	3
Monson, b h, by Monitor	4	3	3	2
Cherokee, b g—Robert Herold	6	5	5	5
Rober, br g—F. Van Dyke	5	dr		

Time, 2:49—2:48—2:45¼—2:48¼.

**Memphis, Missouri.

July 13.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Autocracy, b h, by Jim Monroe	1	1	1
Judge P., b h—Sol Colman	2	2	2
Abdallah Chief, b h, by Colman's Abdallah	3	3	3
John Deere, b h, by Egmont	5	4	4
Girly M., ch m, by Wagner Bashaw	4	5	5
Annie D., gr m, by Trumpeter	6	6	dr

Time, 2:40½—2:39¾—2:38½.

Purse $150; 2:30 class.

Sarah Gilbird, bl m, by Gilbird's Sprague	3	1	1	1
Maud S. M., b m, by Pedro	1	3	2	2
Moxey, br g, by Opal	2	2	3	3

Time, 2:32—2:33—2:33¾—2:35.

Purse $150; 2:30 class.

Legal Note, gr g, by Legal Tender Jr	1	1	1
Fascination, b h, by Broadway	3	2	2
Millers Russell, b h, by Col. Russell	2	3	3
Lily Bush, ch m, by Ball R	4	4	4
Cap Hazzard, br g, by Sam Hazzard	5	5	5

Time, 2:33½—2:31½—2:32.

July 14.—Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Rosewater, ro h, by Alleghany Boy	1	1	1
Lady Limber, b m, by Grand Dee	2	2	2
Lou M., bl m., by Kosciusko	3	3	4
Prince Roseberry, b h, by Roseberry	4	5	3
Dexter Power, ch h, by Kosciusko	5	4	5

Time, 2:38—2:36¼—2:39½.

Purse $150; 2:45 class.

Winnie W., dn m, by Fortunatus	1	1	1
Ben Hur, ch h, by Corbin Bashaw	4	2	2
Prince Albert, b h, by Royal Clay	2	3	3
Dr. Franklin Jr., bl h, by Dr. Franklin	3	4	4

Time, 2:37½—2:38—3:39.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Maxey B., b h, by Ashland Wilkes	1	1
Strongmont, b h, by Dr. Strong	2	2
Josephine, br m, by Alleghany Boy	3	4
Walker S., b g, by Leonard F	4	3

Time, 3:13¼—3:08.

July 15.—Purse $150; 2:35 class.

Richlieu, b g, by Reno Defiance	2	1	1	0	2	1
Carrol Wilkes, br h, by Ashland Wilkes	5	5	2	0	1	2
Laura B., b m., by Willie Schepper	1	4	5	5	5	3
Harry C., ch g—D. N. Coon	3	2	3	3	3	ro
Crossman, br g, by Madrid	4	3	4	4	4	ro
Charley Gilbirds, bl g, by Gilbirds' Sprague	6	dr				

Time, 2:37¼—2:41—2:37¼—2:32½—2:33—2:37½.

Purse $100; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.

Princess Ali, b m, by Prince Ali	1	1	1
Billy Blackburn, b g, by Joe Blackburn	2	2	2
Konie, ch m, by Konantz	3	4	3
Mona, bl m, by Trumpeter	4	3	5
Nannie E., b m, by Reno Defiance	5	7	4
Lubina, b m, by Lubins	6	5	6
Harry Nelson, b h, by Lubins	7	6	dr

Time, 2:53—2:50—2:52.

Purse $150; free for all.

Trumpeter, br h, by Challenger	1	1	1
J. M. B., b h, by Selenite	2	2	2
Alcaid, gr g, by Alroy	4	3	3
Maud S. M., b m, by Pedro	3	4	4

Time, 2:26¼—2:26½—2:25.

Purse $150; free for all.

Dick C., b g, by Gloster	1	1	3	1
Kit Carson, b g, by Grey Dick	2	2	1	2
Daisy C., gr m, by Jim Wilson	3	3	2	3

Time, 2:25¼—2:25—2:29½—2:26½.

**Dillon, Montana.

July 9.—Purse $400; 2:45 class.

Chattel, b g, by Chatham	1	1	1
Young Gipsey Boy, ro g, by Gipsey Boy	2	2	2
Dark Night, b m, by Fieldmont	3	3	3
Dunraven, b h, by Cuyler	4	4	4

Time, 2:33—2:34½—2:32¾.

Purse $500; 2:26 class.

Adelaide McGregor, b m, by Bonnie McGregor	2	1	1	1
Leap Year, b m, by Tempest	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:32½—2:28¾—2:32—2:29.

July 11.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Red Cherry, b m, by Red Wilkes	1	4	1	1
Darby, gr g, by Almonarch	4	1	3	4
Emin Bey, b h, by Guy Wilkes	3	3	2	2
Leap Year, b m, by Tempest	2	2	4	3

Time, 2:28¼—2:31—2:28¼—2:30¼.

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Special purse $400; named horses.

Magenta, b m, by Tempest	1	1	1
Commodore, b g, by Prospect	3	2	2
Satinwood, b h, by Nutwood	2	3	3
Terah, gr m, by Fieldmont	4	4	4

Time, 2:37¼—2:37—2:37½.

July 12.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Chattel, b g, by Chatham			1	1	1
Dark Night, b m, by Fieldmont			2	2	3
Marcus Daly, ch h, by Satinwood			3	3	2

Time, 2:39—2:38—2:34.

July 13.—Purse $700; free for all.

Silver Bow, b h, by Robert McGregor.	2	2	1	1	1
Thornless, b g, by Dauntless	3	3	3	2	2
Lord Byron, b h, by Gen. Benton	1	1	2	dr	

Time, 2:20—2:19—2:19¼—2:26¾—2:29½.

Stake $675; two-year-olds.

Cortell, b m, by Satinwood	1	1
Nimber, by Doncaster	3	2
Citizen, by Malcolm	2	3

Time, 2:59—2:49½.

**Evansville, Indiana.

July 2.—Stake $400; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.

Luzelle, b m, by Patron	w o

Time, 3:06.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Jack Slade, ch g, by Prince Monroe	2	5	1	1	1
Noblemont, b h, by Frank Noble	1	1	2	2	5
Nancy Carr, br m, by Kenny Wilkes	4	2	3	3	2
Roxane, b m, by Robt McGregor	3	3	5	4	3
Cadmus, gr h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	5	4	4	5	4

Time 2:29½—2:31¼—2:31¾—2:32—2:35¾.

Stake $400; 2:25 class.

Pence, br h, by Rienzi	1	3	1	1
Brutus Girl, bl m, by Sheffield's Andrew Jackson	2	1	2	2
Donald McK., gr g, by Allegro	3	2	3	3

Time 2:25½—2:26¾—2:25¼—2:29.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Manprat, bl h, by Egbert	0	1	1	2	0	1
Roy K., b h, by Ethan Wilkes	0	2	2	1	0	2

Time 2:56½—2:48—2:34—2:37—0:00—2:40.

July 4.—Stake $500; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.

Parole, b h, by Patron	1	1	1
Dandy Sprague, b h, by Ashland Sprague	2	3	2
Miss Cadmus, bl m, by Cadmus Hambletonian	3	2	3

Time, 2:34½—2:37—2:30.

Stake $400; 2:20 class.

Brown Frank, br g, by Tom Hal	2	1	1	2	1
Nelly B., b m, by Notable	1	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:21¼—2:22¾—2:21¾—2:23¼—2:24.

Last three heats paced on July 5.

Stake $400; 3:00 class.

Roxane, b m, by Robert McGregor	4	1	2	3	2	1 1
Cadbrino, gr h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	3	3	3	1	1	2 2
Jack Slade, ch g, by Prince Monroe	1	2	1	2	3	3 3
Independence, ch h, by Little Dan	2	4	4	4	4	ro

Time, 2:31¼—2:33¼—2:34¾—2:34¼—2:33½—2:32¾—2:35.

Stake $400; 2:30 class.

Floyd B., b g—Herndon Stock Farm	3	2	6	1	1	1
Cadmus Jr, br h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	2	1	1	2	2	3
Dan Mack, b g, by Mammont	1	6	3	4	4	2
Black Joe, bl h, by Black Frank	5	4	2	3	3	ro
Fred V., gr g—F. Volrath	6	5	4	5	5	ro
Ell, br g, by Black Hawk Harry	4	3	5	dr		

Time, 2:27¾—2:26—2:27½—2:28½—2:29¼—2:29½.

*Littleton, New Hampshire.

July 4.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Raymond, b h—C. E. Kirk	1	1	1
Joan of Arc, br m, by Glencoe Wilkes	2	2	3
Canada Boy, ch g, by Goldfinder	3	3	2
Monroe, ch g, by Winthrop Morrill Jr	4	4	4

Time, 2:41½—2:41—2:40½.

Purse $2:00; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Captain, ch h—H. A. Folsom	1	1	1
Harry W., bl h—W. A. Richardson	2	2	2
Lady Vashti, b m—W. C. Quilin	3	3	3

Time, 2:43—2:45½—2:45.

July 5.—Purse $150; 2:50 class; trot or pace.

Joan of Arc, br m, by Glencoe Wilkes	2	2	1
Canada Boy, ch g, by Goldfinder	3	1	3
Chestnut Mac, ch g—W. R. Humphrey	1	5	2
Guy, b g—W. P. Otterson	5	3	4
Harry W., bl h—W. A. Richardson	4	4	5

Time, 2:40—2:40—2:41—2:40½—2:41.

Purse $200; free for all.

Hyde Park Lambert, b h, by Addison Lambert	1	4	1	2	3
Rexton, b h, by Rex Patchen	3	3	3	1	1
Josie Howe, bl m—C. Record	2	1	4	4	4
Pilot Boy, gr g—C. P. Giddings	4	2	2	3	2

Time, 2:34¾—2:36¼—2:35½—2:36—2:36—2:41—

**Flint, Michigan.

June 22.—Purse $175; 3:15 class.

Prince A. G., ch h, by Princeptor	1	1	4	2
Westward, gr h, by Onward	5	3	3	1
Gold Coin, br g, by Goldstone	3	2	1	3
Dr. Hardwood, ch h, by Hardwood.	2	6	2	4
Yeteve, b m, by Reveille	6	4	5	5
Alice E., gr m, by Pilot Medium	4	5	6	6
Juliet, ch m, by Fred Wilkes	dis			
St. Ignace, b g—J. Barnes	dis			

Time, 2:39¼—2:37—2:56—2:50—2:51¾—2:50

Purse $2:50; 2:27 class.

Little Frank, b g, by Ira Wilkes	2	1
Ben Wallace, b g, by Hamenger	1	3
Walter Drake, b h, by Joe Gavin	3	2
Freddy J, (Dr. Gordon), b g, by Sterling.	4	4
Daisy, ch m, by Tecumseh	5	5

Time, 2:26¼—2:32¼—2:42¾—2:41½.

Purse $150; 2:50 class.

Lizzie N., b m, by Wilkesmont	5	4	1	1
Prince Wilkes, br h, by George	2	1	5	3
Fred Hope, ro g, by Monarch Jr	1	2	3	4
Dan G., b g—Thos. Jones	3	3	2	2
Annie R, bl m, by Bashaw	4	5	4	5
Dick Vail, bl g, by Detractor	dis			
Smoke, b g—Fred Tibbitts	dis			

Time, 2:36¼—2:42¼—2:42¼—2:47¼—2:44—2:

June 23.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Waples B., ch g, by Western Fearnaught.	3	1	2
Ruthie, b m, by Tecumseh	1	3	3
Merula, b h, by Frank Noble	2	2	4
Mark Twain, b h, by Blind Bashaw	6	4	3
Bessie B., b m, by Son of Vandal	5	5	5
Lois W., b m, by Billy Cole	4	6	6

Time, 2:41¼—2:39¼—2:39¾—2:41½.

Purse $250; 2:25 class.

Expert Prince, bl h, by Egbert	1	1
Doctor W., b g, by Robert Fillingham Jr	2	2
Rouge Boy, b g, by Ecorse	3	3

Time, 2:26¾—2:26—2:24¼.

Purse $200; 2:34 class; trot or pace.

Molly D., ch m, by Golden Bow	1	1
Derix B., b h, by Tennessee Wilkes	5	2
Polly T., bl m, by Red Bird	2	3
Eva H., b m—Bush & Callahan	4	4
Hiatoga Girl, ch m—H. Harvey	3	5
Wm. H., ch g, by Western Fearnaught.	6	6
Wm. Sullivan, b g—Geo. Van Vliet	dis	

Time, 2:35—2:34—2:29¾.

June 24.—Purse $175; 2:50 class.

Gold Coin, br g, by Goldstone	1	1
Prince A. G., ch h, by Princeptor	2	3
St. Ignace, b g—J. Barnes	3	2
Alice E., gr m, by Pilot Medium	4	4

Time, 2:37¼—2:33¼—2:36.

Purse $200; free for all; trot or pace.

Finnigan, gr g, by Joe Hooker	2	2	1	1
Doctor W., b g, by Robert Fillingham Jr	1	3	3	2
Pickpania, b m, by Pickpocket	4	1	2	4
Flora W., gr m, by Tom Wonder Jr	3	4	4	3

Time, 2:26—2:22¼—2:27—2:27—2:27¼.

*Poughkeepsie, New York.

July 15.—Match, $1,000.

Jumbo, b g—H. C. Higginson	1	1
Williams, b g—H. Williams	2	2

Time, 2:37—2:37¾—2:37.

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TERMS: TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. SINGLE NUMBER, TWENTY CENTS.

THE METHODS OF PALO ALTO.

BY S. T. H.

IN presenting the statement that Palo Alto seems to be solving that exceedingly vexed question of crystallizing the form of the American trotting horse as he approaches perfection, the writer is well aware that he has ventured upon severely contested ground.

Aside from the legion of objectors who stand as a conservative bulwark in opposition to every advance of science, simply from the love of chronic antagonism to any change from established opinions, there are many able thinkers whose disinterested conclusions, and others whose horse interests oppose this proposition. The former are entitled to more respect than the latter. Thoughtful students of physiology have maintained that the carcass should be balanced, equal in height at the withers and over the coupling, which measurement should correspond with the length of the carcass from the point of the shoulder to the posterior extension of the hip. Then it is claimed the body is balanced, and in the best possible position for the greatest speed. They furthermore assert that undue height at the withers, which is the defect of the thoroughbred formation, and a greater height at the coupling, which disfigures so many great trotters, and the drooping of the hind quarters, that mars the symmetry of the old-time pacers, are all physiological imperfections. The perfect trotter, they conclude, will never materialize till these unequal sections are reduced to the balanced mechanicism. Others assert with equal confidence that, physiologically considered, the swift trotting horse is peculiarly *sui generis*, so far as relates to his exceptional structure, that bids defiance to the laws of physiology. He assumes all shapes, sometimes higher behind, sometimes higher in front, and sometimes equal in height at both ends. They admit that the pointer, and the setter, and the collie, and all the varieties of lower animals bred for a specific purpose have a distinctive conformation, but the law ceases to have any influence when the trotting horse is under consideration. They deny that these variations in the trotting form result from the crudities of breeding, or the absence of the evolution of a distinctive type; but that the trotting horse is the one single exception, in animated nature, to the otherwise inexorable laws of physical construction. He always has, and always will, come and trot fast in all shapes, and there can never be evolved a distinct physical type. At times he will assume the formation of the greyhound, like Rarus. At other times he will approximate to the coupe horse in size and power, like the late gigantic Gloster, and at other times to the lady's palfrey, like the diminutive Molly Morris. But which end shall prove to be the higher is merely an accident of formation, not a governing feature of the locomotion. When confronted with the numerical argument, which casts aside all physiological deductions, and informed that the four fastest trotting performers—Sunol, Palo Alto, Maud S. and Nancy Hanks—are all higher over the coupling without a single exception, and that the eight trotters that have beaten 2:12, including, in addition to the

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above, Allerton, Nelson, Arion and Delmarch, are also all higher over the coupling, with the single exception of Allerton, thus making seven out of the eight greatest performers thus endowed with the distinctive trotting pitch, the objectors, one and all, beg the question by assuming the doubting Thomas character, and stoutly asserting that they will not believe these measurements till taken by their own hands. When the public disputant is, in extremis, thus driven to the infinitessimal wisdom of his own experience, to the exclusion of the experience and conclusions of the *wide, wide* world, with its untold millions of superior opportunities for knowledge and correct determinations, he has more completely acknowledged his discomfiture than if it had been done by a candid confession of defeat. Personal property interests have no weight in the determination of a comprehensive question in science. When, therefore, a breeder opposes this trotting pitch simply because his premier sire does not conform to its requirements, his opposition would be transferred to the other side, very eagerly, if his representative horse was formed like the greatest recorded trotters. From a distinguished breeder and thinker, often quoted in these papers, comes this protest: "There is no trotting form, *only trotting instinct.*" "I know a thoroughbred and a trotter that look very much alike, *yet one trots and the other gallops.*" They may look alike to the eye, yet measure differently over the coupling and at the withers. Such vague statements are the arguments of even sincere opponents to the trotting pitch. The conclusion above expressed argues that the trotting-pitch conformation can not be correct, because it has not yet assumed an universally distinct type that admits of no exceptions. Such an adverse conclusion, in the face of the manifold, incongruous elements that have entered into the formation of the American trotting horse, and the rapidity with which he is evolving, in both lineage, conformation and performance, is palpably unscientific. From careful horsemen, like Budd Doble, comes somewhat unfavorable answers, at first blush, like the following: "I took the measurement of Axtell myself to-day, with his head on a line with his spinal column, and he measured fifteen three and a quarter hands in front, and a trifle less than fifteen three and a quarter hands over the coupling."

The slight variation of both Allerton and Axtell from the "trotting pitch" is susceptible of a satisfactory explanation based upon physiological laws. The dams of both were daughters of Mambrino Boy. Like all the sons of Mambrino Patchen, indeed, like the vast majority of the descendants of Mambrino Chief, immediate and remote, in the male line, Mambrino Boy was high and sharp over the withers. This peculiarity of form was intensified from the formation, forehanded, of his dam, Roving Nellie, who was by Cassius M. Clay out of a daughter of Berthune. Among thoroughbreds Bedford was noted for his high coupling, while Berthune was equally distinguished for his altitude over the withers. The trotting pitch was, therefore, powerfully influenced in Axtell, while his frame is about balanced. That of Allerton is pitched like that of Berthune, reinforced by the sharp withers inherited from Mambrino Patchen, who not only received it from his sire, Mambrino Chief, but from his dam by Gano, and his grandam The Pacer. It has been stated with apparent triumph that the three greatest trotting stallions of the past season, Allerton, Temple Bar and Dr. Sparks, are higher in front than over the coupling. These statements are made without reference to the physiological influence of the maternal line upon conformation. Allerton, it has been shown, received his high withers from the dam and grandam. Dr. Sparks and Temple Bar both having the same record of 2:17¾ are in the same line of explanation. Temple Bar was sired by Egbert, whose trotting pitch, as has been noted, like that of all the Hambletonians, was very pronounced. But his dam, Nettie Time, was by Mambrino Time, who received the high withers from both sire and dam.

Now take the instance of Dr. Sparks. He measures sixteen hands one inch behind and an inch higher in front. He was sired by Cyclone, dam Lily by Munroe Chief, grandam Jenny, by Leo, son

of Texas. His sire Cyclone was by Caliban, he by Mambrino Pilot, son of Mambrino Chief, while the sire of his dam Monroe Chief was by Jim Monroe out of a daughter of Bay Chief, son of Mambrino Chief. Thus Dr. Sparks is a strong combination of inbred Mambrino blood, being a lineal descendant, a grandson of Mambrino Chief, while the sire of his dam was out of a granddaughter of Mambrino Chief.

The query then arises if the Mambrino Chief maternal cross thus modifies and, in some instances, reverses the trotting pitch, what is the ultimate result? Very frequently the Hambletonian trotting pitch controls the offspring, if not in the very first, most certainly in subsequent generations, even when it is absent in the sire. Thus Axtell is nearly the same height at the withers and coupling, but his best son, Axle, measures fully an inch higher over the coupling. The strong probabilities are that Allerton will follow the same law in his produce; for eventually the Hambletonian peculiarities predominate as the stronger inheritance. In these sires the Mambrino high, sharp withers have already been considerably modified, for Jay Bird, in the instance of Allerton, and William L. still more in the case of Axtel, have materially reduced this variation from the trotting pitch, which makes them slight exceptions to the great trotting performers of the first class. But the absence of the trotting pitch may have a deeper significance than has yet been suggested. Many reasons have been offered by writers why the Mambrino Chiefs as sires in Kentucky have not equaled the record of the Hambletonians, in precisely the same fields of broodmares. Mambrino Chief occupied that harem of inestimable value first. He was taken to Kentucky five years before Alexander's Abdallah, the pioneer of the Hambletonians, was transported to that land of highly-bred broodmares. The late Mr. Edwin Thorne informs us that Mambrino Chief trotted a trial mile, over the Washington Hollow track, in 2:32, before he was purchased by Mr. James B. Clay, in 1854. Alexander's Abdallah's best record is only 2:42! The former made eight seasons in Kentucky, while the latter made only six; and yet, the Hambletonians in the male line not only largely outrank the Mambrinos as trotting sires in Kentucky, but in every other state in the Union where the trotting horse is the subject of scientific breeding.

The statistics of their respective potency, as trotting sires, have been the mystery of mysteries to the student of the breeding problem. The Year Book for 1891 thus gives the resume for comparison: Hambletonian (10) sired 40 standard performers, and 59 daughters the dams of 73 trotters and 1 pacer; and 129 sons the sires of 955 trotters and 48 pacers! Mambrino Chief (11) sired 6 standard performers, and 17 daughters the dams of 23 trotters, and 23 sons the sires of 87 trotters! What is the biological explanation of this enormous discrepancy? The Mambrino family has become famous for great speed and courage. Guy, 2:10¾, and Prince Regent, 2:16½, and Mocking Bird, 2:16¾, and Black Cloud, 2:17¼, and Trinket, 2:14, and Patron, 2:14¼, and Jerome Turner, 2:15½, leaving out the mighty mare, Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, have demonstrated its capacity for great speed and indomitable game! These seven best had the Mambrino Chief conformation. They were higher in front than over the coupling. Compare them with Sunol and Palo Alto and Maud S. and Nancy Hanks and Arion and Delmarch and McKinney. These are the seven best of the Hambletonians that have the Hambletonian trotting pitch. The test of gameness is in direct ratio to the rate of speed maintained. Granting that the courage was equal in both families, the vastly superior speed in quality, as has also been shown in quantity, so largely predominates in favor of the Hambletonians that it is an unfounded assumption to claim that conformation is not an influential factor in this startling comparison.

Hambletonian stood an inch higher behind than in front; Mambrino Chief was exactly the reverse in conformation. This was not accidental, but in each instance an inheritance. It is the testimony of expert horsemen that Hambletonian not only thus stood an inch higher over the coupling, but that the same trotting pitch marked the structural

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formation of his dam. Their descendants have preserved, in the main, these structural differences in conformation. The Hambletonians are broad and low over the withers, which was long considered to be a defect in structure before the trotting shape began to assume a distinct type with a strong illustration of the "trotting pitch" by rising from the saddle place to a higher elevation over the coupling, accompanied by a muscular wealth, on the inside as well as the outside sections of the hams of the hind quarters that gives them an appearance of overburdened surplusage of power behind. The Mambrinos as a family, on the contrary, are not only higher and sharper at the withers, resembling in that particular, though decidedly not in their heavier heads and ears and coarser throat latches, the finished thoroughbreds, but their hind quarters, though not drooping, are on a lower elevation than the peak of the withers, with a less display of muscles on the inside of the thigh, as evidenced by the height to which they are "split up," between the hind limbs. To this marked absence of the "trotting pitch" may not probably the inferior success of the Mambrinos, in both the number and quality of their trotting performers in the male line be fairly attributed? The writer is not insensible to the far-reaching potency of the Mambrino family in furnishing incalculable assistance to the broodmare lists of trotting pedigrees. It is only the deficiency in the male line that is rendered by the comparison all the more striking. One thing is certain that Gov. Stanford has never selected a Mambrino for a trotting sire, at Palo Alto! . This is the more remarkable when the sensational performances of Lady Thorne and of Guy, and the popularity of Kentucky Prince and of Mambrino King are remembered. He has steadily adhered to the Hambletonians, his premier, Electioneer, having the "trotting pitch" and his greatest performers, Sunol and Palo Alto, being thus strikingly formed. The physiological objection to this structural formation is apparently more serious to the theoretical naturalist than the actual weakness in the carrying capacity, among great trotting performers, thus constructed will warrant. Naturalists, in all countries, insist upon a balanced structure for the greatest physical capacity. Moreover they contend that the undue development of one portion of the organism is plainly at the expense of its co-ordinate part. Applying these conclusions to the horse, they contend that when the horse is balanced, that is, when he measures as high at the coupling as he does at the withers, and as long from the shoulder points to the posterior projections of the hips as he is high from the ground to the withers and the coupling, then the carcass is exactly balanced, upon perfectly proportioned limbs, and other essentials being present, such as blood elements and development, he can perform his duties, be they that of the draft or the race horse, with greater effect than if the mechanism was out of balance.

Applying these conclusions to the trotting horse, they would contend that he should not be higher behind than he is in front, but that undue elevation and consequent excess of development at either end is necessarily at the expense of the other. If he is higher and more powerful in the posterior structure, then he will have a surplusage of propelling power behind, and a deficiency of carrying power in front. If the stifles and hips are unusually high, and long, and broad, the forearm will be correspondingly deficient in length and general measurement. Following in the trend of these scientific deductions, the opponents of the "trotting pitch" may refer to the rabbit, and the kangaroo, both of which are enormously developed behind, at the expense of the forehand structure; so much so as to make them deformed, from the exaggerated results of the evils of excessive posterior development. Yet these plausible illustrations are strikingly inapposite. Neither the rabbit nor the kangaroo trots, but progress only by a series of leaps. However plausible therefore these illustrations may seem there is no analogy in fact. Neither the hare nor the kangaroo are adapted for progression on macadamized roads—having footpads instead of hoofs—nor are they designed to overcome draft burdens; nor have they been bred or developed to subserve any definite domesticated use.

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nifestly the weak, shrunken, diminished forelimbs and the long, powerful hind quarters and limbs of their structural peculiarities were designed to prevent trotting or pacing locomotion, or any other movement except that of hopping. Both can sit upright, with ease, by reason of this confirmation. Indeed this is one of their favorite positions at rest. Moreover their method of locomotion is contrary to that of the trotting horse. They move the hind pair of limbs together, and land upon the front pair of limbs simultaneously, while the trotting horse works only one hind quarter in propulsion at a time. This diversity of action would alone forever prevent the massive development of the hind quarters of the trotting horse to the enfeeblement of the front limbs. As a physiological fact, the increase of propelling power of the hind lever stimulates a corresponding increase of sustaining capacity in the fore limbs. The mere altitude behind does not and can not preclude this corresponding development, well placed, in the forehand structure. As a matter of fact, neither Sunol, nor Maud S., nor Palo Alto, nor Nancy Hanks, that have this pronounced trotting pitch formation have any perceptible or actual weakness of the fore limbs, either of the bone structure or the muscular development. The enormous development of Hambletonian over the coupling and hips, coupled with his elevation behind, an inch higher than at the withers, made him appear, at first, too massive for action. But when he moved this formation proved its superiority, for he was "all action." In this structural peculiarity, Electioneer, the late premier stallion, at Palo Alto, very closely resembled his sire; so much so that the very thoughtful writer Aurelius, contended that he "lacked carrying capacity forward, or in other words, that his carrying capacity was not equal to his propulsive capacity." "When the carrying power of the Electioneers is exhausted he assumed the machinery stops." This is the most serious objection to the "trotting pitch," if it is tenable, because it relates to the capacity to carry forward the speed generated by the propelling muscles of the hind quarters. Undoubtedly the propelling power is largely located there, and the main office of the fore limbs and feet is to prevent the carcass from being forced, headlong, upon its face, when the momentum becomes extreme. There are two methods of arriving at the exact truth as to the comparative strength of Electioneer and his get, forehanded, and and in the hind quarters; the one relates to the measurements and observations of competent horsemen who have made a thorough study of his anatomy, and the other refers to the test of actual turf trials. If their natural and acquired capacities were equal, it will be universally conceded that the opportunities of Charles Marvin, one of the greatest of practical trotting horsemen, for knowing all about the mechanism of Electioneer, and of his produce, were incomparably greater than those of Aurelius, one of the foremost of modern writers on the trotting horse. The former came into daily association with them for many years; the latter derived his knowledge from what he "was able to gather from personal enquiry." Aurelius says Electioneer was thus forehanded, "structurally imperfect."

Mr. Marvin, in answer to recent enquiries on this subject from the writer says: "Few families are better muscled "in the forearms than the Electioneers. "Electioneer, himself, never had any de-"ficiency of the forearm. Joseph Cairn "Simpson and myself frequently meas-"ured him, and he measured twenty-one "inches around the forearm, and was "very stout over and through the shoul-"ders. There was no 'tie in,' at the "elbows. The fore legs of the Elec-"tioneers, as a family, were close to-"gether. Their gait is close, not wide, "and as a rule they are line trotters. "Neither did Electioneer nor does his "get lack carrying capacity forehanded. "Being so heavily and powerfully made "behind, a superficial judgment would "be that they might be deficient forward. "I have frequently speeded Electioneer. "He could almost any time trot a "quarter in thirty-five seconds. *I timed* "*him a quarter in thirty-four seconds,* "*drawing a spring sulky weighing one* "*hundred and twenty-five pounds and a*

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"*driver weighing one hundred and twenty*
"*pounds!*"

These facts are of the weightiest import in determining this important matter. The carrying capacity of Electioneer must have been absolutely perfect for him to attain that high rate of speed barefooted. Very rarely is a trotting horse balanced without the aid of shoes. The front shoes are always heavier than the hind ones, for the purpose of extending the front feet and of keeping them out of the way of the hind action. If this method was reversed and the front shoes were made lighter than the hind ones, the vast majority of trotting horses would forge and interfere and speedy cut so frequently as to lose all confidence, and absolutely refuse to show great speed on the trot. The fact that Electioneer's gait was thus so perfectly balanced, barefooted, proves, as Mr. Marvin asserts, that there was no deficiency of the forearm, and that he was very stout over and through the shoulders. Moreover, all of his get trot in slippers. Their feet are never heavily armed. The front shoes weigh from four to eight ounces, and toe weights have no existence at Palo Alto. But, independently of the proof of the Electioneers' perfection of structure, drawn from their balanced action, is the fact that this balance is preserved notwithstanding the fact that all of them, "as a rule, are line trotters." The carrying capacity, forward, must be much more powerful and effective in line trotting than in wide action, for the manifest reason that there is no lost motion behind, and, therefore, no extra time given to the front feet to revolve out of the way of the hind stroke. In line trotting the hind levers work forward without any perceptible outward swing, directly up under the body, and if there is any lack of action of the front limbs and feet arising from muscular deficiency forehanded from the withers to the knees, or any imperfect structure, such as the feeble development of the muscles which separate the anterior limb from the ribs, which brings this region, in the words of Gobaux, too close to the thoracic walls and places the elbows on the body. The front feet and limbs could not possibly escape the hind stroke, but constant and destructive interference would result.

But it may be claimed this interference would only obtain when the feeble carrying power, forehanded, is exhausted. While this is not true, for the excessive action behind would make its force felt at every rapid revolution, yet it would possibly be more apparent when the less powerful fore limbs had become wearied by the tremendous action of the stronger hind movement. The best possible test of this condition would be the rating of the Electioneers at their highest efforts of speed. The finishing quarters of Sunol and Palo Alto and Arion, and even of Bell Bird, from aged to yearling trotters, indicate no lack of carrying capacity forehanded. Indeed their speed is so remarkably well sustained that the blood of the dam, whether thoroughbred or trotting bred, does not seem to have been a potential factor in the forward carrying capacity. The peculiar diagonal movement of the trot which causes one hind limb to propel the mechanism at a time, and the opposite fore limb to separately hold up the carcass, and retain its center of gravity, in the next instant, will necessarily promote a development, forehanded, in harmony with the enormous muscular power behind. Instead of enfeebling the forearm the very practice of more rapid trotting must necessarily strengthen and develop its carrying capacity. The altitude and visible power behind, to the most casual observer, may make the horse forehanded, seem to be deficient, by contrast, but, as Mr. Marvin correctly observes, "this is a superficial judgment." If Electioneer and his get were thus structurally imperfect, forehanded, he never could have established a trotting family pre-eminent in speed as race horses from all classes of mares. It has been intimated that the dams in his California harem have assisted in overcoming his alleged forehanded structural weakness. The broodmares at Palo Alto are not superior in quality to those at Stony Ford. At the latter farm he never had access to them, and that is the only reason why he did not beget phenomenal trotters in the East.

Referring to this fact, Mr. Charles Backman thus writes to the author:

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"There is no mystery in the career of "Electioneer, when the facts are known. "I had, at the time I owned Electioneer, "at least twenty sons of Rysdyks Hamble-"tonian. Some of them never served a "mare till after they were nine years old. "I do not remember of any one of the get "of Electioneer being trained. I am quite "sure that I never broke one to harness. "At the time I owned Electioneer both "Messenger Duroc and Idol were in great "demand with my patrons, consequently "Electioneer had to serve inferior mares. "But his disposition and physical nature "were perfect."

Here is plainly and truthfully revealed the secret of Electioneer's success. From both sire and dam he inherited the altitude and enormous development of the hind quarters, which gave him the pronounced trotting pitch. He was permitted to grow naturally, without premature forcing, into a full, rounded maturity, without exhaustive development on the race course, or excessive drainage, during his growing years, upon his vitality, during his colthood, either upon the track or in the harem, that would certainly have mortgaged his constitution in after life.

His breeder says "he was never driven "a half mile at speed while I owned "him. His colts were so few that "none of them were ever broken to "harness by their owner." Thus, in the full maturity of his capacities, at nine years of age, Senator Stanford secured Electioneer as the premier stock horse of Palo Alto, after his bone structure had become perfected, and his muscular system sufficiently developed to show his purity of action, his capacity for great speed and his ability to trot fast, with perfectly balanced action in his bare feet. To these conditions of a perfect maturity, without the detraction of exhaustion from any source, superadded to his superb breeding, may be attributed in a large measure his marvelous success in the harem.

The skeptical reader may exclaim, "His success is due more to his blood lines, and his complete maturity than to his 'trotting pitch.'" If Electioneer alone, among the great trotting sires, had this structural formation, the adverse conclusion would be tenable. But when to Electioneer's conformation is added the similer altitude of George Wilkes over the coupling and of his best son Red Wilkes, and of the greatest living sire of standard trotters, the great Nutwood, the coincidence is certainly more than accidental.

In response to a recent inquiry from the writer, the Messrs. Stout thus reply: "This morning we had Nutwood accu-"rately measured, with the following "results: *Nutwood* 15 1½ *over the withers* "*and* 15 3½ *over the coupling.*" Nutwood is twenty-two years old. Age palpably lessens the rear elevation of the horse. This fact makes the pronounced height of Nutwood over the coupling all the more remarkable. Now to this enumeration of excess of height over the coupling of the great trotting sires add the similar conformation of the great trotting performers that have made records of 2:12 or better, and we have Sunol, Palo Alto, Maud S., Nancy Hanks, Arion, Jay Eye See, Nelson and Delmarch. Axtell is about the same height at the withers and over the coupling, while Allerton is one-quarter of an inch higher in front. When it is remembered that there has been no crossing or breeding with reference to the trotting pitch, and that nature unaided has thus plainly indicated that formation as the best possible structural adaptation to extreme trotting speed and the attainment of a higher average of trotting speed, it is the more remarkable that the proper form should be thus strongly and generally indicated. Instead of two out of eight of the greatest trotting performers being the exceptions, the wonder is, taking into consideration the positive disbelief in the trotting pitch, as well as the absolute indifference to the same, that the exceptions are not numerically greater. Indeed from the answers already received on this subject from horse owners, the writer is convinced that if a tabulated list of all the great trotting sires and of the most distinguished trotting performers had been preserved of the relative heights over the coupling and at the withers, it would be found that the trotting pitch is the almost universal rule with the best trotting strains,

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excepting the Mambrino family, and that the reverse is the rare exception.

These controlling instances eliminate the possibility of the trotting pitch being accidental, much less a freak of nature. Certain it is that the great sires, and the great performers bred at Palo Alto are all, without a single exception, stamped with this formation. It makes very little difference whether the withers are sharp or round, they are lower at this great establishment than the coupling.

In a recent communication on this subject the superintendent says: "Electioneer had round withers, almost the "width of your hand. He was fifteen "hands, two and a half inches high at the "withers. He was higher over the coup-"ling."

Then follows the measurements of his most distinguished sons:

Name.	*Height at Withers, Hands.*	*Height at Coupling, Hands.*	*Shape of Withers.*
Electricity	16.2	16.2½	sharp.
Advertiser	15.1¼	15.1½	round.
Palo Alto	16	16¼	sharp.
Bernal	16¼	16¾	round.
Alfred	16.2	16.2½	sharp.

The "trotting pitch" becomes more confirmed in each succeeding generation. "'The yearlings,' adds Mr. Covey, by "Electricity, are so much higher at the "coupling than at the withers that it is "the cause of much comment even by the "ordinary visitor. *They are a remark-"able lot of colts.* Advertiser's sucklings "have much the same formation. About "thirty per cent. of Palo Alto's get have "the rounded withers and are higher at "the coupling. I notice now, specially, "that all of the get of Norval we have "are higher at the coupling. This is "quite remarkable, as we have but few "of these, and those that have been "handled have all beaten two minutes "and thirty seconds!"

How beautifully less grows the rationale of the time-honored platitude that the trotting horse has no form, only trotting instinct.

But the investigation of this secret of Palo Alto's marvelous success is not limited to the sires.

The two broodmares that have produced extreme speed are Waxana and Dame Winnie. Both are in the great broodmare list, and both are higher over the coupling than at the withers. Both are long, low, powerful mares, with the sharp withers of the thoroughbred formation. Waxana is fifteen hands an inch and three-quarters at the withers, and one-quarter of an inch higher over the coupling. The royal broodmare among thoroughbreds in the production of standard trotters is the famous Dame Winnie She stands higher behind than any thoroughbred mare in this vast collection, being fourteen hands two and three-quarters inches in front, and an inch and three-eighths higher over the coupling. This is an exceptional formation for a thoroughbred. Governor Stanford affirms that she was selected as a trotting broodmare because she showed remarkable trotting action over the streets of Lexington, Ky., on the day she was purchased for the Palo Alto ranch. From her pronounced "trotting pitch" such action was the natural result of her structural formation. She has produced four standard performers whose records range from 2:08¾ to 2:30, and they all have the same distinctive trotting pitch. The physiological demonstration could not possibly have a more powerful illustration than the brood history of Dame Winnie affords.

Most of the thoroughbred broodmares that have begotten a single standard trotter at Palo Alto are formed like Esther (the dam of Express, 2:21), the daughter of Express out of Colisseum by Colossus, son of Imp. Sovereign. She stands exactly fifteen and three-quarters hands high at the withers and over the croup, but when a greater broodmare, like Emma Robson, the dam of Emaline, 2:27½, and of the wonderful three-quarter-bred yearling Rowena, is measured, she is found to be, like Dame Winnie, higher over the coupling than at the withers. When the biological student compiles a mass of facts all tending to one incontrovertible conclusion, the establishment of the "trotting pitch" seems to be on the border of general recognition.

Whether this result was among the original designs of the founder of Palo Alto, his selections and breeding methods have tended very rapidly to demonstrate the highest trotting formation as well as the combination of richer blood

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elements, by means of a larger infusion of thoroughbred blood. The trotting pitch commends itself to the student of mechanical forces with reference to their most advantageous placement. Because the trotting action is diagonal, one hind quarter mainly propels the entire organism at a time. The hind quarters should, therefore, be enabled to work to the greatest advantage. Plainly, if they are elevated, the exalted position gives them a vantage ground for action as well as a longer leverage capacity. Especially the hocks are let down low, and the cannon bones are short, which combination is a necessary condition for great trotting speed. The horse thus constructed moves with lighter shoes, for he is balanced for trotting action while at rest as well as in motion. Mr. Bair wore four-ounce toe weights on the front feet of Maud S., but Mr. Bonner found she had all of her speed without these appliances.

The pacer is generally higher in front, and, proverbially, when converted to trotting, the change can only be accomplished by the use of toe weights. This clearly indicates that excess of height at the withers means additional weight on the front feet to balance the action. No more striking proof can be cited than that of the great Allerton. The attempt was made to reduce his front shoes from nine to six ounces in front, and, after repeated experiments the old shoes, weighing nine ounces each, were restored, to perfect the equilibrium of his action. To this enrichment of blood and perfection of form, Palo Alto has more sharply defined line trotting than any other stock-farm, as the perfection of swift trotting movement. All the Electioneers, Mr. Marvin says, are line trotters, and the present glory as well as the perpetuity of the fame of Palo Alto largely rests upon Electioneer and his sons. There can be no other essential structural qualities for great trotting speed. Neither height nor color can be made arbitrary; nor are they necessary, for not only have some of the greatest performers been undersized, but though they may have been small, yet they were perfect in proportion, while color is simply a matter of taste, having reference to neither form, speed nor endurance. If Palo Alto is successful in thus permanently establishing the highest form, the richest pedigree, and the extremist speed, it has advanced very far toward the perfection of the American trotting horse. The succeeding paper will treat of the routine practical methods of Palo Alto.

HORSE SENSE.—Continued.

BY A.

II.

Does the Horse Know the "Airts?"—The English language seems deficient in possessing one word to define the different points of the compass. What word can be matched with the one in the tongue of Robert Burns italicized in the phrase: "A' th' *airts* th' win' can bla'?" An *airt* means one of the four "points;" *airts* include them all. There are indications that the horse may develop powers of distinguishing the *airts*. J. K. Lord, F. Z. S., tells the following: "I once, while living in the far west, rode a horse from my camp across a prairie to an encampment of squatters, a distance of more than twenty miles. A river of some width was crossed on the route, the horse being ferried over in a large boat. The animal had never traveled the road previously, nor had it ever run upon the prairie, and yet, during the night it contrived to break its tether line and in the dark to find its way back to our camp. But, what is more strange, the horse actually swam the stream it had during the day been ferried over in a boat. By what means, it may be asked, did the horse contrive to find its way over a grassy waste never trodden by it previously to a given point so far distant? There was no path or trail, and in the dark the horse could not, except by

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smelling, have retraced its own footprints." Charles Darwin relates this: "I sent a riding horse by railway from Kent via Yarmouth to Freshwater Bay, in the Isle of Wight. On the first day that I rode eastward my horse, when I turned to go home, was very unwilling to return toward his stable, and he several times turned round. This led me to make repeated trials, and every time I slackened the reins he turned sharply round and began to trot to the eastward by a little north, which was nearly in the same direction of his home in Kent. I had ridden this horse daily for several years, and he had never before behaved in this way. My impression was that he somehow knew the direction whence he had been brought. I should state that the last stage from Yarmouth to Freshwater is almost due south, and along this road he had been ridden by my groom, but he never showed any wish to return in this direction. I had purchased the horse several years before from a gentleman in my own neighborhood who had possessed him for a considerable time. Nevertheless, it is possible, though far from probable, that the horse may have been born in the Isle of Wight."

Steps Toward the Use of Tools.—It is common to read such sentences as this: "I have seen a mare that whenever she could get her halter slipped off would open the door out of the stable and that into the feed room, raise the lid of the feed chest and help herself to what she wanted, but never took too much, no odds how much was there." The teeth and lips are "the hands" of the horse, to help the animal in its prehensile efforts. The writer has known a horse that could thus undo the knot of a hitching chain, simply, or at first for amusement.

Lord Brougham, in his "Dialogues of Instinct," instances a horse that secured admittance to a pasture field by pressing down the upright bar of the latch, just as a man would do. There is another instance where a horse, to accomplish this, had to obtain the connivance of a donkey in the coveted field. While he lifted the latch the latter pushed the gate open, as it leaned heavily on its hinges toward the fastening. On accomplishing such "tricks" the adepts would dash around the forbidden pastures as recklessly as schoolboys might celebrate the advent of the holidays.

Bayard Taylor published an interesting article in which he said: "I have a horse who is now not less than forty-one years old. He is at present on the retired list. I have seen him through a crack in a board shanty, used while the stable was building, lift and lay aside with his teeth six boxes which were piled atop of one another, until he found the oats at the bottom. Then, when my head appeared at the window, he instantly gave up his leisurely, luxurious munching of the grain, opened his jaws to their fullest capacity, thrust his muzzle deep into the box, and gravely walked back to his stall with at least a quart of oats in his mouth.

Romanes tells us of a horse he owned which was very clever at slipping his halter after he knew that the coachman was in bed. He would then draw out the two sticks in the pipe of the oat-bin, so as to let all the oats run down from the bin above upon the stable floor. Of course, he must have observed that this was the manner in which the coachman obtained the oats, and desiring to obtain them, did what he had observed was required for such purpose. Similarly on other occasions he used to turn the water-tap to obtain a drink, and pull the window cord to open the window on hot nights.

The following shows the intelligence of a Kentucky roan who was left in an open paddock fastened by means of a wooden hasp: This he learned in a few days to take out with his teeth and drop on the ground, only to have it carefully replaced by the stable boy, who displayed a wonderful intuition about discovering it. Finally, when it became plain to the equine understanding that there was nothing to be gained by such performance, he tried the experiment of carrying it over to the farther side of the fence and letting it fall into a neighboring yard. Now it so happened that his owner caught him in the act and relentlessly fastened him in again; then from a distance he watched to see what he would do next. As he had expected, the horse diligently loosened the stick again,

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ut—now comes the queer part of it—nstead of putting it in any of the old laces, he gave one defiant snort and laoriously set to work to eat it up. If is object was the total annihilation of he hasp, there is no doubt that he acomplished it fully.

So common has the power of unlatchng become among horses that live stock apers give directions for its prevention, hus: "Put on two latches. A man with wo hands can manage them; a horse with ne nose can't. That's where the man as the advantage of the horse."

Mrs. R. Lee tells a characteristic story f Nannie, a mare belonging to her father, who was one who "jumped over the dining table," covered with crystal galore, as a result of the usual wager over such a feat. This clever mare constantly opened the door of her stable, *and went to warm herself at the fire* at the harness room. The discovery of the fact of heat proceeding from the stove must have been a wonderful experience in the life of Nannie.

Mr. W. J. Fleming mentions a vicious horse he had which, while being groomed, frequently used to throw a ball of wood attached to his halter at the groom. He did so by flexing his fetlock and jamming the ball between the pastern and the leg, then throwing the ball backward with great force.

A lady of Cusetta, Ga., reports that one of her horses was seen to pick up a good-sized plank in his mouth and hurl it at a negro with terrific force. We recollect reading of a horse who, to more materially effect his desire of pleasing his companion in the pasture, picked up a suitable stick and used it to scratch the back of the other. It is a common habit, as everyone knows, for horses in the field to scratch, apparently viciously biting with their teeth each others' necks, shoulders and withers.

Lord Brougham mentions a horse which, having watched the men pumping water into his trough, raised the water himself by working the handle up and down with his teeth. He took the handle in his mouth and worked it with his head till the trough had received a sufficient quantity of water to satisfy his thirst

On one occasion, a horse having consumed his allotment of hay, ascended by the stairs to the hay loft, the floor of which being frail, was penetrated by his legs, so that he was found in a very helpless condition, but in such a position as led those who saw him in it to suppose that he had been attempting to push a new supply of hay into the rack.

The War Horse.—The horse seems to possess the pride of the eye, and to realize the pride of life. That legendary horse, Bucephalus, who had the figure of a bull on his forehead, horns like a bull on his head, and divided hoofs, would allow no one but Alexander, his master, to mount him. In the last battle of the campaign in India this nobly minded horse was mortally wounded. For the first time in his existence he disobeyed his master's commands. Summoning up all his strength for one supreme effort he fled with Alexander from the thick and heat of the fight, with extraordinary swiftnesss, to a place of safety. Then he knelt for his worshiped master to dismount, and immediately yielded up his spirit.

Julius Cæsar's horse had a similar discrimination as to whom he allowed to mount him. Napoleon's famous charger, when in his trappings, would not allow any one to ride him but the emperor. Napoleon himself described this trait of his favorite horse: "He realized," he said, "that he had a superior being on his back." He recognized the little corporal on every occasion, and received and recovered from many a wound obtained in battle. These "stories" illustrate traits that had certainly been observed to exist in the horses of early and late times.

After General Sir R. Gillespie fell at the storming of Kalunga, his favorite black charger was purchased by the privates of the Eighth Dragoons who contributed their prize money, to the amount of £500, to retain this commemoration of their late commander. Thus the charger was always led at the head of the regiment when on a march, and at the station of Cawnpore was usually indulged with taking his ancient post at the color stand, where the salute of passing squadrons was given at drill and on review.

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When the regiment was ordered home, the funds of the privates running low, he was bought for the same sum by a relation of Col. Hamilton Smith (the narrator), who provided funds and a paddock for him, where he might end his days in comfort. But when the corps had marched, and the sound of the trumpet had died away in the distance, he refused to eat, and on the first opportunity, being led out to exercise, he broke from his groom, and, galloping to his ancient station of the parade, after neighing aloud, dropped down dead.

Mr. T. L. Oswald mentions in his "Zoölogical Sketches" that Major Keogh's old roan, the only survivor of the Big Horn massacre, was found limping about the battlefield with eleven bullets in his body, but always coming back at short intervals to the spot where his master's body lay. M. de Boussanelle, captain of cavalry in the regiment of Beauvilliers, mentions a horse belonging to his company that was disabled by age for eating his hay or grinding his oats, which was fed for two months by two horses on his right and left, who ate with him. They drew the hay out of the rack, chewed it and put it before their aged comrade, and, in the same way, prepared for him his portion of oats.

The Tyrolese, in one of their insurrections in 1809, took fifteen Bavarian horses, on which they mounted as many of their own soldiers. A reconnoiter occurring with a squadron of the regiment of Bubenhoven, these horses, on hearing the trumpet and recognizing the uniform of their corps, set off at full gallop and carried their riders in spite of all their resistance into the midst of the Bavarian ranks, where they were made prisoners.

A detachment of cavalry horses had been temporarily placed in some grass fields in the vicinity of Loudon castle, in the west of Scotland. The day was heavy and sultry. The thunder, which had been first heard only at a distance, began to increase in loudness and frequency, and drew the marked attention of the horses. As it still became louder and the numerous peals echoed along the extensive slopes of the moor, crept along the water of Irvine, or were reverberated through the woods, the horses became animated with the same enthusiasm which seizes them on hearing the rolling sounds emitted from many cannon. They rushed together, and, rapidly arranging themselves in their accustomed ranks, presented the front of a field of battle.

Two Hanoverean horses had long served together during the Peninsular war, in the German brigade of artillery. They had assisted in drawing the same gun, and had been inseparable companions in many battles. One of them was at last killed. After the engagement the survivor was picketed as usual and his food brought to him. He, however, refused to eat, and was constantly turning round his head to look for his companion, sometimes neighing as if to call him. All the care that was bestowed on him was of no avail. He was surrounded by other horses, but he did not notice them. He shortly afterward died, not having once tasted food from the time his former associate was killed. "He died broken hearted."

Oswald tells how a troop "obtained its own again:" . "After a certain engagement the troop horses of friend or foe got mixed together, and, as a rough method of recovering his own, the commander-in chief ordered the whole to be kept without water for forty-eight hours. Then they were let loose, and, with their keen scent, galloped straight for the nearest drinking place. At this moment the trumpeters were ordered to sound the assembly call, and almost every one of the horses of the troop stayed his course toward the river bank and came trotting back in obedience to the well-known summons."

During a fox hunt an officer who made one of the party thought he recognized some horses in the field as having belonged to his own company. Wishing to be quite certain, he suddenly shouted: "Halt!" The word was productive of a magical effect. The suspected horses threw themselves back, plowed up a yard or two of soil with their feet, and when they recovered their position their riders were lying on the ground considerably in advance.

At the end of last century it was the

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custom for the farmers' wives to attend Norwich Ped-market themselves, with butter, eggs, fowls and other stuff. One of these thrifty wives was complacently jogging along, seated between a pair of huge panniers, on a supposedly sedate old cavalry horse, who had a reputation for "freedom from vice." But on this particular occasion a corps of yeomanry cavalry were exercising in a field by which our good lady had to pass. The charge was being sounded. The old horse pricked up his ears, neighed delightedly, and in spite of all the remonstrances of the gentle rider, dashed into the field and took his station in the ranks to the infinite amusement of the gentlemen soldiers and the immense discomfiture of the fair equestrienne, whose smashed hopes—or rather eggs—were scattered in the erratic path of the animal who had responded only too promptly to the "imperative call of duty."

As Sentinels.—Horses have faculties more keen to dangers than man. We are told that horses can hear deep sounds which we can not. "For days previous to the earthquake in the Riviera the horses showed every symptom of abject fear, which continued without any change of character till the fury of the convulsion broke forth. But not till a few seconds before the earth began to quake did human beings hear any sounds, while it is extremely probable that the horses heard the subterranean noises for two or three days previously." Horses, too, "will scent danger before a man with his ear on the ground can hear the slightest sound of an approaching footstep. The Cossack rangers habitually take their ponies on picket duty and more than one of our western scouts owes his life to the timely snorting of his horse."

The Ruling Passion in the Hunter.—Lawrence tells of a particular mare of his which was one of the highest leapers in the neighborhood, and so attached to the sport that seeing the hounds pass her paddock she took a leap of pointed paling of considerable height and landed in a descent by the side of a well; whence, galloping up at full speed she joined the huntsman, kept him company through a long chase, and was in at the death of the fox.

Youatt writes: "It is beautiful to watch the old hunter, who, after many a winter's hard work, is turned into the park to enjoy himself for life. His attitude and his countenance when, perchance, he hears the distant cry of the dogs, are a study. If he can, he will break his fence, and over hedge and lane and brook follow the chase and come in first at the death. A horse that had a short time before been severely fired on three legs, and was placed in a loose box with the door, four feet high, closed, with an aperture over it a little more than three feet square, standing himself nearly sixteen hands, and master of fifteen stone, hearing the cheering of the huntsman and the cry of the dogs at no great distance, sprung through the aperture without leaving a single mark on the bottom, the top, or the sides."

The cry of the hounds has a powerful effect on a horse that has been accustomed to the chase. In 1807, when the Liverpool mail was changing horses at the inn in Monk's Heath, the horses that had just performed the stage having then only been taken off, Sir Peter Warburton's foxhounds were heard in full cry. With their harness on the horses immediately started after them, and followed the chase to its termination two hours after they had joined it.

A shooting pony—a Shetland—has been known to stop in the same manner as a dog does when it feels the scent of game, and to follow the keeper, till he raised a covey of partridges. The *American Field* published some short time ago an interesting account from a correspondent of a horse that had exhibited the same faculty in the field.

The following naturally follows the above: One morning, while out gunning, Mr. Peter Smith of Philadelphia, and a friend were sauntering down a mountain road, while Diamond, their horse, was left to follow with the buggy at his leisure. He was perhaps a hundred yards behind us, when he suddenly stopped, threw up his head and neighed. As he refused to come on when we called we walked back to see what could be the matter, and there, lying on the road before him, was a small package which the horse's owner had dropped from a pocket in pulling out

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his handkerchief. When the package was picked up the horse followed on without any further hesitation.

The Horse as a Life Saver.—Prof. Claypole, of Antioc college, Ohio, relates as follows: A friend of mine is employed on a farm near Toronto, Ontario, where a horse belonging to the wife of the farmer is never required to work, but is allowed to live the life of a gentleman for the following reason: Some years ago the lady above mentioned fell off a plank bridge into a stream where the water was deep. The horse, which was feeding in a field close by, ran to the spot and held her up with his teeth till assistance arrived, thus probably saving her life. Was this reason or instinct?

Professor Kruger, of Halle, tells the following remarkable story illustrating the sagacity of the horse in this direction: "A friend who was one dark night riding home through a wood had the misfortune to strike his head against a branch of a tree, and fell from his horse stunned by the blow. The horse immediately returned to the house they had left, which stood about a mile distant. He found the door closed, the family having retired to bed. He pawed at the door till one of them, hearing the noise, arose and opened it, and to his surprise saw the horse of his friend. No sooner had the door been opened than the horse turned round, and the man, suspecting there was something wrong, followed the animal, who led him directly to the spot where his master lay on the ground still in a faint."

A Horse "Calls the Turn" on His Driver.—Mr. Smiles in his "Life of Rennie, the Engineer," tells a most amusing story to this effect: A horse called Jack was one among many employed at the erection of Waterloo bridge. The horse was accustomed to draw the stone trucks along a tramway to the place where the stones were required. A beer shop was, of course, opened near the works for the special use of the "navvies." The driver of Jack's truck was an honest sort of a fellow named Tom, who had one particular, but not peculiar, weakness, an inability to pass the beer shop without taking "just a little." Jack was so accustomed to this that, though a restive animal, he waited contentedly till Tom came out of his own accord, or till the appearance of an overlooker startled the man into activity. On one occasion, however, when the superintendents were absent, Tom staid so long at the ale tap that Jack became impatient, and, the trace fastenings being long enough, the animal put his head inside the beer house door, and seizing the astonished Tom by the collar with his teeth, dragged the lazy man out to the truck. Every man who witnessed the incident understood the action of the horse, and great became the fame of Jack.

The Horse and the Farrier's Shop.—Stories are numerous and authentic of the horse on losing a shoe or shoes proceeding to his accustomed shop to have his feet re-shod. We recommend these to those who are crusading against shoes for the hoof of the horse. The horse eloquently confounds the wisdom of those indiscriminative patrons of the S. P. C. A. We do not think it necessary to quote instances of horses going of their own instruction to the farrier's shop to be shod. The following, however, exhibits an even higher order of intelligence:

Bayard Taylor records this: In company with a friend I was driving along in a light, open buggy. I paid no attention to the horse, for he could turn, back or execute any maneuver in harness as well without as with a driver. Halting at a house where my friend wished to call I waited for him outside. Presently the horse looked back at me, twisting his body between the thills in a singular fashion. Perceiving he had some communication to make, I said: "What is the matter now, Ben?" Thereupon, by twisting a little more, he managed to hold up his right hind foot, and I saw that the shoe had been lost. "That's right," I said, "you shall have a new shoe as soon as we get to the village." He set down his foot, and for a moment seemed satisfied. Then the same turning of the head and twisting of the body were repeated. "What, Ben, is anything else the matter?" I asked. He now lifted up the left hind foot, which was still shod. I was quite at a loss to understand him, and remained silent.

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He looked back at me out of the corner of his eye, and evidently saw that I was puzzled, whereupon he set down his foot and seemed to think. Almost immediately he lifted it up again and shook it vigorously. The loose shoe rattled. There was a positive process of reasoning in this act, and it is too simple and clear to be interpreted in any other way.

A cart horse belonging to a gentleman of Glasgow had been several times afflicted with the botts, and as often cured by a certain farrier. After a considerable interval the disorder returned while the animal was employed in a street nearly a mile distant from the farrier's shop. When seized with the disorder he was arranged in a row with other horses engaged in the same work. The carters being absent, he left the other carts, and, unattended by any driver, proceeded directly to find out the farrier's shop, which was difficult for even a man to find from that side of the town. Being unaccompanied it was surmised that he had been seized with his old complaint. When unyoked he lay down and showed by every means of which he was capable that he was in distress. He was again treated as usual and sent home to his owner. In the following case the horse discovering the same sagacity, was unfortunately not so well rewarded. A horse whose stable was situated about a quarter of a mile from Dundee, had been for several years regularly shod at one shop, and had also there undergone several surgical operations. Years having incapacitated the animal from executing his wonted tasks, his master had humanely tended him during the winter, hoping that spring might bring fresh vigor to his feeble limbs. Some time after the workmen at the shop were surprised by a visit from their old patient without any attendant. The afflicted brute actually stood before his former human benefactor, and commenced licking and biting his own sides, accompanying the action by a low moaning as indicative of some severe internal commotion. Unfortunately, however, his dumb eloquence was lost on the person he was appealing to, who, man though he was, being unable to conjecture what the animal could mean, shifted his place. His humble petitioner still following him, met with quick rebuff, and was at last dismissed. Foiled, the distressed creature returned as he came, lay down in his stall, and in less than fifteen minutes expired. It was found that in the agonies of death he had broken a strong rope by which he had been fastened, and disposed of the stable door, before he got out in search of that relief that human intelligence was unable to divine. Here the brute had more intelligence than the man.

Premeditated, Surely.—"I have often remarked," says Prof. Hennings, "that when I wanted to ride through water where the bottom could be seen the horse went without any hesitation, but when the water was muddy he shrank back, tried the bottom with one foot, and, in case he found it firm, advanced the other after it; but, if at the second step he took he found the depth increase considerably, he went back. Why did he act in this manner? Certainly for no other reason than because he supposed the depth would increase still farther and be attended by danger. Did not the horse, then, act upon premeditated grounds?" That, we imagine, was his intention in this case, certainly.

Mr. W. S. Bellows records an interesting case: "When a boy, being at Whitechurch, near Blandford, I noticed two cart horses that were sent from a farm yard to drink at a neighboring brook. The brook proved to be frozen over, so one of the horses struck the ice with his foot to break it, but it was hard and did not yield. The two horses, then, standing side by side, lifted each a foot simultaneously, and, making their hoofs descend together, the double blow broke the ice. Men could not have acted better."

During the winter a large, wide drain had been made, and over this strong planks had been placed for a cart horse to pass over to his stable. It had snowed during the night and had frozen very hard in the morning. How he passed over the planks on going out to work I know not, but on being turned loose from the cart at breakfast he came up to them and I saw his fore feet slip. He drew back immediately, and seemed

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for a moment at a loss how to get on. Close to these planks a cart-load of sand had been placed; he put his fore feet on this and looked wistfully to the other side of the drain. The boy who attended this horse and who had gone round by another path seeing him stand there called him. The horse immediately turned round and set about scraping the sand most vigorously, first with one hind foot, then with another. The boy, perhaps wondering what he was premeditating, waited to see. When the planks were completely covered with sand the horse turned round again, unhesitatingly walked over and trotted up to his stable door.

Edward Jesse gives the next case we have: "Several bullocks having been put up for fattening in Kent, a boy was employed to carry the oil cakes to the place where they were tied. In doing this he had to cross a field where a pony was at grass, and one day, by accident, dropped a cake. On his return he intended to have picked it up, but it was not to be found. The next day, as he was passing through the field he was alarmed by the pony galloping furiously up to him, making at the same time some unusual neighings. The boy ran away and got over a hedge, when the pony showed evident symptoms of anger, though he had been up to that time uncommonly gentle. Some days afterward the pony got the boy into a corner of the field, darting his head at him and kicking out, but not doing him any harm. The lad was, however, so frightened that he dropped the oil cakes, one of which was picked up by the pony, who galloped off with it. He afterward made so many attempts of the same kind in order to indulge his partiality for this particular nutriment that it was found necessary to have it conveyed by another route."

Old Bill was a car horse and was used in common with many others to assist the heavily-laden horse cars up a steep street in a large city. The horses stood in line along the curbing at the foot of the hill. When a car came the front horse was hitched to it and assisted it up the hill, where he was detached, brought back and took his place at the foot of the line. Bill had served years at this and his years made him wise. When the drivers were not looking when Bill's turn came he would quietly walk back and take his place at the bottom of the line. He was seen to do this many times.

In Relation to Other Animals and Themselves.—The mutual attachment of animals of a different genus, when placed in a state of society, has often been remarked. Thus there was a reciprocal affection of many years' standing between the Godolphin Arabian and a black cat. In Stubbs' famous picture of the horse the portrait of the cat is introduced. Poor puss would not long survive her friend. She placed herself, seemingly, in a mournful attitude upon his dead carcass, where she remained fixed until it was removed from the building, then followed it to the place of burial, under the gateway, near the running stable, sat upon it whilst it continued above ground, and afterward crawled slowly and reluctantly away and was never seen again until her dead body was found in the hay loft. This feline used to sit on the equine's shoulder, or "cuddle doon" close to him when he took his reclining ease. What a pity that all such "energy" is dissipated by death?

A cat belonging to the royal stables at Windsor made herself so agreeable to one of the horses there that rather than put her to any inconvenience the horse would take his night's rest standing. This was held to be detrimental to his health, and the stable authorities, unable to hit upon any other plan, banished poor pussy to a distant part of the country.

Mr. Huntington, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., owned a thoroughbred horse named Narragansett, and a white cat. The latter was wont to pay a daily visit to the horse's stall, to hunt up mice, and then to enjoy a quiet nap. Mr. Huntington removed to Rochester with his family, leaving the cat behind. But the cat complained so loudly and so long that she was sent on to the new abode. Her first object was now to get somebody to interpret her desires. At last the master divined them and started off with her to the barn. As soon as they were inside the cat went to her friend's stall, made herself a bed near his head and

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curled herself up contentedly. When Mr. Huntington visited the pair next morning, there was puss, close to Narragansett's feet, with a family of five beside her. The horse seemed to know all about it and that it behooved him to take heed how he moved his feet. Puss afterward would go out, leaving her little ones to the care of her friend, who would every now and then look to see how they were getting on. When these inspections took place in the mother's presence she was not at all uneasy, although she showed the greatest fear and anxiety if children or strangers intruded upon her privacy. When the horse was going to have his oats he always took up the cat gently by the skin of her neck and deposited her in the next stall, that she might not interfere with his feeding. At all other times he seemed pleased to have her near him.

Dr. Smith, a practicing physician of Dublin, had no other servant to take charge of his horse while at a patient's door than a large Newfoundland dog, and between the two animals a very good understanding subsisted. When he wished to pass to another patient without remounting, he had but to give the signal to the pair, who followed him in the most perfect good order. The dog also led the horse to water, and would give him a signal to leap over a stream. While performing this on one occasion, the dog lost hold of the reins, when the horse, having cleared the leap, trotted back to the dog, who resumed the reins.

Mr. Gilbert White, in his classic "Natural History of Selborne," mentions a curious fact in regard to a friendship between a horse and a hen. The two spent much of their time together in an orchard. The fowl would approach the equine with notes of complacency, rubbing herself gently against his legs, while the horse would look down with satisfaction, and move with the greatest caution and circumspection, lest he should trample on his confiding companion.

A pair of carriage horses, taken to water at a stone trough standing at the time at one end of the Manchester Exchange, were followed by a dog who was in the habit of lying in the stall of one of them. As he gamboled on in front he was one day suddenly attacked by a mastiff far too strong for his power of resistance. It would have gone hard with him but for the unlooked-for intervention of his stable companion. The latter, breaking loose from the man who was leading him, made for the battling dogs. With one well delivered kick he sent the mastiff into a cooper's cellar, and then quietly returned to the trough and finished his drink.

A horse of the common cart-horse breed, that used to work on the railway at Oxford, was always trusted by his master to return home unaccompanied after his day's work was done. The signal for departure was given to him by throwing the end of his chain upon his back. He would then start out and walk home invariably very deliberately. At one time an epidemic of keeping goats prevailed at Oxford. As our friend was returning home, the unwonted sight of a goat walking about in the streets, nodding its bearded horned head and perhaps blatting capriciously, immediately caught his attention. He at once proceeded to investigate the strange appearance. He walked over to the goat and subjected it to a thorough inspection, and it was not till he had surveyed it from all possible standpoints and even gravely drove it before him for a few hundred yards that his mind was placed at rest. After this the sight of goats never disturbed his equanimity.

"An amusing instance of practical joking," as it was called, in a dray horse occurred in the fifties in the yards of Messrs. Meux & Co., brewers, London. There was in the brewhouse yard a particular breed of pigs, to which one of the dray horses took a great dislike. This horse displayed this in a ludicrous way. He would "drop some oats out of his mouth," and when one of those pigs approached to pick them up he would seize it by the neck with his teeth and souse it into the large water trough set there for the use of the horses. He would then with the greatest glee caper about, shaking his head and exhibiting all the signs of exultation at his feat. This was so

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often repeated that when any pig-squealing was heard the men would exclaim, "There's that —— horse at it again," and would run to rescue piggy from its precarious predicament.

A farmer's boy had fed and taken care of a colt. He was working one day in a field and was attacked by a bull. The boy ran to a ditch and got to it just as the bull came up to him. The animal endeavored to gore him, and would probably have succeeded had not the colt come to his assistance. He not only kicked at the bull, but made so loud a scream, for it could be called nothing else, that some laborers who were working near the place came to see what was the matter, and extricated the boy from the danger he was in.

The notorious Chillaby savagely tore in pieces the figure of a man purposely placed in his way. He could only be approached by his particular groom. This "mad Arabian," however, could "lay down" with a lamb, which reciprocated this friendship by butting away the flies from the horse. Mr. O'Kelly's Dungannon also had a friend in a lamb.

A horse that had a particular antipathy to strangers, while bearing his master home from a convivial party, became disburdened of his rider, who, not secure of his equilibrium in his equitation, preferred a brief indulgence of repose on the ground. The horse did not scamper off, but kept faithful watch by his prostrate master till the morning, when the two were discovered by some laborers not long after sunrise. The latter approached with the intention of replacing the gentleman in the saddle. But every attempt they made was repulsed by the grinning teeth and ready heels of the horse, who would not allow himself to be seized till his master awoke. The same horse, among other bad propensities, constantly resented the attempts of his groom to trim his fetlocks. This fact had been mentioned in conversation, during which the youngest "hopeful" of the family, only a few years old, was present. His owner had defied any man to perform the operation singly. The father the next day in passing the stable was horrified to see his infant son among the horse's legs busy with a scissors, trimming the fetlocks of the vicious beast, an operation which had formerly always to be performed by a number of men. In the present state of affairs the horse was looking on admiringly and complacently at the little groom, who was so calmly amusing himself. Shortly, to the great relief of the father, the precocious horseman came forth from the dangerous position, smiling at his father's alarm.

Bayard Taylor, whose interesting article in the *Atlantic Monthly* of February, 1877, we have quoted from, also says therein that the affection and fidelity of the horse have always been admitted. "When a boy of fourteen I was walking along a lonely country road with a companion of the same age, and came upon an old gray horse standing in the middle of the track over a man who was lying upon his back. We hastened up to give assistance, but presently saw that the man instead of being injured was simply dead drunk. He had tumbled off on his way home from the tavern and a full bottle of whisky, jolted out of his pocket by falling, lay by his side. The fore feet of the horse were firmly planted on each side of his neck, and the hind feet on each side of his legs. This position seeming to us dangerous for the man, we took the animal by the bridle and attempted to draw him away, but he resisted with all his strength, snorting, laying back his ears and giving every other sign of anger. It was apparent that he had carefully planted himself so as to completely protect his master against any passing vehicle. His act not only indicated affection, involving a sense of duty, but also more than one process of reasoning."

In 1734 the horse of a nobleman in Ireland ran at a man, seized him with his teeth by the arm, which he broke, then threw him down and lay upon him so that every effort to get him off proving unavailing they were forced to shoot him. The reason assigned for this ferocity was that he had been castrated by this man some time before, an injury that the animal apparently remembered and relentlessly resented.

A person who resided near Boston

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was in the habit, whenever he wished, of catching his horse while the animal was grazing in the field by presenting him with a quantity of corn in a measure. When called on the horse would come up and eat the corn, thus affording his master an opportunity of putting the bridle over his head. But the owner having deceived the animal several times by calling on him when he had no corn in the measure, which he held out as if it were full, the horse began to suspect his design. Coming up one day as usual upon being called he looked into the measure and perceiving it was empty reared on his hind legs and killed "his master" on the spot.

Bayard Taylor's horse that lifted up his feet, that we have mentioned, had a playful habit of snapping at his master's arm when he was harnessed for a drive. "Of course, I never flinched, and his teeth often grazed my sleeve as he struck them together. One day, more than a dozen years ago, he was in rather reckless spirits and snapped a little too viciously, catching my arm actually in his jaws. I scarcely felt the bite, but I was very much surprised. The horse, however, showed such unmistakable signs of regret and distress that I simply said: 'Never do that again.' *And he never did.* From that moment he gave up the habit of years. He laid back his ears or feigned anger in other ways, but he never again made believe to bite."

Lord Anglesey's General Hess never, if he could help it, would allow Sam Rogers to approach him. This horse was found one morning all huddled up in the corner of his box, shaking from head to foot, in a black sweat, with his stable attendant lying dead on the straw behind him. This was taken as an evidence of remorse, and there were friends, therefore, to condone the deed, the presumptious proof of his guilt being so clear. The assault of Muley Edris on Archer was supposedly prompted by a similar spirit of revenge.

A gentleman in Suffolk had an excellent hunter, of so strong and well compacted and developed frame that it seemed as if the animal could never be tired. It appeared as fresh when it returned from a day's sport as when it went out. One day his master, from some caprice, vowed that he would tire the horse. He rode him, accordingly, through plowed fields and all manner of difficult ground till the animal plainly showed himself at the end of the course dead beat. He was handed over to the groom, and suffered himself to be led off quietly to the stable, as usual. The next morning when his master went to see how he was he burst from his stall with the utmost fury, breaking the halter with which he was fastened, and attacked him with his feet and teeth so violently that he would have been quickly killed had not the groom and some other attendants rescued their unfortunate master.

It is well known how thoroughly racers enter into the spirit of the course. Forrester presented a noble illustration of this. He had won many a hardly contested race, but in an evil hour was matched against an extraordinary horse called Elephant. It was a four-mile course, and at the distance post the horses were nose to nose. Between this and the winning post Elephant got a little ahead. Forrester made every possible effort to recover his lost ground, until, finding all his efforts ineffectual, he made one desperate plunge, seized his antagonist by the jaw, and could scarcely be forced to quit his hold. In 1753 a fine horse belonging to Mr. Quin was rendered so frantic at finding his antagonist gradually passing him that he seized him by the leg. Both riders were obliged to dismount and combine their efforts to separate the animals.

In the Italian races run by riderless horses in long alleys, the horses have girths round their bodies to which are attached loose straps with balls of lead at the end of them, armed with steel points for the purpose of spurring the animals, the running putting the straps in motion. The horses in their wild career often show emulation or spite, by catching or biting at one another when they are afraid of being left behind.

Some interesting facts have been brought out by the "black brigade," or funeral horse industry, of London. If a colored horse is put on one of the stalls, the rest of the horses in that stable will at once become miserable and fretful.

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The experiment has been tried over and over again, always with the same result. They are all very intelligent and get to know the cemetery roads, and in coming into them fall into a proper pace of their own accord. It takes a great deal of experiment before each horse finds its most companionable mate.

We may turn from such instances to some of more evident affection. There is a pathetic story about High Tariff, the colt that fell dead in the race for the American Derby at Chicago last year, and Poet Scout. "The latter was to make the running for High Tariff, which he did, but High Tariff fell dead at the end of a mile, and Strathmeath won the race. Poet Scout and High Tariff were nearly full brothers in blood, and were never separated from the time they were weaned. They ran in the same lot and were kept in adjoining stables, with a board removed so they could see each other. In the evening after the race Poet Scout looked for his dead companion. He would not eat, but would walk around the stall and look out of the door. He whinnied all night, and for days would look in vain for his mate. When his feed was put in his box he would take a mouthful of oats and run to the door and whinny, but High Tariff never came. Poet Scout is a changed horse, and all connected with the stable say that he grieved as much as any human being ever grieved at the death of a brother." Many similar instances could doubtless be told. Filemaker and Roselawn are never happy unless together.

There is certainly great affection reciprocated between man and horse. The great Semiramis was in love with a horse. Sometimes the horse mourned for his master "even with tears." On King Nicomedes' death his horse starved itself to death. But we do not depend on those ancient, often apochryphal, accounts for proofs of such facts.

The Scythian cavalry was famous, and on one occasion when a chieftain was killed his horse fell with both "tooth and hoof" upon the victor and slew him. When Antiochus was slain the warrior who had killed him endeavored to ride his horse, but the latter threw him to the ground and he expired.

Equine Jealousy.—In a fashionable boarding stable in New York is a horse called Tatters. "Tatters belongs to a lady who makes a great pet of him, and never visits the stable without taking him some apples, carrots, or sugar, of which he is extravagantly fond. In a neighboring stall is the horse of her friend, an animal rejoicing in the name of Phil. Tatters and Phil are on good terms, but the former sometimes throws his ears back and manifests jealousy when his mistress, after giving him an apple or a carrot, gives one to Phil. One day she went into the stable while Tatters was in the hands of the groom. He began begging for an apple, and she deferred the gift until the groom had finished his work and the horse had returned to his stall. Meantime she gave the apple to Phil. When Tatters had gone to his stall she offered him an apple but he refused to take it, and turned his head from her in disgust. For half an hour she coaxed him, but to no purpose. Then the groom tried to induce him to take it, and then another groom made the same effort, but all in vain. Take the apple he would not, nor would he recognize his mistress in any way. His ears drooped, and he had the appearance of a child in the sulks, just as much as a horse could possibly have it. His heart was momentarily broken, not so much because an apple had been given to another horse, but because it had been given before he himself had received one. But by the next day he seemed to have forgotten his grievance, and you may be sure that his owner has been careful not to offend him since in the same way."

Some mares, particularly those of very sensitive organization, are excessively jealous of their offspring. Goldsmith Maid was one of that kind. It is related that when her first foal was brought forth she would allow no one to come near it. "One day Charley, her old attendant when she was in Budd Doble's stable, visited Fashion Farm. Charley and the Maid were once fond friends, and, to test the endurance of that friendship, Charley concealed himself near the doughty old mare and allowed her to hear his voice. The Maid was browsing in a paddock with her colt by her side. On hearing

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Charley's voice she instantly raised her head, gave a whinny of delight, and with that bold, free, sweeping stride that in years gone by had electrified thousands, dashed about the paddock in search of her old friend. When Charley appeared she went to the fence over which he leaned, and showed her joy in every action. Not only did she welcome him, but invited him to fondle her baby. Round about the two she circled, uttering a low whinny which expressed a mother's pride and love. She pushed the colt up to Charley, smoothing its coat with her tongue, and asked him in the plainest horse language to admire it. It was a beautiful picture of confidence between man and beast. She knew Charley well, and had no fears for her youngster; but let any one else come near her and a pair of twingling heels warned him to keep his distance."

Solicitude for Young.—Mr. Watson mentions ("Reasoning Power of Animals") the following: "A gentleman was one evening in the full enjoyment of a pleasant dinner-party in his own house. It so happened that a glass door opened from the dining-room upon the lawn. Pushing open this door a most extraordinary and unbidden visitor entered the room. Starting up, the amazed company beheld a quadruped which had never entered that room before. The host advanced and recognized one of his favorite mares, which, undaunted by the blaze of light and the crowding round of the astonished guests, showed by voice and manner some strange emotion. The master went up to the animal, which trotted off, uttering a peculiar cry. It was determined to ascertain the cause of the mare's strange conduct. She was followed to a field, where the motive of her unwonted behavior was quickly ascertained. Her foal had got entangled in bog and briars, and the alarmed mother had adopted this effective mode of obtaining aid."

It is related that in the month of April, 1794, owing to a strong wind blowing contrary to the current of the river, the island Kroutsand, surrounded by the two branches of the Elbe, became entirely covered with water to the great alarm of the horses, which with some foals, had been grazing on it. They set up a loud neighing and collected themselves together in a small space. To save the foals that were now standing up to their bellies in water, seemed to be the object of their consultation. They adopted a method at once ingenious and effective. Each foal was arranged between two horses, who pressed their sides together so as to keep them wedged up, and entirely free from injury from the water. They retained this position for six hours, nor did they relinquish their burden till the tide having ebbed and the water subsided, the foals were placed out of danger."

Mr. Strickland relates that a mare had her first foal when she was ten or twelve years old. She was blind of one eye. The result was, she frequently trod on the foal or knocked it over when it happened to be on the blind side of her, in consequence of which the foal died when it was three or four months old. The next year she had another foal, and it was fully expected the result would be the same. But no; from the day it was born she never moved in the stall without looking round to see where the foal was, and she never trod upon it or injured it in any way. "Reason did not teach her that she was killing her first foal; her care for the second was the result of memory, imagination and thought after the foal was dead, and before the next one was born."

Gall tells us of mares which have such a passion for colts that they have kidnapped foals from other mares and took care of them with jealous fondness. Aristotle noted that the horse was an animal to be extremely fond of its young. Thus when mares have lived together, if one dies the rest cherish its foal. Often the barren ones themselves do so, but by reason of having no milk the foals consequently die.

F. L. Harvey published the following in *Science*, Vol. III., p. 672: A colt two years old lost its mother. Previous to her death the mare was covered with a blanket. When it was apparent she could not live, the blanket was thrown over the fence. The mare was removed and the colt left in the enclosure. The colt was very much exercised at first. He ran up and down the yard neighing.

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When it came near the blanket on the fence it stopped, smelled it, and seemed pacified. It continued so. If the blanket was removed from the fence the colt became restless and went about neighing; but was always reconciled on the reappearance of the blanket. When one threw the blanket over his back the colt followed the bearer all about. It would graze in the vicinity of the blanket, and would never go far away. When it wished to rest it went and lay down beside it.

Effect of Habit.—The effects which the parents' habits have on their unborn offspring is very extraordinary. An instance may be here described. In breaking in a mare, which was afterward found to be in foal, it was necessary to lunge her frequently in a circle. When the foal was born and was strong enough to do so, it began to move round and round incessantly and continued the practice for a considerable length of time. Oswald gives an account of the Mexican horses which have been employed to work the irrigation mills. When spavined and worn out they are turned upon the prairies to recover or die. The habit of walking round has become established in some of these worn out animals that after being months at liberty they may be seen "going the mill track" by the half-hour at a time, as if unable to resist the acquired habit. The same could be paralleled in man.

The following story told by Charles Darwin, shows how habit may be perpetuated by the action of other senses:

"Many years ago I was on a mail coach, and as soon as we came to a public house the coachman pulled up for the fraction of a second. He did so when we came to a second public house, and I then asked him the reason. He pointed to the off-hand wheeler, and said that she had long been completely blind and she would stop at every place on the road at which she had before stopped. He had found by experience that less time was wasted by pulling up his team than by trying to drive her past the place, for she was contented with a momentary stop. After this I watched her, and it was evident that she knew exactly before the coachman began to pull up the other horses, every public house on the road, for she had at some time stopped at all. I think that there can be little doubt that this mare recognized all these houses by her sense of smell."

Katie W. Sherman (*Science News*, March 8) wrote: "I saw a horse the other day behave very much like a small boy. A procession was passing in a neighboring street, and the horse being unfastened, his attention being drawn to the music of the band, he solemnly walked to the corner of the street, and watched the procession go by."

The following may be called purely instinctive: When horses are out at pasture and resort as they continually do to the shade of some umbrageous tree, they may often be observed at such times standing parallel to one another. But their heads are in opposite directions. By this mutual arrangement they can with their tails brush the flies from each others' faces.

It is well known that in hot countries where the blood of horses is heated by the climate, they are in constant habit of bleeding each other and sometimes themselves affecting this surgical operation with their teeth.

Bearing in mind the "nearness" of the tapir to the horse, it was curious to read in an interesting account (*American Field*, February 13) of hunting the tapir the following: "I was surprised to see an animal so like a pig as the tapir is, fighting much as a horse might, under similar circumstances."

Use of Heels.—The horse has indeed long learned, and from its actions originated the proverb, to "make its heels its friends," in more ways than in speed. The horse Baiardo, in Ariosto, fought the enemy with his feet. There is a wonderful story told of an entertainment gotten up specially by King Frederick of Prussia in honor of the no less great duke of Marlborough. A horse and bull were turned into an enclosure. Then a lion, a tiger, a bear and a wolf, which had been kept hungry for the occasion, were turned into the ring. Attention was, for the nonce, absorbed by the bull. The struggle resulted in the wolf and tiger first falling dead or dying. The tussle between the bear and the lion was

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prolonged, but at last the bear got the lion at an advantage and sweetly hugged the life out of him. The horse had quietly regarded the life and death struggles from the commencement, and now the bear, seeming to think the horse was rather too disinterested in matters, prepared to attack the latter. The horse waited, and, watching his opportunity, gave the bear a welcoming broadside in the ribs from his heels, which sent the ursine opponent reeling. Coming up "smiling" the latter got a second well directed application from the horse on the head, jaws and other accommodating parts until he was rendered perfectly *hors de combat*. The horse then went quietly to grazing, as he had been doing up to the time of attack—so unconcerned in the laurels he had won as to fill the spectators with admiration.

Rudyard Kipling's description—his first literary success—of an entertainment given by the Maharaja of Kashmir, is given in Lockwood Kipling's work, which has been already quoted in these columns: "Certain vicious shrieks and squeals gave evidence that the horses were being got ready, and the police set about widening the ring. Presently a bay galloway and a black pony danced out, dragging their attendants along with them at the end of a long rope. The instant they were let go they ran open-mouthed at each other, then turned tail to tail and kicked savagely for five minutes, the black suffering most. Then, after the manner of horses the world over, they turned round and closed, each striking with his fore feet and striving to fix his teeth in the other's crest. They squealed shrilly as they boxed, and finally rose on end—a magnificent sight, locked in each other's arms. The bay, loosening his hold on the black's poll, made a snatch at the black's near fore-leg, which was at once withdrawn. Both then dropped to the ground together and kicked and bit, at close quarters, till the bay fled with the black after him through the crowd. Horses fight like demons, with keen enjoyment and much skill."

The following has recently been published on undoubted authority: "In the neighborhood a few miles east of Galiad, Tex., a Mexican pony is the hero of the hour. The pony, which is a very small one, was bought by a farmer, James Lester, several years ago, and has since then been the constant companion of the Lester children. They have ridden San Jose, rolled over him and pulled his ears and tail, and have always considered him as one of the family. When the children went on any expedition where they didn't care to ride, San Jose generally went along anyhow, as naturally as though he had been a pet dog, and on the few occasions when his liberty was restricted, and he was tied up by the head while the children went visiting, he sung melancholy hee-haws until the family were only too glad to turn him loose. One day not long since, however, three of the children went on a nutting expedition, and the two little girls rode San Jose, while the brother walked beside him. Arrived at the point where nuts were most plentiful, San Jose was turned loose to wander about and graze at his will until the time should come for returning home. The children worked steadily for several hours, and then the boy went on to a tree some distance away, leaving his sisters to rest where they were. He was fully out of sight, and the little girls were walking about, side by side, exploring the ground to see if any nuts had been left. Suddenly, almost beneath their feet, sounded an ominous whirr, and there was a coil of a huge rattlesnake, with his wicked head reared from the midst and drawn slightly back, ready to strike. Neither child moved an inch. Each said afterward that she could not have moved—that she felt as though she were frozen stiff. But suddenly, while the deadly head went waving back and forth, there was a quick trample of hoofs, a rush through the bushes and San Jose leaped into the ring. With his four little sharp hoofs brought together he shot up into the air, landed square on the snake's coil and was off again before the wicked head could strike. The interruption had released the frightened children from the rattler's influence, and they ran a short distance away and stopped to witness the fight. The rattler was wounded, but in an instant it resumed its coil and its offensive attitude, and the children be-

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gan to think it was all over with poor San Jose. But no! He came again with that sudden spring with all four of the little hoofs straight upon the snake's body, and this time the body was cut half in two in one place and was wounded in several others. The snake writhed and twisted, and in the midst of its contortions bit itself again and again. There was no more fight in it. It tried to crawl away, but San Jose leaped upon it and trampled over it until it lay quivering on the ground. San Jose was still doubtful about it and pawed it over with one fore foot, after which he smelled it over carefully. Being thoroughly satisfied that it was dead, he shook his head jauntily, sung a melodious solo, and went on grazing."

The French general, Marbot, had a "vicious" mare that he rode, which destroyed two of his assailants in action with his teeth and heels, and then carried him through a hot fire to safety.

Lieutenant Robertson, of the British service, had a horse that acted similarly. But it is not right to call such action vicious. The horse knew his master was in danger and defended him. When a murderous attack was made on the lieutenant by a young Ghazi, he fell from his horse bleeding profusely from his wounds, and the Ghazi came up to finish him, the faithful horse turned his heels to the enemy and lashed out at every attempt made to approach the wounded officer. This he did till help was at hand or the assailant fled. Thus the life of the lieutenant was saved.

A singular character trait, remarks Oswald, of all animal renegades is their hostility toward their servile relatives. Travelers on the Rio Grande have to be very careful in picketing their saddle-horses, for if they stray into the prairie they are sure to be mobbed and cruelly kicked by the wild mustangs. On the other hand sometimes, as told us by Professor Wallace, of the wild horses in Australia, these will hang around the runs where the civilized horses are grazing and entice them away to liberty.

The Chinese Tartar ponies seem to be like some races of men, incurably vicious from our standpoint. Besides bucking, kicking and biting, they have acquired an accomplishment peculiarly their own —boxing. They stand on their hind legs and strike out with their fore ones. An eye witness of their actions says: "I saw one at Tienstsin which was incurable. I saw him knock over an ox and five Chinese horse-breakers in succession who tried to break him in. They united their efforts to master the pony, and three were seriously wounded before they gave them up." These ponies are no less tough on the road. One carried an Englishman seventeen miles within the hour "pacing the whole way and never once breaking into a canter." These Chinese horsemen believe that a pony with a head like a mule is to be preferred.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Curious Food Partialities.—Bucephalus, in the legend of Alexander of Macedon, fed on human flesh. According to Herodotus, the horses belonging to the lake dwellers of the Pœonians were fed on the fish from the lakes below the pile dwellings.

William Prettyman, a farmer in the outskirts of Bristol, Pa., is the owner of a horse which has renounced its fondness for hay and oats and prefers a diet of meat and vegetables, with so little care as to the quality of the strange diet that it can now be kept in good condition at a weekly cost of a trifle over $1, while its regular keep when it fed as other horses do involved the spending of more than twice that amount. Any old vegetables, potato peelings, turnip tops or other dainties of that nature, together with chopped salt pork or salt beef, are greedily devoured by the animal. The horse has improved in weight, strength and speed. The farmer hopes to induce all his live stock to alter their diet in the same way, but thus far has not succeeded in convincing any of them as to its attractions.

Oswald tells the story of the carnivorous horse kept by the Guikowar of Guserat for fighting, who, when in the ring and baited with dogs, would not only kill his assailants but eat them afterward.

Sydney Smith, when at Foston, used to exercise his medical skill on the needy. On one occasion, wishing to administer a ball to a horse, which he had

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called Peter The Cruel, the groom, by mistake, gave him two boxes of opium pills, which Peter complacently munched, boxes and all. The "Doctor," in dismay, on hearing this went to look, as he thought, for the last time on his beloved Peter. But he soon found that neither boxes nor pills had produced or did produce any effect, much to his relief.

The famous Bolton ass is said to have chewed tobacco and to have taken snuff. A mare living near Lake Ontario, on the Post Bay road, Canada, has acquired a discriminative partiality for tobacco. Her preference is for fine cut. She could consume two pounds at a time. Leaf tobacco, however, was too much for her. This habit was formed long before the birth of her colt, and it is stated that in the case of the youngster the appetite seems to have been inherited. The colt can consume even the leaf *ad libitum*. The animals thrive well on the occasional diet.

Bread has been an article of equine dietary from time immemorial. The famous pumpernickel is a case something analagous to Dr. Johnson's definition of oats. Boston beans baked into bread is a favorite horse "dish." But we know from a curious experience that however welcome the beans may become, so prepared, to the horse, he will not have them plain. He don't know beans, in such state, which shows he must be taught to eat them.

Reasoning in Animals Illustrated.—Goldsmith records that he had "seen a horse that would eat oysters." These food allusions have been by the way, but they allow us to conclude this article by quoting two anecdotes, relating to dog and man, which, though they have no direct bearing on "horse sense," strictly regarded, yet graphically illustrate the greater subject of the nearness of animals to each other. The first, relating the intelligence of an animal, the dog, is quoted from the *Revue Scientifique:*

"Hunting dogs, when they grow old, become rheumatic, or at least debilitated with pains. We know, too, that they crave heat and get as near the fire as possible—a craving which increases as they grow old. One such dog, older than the others and slower in getting into the lodge on returning from the hunt, was often crowded away from the fire by other dogs getting all the best places before him. Finding himself thus turned out in the cold, he would dash toward the door barking, when the others, supposing it was an alarm, would rush away, too, while the old rheumatic went to the fire and selected a place to suit him."

The second illustrates the intelligence of the animal, man, and is authentic:

"A funny story is told of Dean Swift, who was a witty man, and fond of a joke at the expense of other people, as most witty people are. One very cold night, when he was traveling, he stopped at a little inn. There was only one fire in the house, and the guests of the inn crowded about it. left no place for the new comer.

"With a solemn face Dean Smith called to the hostler, and told him to get a peck of oysters immediately and take them out to his horse.

"'Will your horse eat oysters, sir?' asked the astonished man.

"'Just take them out and see,' said the horse's master.

"The people around the fire stared at the man that owned this curious horse, and nearly every one of them left his seat and went out to see the remarkable horse eating oysters.

"Then the cunning Dean made himself comfortable in the warmest corner and ordered his supper.

"Presently back came the hostler, with the disappointed crowd after him.

"'He won't touch them, sir,' cried the hostler.

"'Then take the foolish animal all the oats he can eat,' replied Dean Swift. 'You can bring the oysters here. I'll eat them for supper myself.'"

In what respect did "the reasoning" in the cunning old dog and the no less cunning old dean differ?

THE ARAB TOP CROSS.

BY BADGER.

Every now and again in Britain some one starts out to try and improve the thoroughbred with the oriental horse, and the Arab maniac who would improve

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our glorious trotter with top crosses of the blood of the horse of the desert is still abroad in the land and more pity is it that some of those mono-maniacs are trying to prove their faith in their works. How any man possessed of ordinary sense can believe that the little horse of the sandy desert can in any way improve the trotter is more than one can well see, for a low forehead, and an utter lack of speed, style, and substance are not qualities that go to make up a trotter of even the meanest calibre. But some there are who believe that by the use of the Arab horse as a top cross a new breed of trotters can be originated and perfected. One might almost think that with Nancy Hanks, Sunol, Palo Alto, Allerton, Axtell, Nelson and a host of others that it is not necessary to mention here, we have done pretty well amongst the trotters already, without even a mixture of a drop of the blood of the desert save that which has come down to these equine celebrities through their thoroughbred ancestors; but if we would believe some of the Arab maniacs we would soon have some even more doughty doers of even more doughty deeds if we were only to make use of the Arab blood.

What utter bosh it all is, this eternal harping on the great excellence of Arab blood. Because two hundred and fifty years ago the Arab horse improved in speed and endurance the then existing breed of galloping horses in Great Britain is it reasonable that we must throw to the winds all the most conservative breeders of England the more progressive breeders of America have done for us and go back to the creeping scrub of the Sahara?

And yet these lovers of the Arab would have us believe that we could get better horses by crossing the Arab into our best trotting pedigrees. As a trotter the Arab is a rank failure, the peculiarly level and sandy going of his native country having taught him to gallop and not to trot. The Barb has much superior trotting qualities to the Arab, the stony nature of the country from whence he hails rendering a gallop for the most part impossible. But as in England so it is in this country, every oriental horse is called an Arab, irrespective of his being of true Nejed stock, a Barb, a Persian or the veriest parish scrub of the many kinds and strains that, springing from the parent eastern stock have by habitat and circumstances developed into many separate breeds.

In Scotland, where I put in many years of my life, I had the privilege of seeing quite a number of oriental horses that were imported to that country by Sir Robert Jardine of Castle and his cousin Hon. John Johnstone of Halleaths, Dumfrieshire. At the latter place in all my earlier recollections I can not think of a time when an imported oriental horse did not stand for public service at the very low fee of three guineas or thereabout, and it is fair to say that no one ever thought of using any of these horses for any purpose but that of getting ladies pads or small phaeton horses. I remember once seeing a Barb, which I am free to say was the best oriental horse I have ever seen, standing in the stud court at Halleaths beside the noted sire of race horses, Tynedale, sire of the great runners Teviotdale and Reveller, and it was just like putting a fourteen-year-old boy beside a full-grown man, six feet four in his stocking soles broad in proportion. Tynesdale, though not one of the finest specimens of English thoroughbreds, was yet a fair individual and he so far overshadowed the little Barb beside him that no one thought of looking at the latter and one of the bystanders remarked, "What pony is that?" Some of these Barb colts were kept entire and bred to the ponies of the district at a fee of about 30 shillings or $7.50, which seems to be quite moderate when compared with what some of the owners of such half-bred screws in this country ask for their services. In all my experience in show rings, both on this side of the Atlantic and the other, I have never known a half-bred Arab take a prize in any of the prominent classes, though I understand that there are such cases on record, which, however, can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Seeing that the Arab can not trot a little bit, but can gallop after a fashion and stay over a distance of ground if he gets time enough to it, it is only fair to suppose that he would be more use in improving gal-

loping stock, if he were any use at all, than to improve trotting stock when he has no aptitude for that way of going. Now what are the facts regarding his improving the thoroughbred as perfected in England years ago and used for running purposes for many years practically the same as at the present day? General Angerstein spent many thousands of pounds and many of the best years of his life in trying to improve the thoroughbred by crossing mares of that kind with Arab studs. The whole fruit of his labor was the production of a lot of graceful little weeds up to nine stone at the outside and the biggest and best that he ever bred was picked up by some circus owners and afterward, we are told, became a most celebrated manage horse, which must be considered a somewhat doubtful honor after all. The Arab lacks size sufficient to make him useful, and when we consider that the prevailing cry in this country in all lines of horse breeding is for more substance, this one thing puts him out of court as utterly unfit to improve any of our breeds of horses. Regarding this matter we quote from Blackwood's magazine of 1859 in which an officer in the Crimean war recounts how he was sent to Syria to buy horses. After describing the manner of horse dealing prevalent amongst the Anajeh tribes he says: "The average height (of the horses bought) was fourteen hands one and a half inches and the commonest age four to five years; but this would be an over-estimate of both the height and age of the mass of Anajeh horses offered for sale, but we selected the biggest and oldest." From this then we may judge that the height given, fourteen hands one and a half inch, is rather over the average height of the Arab, and in the name of common sense what do we want with fourteen-hands-one-and-a-half-inch trotters? Lord Dufferin, when appointed governor-general of Canada, brought with him to that country an Arab stallion that he had purchased in India, and whilst there presented him to one of his aides-de-camp, who in turn sold him to a breeder of horses in Ontario. It appears that this last gentleman knew something of the Arab horse, for he bred this stud to full and half-bred Exmoor ponies with the result that he was able to place on the market a class of ponies about fourteen hands high at the tallest, showing a good deal of the quality of the Arab and with the peculiar carriage of the tail which is the chief charm of the Arab conformation. These ponies were broken, matched and sold with harness and carriage complete and in this way the whole outfit netted in extreme cases $500, which allowing for the cost of harness and vehicle can not leave very much for the ponies. This is about the most rational use to which I have ever heard of an Arab horse being put in this country, and only goes to show that the Canadian breeder was willing to profit by the experience of those who have tried Arab horses as sires in England.

In addition to this great and insurmountable fault of lack of size, the cat-hammed, calf-kneed, goose-rumped formation of the average Arab as seen in the east is sure to crop out in the progeny of even the best; for Arab stallions in common with English and American ones, do not get all their colts good individuals; in fact they, on account of the proclivities of the race mentioned get a larger proportion of real bad ones, what the late Harry Heiover would have called "good-for-no-purpose" ones than any other strain of horses existing at the present day, unless it be the Indian Cayuse, and then it would be about a stand-off, if the class of mares covered was exactly the same.

The few rare examples of good Arabs that have been brought to Europe are very widely different to the majority of what are called Arab horses, and it is almost impossible to get a native to sell a good one, so that something decidedly mediocre, even for an Arab, is taken, and a long price paid.

The best and purest of all the Arab horses, and indeed the only ones that should be dignified by that name, are those of the Nejed strain or breed which are to be found owned by the Wahabees in Nejed itself. Amongst authorities on this subject there seems to exist no doubt that the horses of the Wahabees are the best of all the oriental strains and animals of this type are rarely ever seen in

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England or elsewhere. The Wahabees are the most bigoted tribe of Mohammedans, and there is only one instance recorded where an Englishman got amongst them, and he, taking his life in his hand, disguised himself as an oriental and went amongst them. In Cassel's Book of the Horse we find the following account of the animals he saw there: "Their stature was indeed somewhat low; I do not think that any came fully up to fifteen hands, fourteen hands seemed to be about the average, but they were so exquisitely well-shaped that want of greater size seemed hardly a defect. Remarkably full in the haunches, with a shoulder of a slope so elegant as to make one, in the words of an Arab poet, 'go raving mad about it;' a little, a very little, saddle-backed, just the curve which indicates springiness, without any weakness; a head broad above and tapering to a nose fine enough to verify the phrase of drinking from a pint pot, did pint pots exist in Nejed; a most intelligent, and yet a singularly gentle look; full eye; sharp, thorn-like little ear; legs, fore and hind, that seemed as if made of hammered iron, so clean, yet so well twisted with sinew; a neat, round hoof, just the requisite for hard ground; the tail, set on, or rather thrown out, at a perfeet arch; coat smooth, shining and light; the mane long, but not overgrown and heavy; and an air and step that seemed to say, 'Look at me; am I not pretty?' Their appearance justified all reputation, all value, all poetry. The prevailing colors were chestnut or grey, a light bay, an iron color; white or black were less common; full bay, flea bitten, or piebald, none. But if asked what are, after all, the special distinctive points of the Nejed horse, I should reply, the slope of the shoulder, the extreme cleanness of the shank, and the full, rounded haunch; though every other part has a perfection too, and a harmony unwitnessed, at least by my eyes, anywhere else."

Here then is what an eye witness says of the celebrated Nejed Arab, and the points he notes as most striking are the slope of the shoulder, the cleanness of the shank and the full rounded haunch. Continuing on in his description of what he saw in Wadi Haneefhan, Mr. Palgrave states "that he was repeatedly told that prolonged lists of pedigrees were never kept and that all inquiries about race are limited to the assurance of a good father and a good mother. "As for Salaman," added the groom, says Mr. P. "he is much more likely to have taken horses from us than we from him," which would seem to upset the theory propounded by the Bedouins and eagerly clutched by the Arab maniacs, both English and American, that the ordinary Arab horse as exported from eastern countries had a carefully kept pedigree extending for three or four hundred years back. If the best of the Arab horses—those which should only be dignified by the name—are not bred to line, nor their pedigrees even kept at all, it is not to be supposed that the ordinary scrub stock of the desert should fare any better in this respect.

Mr. John Johnstone who is referred to before in this article as keeping oriental horses for public service in Scotland, at one time wrote to the long since defunct *Sporting Magazine* a letter which embodied the results of some experiments with English and oriental horses at Aleppo, where he was stationed for some time. This letter is given in full in the work shortly before mentioned as containing Mr. Richard Palgrave's account of the horses of Nejed strain, and we give it in full, as it contains the most satisfactory information to be had on the subject.

"I have made five experiments in horses here (Aleppo). First. Out of thoroughbred English mares by Arabian stallions. Second. Out of the best Arab mares by thoroughbred English horses. Third. Rearing the best Arab blood on succulent forage, as in England. Fourth. Rearing thoroughbred English stock in the desert on dry food. Fifth. Buying colts and fillies superior to those usually sold by the Arabs.

"The first experiment has led to no great results; the produce being merely handsomer than English horses, without being faster than Arabs.

"The second experiment has succeeded occasionally, but out of four, three are leggy, weak, and unfit for racing.

"The third experiment is a complete failure, except in increasing the size. The produce has the defects of the English horse without having the merits of the Arab.

"The fourth experiment is perfectly successful; the stock, though smaller than their

parents, being better able to stay a distance. The heat of the desert; the dryness; the constant galloping (from their birth after their dams, and ridden by children from a year and a half); the camels' milk with which the Arabs feed their foals (and which they think impart the camel's endurance); the oxygenation of the blood by being always in the open air; the kind treatment (preventing bad temper, which impedes development); have all a great combined effect in bringing out the good qualities of a horse. A cubic inch of the tibia of a horse so reared weighs twenty per cent. more than stabled stock. I have now a colt out of Test by Touchstone, dam Tarella by Emilius, got by Chilton by Cowl, which I offered a few days ago, in the desert, as a present to any Arab who could catch him. They tried their best, but he ran right away from them. I must say, however, that there were none present of those superior Arabs which formed my fifth experiment. This fifth experiment is, in my opinion, the surest card of all. One has a great choice, and need buy nothing without speed and stoutness; whereas, breed what you like, more than half your young stock will never be racers. The fact is this, there is blood and stride in the desert which has never been seen out of it.

"The Indian market is supplied by the Aghel tribe, who go about the desert buying chiefly colts rather than fillies, never paying more than 5,000 piastres (£40), and sell them at a small profit to the great purchasers at Bagdad and Quaid, who pass them on after a year or two to the Bombay dealers. The Arabs will not give their best blood and figure at this price; in fact, as you will have found out by this time, it is difficult to get them to sell it at all. I am perhaps the only one who has succeeded. I help them in their business with the Turkish pachas, prevent oppression, enable them to trade in safety with English exporters of wool; and even after a deal of trouble on my part, I buy a first-class horse or mare from them as a great favor, and at a long price. I have just sold, for instance, two mares to the Emperor of Russia for £500. One of them was of this class, and cost me £300; she has great speed and stoutness. She belonged to the almost extinct breed of Seglawi Jedran. She would have made a fortune in India; such a stride—fifteen feet one inch. The Arabs say no one ever got such a horse from them before. I have another now in my stable, which cost me £300. She is of equal breed (Maneghi Stedrudj), equal height, beauty and lasting power, but, unfortunately, she has no great speed, otherwise I would propose to send her to you."

From the above we must only gather that the oriental horse is inferior in every way to the English thoroughbred at anything they may be put to, and notwithstanding the fact that there are a few outstanding Arab animals of much excellence that may be pointed to in the annals of horse matters in England as gauged by their powers of endurance and their beauty, there can not one instance be found where there is any authentic record of any improvement being made on the English thoroughbred by the use of oriental sires. With reference to the endurance of the Arab, so-called, there seems to be no question, and that his power of staying long distances without food and water, and going the while at a smart jog are good; but when it comes to a matter of speed, they have none, which may account for their endurance to a certain extent. Comparing their speed with that of the English thoroughbred, an instance which is a matter of record in the racing calendar in England came under my own personal knowledge. Sir Frederick Johnstone, who is a blood relation of mine, matched a horse called Post Haste against an Arab that had been presented by some eastern magnate to the Prince of Wales, the distance to be four miles on Newmarket Heath. The Arab was said to be a great stayer and very speedy, but Post Haste beat him by a quarter of a mile, and could have beaten him by twice as much if he had been ridden out, and yet the same records will show that Post Haste was a little above a selling plater and not a very successful one at that.

Now if the Arab, which is a galloping horse, can not in any way improve the thoroughbred, whose business it is to gallop only, what object can there possibly be in introducing him into our trotting pedigrees, a strain of the horse of the desert? Do we want to lessen the size of our trotter? Do we want to take from him his great withers and lessen his speed at the trot? In fact do we want to go back 250 years and begin all over again? No, if galloping blood is wanted, why not take the thoroughbred horse as we have him to-day and not go back so far and do over again what the conservative Englishman did with so much labor?

It is said by some that they grant all this and that it is not with a desire to increase the speed or to give endurance that they want to introduce the Arab strain into our trotting pedigrees, but with a view of getting increased soundness, for, say they, with the introduction

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of the thoroughbred came unsoundness of every description. Very good. Now do these people believe that a single cross, or say two or three crosses, of desert blood would eliminate the unsoundness which they claim to be hereditary in some of our families of thoroughbreds? If they do, they are badly mistaken, and what is more, if the Arab be taken in his native land many unsound horses will be found to exist there where their work is for the most part slow. We all know it is the pace that kills, and the Arab crossed into our trotting stock, if any pace should by any chance result, by reason of some superior excellence of the trotting mare, would be just as liable to the ills that arise during the vicissitudes of training and fitting as our trotters of to-day. And there is yet one more thing to be remembered and that is, as Abbas Pacha remarked to Herr Von Hugel: "An Arab horse is no longer an Arab horse when he ceases to breath the air of the desert."

In most parts of the East we see that their horses are not of much excellence, and from all the authorities we can find we can not discover one that has a word to say in favor of the progeny resulting between the blood horse and the Arab as compared with its English ancestor. It is even so and there is nothing left to do but to consider that as an improving agent the Arab horse has no place on the face of the earth.

LIKE PRODUCES LIKE.

THIS is a favorite phrase with those who have an itching to discourse on breeding, and when further qualified by the addition "or the likeness of some ancestor," it is held that the whole story is told. A few addendos in the shape of illustrations, a jangle of words, words, words, and the volume is closed. Those who have a virulent antipathy to the introduction of near strains of thoroughbred blood in fast trotters, unaccountable in one respect, inasmuch as there is an evident loss of temper at the very outset, depending upon denunciations in place of argument, and prone to hurl—or rather hurtle—this phrase through their clenched teeth, and lean back in supreme satisfaction over the fancied discomfiture of all who entertain contrary views. Like produces like is iterated and reiterated, and when that is admitted to be true, in a majority of cases, they look at the battle as being so clearly won that in accordance with old-time customs they are ready to bind their adversaries to the wheels of their chariots and make a grand parade in honor of victory. But before submitting to being exhibited as a trophy of the superior astuteness of those who think differently on the question of breeding fast trotters, let me present my side, and if it is not sustained by the oftentimes quoted excerpt then turn down your thumbs.

All horses can trot. At least not one has come under my observation which could not progress in what we call trotting action. Not very many can trot fast; very few have the capacity to trot very fast.

If like produces like in a literal and exact sense, then the progeny must be counterparts of their parents, neither better nor worse, like as two peas in a pod, two grapes in a bunch. In that case the only possible way to obtain a 2:10 trotter would be to couple Sunol, Maud S. or Nancy Hanks with Nelson or Allerton, and the only method of getting 2:30 trotters to breed from sires and dams of that class. Just like striking coins in a die, the metal is subjected to the operation and size, weight and stamp are identical.

But, say the sticklers, it is not quite an axiom that like produces like. There is a chance for heredity, atavism, marking back to some ancestor, ever so remote, to thwart our plans. There may be improvement; there may be inferiority; there may be a distinct divergence from the type of the immediate progenitors, reversion to a forbear of whose peculiarities we are ignorant. That is granted and therefore there has to be another qualification that there is likelihood for reversion and that there is at the best the hope that the near kin will have a greater influence than those which are further away. Fortunately practical re-

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sults establish that portion of the theory and the resemblance to near relatives more frequently met than to those which are distant.

The inheritance under consideration may be classified as physical, mental and nervous. Physical, consisting of form, color and action; mental, the disposition and adaptability to benefit by teachings; nervous, that intangible something, so hard to describe, and yet of such vast potency as to be, in a measure, paramount. The first in this classification is the most readily noted. It is cognizable to the trained eye in all its peculiarities, the expert having the ability to trace the most minute shades and detect likenesses hidden from the ordinary observer; in a measure a gift, a natural bent which can be heightened by use and experience, the foundation inborn. Thus some men can carry one horse so accurately in their remembrance as to be enabled to choose a mate with nearly as much accuracy, after months have elapsed, as if both animals were in view, and select, with marvelous precision, the get of a stallion after seeing a few of his progeny. There are guides to form a prognosis of the disposition, and though far less tangible than physical marks; and again, there are some who have a wonderful knack, a sort of intuitive gift, to tell at a glance, almost, the nature of the animal they seek to fathom. Nerve force is the most difficult of all to forecaste. There may be illusory tokens—indications which mislead—and the favorite colt, which we fondly hoped would be the acme of courage, prove a veritable cur.

Then of these three qualities, all of them essential in the makeup of a race trotter, form is the only part of the inheritance that can be measured without trial, and that only after full maturity has been reached. The others are partially, if not entirely dependent on tests before an authoritative opinion can be formed, and consequently, no matter how richly the parents are endowed, high hopes, though fully justified from the lessons of the past, may end in disappointment. But no matter how often disappointments prevail, it will not do to become disheartened, and in place of surrendering look for the causes of failure. It may be that in accepting the qualities which are shown by tests that which is evident has been overlooked, and form sacrificed, or, rather, overshadowed, in parents which had speed; and it may also be a lack of courage, or a want of endurance, docility, tractableness, or some of the traits which are considered of minor importance.

I will readily grant that if parents could be selected which had all the requisites in perfection, then the motto "that like produces like" would be a safe guide. Even then, what is perfection now may be several degrees below the scale when a future gauge is applied, and therefore there must be a strife to amend, to produce a still better animal than the pattern before us. And now I will outline the plan by which, in my opinion, a fair chance for improvement in fast trotting horses can be secured. It would be a waste of space to offer arguments to prove the dominant tribe of fast trotters, as that is so clearly the breed of that which Rysdyk's Hambletonian founded, that contention, adverse, would be nonsensical. For extreme speed, great speed, moderate speed, or any rate of trotting speed it is so far in advance that there is small chance for comparison. Granting that favorable opportunities have been beyond all others, there it is, nothing to explain, no necessity for apologies or excuses. Inasmuch as the male line from a horse preponderates so largely over the female, it is more than likely, that as generations are added, the celebrities on that side will increase in a corresponding ratio. But after due allowance is made for numerical superiority it is somewhat surprising that when extreme speed is the test that every prize falls to the side of the sons of Hambletonian. There are six trotters with records of 2:10 or better; four of them by sons, not one from a daughter. Five of the six are in direct descent by the male side, and the other has a strain also from the male line. With this before one the selection should be the best male descendant of Rysdyk's Hambletonian obtainable for a stallion. For mares to couple with him the choice would be favored by various circumstances. Laying aside the thoughts of

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securing broodmares already noted as the dams of high-class animals, as those are only within the reach of wealthy breeders, there is still a wide range for selection, though it will be sufficient for the purpose of this article to give the reasons why I consider that thoroughbred and half thoroughbred mares are desirable and in accordance with the maxim quoted even when fast trotters are the aim. Perfection of form is just as surely an attribute of the blood horse as the capacity to run fast, and that form peculiarly applicable to correct the Hambletonian where it is faulty. Tractability, intelligence and docility in an eminent degree, endurance beyond all other breeds when the criterion is the highest speed over such distances as races are run and trotted, high courage and hardiness of constitution. That the form of the thoroughbred is the best adapted for a great flight of continued speed at any gait will be acknowledged by a large majority of those who are in a position to judge. That a certificate will be awarded them as progressing intelligence and docility will surely result when application is made to those who have been in "daily touch" with them for some time, and when that acquaintance covers their employment in all of the domestic uses to which horses are usually put, and that there will be flattering testimonials in all other respects bearing on their fitness for the service of mankind is beyond question. They can not trot fast is the rejoinder, and "you propose to rear a mixed breed," comes from one objector. "Half-and-half," says another, and both cry, "like produces like, and you will produce a mongrel, neither runner nor trotter."

I answer, my object is to combine the good qualities of both parents, reproduce the adaptability of the sire to acquire the fast trotting action, secure the desirable traits of the dam, and in this way endeavor to obtain an improved type of the fast trotter. This may be termed an experiment. All kinds of breeding are experimental, and whether this method is more risky than that which adheres to what are termed trotting-bred lines will be argued hereafter. But while theorizing it is legitimate contention to offer analagous cases, or nearly similar cases, to support the position.

A celebrated breeder of greyhounds, finding that his dogs were becoming deficient in courage and that each succeeding generation displayed a greater lack of that essential element, introduced a cross of the bulldog. That was a distinct departure from the type of animal desired, all other qualities at variance with the object, but after the undesirable traits were eliminated, by subsequent adherance to the true form, it was found that the fault had been overcome. Now, in the case of the thoroughbred mare coupled with the fast trotting stallion, the only antagonistical quality is that she is not a fast trotter, and that none of her kin are fast trotters. It may be a latent quality, notwithstanding that it has not been shown; but inasmuch as a large proportion of trotting-bred mares can not trot fast after having been trained, it must be accepted that it is very unlikely that the gift is hidden. Some of the trotting-bred mare's relatives, near and remote, must have trotted fast, and in that respect she has the advantage in that alone. There are trotting-bred mares with so many distant strains of thoroughbred blood, or one very near line of that blood, that form and other characteristics approximate very closely to the thoroughbred, and these should receive a very high place on the trotting stud farm, and I shall not cavil at those who would give them the first place, if conjoined with trotting speed, advise every breeder that can do so to secure the prize.

Now if a cross of the bulldog could be advantageously used in breeding greyhounds when there was only one quality, or at the most two, to benefit, viz., courage and strength of constitution, when there is absolutely not a single trait which should be eliminated, the success of the dog experiment is an encouragement.

Other illustrations from the histories of breeding improved animals could be given, though it will be sufficient for my present purpose to offer only one, that being the origin and perfection of the thoroughbred. The original blood was Barb, Turkish, Spanish and English, and after racing was fairly established a fur-

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ther mixture of these named and Arabian. Although alike in one way, viz., capacity to race, that was held in different degrees, while there was quite a divergence in the form. The Barb was the fastest, the largest, and the "loosest;" the Spanish had the most endurance and more compact in form; the Turkish intermediate between these two; the English contingent those which had gained distinction on the race course before the Oriental were imported. The early importations of importance were made in the seventeenth century and the first half of the eighteenth, and in that seventeenth century flourished by far the best horsemen of the period, one of the best writers on the horse of any period. That was William Cavendishe, Duke of Newcastle, and in his work, "A New Method to Dress Horses," published in 1667, he gives descriptions of the various breeds of horses with which he was acquainted. They may be summarized thus:

"Of the Spanish Horse.—If he be well chosen I assure you he is the noblest horse in the world. First, there is no horse so curiously shaped all over from head to croup. He is the most beautifnl that can be, for he is not so thin and lady-like as the Barb, nor so gross as the Neapolitan, but between both. He is of great spirit, and of great courage, and docile; hath the proudest walk, the proudest trot and the best action in his trot, the loftiest gallop, the swiftest careers, and is the lovingest and gentlest horse, and fittest for a king in a day of triumph to show himself to his people, or in the head of an army of any horse in the world.

"Of the Barb.—He is as fine a horse as can be, but somewhat slender and a little lady-like, and is so lazy and negligent in his walk, as he will stumble in a bowling-green; he trots like a cow and gallops low, and no action in any of these actions. But commonly he is sinewy and nervous, and hath a clean strength and is excellently minded, and good at length, to endure great travel, and very apt to learn. * * * The Mountain Barbs, they say, are the best. I believe they are the largest, but for my part I rather desire a middling horse. * * *

"Of the Turkish Horse.—I have seen very few of them; but two merchants brought three Turkish horses to Antwerp, very fine horses, but oddly shaped; their heads were very fine, but like a camel's head. They had excellent eyes, and their necks excellently risen; somewhat great bodies, the croup like a mule's, legs not great, but marvelously sinewy; good pasturers and good hoofs, and their backs risen somewhat like a camel's. I had a groom, a heavy English clown, whom I set upon them, and they made no more of him than if he had been as light as a feather.

"Of the English Horse.—The English horse is less wise than the Barb, fearful and skittish for the most part, and dogged and rebellious to the manage, and not commonly so apt to learn. But those they call English horses are so compounded of horses of all countries that they always participate something of their sires, and so that may somewhat alter the case. Certainly English horses are the best horses in the whole world for all uses whatsoever, from the cart to the manage, and some are as beautiful horses as can be seen anywhere. * * * For English mares, there are none like them in the world to breed on, but then you must choose them fit for such horses as you would breed. * * *

"Of the Arabian Horse.—I never saw but one of these horses, which Mr. John Markham, a merchant, brought over and said he was a right Arabian. He was a bay, but a little horse, and no rarity for shape, for I have seen many English horses far finer. Mr. Markham sold him to King James for £500, and being trained up for a course, when he came to run every horse beat him."

These are the most important constituents in the composition of the thoroughbred of the present day, and the point I desire to make is, that as the fastest of the quartet of breeds was the Barb, and the formation of the Barb the best fitted for great speed, the conjunction with the other races, inferior in that respect but superior in others, resulted in an animal better even than the Barb, that the combination of the fast trotting stallion and the thoroughbred mare therefore should

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give a good chance to secure progeny which would possess trotting speed, and the other necessary requirements essential to success on the track, and value in the breeding stud. If the "slender and lady-like Barb" was transformed into a shape like that of English Eclipse, Stockwell, Newminster, or other great celebrities of the race-course and stud in England and America, by the incorporation of blood which had not as much speed at the gallop, but a more compact form, better weight-carrying powers, greater endurance and hardier constitution, and in effecting this change of form for the better, speed was not lost but the capacity engrafted to "carry" it for longer distances, it is reasonable to anticipate that deterioration will not follow a somewhat analagous system of breeding. Newcastle, from his personal knowledge, *knew* that the set of Barbs and Spanish horses could race, and in that knowledge there was a good foundation for the belief that when the two were united racing speed would not be lost. With the Turkish horse it was a presumption, an inference drawn from the form exhibited, and the blending of that with the strains which could race more in accordance with the hypothesis that good will come from the union under consideration. The next sentence to those already quoted in relation to the Turkish horse reads: "They appeared not so fit for the manage as for to run a course, which, I believe they would have secured. They trotted very well and no ambling at all." In another part of the book he writes: "Some commend the Turk very much for a stallion to breed running horses, but they are so scarce and rare that I can give no judgment of them; and therefore I advise you to the Barb which, I believe, is much the better horse to breed running horses." Those who commended the Turk were in something the same position as the advocates of near crosses of thoroughbred in fast trotters were a few years ago, as in Newcastle's day the tentative stage had not been fairly passed. Among the Turks which figure in English pedigrees, Place's White Turk was the only importation before the date of the publication of the duke's book, and as Place was studmaster to Oliver Cromwell, had his horse been the paragon of all others, the "Governor to our most Glorious King, and Gracious Sovereign, in This Youth when He was Prince of Wales," would not be likely to see any good in him. Nevertheless, the Turks were potent factors in the formation of high-class running horses, and the student of early race-horse breeding will run across their names in every noted pedigree. Their capacity to carry weight was no mean acquisition, and these old-time workers who ran under from 140 to 168 pounds are "more than likely" to have inherited that from such ancestors as could carry a "heavy English clown and make no more of him than if he had been as light as a feather."

I will add another illustration, and for that go to the vegetable kingdom, and as "Iconoclast" in a late and able paper draws attention to the lessons in biology which are presented from "self-fertilizing plants," with that endorsement it can not be called out of place. Phylloxera threatened the destruction of the vine. Invading countries where the vine was cultivated to any extent, and progressing with such rapid strides, there appeared to be no escape, and some of these fanatical bigots who are opposed to nearly all the beneficent gifts of the great Creator, or at least those which do not comport with their gloomy ascertions, bloated over the prospective destruction on the plea that it was a direct providential interference with the manufacture of wine and brandy. But others, guided by a better principle, and no more ready to give up the "wine of refreshment" than the "corn of nourishment," sought for a remedy and found it, not in a direct attack on the poisonous parasite. A counter poison with which the ground was charged had little effect. Aqueous submergement was effectual, but this could only be used on level ground. Seemingly a hopeless task when the happy idea was struck that by uniting another quality that which would not be affected by the pest was the remedy. In the Mississippi valley grew a vine so hardy that it was proof against phylloxera, but the fruit was comparatively worthless. You will have a "mixed-breed" was the cry,

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worthless for wine-making, and after the tests had thoroughly established the position that the resistant root and the grafted scion produced grapes which could not be told from the product of vines that the phylloxera killed, then it was claimed that the same quality of wine could not be manufactured. After that was shown to be incorrect, then Arthur E. Shipley, M. A., fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, England, in the last edition of *Encyclopedia Britannica* published: "Again, certain varieties of American wines, which have the reputation of being phylloxera proof, have been grafted on European stocks; but this has been of doubtful success as regards the phylloxera, whilst the wine made from such vines has undoubtedly deteriorated." That is not correct according to my understanding, and A. E. S. M. A. F. C. C. C. E. is in error. Not having references I can not state authoritatively, but am under the impression that the native resistant root is used to graft the vine upon which bears the kind of grape wanted, and the fruit is identical with that of the parent vine, and just as good for wine-making. Like some of the writers who have been determined in their opposition to thoroughbred and half-bred mares, Mr. Shipley was too intent on substantiating his views to give credit for what had been actually done in a contrary direction. The comparison may seem far-fetched, and yet there is analogy in likening the ovum of the thoroughbred dam to the resistant stock of the vine, and the fertilization of the egg by the spermatozoon of the trotting stallion, and that the chances will be good for a combination of both parents in the offspring, and thus obtain higher form, more quality, greater endurance from the dam, fast trotting action from the sire.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, California, August 17, 1892.

PROBLEMS IN FARRIERY.

The Philosophy of the Trotting Stride.

THE fundamental principles which underlie the balancing of the trotting horse are those relating to his physiological structure and motor provisions, when considered in relation to his extremities. Until the farrier knows, exactly, the muscles used in his walking and those employed in his trotting and their modes of operation; until he marks his footprints, and studies his stride upon a prepared surface, like the planed race course, to ascertain the direction and variable pressure of the feet, and the peculiarities of his articulation and motion, he can not possibly understand how to dress the feet to accomplish specific purposes, either for giving mechanical assistance to correct motion, or for remedying defective action. Indeed the farrier should be a practical horseman, not only a thoughtful roadite, but an observant driver to harness, where he can intently watch every movement. Thus from both the resources of extensive experience, and the suggestions of an ingeniously mechanical mind he can devise methods for properly shoeing the swift trotting horse. The dual question. What is the order of foot progression, when the horse walks, and trots? would not receive an accurate answer from many horsemen, for very few of them have critically studied the question. The accurate response that each footstep, in a walk, is in a separate and distinct cadence, the forefoot first, the hind foot on the opposite side next, followed by the other front foot, and then the other hind foot last, in regular succession, may be regarded as sufficiently precise for the purposes of this paper. There is never any variation of this order; but the first step of the front foot is never a full stride, only sufficient to enable the opposite hind foot to make a full stride. The nearest approach to it is when the walk is quickened into either the slow or fast trot. Then the diagonal front and hind feet rise and descend practically at the same instant; so that the only appreciable difference between the walk and the trot is the more rapid descent of the hind foot, on the opposite side of its companion front foot. From this analysis it is easy to understand why so many horses pass from the clear distinct walk to the trot and why some of them keep up the motion into the rapid diagonal action, for

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the slow and fast trot are not only more in consonance with the walk, but the amble or pace is a radical change from both the walk, trot or the galop, which, nevertheless requires much less skill both to attain speed and to preserve the center of gravity than does the trotting action. The definition of the trot is more generally regarded as having little influence upon the more rapid gaits, and has, therefore not been carefully studied. But this conclusion is a serious error. When the horse trots the off hind and the near front feet rise and descend together, and the near hind and off fore feet come down together, or so nearly simultaneously as to escape the discrimination of the sense of hearing. But these answers are merely preliminary to the investigation of the peculiarities of the more rapid extensions. They in no wise suggest the more subtle variations as to the direction and comparative length of the front and hind strides, and the presence or absence of harmonious correspondence between them. Horses are multiform in shape, and consequently multiform in the variety of their trotting action. In many instances the body is short and the limbs long, while in other cases the limbs are short and the body of great length. In many types the muscles of the stifle and forearms are compact, while the cannon bones are long and quite as often they are of the reverse formation. The exactly balanced horse, having the proper length of body, with such a correspondence of the propelling to the sustaining muscles, and such a length of the extremities below the hocks and knees, which are dead weight so far as the question of aids to the muscles of locomotion are concerned, is very rarely found, even among creditable trotting performers. Scientific breeding thus comprehends very much more than approved lineage. The greatest performers have not only their heads full of trotting ambition, well under control, in great strains upon their nervous organizations; not only the bodies balanced as to length and breadth, and as to the dimensions and quality of the muscles of locomotion; not only the limbs of the exact proportion with reference to the dimensions and capacity of the carcass, but the entire organism is such a perfect equipoise in the adaptation of its mechanism to great trotting momentum, with the length of stride always well within its capacity for sustained speed and the rhythm of the action so perfect that the well attuned ear of the trained horseman can not detect the slightest discrepancy in the footfalls, nor his eye the slightest difference in the length of stride of the front and hind feet. The reader may exclaim this perfected brain and body and extremities are yet to be concentrated in one single living mechanism. Possibly that perfection has not yet been attained, but we are approximating to it by scientific mating and the combination of the most prepotent blood lines. Let any studious observer who has been familiar with paddlers and single-footing trotters and straddlers and awkward performers that extend their front feet out so far before them that when they land they seem to be engaged in the desperate effort to pull the solid earth of the course behind them, and dwellers and hobblers and sprawlers, all abroad on all four feet, pitching and tumbling and breaking at frequent intervals, in the double attempt to regain their center of gravity, and to compass the mile in something less than three minutes. Compare them with the trim, true, rapid, precise, frictionless action of Axtell or Nancy Hanks, or any of the greatest performers with records better than 2:20, who trot with their limbs at the greatest advantage well up under the body in almost straight lines, moving with a confidence and resolution and steadiness and speed that betoken the perfect trotting horse, both mentally and physically, and he will begin to realize the superior benefit of trotting form as a factor in the perfect trotting organism. The brain could not accomplish this supreme result without a nicely adjusted physical balance, and the mechanical equipoise very often requires the farrier's art to properly level and arm the feet in order to properly balance the action. The study of motion in differently constructed horses is intensely interesting. When the surface of the course has been planed and the horses to harness are walked and driven up and down on the smooth surface for critical

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inspection, the footprints are susceptible to measurements that demonstrate either physical perfection or incongruities in locomotion as plainly as do the quotients of an equation elucidate a proposition in geometry. The citation of a few instances will form interesting object lessons.

Quite a speedy son of the great George Wilkes was first brought out for an exhibition. He is a desperate plunger. He rushes to his frequent breaks always with a desperate brush of speed. When he recovers, it is only after several equally desperate headlong attempts to regain his trot. Then comes the perfect cadence, followed with increasing speed, and the rapid, irregular stroke, attended with the broken rhythm before the terrific breaks and demoralized plunges, in which the hind quarters are violently elevated as if destructive kicking to the displacement of the driver was imminent.

The reinsman was requested, at first, to walk him. The footprints plainly showed that the hind feet did not extend as far forward as the front ones by about six inches. Then he was slowly jogged and the footprints, to the surprise of the spectators, changed. The hind feet extended as far front as the forward feet, but just outside of the impressions of the fore feet. The jog-trotting was as square and beautiful as the most fastidious horseman would desire, with the single exception that there was too much spread of the stifles and elevation of the hind action. When he was urged up to his speed, then the hind feet extended fourteen inches beyond his front feet and, then only, his trouble began in earnest. Palpably his propulsion was in excess of his carrying capacity. This did not result from the preponderance of his power in the hind quarters, embracing the coupling, hips, stifles and gaskins, over the muscles of the forearm; for he is proportionally as strong in front as he is behind. But the fore limbs being too short and thus out of balance with the unduly extended leverage of the hind quarters, are over-trotted by the hind feet just fourteen inches at every stride. They thus work at a disadvantage, *too far under the body*, which makes it extremely difficult for them to sustain the carcass when the momentum becomes extreme. They are literally cramped, in position, when the enormous hind leverage thus overstrides them, and bends them far up under the carcass to their palpable disadvantage. They soon become exhausted, and, to relieve their overtaxed position, the horse indulges in these headlong breaks to regain his lost center of gravity. This diversity of stride, resulting in forcing the front feet too far under the body, is more frequently the cause of leg-weariness than deficiency of carrying capacity forward. Unless the hind stride is lessened, or the front stride is lengthened, he will never become a steady, well-balanced, reliable trotting performer. The average horseman would attribute this turbulence to the violent willfulness of his disposition, but these terrible lunges are not only exhaustive but destructive to his machinery. His physical condition being excellent, he would not indulge in them to his own discomfort and injury, unless his lost center of gravity and danger of falling headlong upon his face rendered this desperate remedy of plunging and running a physical necessity. Instead of condemning the brain and temperament or the sharp molars of this unruly performer, if the disparity between the strides of the front and hind pairs of limbs had been noted by the measurement of the footfalls, it would have been plain that the difficulty was physiological, not mental. The remedy is purely mechanical, not the application of intemperate brute force, or the infliction of still more excessive training.

The next performer had an exceedingly annoying mixture of gaits in his movement. The rhythm gave the exact cadence of single footing, when at full speed. When he walked, the hind feet landed ten inches behind the front ones. When he jogged, the discrepancy was considerably lessened. But when he speeded, the front feet extended so far beyond the body that they had the appearance of being about to part company with the remainder of the mechanism. The hind action seemed to shorten as the speed increased till the rhythm of the footfalls became so confused that single footing and trotting became inextricably

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confounded. His motion, too, became exceedingly labored; but the painful exertion was confined exclusively, to the hind quarters and limbs. They were utterly unable to keep up with the front strides. Hence the body was racked with the discordant action, and the tired hind parts, overtaxed by this unequal disposition of locomotive capacity, invariably gave up the struggle by changing from single footing to galloping. The forearms were notably long and full, while the stifles and thighs were exceedingly short and thin. Unless the front action is reduced and the hind movement extended by the lowering of the head and neck and by mechanical appliances to his feet, the only controlling agents of the extremities, he will continue his unsatisfactory action, despite of all the bits and harness, and skill of his trainer, till he is permanently retired from the course.

The third performer was the beautifully gaited veteran Schuyball, record 2:26¼, but whom the writer recently timed a mile in 2:19 in his seventeenth year. When he came out for the inspection of his action every spectator remarked that his gait was perfect, and that description answered exactly, so far as the length of his stride is concerned. *He walks and jogs and trots precisely in the same footprints.* His action, therefore, is perfectly balanced. There is no overreaching, no undue widening, no interference. He moves without protecting boots, without rolling, or weaving, or twisting his body. The carcass seems to be at rest. The movement seems to be confined exclusively to his limbs and feet. He therefore rarely leaves the trot, even when forced by voice and whip up to tiptoe speed. So far as the *length* of his stride is concerned, and the perfect placement of all his feet at every footfall is considered, his action is perfect. He is a line trotter, and therefore loses no muscular force in undue width. The only lost motion is in the excessive height of his action. If he moved close to the ground, as the Electioneers do, to their base of action, his speed would have been increased with the expenditure of the same muscular power several seconds. From this observation it is apparent that even when the hind and front feet on the same side land in the same place the action may not be perfect. The stride may be of the proper length to correspond with the length of the carcass and with the relative extension of the propelling muscles of the fore and hind parts, but if there is any lost motion, just in so far is there present a constant hindrance to the greatest speed. When the trotting action is a balanced stride, making but two impressions, and there is no lost motion, then the speed becomes phenomenal, and steadiness is merely a question of condition. Axtell and Nancy Hanks and Arion and Sunol and Maud S. are of this perfect type. Their action answers to all the requirements of this critical analysis. But there are very few whose trotting movement is thus absolutely precise. Contrary to the general impression, when the stride is quickened as the speed is increased, its length is not shortened, but both quickened and lengthened. In the purview of these observations and measurements how crude seems to be the conclusion that there is nothing in trotting form, but the whole question revolves around the vague misnomer of "trotting instinct." There are many peculiarities in the trotting stride. Some horses overlap the front footprints with their hind feet when walking, and bring them into the same footprints when jogging or speeding. Others walk in the same steps, but overlap with the hind feet when both jogging and speeding. Still others will walk in the same steps, overlap when jogging, and bring the hind and front prints together when moving rapidly. When the stride is alike in extent of the two pairs of feet, the placement may not be exactly similar. For instance, in the walk some great trotting performers will plant the front and hind feet in a line, or will place the hind feet either outside of or between the front feet, and widen the hind action considerably in a jog, placing the hind footprints from two to six inches wider than the front ones, which spreading is narrowed all the way from one to four inches as the gait is increased to its greatest capacity.

Then, again, the stride not only changes in extension, but in time as the action is accelerated. Some horses will

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stride sixteen feet on a three-minute jog. This will be increased to seventeen feet when the speed is increased to two minutes and forty seconds, and to eighteen feet when trotting a quarter in thirty-five seconds, so that, by actual measurement, the stride is *both extended and quickened*, instead of quickened and shortened, according to the general belief, when the speed is accelerated. Now all these careful measurements and observations of trotting footprints have furnished the data for not only determining the efficacy of certain special patterns of shoes, which will be considered in a separate paper, but of explaining certain incongruities of action that have heretofore been regarded as impossible. It has been deemed as impossible for the hind feet to overlap at every stride the front ones. Such a difference might preserve the rhythm of the trotting motion, but the hind parts would part company and forge ahead of the front parts. An intelligent critic from Denver writes to the *Clarke's Horse Review* that if the hind stride was a foot longer than the front one and yet both made in the same interval of time, the hind quarters would reach the wire, while the fore quarters were at the distance stand. Nothing seems to be more obvious than this conclusion, for a gain of one foot at every stride would place the hind quarters, if disconnected with the fore quarters, at least that far in advance. But the conditions present are union, not disconnection, and a living mechanism, not an inanimate machine. The measurements herein noted and the rhythm of the footfalls are rarely in unison. An exceedingly able correspondent, scientifically educated in mechanics, thus describes a trotting stride: "It is made up of two supports and two flights." This is very succinctly stated. The time of both supports is alike, and the time of both flights correspond. But the time of the supports is not the same as that of the flights. With different trotting movements their relative times materially change. The dwelling-gaited horse, for instance, unduly prolongs the supports. Just in proportion as the speed increases the time of the supports is lessened, and the length of the flights is increased. The time of the supports and the time of the flights of the two pairs of feet must necessarily correspond. But the length of the stride of the hind feet, with reference to that of the front feet, not only changes in the same horse at different rates of trotting speed, but decidedly in different horses. Take the stride of the horse whose hind feet overlap the front ones just twelve inches. Now measure the next stride, and the overlapping is not increased to twenty-four inches, but remains at precisely twelve inches; and each succeeding stride shows the same relative positions of the front and hind feet. Now one of two conclusions is inevitable. Either the front stride is the same in length as the hind stride after the first revolution, which would be an anomaly, or the deficiency between the strides is overcome by the compensation afforded by the momentum of the body. The flight or movement of the carcass at every stride most certainly must make amends for this want of harmony in the strides of the front and hind pairs of feet. In no other way can this disparagement, as shown by actual measurement, be satisfactorily explained. This is one of the wise provisions of animated mechanism, rendering its operation both more flexible and accommodating than inanimate machinery, whose movements have no compensations, but are the results of inflexible laws that make the relationship of corelated parts absolutely rigid. Again, the depth of the footprints, or the degree of friction, as shown by them, are valuable in determining the relative propulsion exerted by the front and hind limbs. When the action is balanced and the hind feet land at the side of the front footprints, then the depths, when accurately measured, of both are exactly the same. Then both pairs work at the greatest advantage. The hind levers force the body just far and fast enough for the front limbs and feet to support the carcass with the greatest ease. When the hind feet overlap them, then their footprints are deeper and they not only do all the propulsion, but that propulsion is so greatly in excess of the supporting capacity of the front limbs which work at the disadvantage of being bent under the body or crippled in position. When the hind feet do not ex-

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tend as far forward as the front feet, then the front footprints are deeper, showing both by their depth and the downward pressure of the toes that the front feet act as propellers as well as supporters, which adds materially to the laboriousness of the action.

Now, to demonstrate the force of these conclusions, take a matured horse from the pasture whose gait is balanced, barefooted, by the evidence of only two sets of footprints. The hind feet land precisely in the front footprints. Now experiment with the head and neck. Mark the natural carriage of the horse when his action is balanced. Then elevate the head. To make the result striking, elevate them very high, and move him up to his speed. The hind feet will not fall into the front footprints, but drop behind them. The time of the footfalls has not been disturbed, but the relative length of the hind ones with reference to the forward stride has been changed, as demonstrated both by observation and measurement. Now, with a standing martingale, draw down the head and neck. By moving the horse at precisely the same rate of speed as before, the hind stride will overlap the front one, frequently attended by the discordant sounds of clicking and forging.

These variations in the relative lengths of the front and hind strides are accounted for by shifting the center of gravity; in the first instance, backward, by elevating the head and neck, thus unduly taxing the hind quarters to the shortening of their stride; and in the latter, by overloading the front limbs and feet, thus shortening their stride, while that of the hind limbs were lengthened by this relief from shifting the center of gravity forward.

Now intensify the results by arming the feet with shoes. Restore the head and neck to their natural position. Then arm the hind feet with heavy shoes, and let the front feet remain unshod. Drive the horse up to the same rate of speed heretofore attained, and the hind feet will overlap the front ones—not because the front feet are sore, for the trial may be made upon a soft, deeply harrowed course. The hind action is not only extended but elevated, and yet the time of the front and hind strides, or, in other words, the rhythm of the footfalls, remains unchanged. Clicking and forging may result; tumbling and hitching will sooner or later follow, but the fact remains that the hind stride overreached the front one, as clearly demonstrated by measurements, and yet the hind part does not reach the wire first. Now reverse the treatment. Place heavy shoes on the front feet; at once the action changes. The front stride is lengthened, while the hind stride conforms to its normal length. Were it not for this capacity of the momentum to supply the deficiencies of faulty action, there could possibly be no remedial farriery; but, if, in certain instances, the hind stride can be made to remain unchanged, while the front one is lengthened, so as to correct a palpable faulty action, and balance the movement, then the balance of correct trotting action can be attained. If, in the diagonal gait, the one stride is longer than the other, the diagonal feet move backward and forward together, so that it is palpable that the deficiency of one in length must be supplied by the momentum of the body. The sufficient substantiation of this position is found in the fact that, at the finish of a mile the difference in the length of strides is no greater and no less than at the first revolution.

The investigation of this subject demands a profound mechanical insight into the movements of the horse, without which the whole practice of shoeing for any ulterior purpose than that of protecting the hoof from undue wear is entirely without a practical application.

For illustration: Direct trotted a mile in 2:18 with heavy shoes and toe weights on his front feet. He paced in 2:06 when the heavy front shoes and toe weights were changed to merely light plates. The effect of the heavy shoes and toe weights were to elevate, quicken the elevation, and extend the front feet. They did not modify the length or the elevation of the hind stride. But they changed the front action so that it could keep out of the way of the hind movement. If the hind stride had been extended by this treatment, at the same time, obviously the front feet could not keep out of their

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way, and the use of the heavy shoes and toe weights would have been entirely without any mechanical efficacy. When they were replaced by light shoes then the front action became lower and shorter, and the relief from interference came only with a change of action from trotting to pacing. No more forcible example of the effect of weight in changing the front stride while the hind stride remains undisturbed could be adduced.

When the heavy weights and shoes were taken from his front feet, why did he not continue on the trot? Observation discloses the fact that with much less weight his front action was neither so high nor so extended, while the hind action remained unchanged. This was the defect in the trotting action of Direct. He had too much hind leverage for his front stride, and balance came only with the change in his front action, wrought by weights on his front feet. But when they were removed, and he was taught to change his gait to pacing, then there could possibly be no forging or interference, because the front and hind feet on the same side move backward and forward in unison, and the difference in their respective length could not be a disturbing factor.

If the stride of the feet on which toe weights are placed are not lengthened independently of the stride of the other feet, what other possible result can the extra weight beyond the increased elevation of the weighted feet; for the rhythm or time of the footfalls is not in the least disturbed. The diagonal pairs of feet come down together at precisely the same time, whether the extra weights are imposed or not. To prove that the stride of the weighted foot is lengthened as well as elevated, it is only necessary to measure its length, both with and without the weight, and the result will sustain the assertions contained in this paper. Possibly a more complete refutation of this theory of simultaneous elongation of both the front and hind strides, when one is changed, by mechanical means, is found in the ingenious device for balancing the action of the noted trotting gelding, Edwin Forrest. The difficulty with his action was that the off fore foot had less elevation and stride than the near front foot, and neither one was sufficiently extended. His ingenious trainer, Mr. Miller, now placed a four-ounce toe weight on the near front foot, and a six-ounce weight on the off front foot. After he had repeatedly experimented by changing the ratio of weights, he finally equalized the action by this curious combination of weights. There was nothing at fault with the rear stride, nor was it changed with the variations made in the front stride. If, for instance, the four-ounce weight extended the near fore foot two inches, and the off hind foot, in trotting was extended a corresponding distance, while the off front foot was extended by the six-ounce weight three inches and the near hind foot was carried just that distance further forward, it is evident that the lengths of the hind strides would have been seriously disturbed and hitching would have been the inevitable result. But the fact is that the rhythm of the trotting action was not disturbed in the least, showing that the hind strides were not affected, but that the faulty front strides were brought into harmony with them, and the entire action was thus ingeniously balanced.

The condition of perfect balance is the preservation of the relative weights of the front and hind hoofs. Very frequently the horse is balanced, barefooted in the field. This equipoise is maintained not only by the carriage of the head and neck at an angle in consonance with general conformation, and muscular capacity, but by having undisturbed the relative weights of his front and hind hoofs. The writer has excess to an almost unlimited number of green feet, in the resources of the large fertilizer establishment that receives the carcasses of all the horses that meet death in a large city and its environs. When these feet are properly dressed, with reference to the normal length of the toes and height of the heels, and then sawed off evenly around the coronet, and weighed with all their contents unmolested, it will be found that the average weight of the front hoof is three ounces greater than that of the hind hoof. Now the purpose of this disquisition has been to demonstrate what a potent factor extra weight becomes in changing the action of the foot to which it is applied. Unconsciously this change

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is affected when the relative weights of the front and hind feet are disturbed by leaving an overgrown foot either in front or behind. If one is dressed to specific dimensions, all should be pared to a corresponding size. Moreover, if the front feet are armed with six-ounce shoes, the equipoise of a perfectly balanced horse demands that the hind shoes should invariably weigh three ounces less. The practice of placing, for instance, ten ounces on the front feet, when the action is balanced, and then a variable weight on the hind feet, ranging from two to eight ounces, instead of a seven-ounce shoe, as indicated by the relative weights of the front and hind feet, in the green state, is both injurious to the action, and physiologically unscientific. But this subject will receive extended consideration when the different patterns of shoes are described and discussed. S. T. H.

AN ANSWER.

BY L. E. CLEMENT.

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

I clip the pith of a reply to my article in June number of the MONTHLY from a late copy of *Western Resources*, the whole pith is in the table, which, if all the circumstances were equal, would be *prima facia* evidence of the correctness of the position taken by *Resources*:

History and experience have demonstrated that mares of inferior breeding are much more liable to produce speed when coupled with stoutly bred and impressive sires, than are their full brothers when coupled with the most intensely trotting bred broodmares in the land. This will, we believe, be accepted by all, and Blue Bull 75, in many respects the greatest horse in history, is further evidence of this fact; his daughters produced forty-one trotters and pacers, and his sons sired forty trotters and pacers. There can be no question but what if Blue Bull had had more sons well bred on the maternal side he would be a much stronger fountain of speed than he is to-day, but history and facts remain, and while we admire the ability of the old horse to carve fame for himself out of such material that would have resulted in utter failure with many another and more fashionably bred horse, we still must consider him as a sire of sires of speed to be inferior to some others.

In proof of this assertion and for the purpose of replying to Mr. Clement we take the following horses that are represented in the second generation that have a greater number in the list than Blue Bull 75, who has eighty-one. In this brief and hurriedly compiled table we give the year in which each horse represented was foaled:

NAME.	Year Foaled.	Sons.		Daughters.		Sons.	Dam.	Total.		Gain Total.
		1892.	1887.	1892.	1887.			1892.	1887.	
Blue Bull	1854	26	5	36	10	21	26	81	16	65
Abdallah 15	1852	13	12	26	19	1	7	160	108	52
Almont	1864	64	27	36	9	37	27	242	57	185
Belmont	1864	57	13	26	9	24	17	218	43	165
George Wilkes	1856	74	29	34	4	51	30	528	57	471
Hambletonian	1849	129	103	59	39	28	20	1,077	537	540
Mambrino Chief	1844	28	23	17	15		2	110	94	16
Mambrino Patchen	1862	37	20	52	18	14	34	145	53	92
Volunteer	1854	29	18	29	16	11	13	120	53	67
Woodford Mambrino	1868	16	8	17	6	8	11	102	35	67

How are the circumstances equal? and is the question one of the breeding on powers of the sons of the respective sires? I have made some rather exhaustive examinations into the causes. Alexander's Abdallah foaled when his sire was only a three-year-old, and living only thirteen years, and that in a time of war when everything was unsettled, and dying ten years before any

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of his get had entered the 2:30 list, and yet having a larger number in the 2:30 list, credited to him and his descendants, than has any other son of Hambletonian.

On account of these things many will always consider him the greatest son of "The Old Hero of Chester." In order to see how the sires named in this table are *now* breeding on, I have gone back to 1887 and have taken the sons and daughters of each that have since that time taken their place among the producers. I find that Blue Bull makes a gain of twenty-one sons and twenty-six daughters, and a total gain from sons and daughters of sixty-five, that Alexander's Abdallah gains one son and seven daughters, and from all his sons and daughters adds fifty-two.

It is not unfair to compare Blue Bull with the great son of Hambletonian foaled the same year, as well as with the two greatest sons of Mambrino Chief for the four years last passed. Volunteer has ten sons that have newly entered the list as sires and the ten have fourteen in the list, the age of one is not known, the average age of the other nine is even sixteen years.

There are but two so young as Kentucky Volunteer, *whose dam* is by Blue Bull, and while he has three in the list with an average of ten and two-thirds winning heats, Volney has but one performer with three heats, St. Leon has but one performer with one heat. The total gain of Volunteer in the four years from the produce of his sons and daughters is sixty-seven, only two more than the gain of Blue Bull from the same source.

Woodford Mambrino makes a gain of nine sons whose average age when their first standard performers entered the list was fourteen and seven-ninths years and a total gain from all sons and daughters of sixty-seven, two more than has Blue Bull from the same source.

Mambrino Patchen makes a gain of sixteen sons whose average age when their first standard performer entered the list was fifteen and fifteen-sixteenths years, and the whole sixteen sons have put twenty-two in the list, a total gain from all sons and daughters for the four years of ninety-two performers.

Of the 2:30 performers put in the list by the sons of Mambrino Patchen they have won an average of eleven and four-elevenths heats in 2:24$\frac{13}{32}$—Woodford Mambrino represented by ten sons with an average for each performer of four and one-half heats and 2:27$\frac{17}{16}$.

Volunteer is represented by ten sons whose average number of heats is four and one-half and whose average time 2:25$\frac{3}{16}$, while the poor old pacer "That in the nature of things can not breed on," is represented by twenty-one sons who have five and eight-ninths heats in an average time of 2:23$\frac{3}{8}$ and some of them are two and three years old. I have never claimed that Blue Bull with his ninety *non standard* sons was showing as large a number of 2:30 performers as Hambletonian with his 600 sons and their representatives, heading every breeding establishment in the United States, with very rare exceptions, nor the sons and grandsons of George Wilkes, backed by the millionaires of the United States, and every man and every turf paper crying, as I heard it in Indiana, the same sentiment that *Resources* gives vent to, in not quite as choice language as *Resource's* uses: "Blue Bull was the greatest sire that ever lived, but second Blue Bulls are'nt worth a damn." But I do claim that in spite of all opposition Blue Bull's sons and daughters are breeding on in better shape than most of their more fashionable contemporaries and that they are advancing in money value faster than any other family, and that, almost without exception, where a horse has been coupled with the daughters of Blue Bull the produce, except in rare cases, is the fastest of his get. No one had any confidence in Phallas 2:13$\frac{1}{4}$ until he was coupled with Mila C. and produced Merlin, the fastest of his get to the present time, and without Blue Bull dams Roger Hanson would have no representation in the list.

The fastest trotter and the fastest pacer by Legal Tender (Amos) both in the 2:20 list are out of daughters of Blue Bull.

Western Resources seems to be trying to confine his statements to Blue Bull as a successful sire of speed, siring sons and I only incidentally mentioned the success of his daughters in order to impress on the minds of the readers of the

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MONTHLY the fact *that there is no* weak place in the blood of Blue Bull. An addition in the last four years of nearly one-quarter of all his entire sons to the ranks of producers while Hambletonian has been forty-two years in getting one-fifth of his sons to that exalted position, allowing there were seventy of them gelded, is something the friends of Blue Bull must be proud of, when we consider that of the twenty-one, thirteen of them were non-standard at foaling time. We can get a glimpse of what the future has in store for such sons as Rushville, sire of Gipsey Queen, 2:19¾, and twenty-seven heats in 2:30 or better. Accident, 2:32, that started five times, won first, once; second, twice; third and fourth, once each. Judge Thurston, 2:56¼, two years, and started four times, once with aged horses, the only time he was unplaced, and winning every two-year-old race he started in. Miss Lettie, 2:54¼, (three years) that started five times and won four first moneys, and one second. Gold Leaf, 3:01 (two years) started four times, and got three second moneys and one third; winning second money at Albion, Neb., in three-year-old race. So many winners from old Rushville have been sprung since Gipsey Queen astonished the Kentuckians by leaving the prairies to scoop the 2:22 class at the Kentucky breeders meeting at Lexington, and yet her sire is standing at St. Edwards, Neb., at $35 the season. Where can you get such chances of racehorse speed, for so little money. At Ft. Wayne, Atlantic Chief, by Atlantic, son of Almont, dam by Blue Bull, in 2:40 pace, entered the 2:30 list, placing three heats between 2:26 and 2:20½, and Razor Back, by Harry B., son of Blue Bull, entered the list with a record of 2:27¾, pacing, while Headlight is credited with Betty Golden, 2:21, at the same gait. I see by the last issue of *Resources*, they have heard from Mineola, N. Y., where the get of the black horse "Grove's Blue Bull" won first money in the two and three-year-old trots, and third money in the yearling dash. In the same city that *Resources* is published they had a race meeting, and on June 18, 1891, the chestnut gelding, Little Wonder, took a record of 2:27¼ and the summaries give him as by Wonder, and as Wonder is by Blue Bull, he is given as untraced, but will, like Gipsey Queen, appear right in the 1892 Year Book, but it won't do to have them come in too fast.

I have not yet found a list of new 2:30 performers for 1892, that gives the old dead "Hero of Flat Rock" credit for Rosa B., yet she went in some days since. When I saw that a three-year-old, by Kentucky Volunteer had trotted in 2:21. I could not help thinking, and wondering, if the pacing dam of Kentucky Volunteer had anything to do with the extreme and early speed of his daughter.

I have stated that one-quarter of all the entire sons of Blue Bull, as we get the number from the most authentic sources, have entered the list as sires of speed within the last four years, and already one-third are represented as sires of standard speed. enough has been shown already to show that Grove's Blue Bull will enter that list.

Billy Davis already has two pacers in the 2:30 list, and one of them the little engine Pat O'Brien, can speed better than a 2:20 gait at any time, and will surely take a record better than 2:25 before the 1st of September.

Palisade, son of Blue Bull, bred by I. A. Hodson, of Mechanicsburg, Ind., is the sire of Sam Ball (pacing) 2:29¼. Harry B., owned by John Manlon, near Rushville, Ind., has just put Razor Back into the 2:30 list, with a record of 2:27¾; these already give us more than one-third of all his entire sons that have sired 2:30 speed. On the same farm in Missouri stands a non-standard son of Blue Bull and Nutword, and it is dimes to buttons that if the colts are handled at the same age the Blue Bull will be standard first, *by performance* of his get. *Western Resources* has given us a table that shows Abdallah 15 the only son of Hambletonian that has two representatives in the table. While Electioneer, with his 103 in the list, one-third of them having only one heat in 2:30, and Onward, the son of George Wilkes, that is more potent than any other son of this mighty branch of the Hambletonian family in his breeding-on powers (so they tell us), has twenty-one tin cups, and eighteen non-repeaters,

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that is, that have not yet shown racehorse quality to put the second heat in 2:30 or better. Electioneer and Happy Medium and Nutwood within the next four years will displace Mambrino Chief, Woodford Mambrino and Mambrino Patchen. The table of the ten sires, having the most to the credit of sons and daughters *will have but two families represented, Blue Bull and Hambletonian.* Until Volunteer is displaced, the sons of Wilkes will not be in it.

Within four years more, the changes that will be made in the first ten will show Mr. Reed how puerile were his comparisons in 1892, and how futile the attempts to stop so strong a stream with the scratchings of a pencil, or the parrot phrases of wealthy rivals.

Although the table prepared by *Resources* gives Blue Bull the lowest place, he will not stay there, the great value of the blood will be better appreciated, as, with their better advantages, Rushville, St. Nicholas, Blue Bull Jr. and Prompter lengthen their lists of both 2:30 and 2:20 trotters, and all are now represented in the 2:20 list except St. Nicholas, who has had very few starters in the past and yet has a three-year-old with a record of 2:21½; and as the daughters of Blue Bull are added to the list of great matrons, at the present time with thirty-seven representatives the percentage of producers to the whole number in existence is probably greater than the percentage of any other family. Hambletonian, with his 600 daughters has only fifty-nine producers. How fast the relative positions are being changed. Four years ago Hambletonian had thirty-nine and Blue Bull ten, nearly four times as many, and now fifty-nine to thirty-seven, or at that time a difference of twenty-nine, and now a difference of only twenty-two. Years ago the compiler of the trotting register gave utterance to the idea that the daughters of Blue Bull would be as much greater than the daughters of Pilot Jr. as Blue Bull was greater than Pilot Jr. himself, and time will show how prophetic was the statement. Already the shadows of coming events cast their shadows before, and the despised pacer, whose family has been placed after the Clays, the Black Hawks and the Mambrino Chiefs, if placed at all, without the help of wealth or favorable environments, will step into second place, the great prototype of the greatest of all the factors in the formation of the breed of American trotters.

I think the readers of the MONTHLY will excuse me, if I in compact form formulate the standing of the family as I now found it by the records.

1. Blue Bull has sired one more trotter with twenty winning heats to his or her credit than any horse that has ever lived.

2. Blue Bull's get as a whole have won more contested races than the get of any one horse, George Wilkes *alone* excepted.

3. A larger percentage of his colts are represented as sires and producers, to the number sired, than can be claimed for any other sire, yet have they come in, in a shorter time, and fewer in numbers to each son and daughter.

4. That there are not more in the second generation than are credited to any other sire is due wholly to the same cause, for there being more wool sheared from white than is sheared from black sheep.

5. For the first time in the history of the family, the well-bred sons of Blue Bull are being selected by breeders who have interest in developing speed and Prompter, Rushville, Jim Wilson, St. Nicholas, St. Omer, and some of the better class of his sons will have opportunities equal to their sire, and though inferior to those of inferior quality, in fashionable families, they will yet be enough to write the family name among the first ten great sires, equaled by few and surpassed by none.

This is the present standing of the family as the records show it. Before closing the comparisons to be derived from such a table as was given us by *Resources,* it is well to look at some of the causes for the apparent greater progress of some of the other families. Take for instance from Woodford Mambrino the get of sons of Primrose, by Alexander's Abdallah, out of the old pacer, Black Rose, and we have but seventy-two left.

Take from Belmont the produce of his son, Nutwood, that is out of the dam

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of Maud S., and we have reduced it as much as the gain in four years of any of the sons of Hambletonian, except George Wilkes, and Woodford Mambrino and Volunteer gain just what such a subtraction would make for Belmont. Almont depends less upon any one of the great broodmares, but it is without such that we are most forcibly struck with a sire's breeding-on powers.

HAILING THE HACKNEYS.—Continued.

BY R. C. A.

Other Relationships.—The father of the Hackneys, the famous old Shales, was got by a son of Blaze, out of a well-bred hunter. Blaze was sired by Flying Childers, out of Betty Leedes, tracing directly to "D'Arcy's Yellow Turk, out of Barb Mare," on the sire side, and to Leedes' Arabian and Barb Mare on the dam's side. Blaze's dam was Confederate Filly, tracing on either side to Brownlow's Turk and Duke of Rutland's Black Barb. "Though," says Mr. Euren, "there was a large proportion of English blood in Blaze, yet the preponderating element was Barb and Arab, the trotting tendency of which would appear to have mixed freely with, and to have added to that inherent in the strong, common-bred dam of the Original Shales."

In the trotters, Hackneys and Orloffs, the Barb seems to have made a lasting impression. Euren refers to "the Barb, to which variety our modern English Hackney horse owes so much." Forrester made a similar statement in regard to the indebtedness of the American trotter. The same is true of the Orloff, also (if additional force were needed to be given to the arguments evident from such facts) of the famous Spanish Jennet. All these are proofs of the influence of "determinative blood."

Characteristics.—Sources of Gait and Action.—Of the characteristics of gait possessed relatively by the Arab and Barb, when one comes to examine the subject he seems to have little difficulty in allocating to either a preponderating tendency. The Arab, an inhabitant of a level, open country, possessed a gait made by easy stretching out—the gallop or run. The Barb, reared in a hilly, rocky or uneven country, had, necessarily, a different gait; he had to step shorter, higher and more carefully, thus begot his peculiar trot. Blunt remarks: "No pure Arab is a high stepper," while he is also less fast at the walk than the Barb.

Those acquainted with the later contributions to the history of the horse are familiar with the position therein of "the great horse." This was the horse "mete for the wars," a weight carrier. He was also called the heavy, double-trotting horse, the Almaine whose gait was a "verie hard trot." As the system of war changed this war-horse also changed, cavalry and men being less heavily armed. "Activity rather than ponderosity was henceforth the characteristic of a mounted soldier. Euren quotes an "Order for Mustering Dymylances and Light Horsemen, Their Armour, &c.," issued by Elizabeth's government in 1584. It is interesting to quote: "Every dymy-lance to bee either uppon one sufficient stoned trotting hors or else a longe trotting gelding, with a strong lether harness. * * * It is thought allowable that the guelding trotte or rack. A lance must have a trotting horse or a lardge trotting gelding, with a strong leather harnyss * * * the gelding to trotte or rack." In a "certificate of due obedience" to this order the horse mentioned is described as "one trotting or racking gelding." "The horses fit for such service," Blundeville said, "should have a trotting pase." He also mentions the light horsemen of England "riding in the warres" either on ambling colts or on trotting colts, though the latter were kept partly for their servants to ride on, and to carry their "males and cloke bagges after them." These were stout and able to stay, riding forty, fifty, or threescore miles a day.

Dr. Grey, author of "The Jockies Masterpiece," is also quoted by Euren. The following, by that authority, considering the age in which it was written, is worthy of all praise: "If you design him [the horse] for the war, then the

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lofty trot is most to be esteemed, and to know that he is cleaner therein; take these observations—in the taking up his legs and cross-moving his limbs, as when the far hinder leg and the near foreleg move and go forward, and in the same manner the two other legs in good order and equal distance, and in this motion the nearer the horse takes his limbs from the ground, the opener, the evener, and the shorter [straighter?] he treadeth, the better will be his pace, and the contrary declares much imperfection." We have quoted the above in full, though what we here specially wished to direct attention to was particularly the phrase "the lofty trot." Dr. Grey mentions the other gaits: the amble (our pace) "is the best for pleasure," "the rack (which little differs from the amble, only is more active and nimble) is the best for hunting," and the gallop "is requisite for racing." Of the latter he remarks: "If he gallop round and raise his forelegs he is then said to gallop strongly, but not capable of much speed, and is fitter for the war than racing."

Dealing here so with the gaits the following by the Duke of Newcastle, appears in that authority's great work: "The walk is the true motion of a slow trot. [Next he describes the perfect amble (pace)]. In a gallop he may lead with which foreleg you please, but then the hinder leg of the same side must follow it when he gallops straight forward." He goes on to assert that "a trot is the foundation of a gallop. The reason is a trot being cross of a gallop, both legs of a side, and when you trot him fast, beyond the power of a trot, it forces him, when his inward foreleg is up, to set down his outward hinder leg so suddenly as to make his inward hinder leg to follow his inward foreleg, which is a true gallop; and thus a trot is the foundation of a gallop. An ambling being a shuffling action, I would have banished the *manage.*" The *manage* was the fashionable school of riding where the arts and styles approved by the elite were practiced and patronized. Horses for *manage* were riding horses. The *manage* may be regarded as the successor of the tilt yard. The duke further remarks: "There is no horse that hath forelegs can go, but it must be the action either of an amble or trot; for galloping and running is another thing, and so are all ayres (airs) in the *manage.*"

To conclude this interpolation as to gaits of the particular class of horse we are investigating, we note that Mr. Euren quotes as advertised horses, each of which in 1700 and 1709 respectively, "Paces altogether" and "Trots altogether," altogether meaning uninterruptedly, without deviation or admixture.

Other Sources Suggested.—When one watches the action of the knees of the best class of draught horses he will be astonished at the remarkable flection displayed by these joints. The foot is lifted so that the shoe looks up at the girth. There is, too, mostly in the heavier British horses a certain amount of forward dash of the fore limbs. The writer was impressed with these facts while thinking over what has just been written. Hence might have been derived from the knee action of the "high trot" and "hard trot" of the great double trotting horse—the lineal ancestor of the Shire, one of the chief "parts" of the Hackney. In the past, from whence it secured this action, its "bent" was directed into masterly flexion at the expense of speed. Whereas in the trotter it was speed that was developed at the happy expense of the unprogressive flexion.

Sidney thus describes the type of Norfolk trotter, just before the initiation of stud-book interest in the Hackney. "The type of Norfolk trotter is not over 15.2, made like a refined edition of a Suffolk punch or Clydesdale cart horse, with extravagent action; with a rate of speed varying from fourteen to seventeen miles per hour for short distances [which would be called long for an American trial]. Their weight renders long distances at a great pace on hard roads an impossibility." Thus is admitted some connection with heavy, hard, trotting races. Bishop Hall in his satires shows us that, in Elizabeth's time.

* * * Some merchant * * hires a Friezland trotter, half yard deepe,
To drag his tumbrel through the staring Cheape.†

This indicates that trotters were occa-

†Cheapside.

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sionally derived from that unlikely part of the continent. One celebrated mare, that trotted in 1800, namely Phenomenon, was "half Freizland or Flanders." Of the same general stock no doubt are the Hanoverians. These "bend their knees up to the curb chain, and flourish their feet while making the least possible progress in a slow funeral procession to, or rapid return from, the cemetery." This distant source may also be taken into consideration in tracing the possible derivation of the Hackney action, though we are not inclined to rob the native breed itself of characteristics which, from the nature of the country, were likely of spontaneous origin.

Foreign Demand Helped the Development of Hackney Action.—There is no doubt of its being the foreign demand, that preferred high stepping, that really directed the attention of the Britisher to the greater possibilities in the heir of many a line of high-knee actors, as found in the Hackney. "A hack, nowadays, that can carry weight, and do nothing else but walk well, stepping briskly out of the ground, carrying his own head, is worth money, provided he has good character and manners." All these the Hackney has. Then the trotting, too, must now be executed with the most mechanical precision. Many horses may have extravagant knee action, "but not be safe to ride." Safety is secured "not in the manner of lifting the feet, but in the manner of setting them down." Riding soon develops any fault in this direction. Training to harness, is therefore preferable, by which the full free action is developed in the opinion of Sidney. The question whether the horse can make better speed does not enter into this consideration. The English standpoint differs considerably from the American, for we find one of our most renowned trainers recommending the return to the saddle for trotting—as it is "easier" for the horse to make speed under that, than in front of the sulky.

These peculiar requirements of leg action have been developed in a way that exhibit, very characteristically, the different goals in view by English and American breeders. The Hackney "pick up their forelegs prettily enough, *but leave their hind legs behind them.*" "The great fault now is that people look too much to foreleg action, and forget the more important hind-leg action." The comparison with the trotter that is here evident need hardly be pointed out, except for literary completeness. It is simply that the "stay-in-place" exhibition of the Hackney is ruled by the stay-behind-action of the posteriors, just as the "get-out-of-sight" exhibition of the (American) trotters is forced by the get-away powers of the same. The "pop up in front" and the lazy lagging behind are characteristics, however, that advanced breeders are correcting.

Passage Through Several Phases.—"Trotting was not one of the amusements of the English gentleman." His hereditary knowledge of trotting—in the wars, at the joists, in the manage—was of a "hard" kind. The result was the development of the slow, steppy, airy trot—not for speed, but for the satisfaction of the senses. Hence the wiles of war, the arts of the tilt-yard, the airs of the *manage*, and now the cadence of the park or row, are natural steps and successive results or evolutions of the other, exhibiting transference of powers of action to various forms.

The hackney "is a small horse, and fifty years ago his representative was much smaller." To-day he is the product of an art that has rapidly developed him from his ancestors, many of whom were not bigger than ponies. In the stud book we find such excellent specimens of pony as Sir Gibbie, by Denmark, dam by Triffit's Fireaway. This is a representative case, for Denmark and Fireaway were the sires of many 15:3 champions.

It will have been noticed the gradual alteration in the character of the heavy armor carrying horse to the lighter clad horse of the light-mounted cavalry, an absorption of a particular class of *managed* horse, which in its varieties included all the lesser sized elements (as compared with the great "trotting" horse), and which came to be included, as we have seen, in the Hackney.

As to Speed.—To-day practically the British trotter is extinct. He is "dead," as he used to be regarded. But for that

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same purpose—of a roadster, ridden to saddle—it ought to be also said that in America such a trotter hardly ever existed. The American trotter was born, not to become a saddle trotter as his cousin was in England, but to become an animal of sport in his highest development, and occasionally a harness driving pleasure horse. But it was only on the track that his speed was developed. For this purpose he never existed in Britain. Certainly of late in Britain trotting on a course or track has been originated, we can not say revived. But practically this sport is entirely engaged in or controlled by American horses, not the "old English trotter."

The American idea of trotting to-day *is* to get to the end of a mile in the shortest possible space of time. The English idea of trotting *was* to do the greatest number of miles for the longest endurable time. The American ideal *is* one mile in 2:00; the English *was* 100 miles in ten hours, or twenty miles in one hour. The greatest speed recorded in the Hackney Stud Book seems to be that of the dam of Fireaway (Goulding's) 207, who was sired by Smart's Hercules, by the great Jenkinson's Fireaway 201. This mare trotted two miles in five minutes. This was for the period (Fireaway 207, was foaled in 1818) quite phenomenal.

What He is To-day.—The Hackney has become mostly a specialized harness horse—the more he is of this the less of saddle character he has. Thus from saddle speed to harness handsomeness has been the development or evolution he has gone through. In this he presents another contrast to the American trotter, whose speed has been developed to its greatest in harness. Both are products of the wants, tastes, fancies and fashions of men. Both are perfect in their spheres.

As to what a Hackney "should be," it might be said shortly that their conformation should be faultlessly symmetrical, and their action perfectly mechanical. A model Hackney is easier distinguished by the senses than described by words. But when we come to describe each point of any perfected breed, and say that such and such point "should be" thus and thus, the reality seems non-existent. It seems to us that "what is, is," and there description ought to begin and end. But in describing an ideal to be attained or reached this criticism does not apply.

We do not intend to give a word picture of the Hackney as it might appear in all its beauty. This is our resolve, not for the purpose of shirking any part of our task, but for the purpose of using the space that would be so occupied with some comments on the descriptions already formulated. We take, for this purpose, that, the best we know, written by Alexander Morton of Darvel ("The Hackney Horse:" Dunlop & Drennan, Kilmarnock, Scotland). We shall quote, with or without comment such striking points as seem to be special to the Hackney.

"The back * * with strong, well developed muscles along each side, forming a hollow along the center," this *hollow* indicates the character of the origin of the breed—from the class of horses known as cobs, ponies, hobbies, etc., in which the muscle seems to be more developed than the bone.

The "gentle droop on the quarters" is desirable, giving a very graceful outline besides more leverage to the muscles.

Then the head is borne high and "tied in as with a bearing rein," and the tail is carried straight out. These two points "go together." Perhaps the crest is derived, distantly, from the Barb, which has a bigger crest and is generally more of the prancing order than the Arab. As to the tail, to show that the Hackney must be freed from any suspicion of artful aid in such respect, we find proof derivable from "his lineal ancestor."

Blunt, writing of the Arab, remarks: "I have seen mares gallop with their tails out straight as colts, and fit, as the Arabs say, to hang a coat on." A family of horses, indeed, is renowned in the desert as being descended from a mare of whom there is the following tradition: Her owner was flying from the enemy, and being hard pressed he cast his cloak, in order to relieve the mare of that unnecessary weight. Having distanced his

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pursuers, he halted, and his surprise may be imagined when he found his cloak lodged on his mare's outstretched tail. This animal was ever after known as "the mare of the cloak."

Mares have been seen galloping with both head and tail high to an extent that could hardly have been believed had it not been seen. The tail was not only high, but seemed to be right over the back and, besides streaming out behind like a flag, covered the loins and quarters. "It was a splendid sight to one who could appreciate a horse." A single horse with the tail carried so streaming might be mistaken for three riding abreast. This high tail carrying is one of the chief points in judging an Arab.

Blunt says the Nejyd horses are distinguished by the splendid carriage of their heads and tails. Every horse at Hail has its tail set on in the same fashion—in repose, something like the tail of a rocking-horse, but *not* thrown out in a perfect arch. In motion the tail is held high in the air, looking as if it never under any circumstances could be carried low. It has been suggested that this "fashion" is partly, at least, the effect of art; that before the foal is an hour old its tail is bent back over a stick the influence of which treatment is permanent. This is possibly another libel on tails.

There is one family of American horses, the Mambrino Patchens, which "alone among American bred nags is distinguished for the beautiful carriage of tail." The same distant influence may be traced in these. Thus what the Irish term the "jumping bone" is naturally prominent in many strains.

"*Flat bone*" *a Modern Error.*—The bone below the knee is, of course, "short *and flat.*" Now here we have something to say as to this perennial "stock" expression of writers on horse points. They seem to be daft on *flat* bone. We remember once, a few years ago asking a youngster, using a knife handle to illustrate the question: "In what *direction* was this flatness? Was it antero-posterior (front backward), or laterally (from side to side)? According to the ideas of the word obtaining among some horse reporters it should be antero-posterior. But if any one picks up the cannon bone—the remains of a dead horse—he will at once find that the bone is *broadest* where it "should be" narrowest—and he will thus immediately see the error of the modern description. The flatness of the bone is *from side to side.* It is necessarily so, when one appreciates the nature of the articulations, which *expand* above and below. A section of the bone would be concavo-convex, or semilunar (with rounded sides). When one runs his thumb and fingers down the "leg" of a horse, one does get an impression of flatness. But as the bone itself proves. it is not of flatness of bone. Whence, then, is it?

The posterior surface of the bone, it will have been noted, was slightly concave. Situated in and behind this shallow concavity, are the tendons, levers, etc., the tendons that do all the high lifting, and it is the arrangement of these that give the idea of flatness; but it is not of bone, so ordinarily implied.

"This flatness of bone" is therefore a gross modern error. How did it originate? Curiously we possibly have found a clue. In lately studying "the old lights" we find Gervais Markham was, according to the *Edinburgh Review*, July, 1864, as pointed out to us by Mr. Euren, "the first who brought forward prominently the merits of the English horse." He was born 1566. In his defense of the British horse, he remarks of his legs, "and all his lims large, lean, *flat*, and excellently jointed in them, exceeding any horse of any country whatever." The italicized word, we believe, is an interesting "discovery," the whole description is correct; the *flat* is not erroneously used to qualify the bone, but the limb itself. The above is the first occurrence that we are acquainted with of the use of the word *flat* in such connection; and we might believe that from that it has at last been perverted to a special and erroneous application to the bone of the leg itself. As we were writing this, in perusing Upton's remarks on Arabs, we find in a description of Major Gwalkin's Arab horse Barefoot a famous specimen of the breed, the words "leg flat" are used, as it is seen, correctly, to apply to the character of the

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limb. And Blunt describing the legs of Arabs, says they "are strong, but with *less bone than back sinew.*" Vero Shaw, too, we note uses the correct phrase "flat legs."

"Then, of course, he must move straight, both in walk and trot. The twisting one foot over top of the other is no use in any breed; and the higher the action all round he will always be sure to fetch the more money."

In repose the Hackney is a monument of "buttressed attitudinizing," in motion an evidence of marionette or clockwork action. "And," says Mr. Morton, "it is indeed not an easy task to put into words one's ideal of this animal, for it is a thing easier and more able to be felt than described. It is like a fine picture. You can feel its beauty more than you can describe it. You may have two animals almost the same size, and even with nearly the same shapes, yet the one may be a pure loveable Hack, and the other a commonplace, lifeless brute. Take a new copper farthing and compare it alongside a half-sovereign. One finds them much the same in size, color, and general appearance, yet the one is worth hundreds of the other. It is made of different stuff and has a different ring with it. And so in our pure-bred Hackney there is always some mysterious electric fire that distinguishes it from all other horses of its own size and shape, and gives to it a value no other horse can have; and unless you can feel this subtle beauty and value, it can never be described to you. There is this electric fire about a Hackney of the proper sort that makes him the essence of all horses. From tip of the ear to the last hair in his tail he is the model of symmetry and beauty. Quiet and affectionate in the stable, there is yet in his composition that something which, at the merest word or touch, can electrify him into the liveliest and brightest of animals. It is this quality above all you must try to find in the Hackney, and when you do find it all other horses will then appear dull and common."

Some Hackneys in America.—In Volume I of the Hackney Stud Book occurs the name of Fordham, 237, foaled in 1877, color a black chestnut. He was bred by Thomas Smith, Fordham, Yorkshire. This horse was imported into Canada by the well-known stockman, Hon. M. H. Cochrane of Hillhurst, P. Q., in the year 1881. This was the first modern Hackney to cross the Atlantic westward.

The importation of Fordham secures for Hillhurst the distinctive claim to be reckoned as the oldest Hackney stud on this side of the Atlantic. The mares Gipsey 129, by Primo 636, and Countess, by Cook's Old Times 535, were imported also at the same time.

Fordham is sired by the great Denmark 177, by Sir Charles 768, by Performer 550, by Ramsdale's Phenomenon 573, by Wildfire 864, by Fireaway (Burgess') 208, by Fireaway (West's) 203, by Fireaway (Jenkinson's) 201, by Driver 187, by Shales (The Original) 699. This it will be seen is the royalist of Hackney breeding. In his dam, grandam and great-grandam—Lady, by Sir Charles (Beal's) 768, Lady, by Merrylegs (Lund's) 449, Lady, by Creeper (Templeman's) *app.*, respectively—he inherits equally royal blood.

The success of the sire Demark (Bourdass') has been in England quite phenomenal, it being quite a common occurrence for his progeny to capture all the prizes in offer. His get were conspicuous for their style and action. Fordham is proving himself no less impressive.

The Hillhurst stud comprehends twenty-one animals of the highest class. Hillhurst is, besides a center of trotters and thoroughbreds. Experiments have been conducted in crossing standard-bred mares with Fordham. The results realized were splendid action and speed. The reverse process has also been tried—mating Hackney mares with standard bred stallions—the results are even better. By such matings it has been proved that the two breeds "nick" most satisfactorily. So that rare class of gentlemen's drivers and riders, combining beauty with stylish action and speed sustainable over long distances, with a load behind, as well as "cattle" fit to carry one quickly out of the mud and over timber without fear of floundering or bungling—this class of horses, so scarce, comparatively, in this country in their future production, has been secured.

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Mr. A. H. Godfrey, assistant secretary of the American Hackney Horse Society, visited Canada a short time ago for the purpose of preparing some notes on the Dominion Hackneys, which will no doubt prove interesting.

A Hackney stallion called Fireaway (this is the most popular and frequent name in the Hackney Stud Book) was sent out by the Hudson Bay Company over fifty years ago to Winnipeg, and he was a most useful sire.

Some years later a Hackney stallion called Goldfinder (another frequent name) was imported, and after being used in the eastern townships of Canada, and in Ohio, where he made fast time, he was stolen and taken to the South. Mr. Wilson, or Dr. McLean of Meaford, Ont., it is believed knew this horse. It would be interesting to have some particulars about him.

The opinion of "the laird of Hillhurst," handling so many varieties of horses, on any subject connected with the business, must always be worth having. Writing under recent date, he says of the Hackney: "I look upon him as the 'coming horse' of America for general utility, both in town and country, being at once the 'general purpose' animal required by the farmer, the ideal long distance roadster, whether on level or hilly roads; as well as the high stepping, showy parade or park horse, always commanding admiration in saddle, dog-cart or victoria."

Another famous Hackney imported to this country was Fashion (Grout's) 199, foaled in 1878, black-brown in color, 15.15 hands. This horse was purchased by Prescott Lawrence of Newport, R. I., from John Grout of Woodbridge, Suffolk, and brought to this country in September, 1884. Among his get, bred by Mr. Lawrence, are the black stallion Groton, winner of second prize to Fashion at Boston, October, 1891, and first at New York, same year; the chestnut filly Primrose, two years old, winner of first in the harness class, and first in the class for two-year-olds at the first show at New York in May, of the United States Horse and Cattle Show; also first at the late Philadelphia Horse Show. The get of Fashion at the May Show at New York won six first and one second premiums. Fashion himself took the champion prize. At Philadelphia his get won two firsts and one second.

Fashion, besides his great American record, won twenty-one prizes in England. His sire is Confidence (D'Oyly's) 158; by Prickwillow (Tice's) 614—one of the most impressive sires of the breed. The pedigree of Confidence is claimed to comprise the best (Hackney) trotting actors of the present day. Prickwillow's get were acknowledged to be the "finest goers" in existence, and himself the best of them all.

H. K. Bloodgood of New Marlboro, Mass., owns Star of Mepal, already mentioned. He was foaled in 1886; bred by Mr. W. Flanders of Bridge Farm, Mepal, Cambridgeshire, who owned Old Reality 665, winner of the championship at London five successive times. His sire, Star of the North, a splendidly bred Hackney, was first prize winner as a two-year-old at London, 1886. His dam, Sunbeam, is also a champion mare, full sister to Reality, and regarded by Mr. Flanders as the best mare he ever owned. Star of Mepal, was reserve for the Elsenham Challenge Cup, 1890, at London. This was the first and only time he was shown in England, and he then and there defeated Connaught, the succeeding champion and holder of the gold medal of Great Britain. He stands 15.2 and is a lovely goer; his color is a rich brown.

Little Wonder is owned by A. J. Cassett. This bay Hackney was foaled in 1879, and now stands fourteen hands. He was bred by Frank Beldam, England, and imported in 1882. His sire was Flanders' Reality 665, just noted. Little Wonder has taken a large number of first and other prizes.

Mr. Cassatt has a large stud of Hackneys. He intends having a sale in the near future, and then we may be able to give some particulars which may be considered of value to the reader.

Perhaps the most widely known Hackney establishment in America is that of John A. Logan Jr., at Oriole Place, near Youngstown, Ohio. Bonfire is Mr. Logan's choice. He is a great horse. As a mover he set the standard at New York, where he created quite a furore in the ring —though being in hasty condition was

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not quite himself as to show form and so did not receive the highest recognition many believed was really then his due.

The first importation of Hackneys made by Mr. Logan was in 1888, when Young Derby was brought over. Lord Rufus came over in 1891, Warrior in 1892. Bonfire was purchased in 1892 of J. B. Perkins, of Cleveland, Ohio, in the opinion of not a few as great a horse as any of the breed. The number of mares is large and increasing.

"From the present outlook," writes Mr. Logan, "the future of the breed is very promising. The Hackney is evidently destined to become the carriage horse of America. The market demand is good, the prices ranging quite high."

Perhaps the most representative and widest known stud of Hackneys in the West is that of Galbraith Bros., of Janesville, Wis., who have always been in the van of importers of British breeds of horses. Their first importation took place in 1887, but it is only quite recently that they have gone extensively into the business. The breeding of their Hackneys is particularly rich, and, selected by their partner resident in Britain, has such additional advantage as may be derived therefrom. Writing recently, these gentlemen say: "We think there is a great future for the Hackney in this country, their nice, stylish free action, with their great durability for a heavy day's riding or driving will make them great favorites with Americans." They report the demand as beyond their expectation. In the future as the "interest" and business get thoroughly established, we may find further opportunity of going more into detail as to the "Homes of Hackneys" in America. Meantime "we rest here."

THE HORSE FOR PROFIT.

BY RAY MARSHALL.

II.

Our article last month opening this subject indicated the style of horse that could be grown to best advantage by the man not well adapted to the breeding of the best type of the equine. Every one who has observed the people who drive about the streets or along the country roads is aware that scarcely one person in ten understands or is by nature adapted to the horse. These indifferent drivers seem to lack the general characteristics which would lead them to be on their guard against accidents and on the alert to meet the emergencies that are liable to occur in the busy streets. Scarcely one person in five holds a tight line. Of those who have learned to draw a tight rein, more than half of them neglect to watch their horse and the road in front of them and at the same time to be observant of approaching vehicles from the rear; and thus to be, as it were, vigilant sentinel over their own teams and vehicles.

Aside from this matter of caution in regard to one's safety and that of those with him, as well as the preserving of the horse and other property, there is still occasion for much greater concern in the matter of driving the horse as regards its speed and the amount of load which should be required of it. Some drivers are very careful regarding external things connected with the team, but are seriously lacking in the judgment which is needed to enable them to observe the condition of the road or street and to choose the best of two or three courses which are open before them in the way, all of these being apparently in bad order. The sleepy, drowsy teamster too often allows the horse to drive himself and take his own course, from which practice it becomes necessary for the animal to think and plan to a considerable extent for the so-called man behind it. This is one of the prominent reasons why a high order of intelligence, so to speak, is desirable in the horse of our times. It may be true in the old country that the drivers of drays, express wagons, omnibuses, and the various vehicles of the city streets, and country roads, are particularly thoughtful and observant of the horse or team they drive. It is claimed by some that a man to be a

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good driver should not be too broad minded—that is, that his mind should not be occupied at any time with reading, or study of any subject that is liable to engage his thoughts when his attention should be given to his team. It is generally agreed, however, that in this great country of ours where every man has possibility of the highest distinction that any man with even but ordinary employment is permitted to be as broad-minded as he chooses. Under this state of affairs it is advisable when it can be done to select the horse for one's work that has the highest possible strength of judgment and observation. To the owner of a horse who is his own driver it is certainly much comfort as he goes about the streets driving or on horseback, to know that he has an animal taking him along with the care which the delicate instinct and observation of its high born nature provides. Life seems too short and the hours of each day appear too few to many business men to exercise scarcely a minute of thought about their driving on the road when they are loaded down with the busy cares of life. It is, of course, not the safest policy, and not advisable either, for one to leave himself largely to the care of even so sensible an animal as the horse, yet it is true in many cases that the noble animal will do better for those it is drawing about than it could be directed to do by its driver.

This statement applies of course, only to the horse of the right sort. Every lover of the equine race who has taken pains to observe the beautiful traits of this animal, and who has read freely of the kindness and apparent thoughtfulness of the animal for its master and particularly its tender care for the children and women who are so much entrusted, as it were, to the care of such a horse, can but remember very gratefully the many evidences of nobility which the facts in such a multitude of cases establish. But recently we took a drive with an old gentleman whose silvery hair of nearly four score years' growth would indicate that he had lost most of his interest in life. But his cheery manner was far from showing any such a condition. He was driving his beautitul old trotting horse, which on casual observation one would regard as probably fifteen years of age. Imagine the surprise created when it was suggested that the age was thirty-one years. It had been the old gentleman's property and the comfort of his family during all of this time. "I wouldn't take $1,000 for the old fellow now," was the remark of the old gentleman. He continued: "It has been worth more than this amount to me in the past in satisfaction, as I have trusted to his 'good horse sense' and as I have entrusted to him my wife and chil- from day to day." This animal would weigh in average condition about 1,100 pounds. He was scant sixteen hands high, and had the blocky build which so many expert judges of horses admire. His bones were medium in quantity, but superb in quality. The hoofs were also of the highest quality. In almost every respect his conformation was of the ideal sort; yet, while to look upon, this creature was truly "a thing of beauty," the principal value in the estimation of the owner was lodged in that quality which he termed the animal's "good horse sense." This was an all-around horse. He was owned on a farm in the outskirts of the city. He was the family driving horse; yet whenever needed, whether it were on the plow, a lumber wagon, the harvesting machine, or the market wagon, it was always easy to fit him into any place. In any of these stations he seemed cheerfully at home.

Here is an animal at thirty-one years of age, which has endured the work of life in this way up to this time. Of the myriads of colts born and grown to the age of three years during this score and a half of years, probably not one in twenty was as useful at the age of twenty years as is this animal right now. On casual inquiry as to why he is so superior to the mass of its fellows the reader would probably be told that this was the result of careful handling and attention on the part of the animal's owner and keepers. It would farther be explained on the ground that the animal was one of very rare physical endurance. Yet while these facts are to be admitted, there is occasion to look farther for the real element of this surpassing endurance. After weighing all of the causes contributing to

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this remarkable production, development and maturity of an animal it might be said almost phenomenal in excellence, it must be concluded that the great secret of it all is in the animal's disposition and the quality of mind which enabled him to conserve his strenghth and do that which must be done in the easiest way. There is in such a composition the inventive genius, so to speak, which enables even an animal to apply the simple first principles of the art of doing things in just the right way. This same quality is observed among men in their work. This animal is of the type which may be designated as the leading horse for profit, although among the great numbers of them produced on the score of blood lines, and with the effort in advance to secure just this sort, the law of variation in breeding is now so much in force that no breeder can feel assured that he may produce with unvarying regularity the exact counterpart of the parents which he would mate with this end in view. Yet there is to be found among the trotting horses of this country whose blood is clearly free for five or six generations of the taint of the soft bone and sluggish disposition of the coarser animal, the foundation which enables the one who understands the science of breeding to apply himself to the reproduction of the type he expects with a reasonable degree of certainty. The high value which has been recognized in this type of horse during the last quarter of a century, and the extraordinary one which has been given them in the last decade warrants the expectation that within the next quarter of a century at least, that those who give their mind and heart to the matter of breeding may look for a time when their ideal will be produced with almost unvarying regularity.

It is of course to be expected in the future as in the past, that there will be "plungers" in the breeding business who will jump at conclusions and will continue to make serious blunders and find their efforts lacking the crown of success. It is no more reasonable to expect that every breeder will give diligent study to his work than do men in other professions. There is a temptation to speculators to invest and employ their time in an endeavor to make some quick money, which can but be disappointing to many of them from the fact that there will be a lack of judgment in much of the effort made by them to secure instant results. The one who makes profit out of almost any branch of business must begin near the bottom. It is important, too, that he begin early in life. Usually the one who is successful in breeding must have grown up on a stock farm, accustomed to know much of and to have much to do with horses as a boy. There are so many things to be learned and so much that can be learned only by personal observation and contact with the animals that one must begin early to have the time to effect this purpose. During the last five years the names of a few men who were formerly entirely unknown have flashed all over the country and have been kept at the front, in consequence of which many amateurs, some of them past forty years of age, have bought their first trotting horse, perhaps several of them, and are setting out to make a fortune within the next five years. Such quick returns might more readily be expected from prospecting for precious minerals in a promising field than with horses. Any man who can handle the shovel or use a pick may uncover the precious metal, but in the search for high speed not even every fourth man that may be employed, taking into consideration his liking for horses and his apparent peculiar adaptation to working them, will prove to be skillful in finding the going quality and bringing it out even when it is clearly present in the animal. No more can a man without experience, who chances to come into possession of great wealth, set up and successfully operate a banking business among strangers, safely, than can one who is past middle life undertake to use his money and buy animals, quickly turning them into profit by endeavoring to give them the mold of a driver's experienced touches. Such results may occur, but very rarely do such ventures prove successful.

We do not mean to say that the trotting horse should not be developed. It is clear that with modern appliances and with the experience of years which may be drawn upon from the books of successful drivers, by those who could

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learn to develop speed, that the man who would apply himself earnestly and faithfully to this work as he would to any other business undertaking, can but reap as much benefit from his investments, and probably more, than in many other lines of trade. The development of the trotting qualities in horses certainly gives opportunity to the man of genius for "quick finds." It is, however, not a good idea to invest heavily with the expectation of immediate results even when one has the natural qualities in himself to make a success of horse breeding and training. There is probably no other undertaking in which one should engage with so much deliberation as that of planning to develop the speed in all of the colts which one feels are promising in his breeding business. It is only reasonable to presume that the one colt out of ten which will show the phenomenal speed may be the last of the ten, or perhaps this will apply to the last five out of fifty colts which may be handled. One has, however, the encouragement of some experiences in which the first animal handled, or sometimes among the first animals handled, have proved speedy, and have been the means, as it were, of paving the way of their owners on to farther efforts and sometimes to still more brilliant results. To all appearances the efforts of the California senator have proved very satisfactory, because of his persisting continuously for many years, every year seemingly to crown his labors with great reward as well as placing his breeding and training establishment of late at the very front. Capitalists who are fortunate to secure a leading driver and foreman, and who have the unlimited bank account to lay a broad foundation, and who have the mind and genius to follow out a purpose and to continue right along, if necessary through years, to accomplish that end are not taking serious risks of losing their object if only they are willing to pay well for the brains and skill which must be employed in all the details of breeding, management of the kindergarten, and the general handling of their stock at every stage. A thoughtful observer of results of late years must admit that in many cases the best success has come where the moving spirit in an enterprise to develop speed in one's colts, was himself the driver and general manager of his his own business. Mr. Williams and Mr. Nelson, among numbers who have been successful, stand out conspicuously for their great success. There is, however a tendency to go to extremes in this matter. In the case of the two gentlemen mentioned, time has not yet been sufficient to demonstrate clearly whether their policy will accomplish more than that of some of the great establishments in which the principal only directs by his brain and watchful eye the work of many others. In cases of limited capital it must, of course be admitted that the principal, if he has the tact and genius for driving, accompained by physical strength, should be his own driver, superintendent, foreman, etc. There are cases where men with abundance of wealth to pay for much of the detailed work of their business insist on doing entirely too much with their own hands that which a few hundred dollars per year would pay for and thus leave themselves less exhausted and more free to give their attention to more important features in their business. Such men too, are forgetful of the fact that their own health is more to be considered than anything else connected with their business. It may be suggested incidentally at this juncture, that among owners of horses generally there is too much lack of good sense in their tender care of their pet animals. It is too true that many such men are far kinder to their horses than they are to themselves. Their attention, also, is too often more absorbed in this direction than in the regard for their families which a right appreciation of their duty to their dear ones would urge upon them. It is surely better that a colt should go undeveloped than that the life of the owner or any member of his family should be shortened from neglect which over-attention to this colt would require. In the matter too, of the education of one's children, providing additional help in the household, books and periodicals for adornment of the home and improvement of the mind of one's family, is far more important than the life of any horse. As to the question of

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ich is of the most importance, one's mily or the horses, there is strong call, w that the actions of the head of the use should clearly emphasize the mat- r in the light which his words would be er unfailing to declare. There is cer- inly no profit in amassing wealth by ans of one's horses and at the loss of e improvement and refinement of one's lf and his family as regards making emselves citizens of the best type and e development of a pure manhood.

The foregoing hints in reference to speed ve been elaborated somewhat to meet e probable suggestion of many people at speed development is almost one with reeding the trotters. We wish here to rotest strongly against every breeder tempting to speed his animals. Every rmer who grows grain does not attempt make all the profit that is possible to e made from it. In the matter of corn lone when it is considered that starch nd canned provisions, the liquors and umerous other products as well as meal re made from it, it would be decidedly nbusinesslike for every farmer who hanced to have considerable capital to el that he should hold his grain and ring it out to market in the form of he most finished product. It is true of lmost every profession in life that it re- uires peculiar genius and especial skill o accomplish sensational results. It is herefore only meeting the apparent ex- ectations of the natural law of things hat a few should do the work and reap he benefits to be derived from the high- st results to be obtained, in the matter f giving great value to the horse. It an not be too often urged upon the breed- r of small means, that he can not, as a rule, afford to spend much time in the earch for speed unless he has such an irresistible inclination to such work that he resolves on speeding as a speciality and believes that he can clearly see the end of a successful career from the beginning. In too many cases such men are dis- appointed in themselves and the major- ity of them, to say the least, after two or three years' experience in their efforts to secure high speed in their colts, would do well to heed the judgment of some of their best friends if they are cautioned in some such counsel as that they are "wasting their time." The proper field for profit in the trotting horse is in breed- ing and general training. We use the term "general training" in place of what is popularly known as "breaking." There is in the breeding of the best type of the trotting horse sufficient work for anyone who owns a breeding farm to oc- cupy his attention without going farther than to simply aim to turn out every colt as a safe and trusty horse for work.

Some years ago the writer spent a pleasant day at Gen. Withers' place in Kentucky, and was greatly impressed with the very sensible suggestions of this grand old veteran. We have never yet been able to get around them. His theory was, as expressed to us at that time, that, as a rule, nearly every breeder should aim to improve the size of his trotters to the extent of securing from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds' weight in his horses, never lo-ing sight of the quality, which he would have at peril, of getting colts somewhat under size. However, if one is willing to "make haste slowly" in breeding, there need be no serious trouble in securing size along with quality in due season. A farmer who has mares of 1,000 pounds weight, and whose makeup otherwise is entirely satis- factory, need not expect and should not desire so violent a development as 300 pounds increased weight in their imme- diate offspring. If the sire sought in such cases weighs 1,200 or 1,300 pounds the average weight of sire and dam in the offspring ought to prove highly satis- factory. It is, perhaps, this anxiety of many general farmers to make a rapid increase in size by the use of heavy draft sires that has done more to demoralize the horse trade at present than any other one cause. It will be found true even in the case of large trotting horses, some- times termed, and properly, "native coach horses," in the course of a decade that this idea, followed with extreme views in mind of size only, will furnish an over-supply of such stock. It is now often true of people who drive a double team continually, because of a broken country and rough roads, that they much prefer 1,100 pounds' weight, and, at times, less, to any increase over this. The average breeder, however, for a few

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years yet, at least, will not always secure size in his breeding up to his expectations. He may, therefore, with safety, aim for size as suggested (and he will often enough be disappointed), to provide the average size which he or some buyers may prefer. In all of the effort which every horseman makes, it should be ever before him that quality is much better than quantity. If a man can only breed and handle properly four colts per year and put them on the market in such condition that they will find ready purchasers at four years of age he is far better situated than to have double this number which he would be compelled to give an indifferent preparation and so meet a similar market.

It is well enough to consider in this connection the matter of selling half-trained horses as being more than an imposition upon one's fellow man. Too often does the venturesome buyer endeavor to drive such a horse with the result that his own household is maimed, if not afflicted with worse results, and possibly much suffering and distress may be given to the public in our crowded streets. As suggested in our first article it would be far better to let a part of one's horses be of the sluggish kind in such cases. But the question arises, what shall be done with so many half-bred draft mares as are now to be found among the farmers? It is easy enough to suggest in answer to this that a part of them should be used hereafter only for work. Those which have a preponderance or a good amount, at least, of trotting blood in their composition, can be bred to trotting horses, and after two crosses the progeny should become fairly satisfactory for general purpose work on the farm, and often, too, for drivers in the city, especially for the numerous express wagons and other vehicles of moderate weight. It is objected by many general farmers and especially by those who are interested in draft stallions, that the trotting horse is seldom ever heavy enough for heavy farm work. Many are slow to see the fallacy of this argument. In the case of the general farmer, on the well regulated stock farm that is any distance of consequence from railway stations, he realizes that nine-tenths of his trips to town are with light loads, in which he prefers that his team would go at a brisk trot a part of the way. If he makes a business of hauling his grain to market, he can usually take three tons at three trips with a light team in about the same time that he would take the same quantity in two trips with his heavy team. In the case of the deep plowing and harvesting, in all scarcely sixty days of the year, it is easier, as a rule, to drive three substantial trotting horses of good weight than to drive two of the heaviest draft horses. With three such horses for work on the farm, during ten months in the year, there will be the third horse for a supply in emergencies in case one of the three is sick, and for an errand horse for the use of the family, and in the case of breeding mares it is evident that it is far more convenient to have three instead of two, as one is much more liable to have a team continuously. One may start out among the farmers themselves and ask them the style of horse they prefer to work, and it will be found that a large majority prefer the 1,200-pound road horse to any other. They are willing, if need be, to draw lighter loads, and to plow a shallower furrow, at times during perhaps two months in the year, realizing that they will save enough time in the lighter work and trips to be made during the remaining ten months to more than balance the gain with their heavier team for their heavier work.

From an esthetic point of view the trotting horse certainly does more to render the stock farm attractive to the farmer and his family. Few young people enjoy driving on the road to the village, to church, or to social entertainments, with an ungainly team of draft horses, even if they are very quiet. It is true, it may be suggested incidentally also, that some of these very quiet teams are the ones trusted so far that they are allowed to run away. It may be safely said that nine-tenths of the work of the country demands a horse with less than 1,300 pounds weight. It is true that some of it can be done with slight disadvantage by horses of 1,500 pounds weight. It would seem, however, that in the majority of cases this horse, a

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trifle too heavy for its work, would have to be sold at a disadvantage, if not at a loss. In view of the preponderance of demand for roadsters from the nature of the work of this continent, everyone must be willing to conclude that the horse of profit is the 1,200 pounds trotter whose physical conformation is a model, and whose disposition naturally, and his artificial training, is of the sort which modern times continually demand.

The days of poor horses and breaking are nearly numbered. With the triumphs of steam and electricity, the future sales of the equine will be limited largely to the farms and small villages with occasional demand from the cities. For the highest type of horse, the one with domestic trait thoroughly cultivated, the horse in which the farmer may delight for his own driving, and the satisfaction of his family, from the time it is two years old for two or three years, is the type that will continue to grow in great demand in our cities for the use of the wealthier classes. Every farmer who is handy in training his colts, may find in such, by breeding them right and keeping their pedigrees, a considerable source of income by selling them singly or in pairs after he has worked them several years, during which time usually they should have paid for themselves by this work. It is to be remembered, however, that such stock will not be bred and developed at random. There must be brains to determine what they shall be before they are born. There must be constant thought and heart in one's work from month to month in feeding, handling, driving and working such horses.

The highest success in such cases will be where the breeder aims to train and sell them himself to the man who expects to use them. He will do it, too, with as much pride in his product as has any manufacturer who has labored for years to establish his brand. A farmer who has half a century's success in this line, assisted probably by his sons, may establish a name and reputation which may be continued in the family for several generations, and in this case such a trade mark is valuable, not only to the founder, but as well to his descendants.

The Bicycle Sulky.

The meeting of the Northwestern Breeders' Association of Chicago capped the climax for speed and startling performances. The fact that Nancy Hanks beat the trotting record one day, and that Pointer the pacing record on the following day, would be sufficient of itself to distinguish this meeting forever, as it is almost beyond question that there will never again be such a coincidence. Two years ago the question of the relative merit of time over oval and kite-shaped tracks came up, and many statisticians affixed the letter "K" to performances on the new-fangled courses in order to discriminate against their value. Now the exciting subject is the advantages of the pneumatic or bicycle sulky over the old rigs, and while opinions differ to some extent, the prevailing idea is that, other things, such as the nature of the soil, being equal, a kite track is, on the average, about two seconds faster than an oval track, and a horse can trot about two seconds faster to a pneumatic than to an old-fashioned sulky. It follows that a trotter, using the improved appliances of roadway and vehicle should do the mile four seconds better than he could do in the comparatively recent days when Maud S. set the mark at 2:08¾. The sticklers for the old order will now, probably, demand that such performance shall be distinguished by a "p," for pneumatic, as well as "k" for kite, and in their minds these backseaters would phonetically interpret the letters as standing for "kwite poor," as I have heard old-timers belittle the Chicago mile of Nancy Hanks in such a way as to make their uneducated auditors believe that the sulky did it all, and that the mare was entitled to no credit. But all this talk will die out. Kite tracks may not supplant oval tracks, because the latter are so superior for spectacular purposes, but the pneumatic sulky is bound to supersede all others in the nature of things. It can be built very light, the rubber-cushioned tires do not cut into the ground and alleviate concussions and vibrations, the ball-bearings reduce friction, and the lessened diameter of the wheel is a great advantage in going around the courses.

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WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

AMERICAN TROTTING REGISTER ASS'N, Publishers.

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Office: RIALTO BLD'G, CHICAGO, ILL.

TERMS:

THE MONTHLY.—The subscription price of this magazine is $2 per annum, payable in advance, and never less to single subscribers. Single numbers, 20 cents.

Ten dollars in one remittance will secure six copies for a year, five of which must go to strictly *new* subscribers. This is a gratuitous copy to the man getting up the club, and not a reduction of the price to the members of the club.

Subscription agents and postmasters will be allowed a commission of 30 cents on each new subscriber, and 15 cents on each renewal.

Let it be understood that there is no reduction on clubs or parts of clubs of less than six.

THE YEAR-BOOK.—Notwithstanding the increased size and cost of the Year-Book for 1891, there will be no change in the price.

Single copies at the office or post paid.....$ 2.50
Six copies in one order, at the office..... 12.00
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The Year-Book for 1891 contains 1,000 pages. These prices will be strictly maintained in all cases.

THE TROTTING REGISTER.—Vols. 1 and 2 are out of print.

Volumes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, each.....$ 5.00
All in one order..... 35.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN MONTHLY.

Space.	One Year	Six Months	Three Months	One Month
One Page.....	$100	$65	$40	$25
One-half Page.....	62	40	25	18
One-quarter Page.....	40	25	18	12
One-eighth Page.....	25	18	12	8
One-sixteenth Page (12 lines).....	16	12	8	6
Card (6 lines).....	10	7	5	3

Meeting of the Board of Censors.

THE Board held a meeting on the 16th inst. at the office of the Association, all members being present.

In the case of the disputed pedigree of Arion 18000.—C. W. Allen, W. L. French, J. W. Knox, LaFayette Robinson, John Harmon, Capt. Walter Cook, Morris J. Jones, Mrs. J. W. Knox and Miss L. French appeared in person and were examined by the board. No evidence having been filed by the owner or former owner of the horse, and it being impossible for their representative to be present, upon request the case was continued for further investigation. [Mr. L. Brodhead declined to act as a censor in this case.]

Ketch, bl. g. 2:18¾.—Evidence was submitted in person by Mr. F. A. Baker, of Detroit, and Mr. A. B. Donnelson, of Pontiac, and the board asked to establish his paternity. By mutual consent the case was continued for further evidence.

Jenny Wren (pacer), 2:17½.—Application was made by John Wren, Springfield, Ohio, for the registration of this mare, with the following description and breeding: Jenny Wren bl m foaled 1885. Bred by John W. Lynn, New Moorefield, Ohio; got by Hailstorm 813; dam Jessie (bred by Joseph Lynn, New Moorefield, Ohio), by Republic 4898; grandam Cricket (bred by Joseph Lynn), by Flying Cloud 134. This breeding was disputed by Lynn, who made a counter claim that Jenny Wren was sired by Colonel Moore 2701; dam Jessie, by Republic 4898; grandam Cricket, by Black Crook. Upon examination of the evidence submitted the board unanimously decided that the pedigree submitted by John Wren is the correct one, and ordered the mare registered accordingly.

Lieutenant 10160.—In Volume VIII the grandam of this horse is given as a daughter of Clifton Pilot 2026. Evidence has been submitted which proves conclusively that the sire of the grandam was not Clifton Pilot 2026, but a non-standard son of Old Pacing Pilot, who made several seasons at Louisville, Ky., under the same name, and the party making the original application was misled by the similarity of name and stated that the sire of the grandam was the standard horse. Ordered that the registration be cancelled and the number withdrawn.

Molly Rogers.—In Volume VIII this mare is registered as sired by Tom Rogers 2124; dam by Kentucky Clay, 194; grandam Brown Kitty, said to be by Mingo. Evidence was submitted to the board which proved that the breeding of the dam as registered was incorrect, and that the true breeding of the mare was as follows: Molly Rogers, b m foaled 1882, by Tom Rogers 2124; dam Black Maria, by Cassius M. Clay Jr., 22; grandam by Stockbridge Chief, son of Vermont Black Hawk 5. Ordered that the pedigree be corrected accordingly.

The Pilot Jr. Mares.

THE Pilot Jr. mare Waterwitch now has six of her produce in the 2:30 list, her son Warder having made a record of 2:29¼ at Meadville not long ago. These trotters that are out of Waterwitch are:

Viking.....	2:19¼	Mambrino Gift..	2:20
Scotland	2:22½	Waterloo	2:23¾
Wavelet.....	2:24½	Warder	2:29¼

With the exception of Mambrino Gift and Scotland these horses are by Belmont, who in turn was by Alexander's Abdallah, son of Hambletonian, and out of a mare by Mambrino Chief. Mambrino Gift was by Relf's Mambrino Pilot, saddle record 2:27½, and Scotland was by the imported thoroughbred race horse

Bonnie Scotland. But it is not alone in the production of 2:30 speed in the first generation that Waterwitch is celebrated, although what she has accomplished in that particular would suffice to keep her name prominent in trotting annals. As showing that her blood breeds on it may be said that her son Mambrino Gift who died while still young, is the sire of seven trotters with records of 2:30 or better, while three of his sons have sired 2:30 speed and five of his daughters have produced it. Warlock, another son of Waterwitch, has one 2:30 trotter to his credit, while daughters of Waterwitch have produced seven trotters with records of 2:30 or better, among them the promising young sires Egotist and Sphinx, both of whom are represented in the 2:30 list at a very early age. It was noted in these columns not long ago that in respect of producing 2:30 speed which bred on, and also in the matter of producing 2:20 or better speed, the daughters of Pilot Jr. made a better showing, numbers and opportunity considered, than the daughters of any other stallion, and as this might seem at first blush a rather strong statement to make in respect of the daughters of any horse, the following summary of what Pilot Jr. mares have accomplished has been prepared:

WATERWITCH, dam of Viking, 2:19¼; Mambrino Gift, 2:20 (sire of seven in 2:30 or better, two producing sons and five producing daughters); Scotland, 2:22¼ (gelded); Waterloo, 2:23¾; Wavelet, 2:24½; Warder, 2:29¼; Sprite, dam of Egotist (one in 2:30), 2:22¼; Sphinx (two in 2:30), 2:20½, and Spry, 2:28¾; Fairy Belle, dam of Fairy Gift (eleven in 2:30), 2:30, and Nymphia, 2:26¼; Peri, dam of Alice Tyler, 2:30, and Gen. Hancock (sire of one in 2:30); Naiad, dam of Stornaway, 2:26; Warlock (sire of one in 2:30).

MISS RUSSELL, dam of Maud S., 2:08¾; Nutwood, 2:18¾ (sire of sixty-seven in 2:30 list, fifteen producing sons and sixteen producing daughters); Cora Belmont, 2:24½ (dam of one in 2:30 list); Russia, 2:28; Lord Russell (sire of nine in 2:30 list); Mambrino Russell (sire of ten in 2:30 list, and four producing sons); Nutbourne (sire of two in 2:30); Nutula (dam of Maudlen, 2:25¾); Lady Russell, (dam of Re-Election, 2:27¼, and Electrix, 2:28½).

TACKEY, 2:26, dam of Pilot Boy, 2:20 (gelded); Naiad Queen, 2:20¼; Class Leader, 2:22¼; Pilot Medium (sire of twenty-seven in the 2:30 list, and one producing daughter); Tackey (dam of Onie D., pacer, 2:20).

SANTA MARIA, dam of Hylas, 2:24½ (sire of three in 2:30); Billy Hoskins, 2:26¼ (gelded); Josie Ralley (dam of Mistletoe, 2:30).

CROP, dam of Counsellor, 2:21¼ (sire of two in 2:30); Code, 2:22¼; Blanche Amory, 2:26; Brentwood (sire of one in 2:30); Gauntlette (dam of Brown, 2:18¾, Williams, 2:20½, Integrity, 2:27½); Ruth (dam of Boaz, 2:19¼); Mary Mason (dam of Omar, 2:25½).

DAHLIA, dam of Dalreen, 2:21½; Davenant, 2:26¼; Dacia, 2:29¼ (dam of Daciana, 2:27¼); Debutante (dam of Disputant, 2:29); Dalphine (dam of So Long, 2:17¼).

MIDNIGHT, dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, 2:06¼, pacing (gelded); Electricity, 2:17¾; Noontide, 2:20½; Beaumont (sire of one in 2:30); Noonday (dam of Pastime, 2:27¼).

DIANA, dam of Lady Kelso, 2:29; George A. Ayer, 2:30; Bessie Forrest (dam of Alley Bonner, 2:28, and Geneva, 2:14¾).

DIXIE, 2:30, dam of Dixie Sprague, 2:25¼; Zephyr (dam of Baroness, 2:30).

PILOT ANNA, dam of Emperor Wilkes, 2:20¾; Banker Rothschild (sire of five in 2:30); Waveland Chief (sire of five in 2:30).

JUANITA, dam of Eula Lee, 2:29½; Loretta, dam of Redfield (pacer), 2:19; Wyoming Belle (dam of Wanita, 2:20½).

GREY FANNY, dam of Stonecutter, 2:28¾.

MOLLY TRUSSELL, dam of Trousseau, 2:28½ (dam of Bridal Bells, 2:27½); Tassell, dam of Twist, 2:26.

BRUNA, dam of Woodford Pilot, 2:23¼ (sire of two in 2:30); Sagerser (sire of one in 2:30); Roma (dam of Farce, 2:29¼, Romance, 2:29½, Guyon, 2:30, Fiction, dam of one in 2:30).

MINERVA, dam of Meander, 2:26½ (sire of four in 2:30); Nugget, 2:26¾ (sire of eight in 2:30); Egmont, (sire of thirteen in 2:30).

FINLEY, dam of May Bird, 2:23.

The Fastest Pacers.

NEWS comes from Butte, Mont., that at the recent meeting in that city the pacer St. Patrick reduced his record to 2:14½, which is a very respectable mark for any side-wheeler. The present season has been a remarkable one in respect of the production of phenomenal pacing speed, as never before was there on the turf such a quartette of sidewheel champions as Hal Pointer, 2:05¼; Jay Eye See, 2:06¼; Flying Jib, 2:07, and Robert J., 2:09¾, not to mention Direct, 2:06, who has gone some races against Hal Pointer, but is plainly not in condition to do himself justice. Noting the reduction of St. Patrick's record to 2:14½ recalls the fact that he is the only pacer got by the great sire of trotters, Volunteer, that horse's list at the close of 1891 including twenty-nine trotters with records ranging from 2:11¼ to 2:30, and only this solitary pacer, St. Patrick.

Considering the fact that Volunteer was foaled in 1854 and remained in the stud until age rendered him incapable of siring a foal, and also taking into account the fact that he was one of the greatest sires and progenitors of trotting speed of his day, it is rather remarkable that in the whole course of his long career in the stud he should get only one pacer to make a record of 2:30 or better, and it is also significant that this horse, which has now reduced its record to 2:14½, should be, in a measure, inbred, as his dam was by Guy Miller, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and as Volunteer was also a son of that horse, it will be seen that Volunteer's solitary pacer has more Hambletonian blood in his veins than most of the get of Volunteer that trotted in 2:30 or better, as, of the twenty-nine which come within this classification, it is found that only one, Amy, 2:20¼, is out of a mare by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. The fact that St. Patrick, a fast pacer and one of the race-horse variety, is strongly trotting-bred naturally calls attention to the great preponderance of trotting blood, generally of the developed brand, that obtains in a majority of the fastest pacers of the day. Until the pres-

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ent month the pacing record, which was 2:06, made over a kite-shaped track, was held by the trotting-bred pacer, Direct, he being by a sire with a trotting record of 2:17 and out of a dam with a trotting record of 2:23½. Two weeks ago, however, the pacing-bred gelding, Hal Pointer, that is by Gibson's Tom Hal and out of a pacing mare by Snow Heels, reduced the pacing record to 2:05¼. A review of what has been accomplished by the pacers this season, however, shows conclusively that those with a considerable amount of trotting blood in their veins have done the greatest work, and makes inevitable the conclusion that for practical purposes there is no comparison between trotting-bred pacers and others, the former having so much the best of it that argument is not necessary. During the trotting season of 1892 three pacers that did not previously have records sufficiently fast at that gait to make them standard have beaten 2:10, and in every instance the performer is trotting bred. These horses are:

Flying Jib.....2:07
Jay Eye See.....2:06¼
Robert J.....2:09¾

The two-year-old pacing record was set at 2:16½ by Manager two years ago, and it has never been equaled, or for that matter approached until this year, when a two-year-old named Online beat the mile of Manager by going a mile in 2:16¼ at Independence. Online is by the trotter Shadeland Onward, 2:18½, and as showing that this horse is in a fair way to become noted as a sire of pacers it may be said that the champion half-mile track yearling pacing record, also made this season, fell to his daughter Belle Acton whose dam, however, was the pacer Lottie P., 2:17¼, by a son of Blue Bull. On August 26 Belle Acton lowered the yearling pacing record to 2:22½ at Independence. Taking the three horses mentioned above as having beaten 2:10 this season whereas at the beginning of the year only one of them had a record as good as 2:30, it will be found that their blood lines are pretty much of the trotting variety, Flying Jib being by Algona (son of Almont), and out of a mare by Middletown, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Jay-Eye-See is by Dictator and out of a mare by Pilot Jr., while Robert J. is by Hartford, 2:22¼, and out of a mare by Jay Gould, 2:21½. Another great pacer of the present season is Expert Prince, 2:13¼. He is by Egbert, son of Hambletonian, and out of a mare by Edward Everett. Merry Chimes, that is only four years old, but that has made a record of 2:14¾ and distinguished hi at Cleveland by winning a seven-heat where all the miles were paced better 2:20, is by Chimes, 2:30¼, the well-known of Electioneer, dam by Blackwood Chief.

Taking the pacers that have come into list this year and have also made records ter than 2:20, it will be found that there good deal of trotting blood mixed up with t They are given herewith in the order of t records:

NAME.	Record.	Sire.	Sire of Dam.
Flying Jib	2:07	Algona	Middletown
Jay Eye See	2:06¼	Dictator	Pilot Jr.
Robert J	2:09¾	Hartford, 2:22¼	Jay Gould, 2:21½
Expert Prince	2:13¼	Egbert	Edward Everett
Diabolo	2:14¾	Chas. Derby, 2:20	Alcantara, 2:23
Merry Chimes	2:14¾	Chimes, 2:30¼	Blackwood Chief
Walnut Boy	2:15¾	Ferguson	Gen. Thomas
Rebus	2:15¾	Chesterwood	Miller's Hambletonian
Ella Brown	2:15¾	Prince Pulaski	
Henry O	2:16¾	Clipper	
Online (2)	2:16¾	Shadeland Onward, 2:18½	Chester Chief
Allen Lowe	2:16¾	Alcantara, 2:23	Happy Medium, 2:32½
Glendennis	2:17¾	Hamlin's Almont, 2:26	Hamlin Patchen
Linden	2:17¾	Madison Wilkes, 2:28¾	
Atlantic King	2:17¾	Atlantic, 2:21	Blackwood, 2:30
Charlie Ford	2:18¼	Dexter Prince	
Joe Jett	2:18½	Billy Wilkes, 2:29¾	Corsica
Wisconsin King	2:18¾	Wisconsin	
Turk	2:18¾	Tennessee Wilkes, 2:27	
Cleveland S	2:19¼	Montgomery, 2:21¼	Tippoo Saib
Lilly	2:19¾	Capt. Clay	
Fleetfoot	2:19¾	Clipper	
Kreeland	2:19¾	Hall Jurnigan, 2:18½	
Belle Acton (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Taking the complete list of 2:12 or bet pacers of the present year, it will be found th a good many of them are trotting-bred in t male line at least. Here is the list:

Name.	*Record.*	*Sire.*
Hal Pointer	2:05¼	Gibson's Tom Hal
Direct	2:06	Director, 2:17
Johnston	2:06¼	Joe Bassett
Jay Eye See	2:06¼	Dictator
Flying Jib	2:07	Algona
Roy Wilkes	2:08¼	Adrian Wilkes
Robert J	2:09¾	Hartford, 2:22¼
Cricket	2:10	Steinway, 2:25¼
Guy	2:10½	Shiloh
Gold Leaf	2:11¼	Sidney (p), 2:19¾
Red Bell	2:11¼	Red Wilkes, 2:40
Adonis	2:11½	Sidney (p), 2:19¾
Dallas	2:11¼	Almont Boy
Manager	2:11½	Nutwood, 2:18¾
Little Brown Jug	2:11¾	Gibson's Tom Hal
Strong Boy	2:12	Allandorf
Yolo Maid	2:12	Alexander Button, 2:2

Dash Races for Trotters.

"THERE seems to be only one cure for th jobbing business, and that is to abolish he racing," says the *American Sportsman*. Th utterance is in line with the ideas of a go

many people, and there can be no question that in the near future the dash-race system as applied to trotters will be given a fair and comprehensive trial by some leading trotting track.

As the programs of trotting meetings are now made up a vast majority of the events are of the three-in-five variety, and while it is unquestionably true that they furnish a fair amount of sport, it is also apparent that the public which pays its dollars at the gate does not particularly admire a long-drawn-out race of from five to eight heats, lasting from early in the afternoon until the sun has gone down, and affording illimitable opportunities for chicanery and fraud. It is a settled fact that in large cities like Chicago and New York, that portion of the public which contributes liberally to the maintenance of the running turf and furnishes thousands of spectators every day looks with disfavor upon trotting contests for the simple reason that they are too prolonged and that the opportunities for jobs in the interest of the pool box manipulators are entirely too numerous and easily taken advantage of. The past month witnessed the first financially successful trotting meeting of any magnitude that has been given in Chicago for a good many years, and it was also marked by the advent of half a dozen bookmakers, where previously only two—who practically were allied to the management of the pool box—had appeared. The Chicago public is addicted to betting on dash races, and supports three running tracks in the most lavish fashion. By securing the closing of the running tracks during the week of the trotting meeting the management of that enterprise was enabled to draw a certain proportion of people who would otherwise have been in attendance on the runners, and this contingent quickly showed that it appreciated the opportunity to bet on heats by forming a compact mass in front of the six bookmakers and wildly struggling to get its money on. It is the universal testimony that twenty bookmakers would not have been too many for the business offered at the Northwestern Breeders' Trotting meeting.

Under the auction pool system a man who wants to back a favorite must, to begin with, invest from $25 to $100 in order to get a single ticket on a horse he likes, and having done this he must either sit still until the race is decided if things go his way, or put up another considerable sum of money in order to protect his original venture from the machinations of certain drivers or the fluctuating possibilities of fortune as exemplified in heat races. At the best the horse he has selected must beat all the others three times in order for the bettor to win, and while to those who have followed the old system ever since they had any knowledge of the trotting turf this may seem well enough, it is, nevertheless, a fact that the present generation of race goers view it with positive disfavor and will persistently decline to attend meetings where the only method of wagering money is in the auction pools, and where no decision is had until three or more heats have been trotted. A move in the right direction has already been made by the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, which has reduced the number of heats necessary to be won in some of its events and has declared that the horse not winning a heat in three shall go to the barn. Seeing the result of the bookmaking system of betting at the Washington park trots in this city, one man who is prominent in the management of the Kentucky Association declared that so far as his interest went there would in the future be nothing longer than two-in-three heat races and that he should strongly advocate making all events dashes just as is done on the running turf.

On the other hand breeders whose views are not to be lightly tossed aside are firm in the belief that the dash system means the placing of the trotting turf on the level of a mere gambling machine, and they oppose it for this reason. This argument may be true, and it is not a certainty that for all classes of meetings the dash system is necessary to a successful financial consummation of the venture, but in cities of any consequence it will unquestionably be found that what the people do not like they will not patronize, and that so long as the running turf affords them an opportunity to bet in the manner they approve of they will keep away from the trotters and the system of betting which involves the placing of a large amount of money in order to wager anything at all upon a favorite, and also leaves the public's bets exposed to the assaults of unscrupulous men who are driving horses in the race.

Death of G. Valensin.

In the last Monthly appeared a picture of W. H. Wilson, the same accompanying the announcement of his death, and with the current issue of this journal it becomes necessary to chronicle the demise of another

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well-known breeder, Mr. Guilio Valensin, having died in Cleveland on August 15. For the last year and a half Mr. Valensin's health had been far from good, and about twelve months ago he went to Europe in the hope of recuperating, but his return to this country did not find him materially improved, and since then he has steadily failed in strength.

Mr. Valensin was perhaps best known as the owner of the phenomenal sire Sidney, a horse which he selected when the blood lines composing his pedigree were not thought to be particularly strong. Santa Claus, the sire of Sidney, was, to be sure, a richly-bred stallion, and as a racehorse he had few equals. The dam of Sidney was the developed trotting mare Sweetness, 2:21¼, by Volunteer. Sidney traces three times directly to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, with Clay blood as an added strength, and after he began siring extreme speed at both the trot and pace it was easy enough to see that his blood lines were unexceptionable, although they had not so impressed his breeder, a man of experience, who sold him to Mr. Valensin for a modest sum. Previous to this Mr. Valensin, who was born in Florence, Italy, in 1851, and who came to this country about fifteen years ago, had dabbled to a considerable extent in the business of breeding light-harness horses, having owned the stallions Buccaneer and Crown Point. Sidney, however, was, of course, the means of his greatest triumphs as a breeder, that horse having sired during the first ten years of his life ten trotters with records better than 2:30, and five pacers that have performed in 2:20, or better. Last fall, while Mr. Valensin was in Europe, the greatest honors that had yet fallen to Sidney came to him when his yearling daughters, Frou Frou and Fausta, lowered the records for trotters and pacers of that age to 2:25¼ and 2:22¾, respectively. This phenomenal exhibition of precocious speed, backed up as it was by such pacers as Goldleaf and Adonis, both of whom have records better than 2:12, and a strong showing of trotters, placed Sidney in the front rank of sires, age considered, and, as his breeding is of the best, it is not remarkable that an offer of $125,000 was made for him last winter. This was refused by Mr. Valensin, but subsequently his rapidly failing health caused the California breeder to change his plans regarding Sidney, and only ten days before his death he executed a three-year lease of the horse to Mr. W. C. France, the well-known Kentucky breeder, who is also the owner of Red Wilkes. In a letter to the editor of the MONTHLY, Mr. France says that he secured Sidney chiefly to cross upon his mares by Red Wilkes, believing that such a combination would produce extreme speed of the race-horse variety, the two stallions named, albeit of the same family, possessing such marked characteristics and being withal such great individuals and so wonderfully prepotent that from the union of their blood could hardly fail to spring a family of notable performers.

The Trot and the Pace.

So much has been written of late about the interchangeability of the trotting and pacing gaits and so many horses are being shifted from trotting to pacing this season that the subject is one of interest to all horsemen and breeders.

It is not so many years ago that the skill of trainers was continually directed to changing the gait of horses that were natural pacers, so that by the application of weights on the forward feet or the use of hobbles they could be made to assume and maintain a trot. In those days pacers were deemed of little value, the purses offered for speed of that character being small in amount and few in number, but with the advent of pacers like Sleepy Tom, Mattie Hunter, Rowdy Boy, Lucy, and a few others that could and did beat 2:15 in races, it was very soon demonstrated that liberal purses for pacers would bring out good fields of remarkably speedy animals and insure contests which in the way of uncertainty as to the ultimate winner—which is what the public dearly loves—could not be equaled in any other way. The offering of a considerable amount in purses for pacers naturally created a demand for horses capable of winning such races, and it was soon found that when trotting-bred animals that took naturally to the pace were allowed to maintain that gait and were trained at it they developed as much or more pacing speed than those in whose veins there was a considerable preponderance of what may fairly be termed pacing blood. The discovery of this fact and the knowledge that the market for horses which in order to attain a creditable rate of speed at the trot were obliged to carry toe weights and other appurtenances was rapidly tending downward, because so many pure-gaited ones were being brought out every year, very soon brought about an abandonment of the old plan of trying to make trotters out of pacers, and the

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general adoption of the idea that inasmuch as a good pacer could win about as much money as a trotter of similar speed it was wisdom to let horses which paced naturally retain that gait. Pacers the top crosses in whose pedigree were those of well established families, soon became so numerous and performed so creditably that the old-fashioned, slope-rumped, side-wheeler is now as much of a rarity as a trotting-bred pacer was a decade ago.

It has also been the experience of most trainers and drivers that in a great many cases horses which trot without toe weights, but that are at times inclined to amble or mix a little, may be made by the use of hobbles to assume the pacing gait and after a little education maintain it. In this way quite a number of horses have made creditable records at both the trot and the pace. A casual examination of the records to the close of 1891 shows that up to that time twenty-one animals had made records better than 2:30 at both the trot and pace, while Fred Arthur, just outside the 2:30 trotting list, with a record of 2:31¾ stands well up among the pacers with a mark of 2:14¼. In addition to this it may be said that Brown Hal, a stallion whose pacing race record is 2:12½, and who is pacing bred, was also a fast trotter, and during at least one season was trained at that gait and showed the ability to step a mile close to 2:20. Johnston, who held the pacing record with his 2:06¼ performance until Direct came along, could trot a 2:40 gait without any handling, and his full brother is the trotter Brother Dan, record 2:23½. The California stallion Sidney, that is well known as a phenomenally successful sire for his age of both trotting and pacing speed, was trained when a three-year-old for a trotter and could show well at that gait, but was faster at the pace and took a record of 2:19¾ at that way of going after very little handling. His daughter Fausta, who holds a yearling pacing record of 2:22¾, was a remarkably fast trotter for that age and worked a trial mile in 2:40 on a trot, which in itself is an extremely creditable performance for a yearling, although of course not to be compared to her 2:22¾ mile as a pacer at the same age. As showing what has already been done in the way of beating 2:30 at both the trot and pace, the following list is given. It demonstrates conclusively that in the cases of nearly a score of horses the trotting and pacing gaits are interchangeable to a great degree. This season has already witnessed the most remarkable instance on record of the possession of extreme speed at both the trot and pace, the little black gelding, Jay Eye See, that close to a decade ago held the world's trotting championship with a record of 2:10, having paced a mile over the Independence, Iowa, track, in 2:06¼. The list is as follows:

NAME.	Sire.	Sire of Dam.	Pacing.	Trotting.
Belle Shackett	Abraham	Ethan Allen	2:27¾	2:26¾
Ben Starr	Tom Hazzard	John Richards Jr.	2:19¾	2:21¾
Charley M.			2:26	2:24¾
Charley P.	Gov. Sprague	Rothschild	2:16	2:25¾
Chimes E.	Chimes 1072	Louis Napoleon	2:15¾	2:28¾
Defiance	Chieftain		2:17¾	2:24
Despot	Dictator	Ray Munson	2:24½	2:29
Direct	Director	Echo	2:06	2:18¾
Fred Arthur	Belmont	Blue Bull	2:14¼	2:31¾
Ira Wilkes	George Wilkes	H. B. Patchen	2:22¾	2:28
Jewett	Allie West	John Innis	2:14	2:20
Ky. Ruler	Egbert	Almont	2:24	2:29
Kinsman	Stranger	Young Country Boy	2:17¾	2:23¾
Lady Rolfe	Tom Rolfe	Montezuma	2:23	2:22¾
Lexington Chief	Aristos		2:23¾	2:30
Little Rock	Bullet		2:26	2:29¼
May Eddy	Jerome Eddy	Young Dick Taylor	2:22½	2:27¼
Mike Wilkes	George Wilkes	H. B. Patchen	2:15¾	2:26¾
Minnie R.			2:16½	2:19
Reno's Baby	Reno Defiance	McKinney Horse	2:24¾	2:25¼
San Diego	Victor		2:21	2:25¾
Windsor H.	Windsor	Selim	2:22½	2:25¾

One feature of this list which can not fail to strike the notice of even a casual observer is that at least one-half of these horses that have made creditable records at both the trot and pace are what would be termed trotting-bred, notable instances of this being Charley P., Chimes E., Despot, Direct, the brothers Ira and Mike Wilkes, Kentucky Ruler, May Eddy and Reno's Baby. The present season has brought out as superior to all other pacers, except perhaps Hal Pointer and Direct, and certainly worthy competitors for even these horses, two geldings called Robert J. and Flying Jib. These pacers are deeply bred in trotting lines, as a brief summary of their pedigrees will show, Robert J. being by Hartford, 2:22½ (son of Harold and Judith by Mambrino Chief); dam by Jay Gould, 2:21½; while Flying Jib is by Algona (son of Almont, dam by Conscript); dam by Middletown son of Hambletonian, 10. Robert J. made a race record of 2:09¾, while Flying Jib, as yet unbeaten, has a race mile in 2:07, and a fourth heat in 2:12. Another pacer that has made a race record better than 2:14 this season

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is Expert Prince, a son of Egbert, dam by Edwin Forrest. Pacing performers of less note that are deep in trotting strains might be mentioned in considerable numbers, but when the test is confinedto new comers to the 2:20 list of pacers and those with race records showing remarkable capacity, the fact that trotting blood figures so largely in their pedigrees is deeply significant.

Three Records Lowered.

SOME wonderful trotting and pacing was done at the Independence kite-shape track August 26. In the free-for-all race the great mare, Martha Wilkes, that already had a race record of 2:12, made on the oval track at Grand Rapids, Mich., had for contestants the Canadian stallion Alvin, race record 2:13¼, made the previous week at Chicago; Vic H., the California mare that last season went into winter quarters with the best three heats in a race to her credit, and Charleston, record 2:15. In the first heat there was the semblance of a contest between Martha Wilkes and Alvin until the home stretch was reached, when the mare pulled away as she liked and won in 2:12, equaling her own previous race record, which honor of a mile in 2:12, while contending against other horses, she shared with Nancy Hanks and Delmarch. But in the next two heats Martha Wilkes left the others from the start, trotting the miles in 2:10, 2:09½, making three race heats that average 2:10½, beating in two of these heats the best previous record ever made by a trotter in a race and equaling it in the other. It was a grand performance, worthy of the great mare that Martha Wilkes has shown herself to be, and the highest tribute that could be offered to the skill of her trainer and driver, Mr. Budd Doble.

But there were other record-breaking miles at Independence the same day that Martha Wilkes went so well, and in the second instance the new champions were pacers—a yearling and a two-year-old, both by the trotting stallion Shadeland Onward, 2:18½. The youngsters are Online and Belle Acton, referred to elsewhere in this issue of the MONTHLY. Online is a two-year-old, and, with the inspiration of a runner at his side, he paced a mile in 2:16¼, one-fourth of a second faster than the record made by Manager when the gray son of Nutwood and a George Wilkes mare was a two-year-old. Then Belle Acton, a yearling pacer by Shadeland Onward, that already had the pacing record for her age over a half-mile track, 2:25½ to her credit, essayed to beat the 2:22¾ of Fausta, made last year, and again was a quarter of a second the margin by which the work was done. Online's dam is by Chester Chief, a son of Hambletonian 10, while the dam of Belle Acton is by a son of Blue Bull and has a pacing record of 2:17¼. Developed speed figures conspicuously in the pedigrees of these fast young pacers, as it also does in the male line of the pedigree of Martha Wilkes, she being by Alcyone, 2:27, son of George Wilkes, 2:22, while her dam was by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief.

Trials Against Time.

DURING the months of September and October there will be thousands of trials against time in various parts of the country for the purpose of admitting to standard rank horses whose owners do not care to trot them in races. In order that persons intending to make such trials may go about the matter in the proper way, the MONTHLY herewith prints the conditions under which such efforts to obtain records will be recognized for purposes of registration by the American Trotting Register Association:

Must be made at a regular meeting of a society in membership with the National Trotting Association, or American Trotting Association, said performances to be conducted by the regular appointed judges and timers for the day, strictly in accordance with the rules of said National or American Trotting Association adopted by the member.

No animal shall be permitted to start against time pending a heat or trial by another animal, nor until the result of such heat or trial shall have been duly announced.

Time shall be taken by not less than two, nor more than three timers engaged in the stand at the same time.

There shall be not less than three judges during such performances, who shall not act as official timers.

No performance against time will be accepted if made before the regularly announced time for the commencement of the performances of the day, which shall not be earlier than ten o'clock A. M.

No performance against time will be accepted if made at a postponed or continued meeting, unless such postponement or continuance is made in accordance with the rules of the National or American Trotting Association to which the member belongs.

No performance against time will be accepted unless the animal starts to equal or beat a specified time and accomplishes the feat.

A regular meeting is hereby construed to mean a meeting advertised in at least one newspaper not less than one week before the commencement of said meeting, and at which meeting no less than two regular events (purse

stake) take place on each day, to which en-
nce fee is paid or subscription made.
Entries to "performances against time"
ust be made with the secretary not later than
ven P. M. the day before the performance.
Time made in match races between two or
ore horses will not be accepted, unless made
er grounds of members of the National or
merican Trotting Association, said races to
conducted by the regularly elected or duly
pointed officers of said member, strictly in
cordance with the rules of said National or
merican Trotting Association.
Time made in "matches against time" will
t be accepted for purposes of registration,
cept as hereinbefore provided.

Two Records Broken.

SINCE the last issue of this journal both the
otting and pacing records have been lowered,
ancy Hanks reducing the former to 2:07¼
the Northwestern Breeders' Association
eeting in Chicago, August 17, and on the last
ay of the month trotting the kite track at
ndependence in 2:05¼, beating the kite-track
cord of Sunol a full three seconds, and plac-
g the trotting and pacing records on an
quality. During the Chicago meeting
al Pointer pulled the pacing mark
own three-fourths of a second—from 2:06 to
05¼. Incident to these remarkable perform-
nces there has been a great deal of talk as to
he relative value of records made over kite-
hape and oval tracks, as well as any amount
f discussion about the guesswork idea of how
uch difference a pneumatic-tire sulky makes
n favor of a horse trotting in 2:08 or better.
It was at once suggested, when Nancy Hanks
rotted the Washington Park track in this city
n August 17, in 2:07¼, that Mr. Robert Bonner,
he owner of Sunol, from which horse the cham-
pionship honors of a kite track were taken,
ould argue that there was more than a second
difference between a pneumatic sulky and one
f the old-fashioned kind. Also it was said that
Mr. Bonner would contend in favor of still hold-
ing the 2:08¾ mark of Maud S. over the oval
rack at Cleveland as better than the perform-
ance of Nancy Hanks, for the same reason.

But Mr. Bonner did nothing of the kind, frankly admitting that the most perfect appliances which could be obtained ought to be used in trials against time. It is unquestionably true that the pneumatic-tire sulky is of some advantage to all trotters and pacers, and a great help to a good many. With a pure gaited horse whose perfect motion tends to make him tire more quickly than would an animal with a less rhythmic way of going, the pneumatic sulky is indeed a boon, as by its use the holding power of the man and vehicle is practically done away with. Mr. Doble does not question that a pneumatic sulky is of advantage to Nancy Hanks, but he does not undertake to say how little or how much this advantage would amount to if it were possible to express it in seconds or fractions thereof. It is, of course, at the present time mere guesswork, this figuring on the difference a pneumatic sulky makes in the speed of any named horse, and yet men who are actuated by a partisanship which is often allied to sycophancy are first and most blatant in their efforts to show that, because Nancy Hanks trotted in 2:07¼ over an oval track and hitched to a pneumatic sulky, on account of the use of the rubber tires filled with air her performance was not as good as that of Sunol, which is a full second slower, or of Maud S., a second and a half slower. This is the silliest sort of bosh to be spreading before the public, and the sooner it is stopped the better for the light-harness horse interest. Maud S. made her record a long time ago, and it stood unequaled until Sunol trotted in 2:08¼ last year. Mr. Bonner owns both Maud S. and Sunol. He does not think that the 2:08¼ record of the California-bred filly over a kite track is as good a performance as the 2:08¾ record of Maud S. on the oval at Cleveland years ago. Mr. Bonner's views are coincided in by a good many other people, who believe that a kite track is more than half a second faster than an oval. Yet, on the contrary, so conservative a man as Budd Doble is free to say that at least one fast horse in his stable, McDoel, could not trot the kite at Independence year before last any faster than he could the oval at Chicago. Mr. Bonner, with his inevitable good sense, says that the pneumatic sulky is now a part of a trotter's outfit; that he would be the last man in the world to say anything against the performance of Nancy Hanks, and that he hopes to demonstrate the superiority of Sunol by hitching her to a pneumatic sulky before the season closes and letting her trot a mile at her best rate. That is the way to talk. Nobody cares about the figures of people as to how much faster Nancy Hanks goes to a pneumatic sulky than one of the ordinary pattern. There are plenty of pneumatic sulkies in the country, and when Sunol is hitched to one of them and beats Miss Nancy's record the American public will be quick to appreciate the fact and extend the credit that is due.

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But to those who take an interest in the

breeding of the American trotting horse it is a significant fact that these record breakers are by sires of one family, that founded by Rysdyk's Hambletonian—Nancy Hanks being by his son Happy Medium and Sunol by his son Electioneer. At this point the similarity in the breeding of the mares ends, as Nancy Hanks has for her dam a mare by Dictator, another son of Hambletonian, while the dam of Sunol was by Gen. Benton, who does not trace to Hambletonian. It is not to be overlooked, however, that both the sires of Nancy Hanks and Sunol, and the sires of their dams, were in their day fast trotters, and in some lines of the pedigrees of these two great mares the presence of more than usual speed at the trot is well established in even more remote generations. Happy Medium, the sire of Nancy Hanks, obtained a record of 2:32½ as a four-year-old about twenty years ago, when that rate of speed in a horse of his age was more remarkable than 2:20 would be at the present time. More than this, Happy Medium had for his dam the trotting mare Princess, who, although her record was only 2:30, frequently showed the ability to beat that mark by at least five seconds, in addition to which she was a famous performer at five miles and upward. Rysdyk's Hambletonian, who sired Happy Medium, was certainly considerable of a trotter in his day, as after he had passed his prime he was frequently driven to a wagon by so good a judge of speed as Mr. David Bonner, and that gentleman avers that Hambletonian was capable of showing a strong 2:40 clip down the road even at that period of his life. It cannot therefore be said that Happy Medium's speed, which in its day was of a high order, was an accident, because both his parents were trotters, one of them being deemed a phenomenon. Happy Medium was a remarkably uniform sire of trotting speed, having at the close of 1891 sixty-six trotters and three pacers standard by performance, and two of his get, Nancy Hanks and Maxie Cobb, have records better thon 2:15. Dictator, who sired the dam of Nancy Hanks, was in his youth a horse of remarkable speed which came to him rightfully by inheritance, he being a brother of Dexter, 2:17¼, the unquestioned trotting champion of his day. It was the testimony of the late George H. Brasfield, a man whose word was never doubted by those who knew him, that after being taken to Kentucky Dictator could show a 2:20 gait right in stud condition, and that he had a rare turn of speed when kept on Long Island can be testified to by Col. John W. Conley, of this city, who knew all about Dictator at that period of his life. Electioneer, the sire of Sunol, could trot a 2:20 gait after being taken to California from New York. This statement is made on the authority of Mr. Charles Marvin. Gen. Benton, who sired the dam of Sunol, was driven a public mile in 2:20½ over the Utica track in the presence of hundreds of people by the late J. H. Phillips, and Budd Doble, who took Gen. Benton to California for Senator Stanford, is also personally cognizant of the fact that he was a horse of great speed. These facts are mentioned in detail here because these daughters of Happy Medium and Electioneer will always be prominent in trotting history, and it is important that all the facts which can be properly established, whether they are on the records or not, should be chronicled in such manner that their preservation is assured. It happens that this may now be done, and it is well that all should know something of the immediate ancestors of these two great trotting mares, as although Sunol had for her second dam a thoroughbred mare, and Nancy Hanks traces to the thoroughbred in the distant lines of her pedigree, the evidence is clear that their immediate ancestors were possessed of far more than average speed at the trot.

In regard to the mile in 2:07¼ by Nancy Hanks, it is only necessary to say that she was driven by Mr. Budd Doble and that the quarters were :31½, :32¼, :32¾, :30¾, the last quarter being the fastest of the four, and at the finish the mare was probably going close to a 2:00 gait. When Sunol trotted the kite track at Stockton, Cal., last fall in 2:08¼, her quarters were :31¾, :32¼, :33, :31¼. The quarters of the 2:08¾ mile of Maud S. in 1885 were: :32¾, :31¾, :31, :33¼. This shows that Nancy Hanks not only went the last quarter of her mile faster than either Sunol or Maud S. went any quarter of their best miles, but also that she was admirably rated by that king of reinsmen, Budd Doble. Maud S., on the contrary, when she trotted in 2:08¾ at Cleveland, was very badly driven on the third quarter, which includes a turn, as she stepped it in thirty-one seconds, the effort taking so much out of her that she could only go through the homestretch in thirty-three and one quarter seconds—a 2:13 gait. In fact Bair drove Maud S. wretchedly on this occasion, as the first quarter was trotted at a 2:11

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it, the second at the rate of 2:07 to the mile, third at a 2:04 clip, and the last at the rate 2:13. The mare trotted the middle half of mile, from the quarter to the three-quarter le, in 1:02¾, and the other half—the first d last quarters—in 1:06. It is well for Bair at Maud S. fell into his hands, as otherwise would never have risen from the obscurity ich enveloped him previous to the purase of the mare by Capt. Stone, of Cincinti, and into which he immediately plunged hen Maud S. passed out of his hands. It is thousand pities that so great a trotter, ch a beautifully formed mare, and one so ell bred, could not have had when at her best assistance of an artist in the sulky instead being handicapped by a man who, although had for years the benefit of working under good a trainer and reinsman as the elder oble, never rose above mediocrity in his osen line of work.

The Chicago mile was such a great one, d the record was lowered so handily that though the general public seemed to think e limit of the mare's speed had been reached, orsemen were confident that with a good day Independence she would step the kite-haped track at that place even faster than she ad the well kept oval at Chicago. In this alculation they were right, as with everything her favor on the last day of August Nancy id the trick and placed the trotting record at :05¼, stepping the first quarter in 30 seconds, he fastest one ever trotted, the half in 1:01, he three-quarters in 1:34 and the mile in 2:05¼. t will be noted that the third quarter was one at a 2:12 gait only, which is due to the act that the wind affected her most in that uarter. On the same day the California acer Flying Jib paced the third heat of his ace in 2:07, establishing a new race record for ide wheelers and placing himself fifth on the ist of pacers, Hal Pointer, Direct, Johnson and ay Eye See preceding him.

Notes and News.

THE Mambrino King mare Henrietta, that recently made a record of 2:17 at Rochester, is in foal to Chimes, and would not now be in training had it not been thought that a different state of affairs existed.

WHEN Bob Stewart drove his horse Walter E. in 2:13¾ at Rochester, the fastest time ever made in a race on a grand circuit track, wr the most pleased man on the grounds and said he would not take $1,000 and have the mark rubbed off the books.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 31.—At the eastern Maine state fair this afternoon, the stallion Nelson was sent to beat the world's record of 2:15¼ on a half-mile track made by him here two years ago, and trotted the mile in 2:13¾.

LETTA, 2:28½, has a filly foal by Sphinx, 2:20¼.

HICKOK says that Whips will prove the greatest son of Electioneer as a sire of speed.

PROCTOR, that has been winning pacing races at the Illinois meetings, is by the trotter Pancoast, 2:21¾.

THE two-year-old filly Gipsy Girl, that has been doing some sensational trotting in her work at Lexington, has been purchased by A. H. Moore, the millionaire Pennsylvania breeder.

TYCHO, 2:28¼, a son of Jerome Eddy, 2:16½, that entered the list last year, has gone wrong and been thrown out of training.

THE pacer Lucile, a daughter of the trotter Wedgewood, 2:19, has reduced her record to 2:16¾.

CZAR, one of the best three-year-old trotters out this season and whose record of 2:19¼ was made in the fourth heat of a winning race, has sprung a tendon and been let up.

LYCURGUS, a son of Aberdeen that is hardly larger than a pony and that beat 2:25 a little last season, recently reduced his record to 2:19½ in a race.

MURTHA, by Stamboul, now has a record of 2:20, made this season.

GAMBETTA WILKES, well known as a phenomenal sire of speed, mostly of the pacing variety, is booked to beat 2:20 this year. He now has a mark of 2:22½.

BOURBON WILKES has had three of his get enter the 2:30 list this year. Last season Charleston, 2:15, and a great race horse, was his strong card.

THE pacer Dora Martin, that made a record of 2:20 at Versailles, Ky., the other day and that is only three years old, has for her sire the trotting-bred stallion Petosky, a son of George Wilkes.

JENNY WREN, 2:17½, pacing, has been bred to Coastman, 2:16½, also a sidewheeler.

SADIE M. has joined Turner's stable after showing a half in 1:06.

ST. PATRICK, 2:34, a Canadian-bred trotter that at one time could go close to 2:20, died at Detroit not long ago.

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THERE is a fast pacer in Kentucky that is by Don Wilkes and out of the mare that produced Sudie D., 2:35¾, trotting, as a yearling.

A SUCKLING colt by Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼, and out of the dam of New York Central, 2:15½, died recently at the Hobart farm in California.

THE Dictator filly Twinkle, that went a mile in her work in 2:17¼, has gone wrong, and been turned out.

THE brown stallion Watchword, by Nil Desperandum, 2:24, and out of Daisydale, 2:19¾, won a heat in 2:20 at Knoxville, Iowa, not long ago. He was sold at Cleveland last fall for a few hundred dollars.

LIZZIE GIBSON, 2:29¼, died at Springfield, Mass., last week.

THE big chestnut pacer Chris Smith, that is by Guy Wilkes and out of the old pacer Lucy, 2:14, was started in a race at San Francisco a couple of weeks ago, but on account of a game leg that has troubled him for years he was not prominent in any of the heats.

THE stallion Reward, a son of Bourbon Wilkes and out of Lark, by Abdallah Mambrino, made a record of 2:29 at Versailles, Ky., recently, and is the fourth of the produce of his dam to beat 2:30.

DURING the recent meeting of the Northwestern Breeders' Association at Chicago, Mambrino Swift, two years old, made a record of 2:26¼ and Mambrino Queen, three years old, took a record of 2:20¼. These young mares are full sisters, being sired by Elyria, 2:25¼, dam Schaible girl. Schaible Girl is but seven years old, being the first mare at that age to have a two-year-old and a three-year-old in the 2:30 list. She was bred and is still owned by Schaible Brothers, of Elyria, Ohio. She was sired by a son of Blue Bull, called Bobby, that was owned and trotted in northern Ohio, but was afterward castrated and taken to Canada; her dam was sired by White Line, 2:30. But one other mare, Lady Pepper, by Onward, has entered the great broodmare list at seven years of age, but both her performers were three years old when they entered the 2:30 list.

FOR the benefit of thousands of people who have become interested in the American trotting horse and his breeding during the last decade or so, it may be said that Rysdyk's Hambletonian, unquestionably the greatest progenitor of trotters, died in March, 1876, having made twenty-four seasons in the stud. In all 1,931 mares were known to have been bred to him, and from this great number of matings 1,336 foals resulted. It is plain, therefore, that it will be only a few years when the last of the sons and daughters of Hambletonian will have passed away, the latest of his get having been foaled in 1876 and very appropriately named Hambletonian's Last. It is of interest, as showing that the old horse, even when at the edge of the grave, imparted speed, that Hambletonian's Last made a record of 2:25¼ at the age of eight years, but he has not yet accomplished anything as a sire of speed, although now sixteen years old.

THE down-east pacer Allen Lowe, that like most of the trotting-bred sidewheelers has been doing extra well this season, has joined Turner's stable, having changed hands a short time ago. Turner is not accomplishing as much this season as he usually does with his horses, and no doubt the conviction is coming home to him that now that practically all the best horses on the turf are owned by breeders it is not possible for a man with a public stable to cut as wide a splurge as was formerly the case. Turner and all the rest of the drivers are learning that the methods of thirty years ago in horse trotting will not do and that at the present time there must be a radical change. Horses are now bred with so much natural trot that it is not much of a trick to develop their speed and drive them in races. Judges are very different in caliber from the wobbly individuals that so frequently ornamented the stand only a few years ago and the cunning driver, whose scheme is to win a heat here and drop one there, help this horse and stop another, has no chance in these days to practice his little arts to anything like the extent that was possible only a short time ago. Turner will have to come in out of the rain if he doesn't want to get wet, but as he has moved in one rut for a matter of forty years the chances are that he is too old to be able to get out of it so that his gradual decline, rather than complete extinction may be looked for.

IT has been generally understood that Honest George, one of the season's sensational trotters, was by an Indiana stallion called Albert, but Mr. C. J. Hamlin, who owns Honest George, says that nothing is known concerning his breeding.

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Volume XI.

Volume XI, Wallace's American Trotting Register is now in the hands of the binder and will be ready for delivery in a few days. Price $5 postpaid. Orders will be promptly filled. It will contain pedigree and description of Standard Stallions Nos. 16382 to 19801, and of Standard Mares and Geldings. Also the usual Non-Standard departments and Record of Official Transfers and Corrections and Index to Breeders, Owners, etc. Send New York or Chicago draft or postoffice order payable to American Trotting Register Association.

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Has now become the STANDARD REMEDY among the thousands of stable and stockmen acquainted with its use. Nothing has ever been produced so simple in application, so promptly and widely and wonderfully curative in its action as HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY CURE OIL. It has more than justified the highest expectation of its sponsors, and justly stands at the head of all curative applications. Is the best possible application and cure for Harness, Collar or Saddle Galls or Chafings, Injuries, Lacerated, Torn or Cut Wounds; Sores, or Indolent Ulcers; Sore, Scabby, Itching Patches or Bare Places on the Skin; Sore Teats; Fistulas; Broken Knees or Open Joints; Old Sores; Hot Swellings; Boils or Tumors; Scratches; Greased or Cracked Heels; Broken Hoofs; Sand or Quarter Crack; Corns; Ill-growing Hoofs, etc., etc. AS A HOOF OIL IT IS UNEQUALED.

Questions and Replies.

SUBSCRIBER, PALMER, MASS.—1. Please inform me if Roxy (trotter) by Privateer (runner) will be eligible to registration as a standard trotter or pacer, if her pacing son by Montezuma, 2:29¼, gets a record of 2:22, and will the trotting produce by trotting standard sires be eligible to registration as standard? 2. Should the son get a pacing record of 2:22 will the dams be standard before being registered as standard? 3. Is any animal a standard trotter or standard pacer before being registered as such?

ANSWER.—1. She is not entitled to registration as a standard trotter unless she has a trotting record of 2:30 or better or produces a trotter with a record of 2:30 or better. She is not eligible to registration as a standard pacer unless she obtains a record of 2:25 or better pacing, or produces a pacer with a record of 2:25 or better. After she is registered as a standard trotter all her foals by a standard trotting sire are eligible to registration as standard trotters. If she is registered as a standard pacer her foals by standard trotting sires or by standard pacing sires are eligible to registration as standard pacers. 2. No. Every animal must be registered in its own right and under its own name before it becomes standard. 3. No.

TROTTING REGISTER.

STANDARD ANIMALS.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees in the Register will be reprinted here, at the option of the owner. The charge for publishing pedigrees here is one dollar each; to stockholders fifty cents. Insertion here is purely optional with owners. The advantages are two-fold: Immediate publicity is given and opportunity is furnished to all for criticism and correction. It is not only an effective and cheap advertisement, but it is *an official certificate of the registration and status of an animal*. The numbers of stallions are given (mares are not numbered), and at the end of the pedigree the volume of the Register in which it is recorded is denoted. As stated above, these are copies of registered pedigrees, and of course nothing is given here that is not already recorded in the Trotting Register.

ABBA, (6) bl m foaled 1886; by Lumps 3922; dam Star, by North Star Mambrino 620; g d Lou, by Lexington Chief 576, etc. [See Star.] Bred by J. H. Bryan; foaled the property of Graham & Conley, Lexington, Ky.; passed to C. A. Campbell, Boston Mass. [Vol. XII.]

ALMANSUR 20454, (6) ch h foaled 1892; by Del Sur 1098; dam Sultana, by Sultan 1513; g d Viola, by Flaxtail 8132, etc. [See Sultana, Vol. VII.] Bred by John E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

CANADIAN STAR 20248, (6) ch h foaled 1886; by Tontine 1827; dam Nelly Dewar (dam of General Smith, 2:20), by Royal Revenge 978; g d Gipsey, pedigree not traced. [See Nelly Dewar, Vol. XI.] Bred by Robert S. Smith, London, Ont., Can. [Vol. XII.]

DELSURA, (6) bl m foaled 1892; by Del Sur 1098; dam Warwick Girl, 2:31½, by Warwick Boy 3368. [See Warwick Girl, Vol. XI.] Bred by John E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

ELEANOR B., (6) b m foaled 1892; by Ambassador 1496; dam Mattie M., by Jay Bird 5060; g d Pauline 3d, by Bald Chief 1766, etc. [See Mattie M., Vol. X.] Bred by Thomas Bradford, New Brighton, Pa. [Vol. XII.]

FUGITIVE, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Clonmore 5288; dam Sister, 2:25¾, by Ethan Allen 474; g d Brownell Mare; by Ethan Allen (Brownell's). [See Sister, Vol. IX.] Bred by Le Grand B. Cannon, Burlington, Vt. [Vol. XII.]

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GENERAL WOOL 20469, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Homestead 11582; dam Sister, 2:25¾, by Ethan Allen 474; g d Brownell Mare, by Ethan Allen (Brownell's). [See Sister, Vol. IX.] Bred by Le Grand B. Cannon, Burlington, Vt. [Vol. XII.]

GREY TOPSEY, (6) gr m foaled 1888; by John Duncan 17899; dam Maud C., by Saint Nick 16339; g d Flora, by Caledonia Chief 392. [See Maud C.] Bred by Andrew N. Cline, Springfield, Ont., Can.; passed to Leonard F. Cline, Elmira, Ont., Can. [Vol. XII.]

JOHN ALDEN 20456, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Edgemark 7432; dam Maud Mace, 2:27¼, by Dan Mace, son of Beacon Horse; g d Maud, by Quaker General, son of Gen. Knox 140, etc. [See Maud Mace, Vol. XI.] Bred by N. F. Mayo, Franklin Park, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

KISMETTE, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Kismet 6569; dam Ruth, by The Moor 870; g d Madam Thompson, pedigree not traced. Bred by L. J. Rose, Los Angeles, Cal.; passed to C. A. Campbell, Boston, Mass. [Vol. XI.]

KNIGHTMONT 18709, (1, 6) ch h foaled 1889; by Sir Knight 5572; dam Actress, by Alroy 5715; g d Kitty, pedigree not traced. [See Actress.] Bred by J. T. Epla, Paw Paw, Ill.; passed to Morahan Bros., Sheridan, Ill. Record 2:24. [Vol. XI.]

LANNONA, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Launcelot 6860; dam Winona, by Deucalion 889; g d Mary Page, by Lambert Chief 3432, etc. [See Winona, Vol. VIII.] Bred by Stephen C. Howard, Providence, R. I. [Vol. XII.]

MAE MCGREGOR (7) ch m foaled 1892; by Billy McGregor 10307; dam Lady, by Woodlake 1641; g d Nelly, by Wild Irishman (Kain's). Bred by R. L. Swindler, Magnolia, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

MAGNETIC BESS, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Magneto 10824; dam Bessie Gooding, by Champion 808; g d Nameless, by Flying Cloud (Thompson's), son of Flying Cloud 134; g g d, by Duroc. Bred by E. H. Schley, Far Hills, N. J. [Vol. XII.]

MAME T., (7) ch m foaled 1891 by Colonel Young 13356; dam Gipsey, by King Mambrino 2566; g d by a horse owned by W. D. Ham, and said to be a son of Bashaw 50. Bred by William Hull; passed to J. B. Thornton, Magnolia, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

MATTIE J., (5) b m foaled 1879; by Frenchman (Miller's); dam not traced. Bred by W. L. Johnson, Chandler, Ind.; passed to G. W. Lawrence; then through several hands back to G. W. Lawrence; then to W. F. Arnold, Newburg, Ind.; then to I. H. Odell, Evansville, Ind. Dam of Henry Arnold, 2:28¼. [Vol. XII.]

Minnie K., (2) b m foaled 1880; by Billy Cone, said to be a son of Flying Morgan 2936; dam Bird, pedigree not traced. Bred by S. P. Kimball, Woodstock, Ohio; passed to N. M. McDaniel, Dallas, Ore. Pacing record 2:18¾. [Vol. XII.]

MINNIE NEWTON, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Nitrogen 6181; dam Kate Sprague, by Sprague Mambrino 3173; g d Pet, by Bob Ridley; g g d Vixen, said to be by St. Lawrence. Bred by A. J. Van Wagner, Creston, Iowa. [Vol. XII.]

MOLLY GARFIELD (7) b m foaled 1879; by Maine Duroc 1347; dam Daisy Lambert, by Daniel Lambert 102; g d Goddard Mare, pedigree not traced. Bred by E. A. Durgin, Stoneham, Mass.; passed to C. L. Durgin, Brownfield, Me.; then to Dr. Chesley, Porter, Me.; then to S. P. Fox, Lake Village, N. H.; then to Sam Hodgson, Meredith, N. H. [Vol. XII.]

ONIA T., (6) br m foaled 1892; by Durango, 1115; dam Daisy Moore, by Fairy Gift 1145; g d Fanny, by Mambrunello 221, etc. [See Daisy Moore, Vol. VIII.] Bred by J. B. Thornton, Magnolia, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

PEARL LEES, (6) br m foaled 1892; by Osiris 2115; dam Rosa Lees, by Paramount 1435; g d Lincoln Maid, by Panic 520, etc. [See Rosa Lees, Vol. VIII.] Bred by Frank C. Gardner; passed to Charles M. Spencer, Rapid City, S. D. [Vol. XII.]

PERRETTE (6) ch m foaled 1890; by Juror 5163; dam Mildred, by Mambrino Star 585; g d Lady Simmons, by Volunteer 55, etc. [See Mildred Vol. V.] Bred by R. S. Veech, St. Matthews, Ky.; passed to S. Walton, Falls Mills, Va. [Vol. XI.]

RED EARL 20228, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Earl 2474; dam Kitty Wilkes (dam of Katie Earl, 2:27), by Red Wilkes 1749; g d Ashland Kate, 2:29¾ (dam of Kate C., 2:27½), by Ashland 751, etc. [See Kitty Wilkes, Vol. VII.] Bred by Augustus Sharpe, Louisville, Ky.; passed to G. O. Wilson, Baltimore, Md. [Vol. XII.]

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GWA 20531, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Kittson 6747; dam Katie M., by Pendant 6566; g d Patti C., by Count Wilkes 4601, etc. [See Katie M., Vol. IX.] Bred by A. E. Mills, Upper Alton, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

LLY CURTIS, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Roundelay 6017; dam Daisy, by King Curtis, 9634; g d Puss, pedigree not traced. Bred by A. O. Watkins, Yosemite, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

N GAY 20448, (6) b h foaled 1891; by San Gabriel 5116; dam Lottie, by Westwood 2363; g d Josie, by Joe Downing 710, etc. [See Lottie, Vol. X.] Bred by Thomas Thorn; passed to Mrs. Hadassah Thorn, Millersburg, Ky.; then to John C. Finley and Thomas Reid, Okete, Mo. [Vol. XII.]

OTLANDER 20600, (6) br h foaled 1892; by Greenlander 2481; dam Amal, by Clay 4779; g d Alameda Maid, 2:27½ (dam of Helen, 2:30½), by Hambletonian 725, etc. [See Amal, Vol. VI.] Bred by Augustus Sharpe, Louisville, Ky.; passed to I. H. Odell, Evansville, Ind. [Vol. XII.]

TAR, (7) b m foaled 18—; by North Star Mambrino 620; dam Lou, by Lexington Chief 576; g d Little Belle, by Prince Hal. Bred by J. H. Bryan; passed to Graham & Conley, Lexington, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

ULTAN'S DAISY, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Sultan 1513; dam Little Daisy, by Blue Bull 75; g d Molly D., by Tom Crowder, 933. [See Little Daisy, Vol. XI.] Bred by Wilson & Handy, Cynthiana, Ky.; foaled the property of Alexander Campbell, Brooklyn, N. Y. [Vol. XII.]

THREAD CITY 20529, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Fallis 4781; dam Louise (dam of *Alcyo*, 2:18¾), by Sunshine 6831. [See Louise, Vol. X.] Bred by Isaac Sanderson, Willimantic, Conn. [Vol. XII.]

VAN CALCAR 20449, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Grand Sultan 18194; dam Lottie, by Westwood 2363; g d Josie, by Joe Downing 710, etc. [See Lottie, Vol. X.] Bred by Mrs. Hadassah Thorn, Millersburg, Ky.; foaled the property of John C. Finley & Thomas Reid, Okete, Mo. [Vol. XII.]

VICTOR HOOD 20467, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Mount Hood, 12040; dam Violette, by George M. Patchen Jr. 31; g d Viola, by Echo 462, etc. [See Violette, Vol. IX.] Bred by F. C. Talbot, San Leandro, Cal. [Vol. XII.]

WABA 20524, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Kent 55); dam Joan, by Incentive 2675; g d Lady Morrill, by Oregon Pathfinder 10981, etc. [See Joan, Vol. VIII.] Bred by Herbert E. Carlton, Gardner, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

WALNUT GIRL, (7) br m foaled 1891; by Walnut Boy 8018; dam Callie William, by Al West 14371. [See Callie Williams.] Bred by J. W. Porter & Son, Dunksburg, Mo. [Vol. XII.]

WHIFF, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Chimes, 5348; dam Miranda (dam of W. H. Nichols, 2:23¼), by Mambrino Patchen 58; g d by Tom Crowder, son of Pacing Pilot. [See Miranda, Vol. IX.] Bred by C. J. Hamlin, East Aurora, N. Y.; passed to L. L. Blackstone, Norwich, Conn. [Vol. XII.]

APPENDIX TO TROTTING REGISTER.

ANIMALS NOT STANDARD.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees from the non-standard department of any volume of the Register will be published here on the same conditions as stated at the head of "Standard Animals." Under the current rules, the following are eligible to entry in the Register as non-standard: 1. Mares, fillies and geldings by standard horses. 2. Animals that are historical and worthy of preservation. Stallion colts can not now be registered unless they possess two standard crosses.

CALLIE WILLIAMS, bl m foaled 1884; by Al West 14371; dam Bird, pedigree not traced. Bred by John F. Williams, Warrensburg, Mo.; passed to John W. Porter & Son, Dunksburg, Mo. [Vol. XII.]

IDA VERNON, ch m foaled 1886; by Mount Vernon 19514; dam not traced. Bred by J. A. McCloud, Stockton, Cal.; passed to J. A. McKerron; then to F. C. Talbot, San Leandro, Cal. Record 2:37½. [Vol. XII.]

KITSAH, b m foaled 1892; by Santa Rita 18018; dam Perfection Mare, by Perfection, son of Hamilton Chief; g d Maud, by Ulster Chief 18011; g g d Lefevre Mare, pedigree not traced. Bred by J. D. Smith, Livermore, Cal.; passed to F. C. Talbot, San Leandro, Cal. [Vol. XII.]

LUCIANDER, b m foaled 1892; by Greenlander 2481; dam Lucilla Everett, by Touchstone, son of Knickerbocker 200; g d Madam Everett, by Edward Everett 81; g g d Madam Eclipse, by Imp. Eclipse; g g g d Nell, by One Eyed Kentucky Hunter. Bred by Augustus Sharp, Louisville, Ky.; foaled the property of G. O. Wilson, Baltimore, Md. [Vol. XII.]

MARGO, ch m foaled 1888; by Belford 14128; dam not traced. Bred by J. L. Harris, New Orleans, La.; passed to D. W. Pipes, Clinton, La. [Vol. XII.]

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MAYBE, b m foaled 1890; by Belford 14128; dam Mambrino, pedigree not traced. Bred by D. W. Pipes, Clinton, La. [Vol. XII.]

SKAGIT, b m foaled 1891; by Eros 5326; dam Recess, by Imp. Kelpie; g d Bella 2d, by Nutwood 600, etc. [See Bella 2d.] Bred by P. A. Finigan; passed to F. C. Talbot, San Leandro, Cal. [Vol. XII.]

RECORD OF OFFICIAL TRANSFERS.

NOTE.—When registered animals change owners the transfer may be recorded here and will be carried into the next volume of the Register, thus maintaining the identity of the animal with the new ownership. The fee is twenty-five cents.

ALENA, (7) br m foaled 1887; by Enchanter 468; dam Lady Rysdyk, by William M. Rysdyk 5703, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Albert Sudler, Westover, Md.

ALITE, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Rohmer 7270; dam Twilight, by Thorndale 305, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Peter S. Duncan, Hollidaysburg, Pa., February 10, 1892.

ALLEGRETTO, (6) b m foaled 1885; by Pilot Medium 1597; dam Lucy, by Marshall Chief 452, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Theo. Schweitzer, Milwaukee, Wis., August 1, 1892.

ALLEN LOWE 12279, (6) b h foaled 1886; by Alcantara 729; dam Susie (dam of De Barry, 2:19½), by Happy Medium 400, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Graham & Conley, Muir, Ky.; then to Allen Lowe, Boston, Mass. Pacing record 2:19½.

ALLIS 16801, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Stranger 3030; dam Brooch, by Jay Gould 197, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Charles Allis, Milwaukee, Wis., March 7, 1891.

ALMINE, (7) br m foaled 1889; by Almanus 5879; dam Gracie T., by Exchequer 3551, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to George B. Norton, Lockport, Ill., January 20, 1890.

ALSIS, (7) ch m foaled 1891; by Alcrayon 12408; dam Agnes, by Orange Duroc 1413, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Charles G. Munroe, Rushville, Ill.

AMY EDDY, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Titania 2:27, by Aberdeen 27, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Charles T. Luthy, Peoria, Ill., May 27, 1892.

ANNIE B., (7) b m foaled 1884; by Lumps 3922; dam Songstress, by Golddust 150, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to C. J. Brainerd, Windham, N. Y.

ARIETTA, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Fugleman, 2478; dam Lady Hampton, by Romulus 271, etc. [See Vol X, page 246.] Passed to Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, Ill., November 6, 1891.

AUGUSTA, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Wyman 11840; dam Myrtie, by Deucalion 889, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to John L. Roper, Norfolk, Va., March 23, 1892.

AUTOGRAPHIC 13314, (6) ch h foaled 1890; by Autograph 6146; dam Lady Winship, 2:23½ (dam of Leicester, 2:17¼), by H. B. Winship 3874; g d Daisy, by Black Ralph 4079; g g d Leopard Mare, said to be by imp. Leopard. [See Lady Winship, Vol. IX.] Bred by William E. Spier, Glen's Falls, N. Y.; passed to F. L. Mattison, South Shaftsbury, Vt., August 20, 1891. Corrected from Vol. IX.

AVALON, (7) ch m foaled 1885; by Hannibal 2191; dam Kitty Turner, by Sherman Morgan Jr. 1787. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to William R. Martin, Easton, Md., February 1, 1892.

BELLANA, (6) br m foaled 1885; by Belgium 2532; dam Spartana, by Grand Sentinel 865, etc. [See Vols. VI, VII and VIII. Passed to W. Doherty, Clinton, Ont., Can.

BELLE MEDIUM, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Country Medium 13635; dam Belle Grant, by General Grant 1175, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to William E. Walsh, Metropolis City, Ill., April 18, 1892.

BELLE TERRY, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Oxonian 2012; dam Rose Terry (dam of Neli, 2:27), by Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Charles B. Fletcher, Indianapolis, Ind.

BIDWELL 13008, (6) br h foaled 1889; by Brown Wilkes 2040; dam Angeline, by St. Arnaud, 1519, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to O. P. Mason, Bellaire, Ohio.

BRIGHTON 1510, (6) b h foaled 1880; by Harry Clay 45; dam Vivandiere, by Volunteer 55, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to Stoner & Camp, Paris, Ky.; then to J. V. Stryker, Springfield, Ill., February, 1890; then to Alfred Colony, Ashby, Minn., September 20, 1891.

CARNATHUR 16021, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Hermitage 4241; dam Addie Wilkes, by Georgia Wilkes 2448, etc. [See Vols. X and XI.] Passed to Gleason & Furlong, Savannah, Ga., May 18, 1892.

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AMONT 13553, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Sam Harris 6520; dam Sunlight, by Squire 6521, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to James Riley, Bullittsville, Ky.; then to Henry Walker, Shelbyville, Ind.

RETTA, (7) b m foaled 1885; by Sherman 1506; dam Lizzie Cox, by Allie West 745, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to George Goode, Geneseo, N. Y., May 24, 1892.

CTORA, (7) b m foaled 1885; by Dictator 113; dam Payne Mare, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Rody Patterson & Bros., Lexington, Ky.; then to Charles and Franklin Ridgely, Springfield, Ill.

NNIE, (2 6) b m foaled 1880; by Rochester 616; dam Miss Coons (dam of Wilson 2:16¼, Clarkia 2:27, etc.), by Clark Chief 89, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Charles T. Luthy, Peoria, Ill., May 26, 1892. Record 2:25.

UBLEDAY 3255, (6) b h foaled 1882; by Allegro 3254; dam Corinne, by Monmouth Patchen 3214, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to G. H. Ketchpaw, Elkhorn, Wis., October 8, 1887.

RLY PIONEER 2534, (6) b h foaled 1883; by Pioneer 1712; dam Grace, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to W. E. Steele and T. B. Marrett; then to T. B. Marrett, St. Paul, Minn.; then to W. F. Holmes, Lake City, Minn., March, 1890.

LMA, (7) b m foaled 1885; by Alexander 491; dam Frankie P., by Logan 127, etc. [See Vols. VIII and X.] Passed to Hugh Wilson, Cadott, Wis., May 23, 1892.

AVORITUS 15240, (6) b h foaled 1886; by Favorite Wilkes 3257; dam Katie Patterson, by Magic 1451, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to S. Keeves, Springfield, Ore., September 23, 1891.

LORETTA, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Fugleman 2478; dam Laurette, by Dunblane 2731, etc. [See Vol. X, p. 354.] Passed to Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, Ill., November 6, 1891.

RED WINSLOW 18114, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Wilkes 8571; dam Lady Crosby, by Gideon 145, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to William M. Keene, Waldoboro, Me.

OLDEN BOY 15621, (6) ch h foaled 1886; by Champion Prince 10163; dam Lady Allen 2:34½, by Phillip Allen, son of Black Hawk 5, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to M. Kennedy, Lake Placid, N. Y.

GOLDEN ERA 8182, (7) ch h foaled 1884; by Mambrino Patchen 58; dam Golden Lake, by Lakeland Abdallah 351, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to F. W. Dickey, Marshall, Mich.; then to Homer P. Finley, Ann Arbor, Mich., October 23, 1888.

GOVERNOR GLICK, b h foaled 1880; by Utah son of Hambletonian 539; dam Gold Leaf, by Norwood, son of Norman 25, etc. [See Vol. V, p. 341.] Passed to E. B. Nelson, (then of Ellsworth, Kas.), Boulder City, Colo.; then to E. A. Barber; then to Alfred Arghalfer, Crescent, Colo.

GUY CORBITT 11726, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Guy Wilkes 2867; dam Minnie Wilkes, by Sultan 1513, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to William Morrow & Son, Nashville, Tenn., April, 1890; then to J. H. Kincaid, Athens, Ill., October 14, 1891.

HAFED 10298, (6) b h foaled 1884; by Calamity Dick 2538; dam Orphan Girl (dam of Gladys, 2:30), by West Wind, son of Abdallah 15, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to John C. Greer, Johnson, Neb.; then to L. H. Wright; then to J. W. Laughlin, Blunt, S. Dak.

HARRY THORNDALE 3990, (6) b h foaled 1881; by Hero of Thorndale, 549; dam Lucy McDowell, by Belmont 64, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to G. L. Chrisman, Independence, Mo.

HENRY DIXEY 13239, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Anteros 6020; dam Manola, by Sultan, 1513, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to John Haig, Le Roy, Ill., March 2, 1892.

HINDA, (6) bl m foaled 1891; by Kenosha 7979; dam Ruth, by Wales Volunteer 1621, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to L. Z. Rogers, Waterville, Minn., June 1, 1892.

HYSON, (6) b m foaled 1882; by Heptagon 1230; dam Netty Plummer, by Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to W. B. Wilson, Cape Charles, Va., April 15, 1891.

IDOL CHIEF 2031, (6) ch h foaled 1879; by Skeptic, 1507; dam Cora Nora, by Idol 177, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to E. George Elmo, Mo.; then to J. F. Weber; then to M. R. Ferris, Valentine, Neb.; then to J. D. Yeomans, Onawa, Iowa.

INCUS (7) br m foaled 1886; by Agitator 3222; dam Bay Kate, by Pacing Abdallah 6038, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to George C. Pumphey, Julian, Ind.

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JACK LOGAN 5125, (6) b h foaled 1885; by Wapsie 688; dam Lady (dam of Pickpania, 2:14¾), by Panic 520, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to J. C. Wilson & Sons, Winterset, Iowa. Corrected from Vol. VI.

JUDGE MOORE 14825, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Judge Salisbury, 5872; dam Lady Sentinel (dam of Lelah H., 2:24½), by Sentinel, 280, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to W. J. Mooney, Chariton, Iowa, May 5, 1892.

JUNIPER, (7) bl m foaled 1887; by Adirondack 719; dam Victoria, by Kisbar, 1273, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to L. C. McCormick, Portland, Ore.

KATE P., bl m foaled 1885; by Mambrino Patchen 58; dam Phoebe, by Flying Cloud (Ward's), son of Black Hawk 5, etc.] See Vol. VII.] Passed to Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa.; then to J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston, Mass.

KING STAR, 14571, (6) b h foaled 1881; by Hambleton 1221; dam Warwick Star (dam of May Queen, 2:27, and Lady Woodhull, 2:29¼), pedigree not traced. [See Vol. X.] Passed to De Witt Wilbur, Ionia, Mich.

LADY HOPE, (6) ch m foaled 1885; by Alcantara 729; dam Lady Hunt, by Knickerbocker 200, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Roswell M. Fairfield, Fairfield, Mass.

LADY TIGHE, (2, 5) b m foaled 1874; by Hambletonian 867; dam Spider Legs, pedigree not traced. [See Vol. X.] Passed to H. R. Murray, New York, N. Y. Record 2:29. Dam of Alicante, 2:23¼.

LAURETTE, (7) ch m foaled 1885; by Dunblane 2731; dam Lady Lightfoot, by Captain 805, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, Ill., November 6, 1891.

LILL MESSER, (7) b m foaled 1878; by Alexander 491; dam Eleanor, by Herod 510, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to E. Cooper, Adrian, Minn.

LUMINERE 6240, (7) b h foaled 1887; by Mambrino Time 1686; dam Fanny, by Norman 25, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to C. G. Church, Watertown, S. Dak.; then to E. Cooper, Adrian, Mich.

MADELLA, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Coronet 1035; dam Eudora, by Jerome Eddy 1260, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to M. H. Olin, Perry, N. Y., May 27, 1892.

MARY F., (7) bl m foaled 1887; by Plymouth 14453; dam Miss Bruce, by Garrard Chief 2253, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to R. M. McCall, Vienna, Ill.

MATTIE H., (6) br m foaled 1888; by Deucalion 889; dam Fanny, by General Sherman 862, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to John L. Roper, Norfolk, Va., March 23, 1892.

MEDORELLA, (6) b m foaled 1880; by Swigert 650; dam Alice Bonner, by Western Chief 695, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to E. Cooper, Adrian, Minn.

MERSBURG 2433, (6) b h foaled 1879; by Wedgewood 692; dam Malmaison, by Abdallah 15, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to Funk & Shanibarger, Mansfield, Ohio; then to Shanibarger & Royer, Lucas, Ohio; then to C. W. Heffner, Bellefontaine, Ohio, May 23 and 24, 1892.

MINNIE B., (8) b m foaled 1889; by Frost 6632; dam Mambrino Belle, by Bellfounder (Rysdyk's), son of Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to J. H. Lemon, Parker, Kas.

MINNIE L., (7) b m foaled 1879; by Cuyler 100; dam by Clark Chief 89, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed, 1892, to I. H. Odell, Evansville, Ind.

MOLLY FULTON, (7) br m foaled 1888; by Harkaway 2875; dam Miss Bruce, by Garrard Chief 2253, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to James C. Chapman, Vienna, Ill.

NADINE, (7) br m foaled 1887; by Dunblane 2731; dam Lady Hampton, by Romulus 271, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, Ill., November 6, 1891.

NADJI 10007, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Indian Hill 5133; dam Caprice, by Volunteer 55, etc. [See Vols. VIII and X.] Passed to Samuel Blair, Newell, Ill.

NASHUA 6841, (7) ch h foaled 1887; by Nutwood Chief 2030; dam Eleanor F., by Souvenir 1549, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to T. S. Holloway, Thurman, Iowa, April 11, 1892.

NELLY C., (2, 6) bl m foaled 1879; by Peter Jefferson 6066; dam Ida Schepper, by Independent 179, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to J. W. Day, Waterloo, N. Y.; then to J. Lyons Hatfield, Tusket, N. S., Can. Record 2:27½.

NELLY KING, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Mambrino King 1279; dam Ella Goodell, by Almont Jr. 1829, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Peter S. Duncan, Hollidaysburg, Pa., Febuary 2, 1892.

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WTYPE 17946, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Electrotype 9006; dam Mary Newman, by King of Elkhorn 10356, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Peter S. Duncan, Hollidaysburg, Pa., February 11, 1892.

ION 16980, (6) ch h foaled 1890; by Juror 5163; dam Ernesta, by Pacing Abdallah 6038, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Chapman & McCall, Vienna, Ill.

INCE COAST 19783 (6) b h foaled 1891; by Maynecoast 9641; dam Mary S., by Hambletonian Prince 9716, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to H. A. Lathrop, Marshfield, Wis., May 3, 1892.

INCE ERA 13949, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Era 2673; dam Belle Grant, by General Grant 1175, etc. [See Vol. X.] assed to Thomas Hynds & Bro., Morris, Ill.; then to William E. Walsh, Metropolis City, Ill., April 18, 1892.

INCESS, (7) b m foaled 1880; by Nutwood 600; dam Queen, by Skenandoah, 926. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Ariel Lathrop San Francisco, Cal., April 13, 1892.

NA'S BABY, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Wales Volunteer 1621; dam Rena Sprague, 2:35; by Governor Sprague 444, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. & E. J. Curtin, Decorah, Iowa; then to W. C. Merrill Albert Lea, Minn., April 8, 1892.

INGGOLD, 7769 (6) br h foaled 1886; by Goldleaf 6070; dam Vixen, by New York 524; g d Mischief, by Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to A. G. Barnes; then to T. H. Johnson & T. B. Baxter, Taylorville, Ill.

OSA LEES, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Paramount 1435; dam Lincoln Maid, by Panic 520, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Frank C. Gardner; then to J. M. Moore & Co., Rapid City, S. Dak.

ERIO, 19134, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Fieldmont 5050; dam Leila, by Rochester 616, etc. See Vol. XI.] Passed to M. H. Olin Perry, N. Y., May 27, 1892.

YCAMORE 12235, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Alexander Wilkes 3913; dam Mattie (dam of Litta, 2:30), by Bourbon Chief Jr., son of Bourbon Chief 383, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Snyder & Netter, Warsaw, Ind.; then to Johnson, Snyder & Netter, Van Wert, Ohio; then to J. H. Wood, Oberlin, Ohio, June 18, 1892.

TIRZAH, (6) ch m foaled 1888; by Dexter Prince 11363; dam Princess, by Nutwood 600, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Ariel Lathrop, San Francisco, Cal., April 13, 1892.

UMBER 1851, (1) br h foaled 1881; by William Rysdyk 527; dam Begum (dam of Defiance, 2:27¼), by Alcalde 103, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to G. W. McKesson, Chicago, Ill.; then to I. N. Evans, Milledgeville, Ill., May 18, 1892. Record 2:25¼.

VERA, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Viking 4222; dam Marquette, by Bona Fide 720, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Allen L. Cranston, Willimantic, Conn., October 16, 1891.

VINITA, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Nutbreaker 2952; dam Gipsey, by Amboy, 769, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to R. M. McCall, Vienna, Ill., February, 1892.

VOLUNTEER LASSIE, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Standard Bearer 5300; dam Lucy Hill, by Almont Sentinel 6054, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. W. Denton, Bloomington, Ill., May 7, 1892.

VORA, (7) bl m foaled 1885; by Haw Patch 1140; dam Yolanda, by P. H. Baker 776, etc. [See Vol. VI, page 364.] Passed to Henry C. Jewett, Jewettville, N. Y.; then to Louis Will, Syracuse, N. Y., May 26, 1892.

WILLET 17109, (4) b h foaled 1881; by Rochester 616; dam Jennette, pedigree not traced. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to C. H. Thompson & Co., Valentine, Neb., June 14, 1892.

WILLIAM V. 8628, (7) bl h foaled 1885; by William L., 4244; dam Molly, by George Wilkes 519; g d Maj. Morton Mare, said to be by American Star 14. Bred by Vincent C. Cromwell, Lexington, Ky.; passed to Hasselman & Hammond, Indianapolis, Ind.; then to J. D. Shewalter, Lexington, Mo., February, 1891. Transferred and corrected from Vol. VII.

YETTINGER 14572, (6) gr h foaled 1889; by Pilot Medium 1597; dam Anna B., by Magna Charta 105, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Thomas McGee, Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1892.

ZARETHA, (6) ch m foaled 1884; by Bullion 6030; dam Nettie Wilson, by Gen. Grant 1175, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to R. M. Strong, Omaha, Neb., April 27, 1892.

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*Old Orchard, Maine.

July 7.—Purse $1,000; 2:45 class.

Watson, b h, by Wilton	1	3	1	1
Merry Bird, br g, by Jay Bird	4	1	6	3
Red Line, b g—A. Johnson	2	6	4	2
McKusick, b h, by Olympus	3	2	3	6
Rosewood, b m, by Redwood	6	4	2	5
Kitty R., b m, by Park's Volunteer	5	5	5	4

Time, 2:34—2:34—2:31¾—2:31.

Purse $1,000; 2:27 class.

Harry McNair, ro g, by Alleghany Boy	1	1	1
Classmate, br g, by Lumps	2	3	2
Resolute, gr h, by Lothair Jr	4	2	3
Charles A., bl g, by Leighton Horse	3	5	5
Etta Wilkes, b m, by Red Wilkes	5	4	4

Time, 2:29¼—2:29¼—2:29¾.

July 7 and 8.—Purse $1,000; 2:20 class.

Allen Lowe, b h, by Alcantara	1	1	2	1
Psyche, ro m, by Bayard	2	2	1	2
Crittmore, ch g, by Crittenden	3	3	3	dis
Dirigo Maid, b m, by Dirigo	dis			

Time, 2:24¼—2:29½—2:30—2:27¼.

July 9.—Purse $1,000; 2:24 class.

Elyrina, b m, by Elyria	5	1	1	1
Present, b g, by Young Rolfe	1	2	4	3
Etta R., b m, by Douglas	3	6	2	2
Gretchen, b m, by Schuyler	2	5	5	5
Maggie T., b m, by Sir Charles	4	4	3	4
Stanley, b g, by Venture Boone	6	3	6	6

Time, 2:28¾—2:28—2:24¾—2:27.

Purse $1,000; 2:33 class.

King Charles, b h, by Sir Charles	4	2	3	1	1	1
Dora Thorne, b m, by Draco Medium	2	1	0	2	4	2
Athlete, br h, by Barkis	1	4	0	3	3	3
Black Donald, bl h, by George Wilkes Jr	3	3	4	4	2	ro
Allspur, b h—Jerry O'Neal	7	5	5	5	5	ro
Themis, b m, by Achilles	5	dis				
The Bull, b h, by Thomas Jefferson	6	dis				

Time, 2:29½—2:32—2:30½—2:34¾—2:33¼—2:37¼.

*Malone, New York.

July 4.—Stake $75; 3:00 class.

Fred Kirk, ch g, by Leander Lambert	1	1	1
Maggie S., gr m, by Brown's Hambletonian	2	2	5
Tommy B., b g—D. A. Rich	3	3	3
Twiggs, b g, by Judge Rysdyk	5	5	2
Fanny L., b m, by Bow Legs	4	4	4

Time, 2:41—2:44—2:40.

Purse $100; 2:35 class.

Spaulding's Pilot, ch h, by Woodburn Pilot	2	1	1	1
Little Wonder, gr g, by George Swan	1	2	3	3
Phil, b g, by Stockholm	3	3	2	2
Irish Pullett, b m, by Phil Sheridan Jr	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:35—2:32—2:39—2:38¼.

July 5.—Purse $75; named horses.

Jack, bl g—J. Leonard	3	1	1	1
Kil, gr g—C. Spaulding	1	4	3	3
Bellerus, b g, by Bona Fide	2	2	2	2
Johnny K., bl h, by Young Lyon	4	3	4	4

Time, 2:52—2:51—2:49¼—2:52.

Purse $100; named horses.

Walter H., bl g—W. H. Herrick	1	1	1	1
Smiddy Horse, bl h, by Woodburn Pilot	2	2	2	2
Dolly, b m—L. L. Sayles	3	4	3	
Thomas Mahew's Black Mare	5	3	4	
E. W. Lawrence's Chestnut Mare	4	5	5	

Time, 2:43—2:44—2:42¾.

*Penn Yan, New York.

July 4.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Pat Byrnes, b g, by Confederate Chief	1	1	1	
Artemus B., br g, by Artemus	2	2	3	
Ida P. J., br m—C. S. Jacques	3	3	2	
Kit S., b m, by Stillman	4	4	4	
Fannie M., b m—B. McConnell	5	5	5	
Clay Chief, gr g, by Clark Chief	7	6	6	
Belle of Montreal, b m—J. Fletcher	6	7	7	

Time, 2:39¼—2:38¼—2:40½.

Purse $200; 2:28 class; trot or pace.

Maud B., ch m, by Charley B	3	4	2	1	1	1
Col. Owen, b g, by Confederate Chief	4	1	1	2	2	2
Morganthaler, ro g, by Van Morgan	1	2	4	4	3	3
Grover Cleveland, b h, by St. Arnaud	2	3	3	3	4	ro

Time, 2:32¼—2:34—2:34—2:34¼—2:34—2:36.

July 6.—Purse $200; 2:33 class; trot or pace.

Confederate Star, b h, by Clark Chief	1	1	1
Moxie, b g, by Warwick Boy	2	2	2
Selim, b g, by Gooding's Champion	3	3	dis
Little Jeff, b g—G. Wolf	dis		

Time, 2:31—2:31—2:29¼.

Purse $200; 2:39 class; trot or pace.

Elsie M., b m—C. E. Tuttle	1	1	1
Belle B., br m—F. E. Fenton	2	2	0
St. Lawrence Maid, b m—F. Grant	4	5	0
Fanny R., b m—E. Ryan	3	3	5
Prince Edward, bl g, by Elevator	5	4	4

Time, 2:38—2:36½—2:39.

July 7.—Purse $150; 2:50 class; trot or pace.

Sam, b g, by Olney Wilkes	1	1	1
Ida P. J., br m—C. S. Jacques	2	2	4
Artemus B., br g, by Artemus	5	5	2
Pat Byrnes, b g, by Confederate Chief	4	4	3
Skip T., br m—J. Terrill	6	3	dis
Belle B., br m—F. E. Fenton	3	dis	
Prince, b g—B. McConnell	dis		

Time, 2:35½—2:33½—2:35.

Purse $300; free for all; trot or pace.

Virginia, ch m, by Young Frenchman	1	1	0	1
Grace W., bl m, by Blackwood Mambrino	2	2	0	2
Maud B., ch m, by Charley B	3	3	0	3

Time, 2:27½—2:27—0:00—2:26.

*Petaluma, California.

July 4.—Purse $100; named horses.

Dollican, ch m, by Mambrino Chief Jr	3	1	1	1
Lulu N., ch m, by Dawn	1	4	3	3
Rubenstein, b g—J. M. Proctor	5	2	2	2
Lrank N., b g, by Reliance	2	3	4	dr
Cartoon, bl h, by Soudan	4	5	5	dr
Julia G., by Daly	dis			

Time, 2:52¾—2:48—2:52½—3:00.

Purse $220; 2:35 class.

John L., b g—D. R. Misner	1	0	1	1
Combination, ch h, by Inca	2	0	2	2
Ploy Boy, gr g—D. McGovern	3	dis		

Time, 2:43—2:33—2:36—2:36.

*Presque Isle, Maine.

July 6.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Barbary West, ch m—E. G. Dunn	1	1	1
Irish Boy, b g—Geo. Price	2	2	2
Mary B., b m—John Willard	3	3	3

Time, 2:49¾—2:48—2:52½.

Purse $100; 2:38 class.

Lilly B., b m—John Gentle	2	1	1	1
Prince P., b g, by Telephone	1	3	3	2
Hattie B., bl m, by Tridant	3	2	2	4
Sir Peter, b g, by Bloodmont	4	4	4	3

Time, 2:40½—2:39—2:39½—2:40½.

Purse $75; 2:48 class.

Dion, bl h, by Brilliant	1	1
White Jacket, gr m—John Gentle	2	2
Brown's Pilot, bl h—John Willard	3	dr

Time 3:00—3:01½.

**Saginaw, Michigan.

July 11.—Purse $333.25; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.

Fred Nelson, b g, by O. F. C.	1	1	2	1
Peru, gr h, by Sphinx	2	2	1	2
Decorah Chief, b g, by Decorah	4	3	4	3
Miss Cadmus, bl m, by Cadmus Hambletonian	3	4	3	5
Borneo, b h, by Sphinx	6	5	5	4
Knoxie Magnet, bl m, by Magnet	5	6	6	dr

Time, 2:32¼—2:34¾—2:31½—2:31¾.

Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.

Dazzle, b m, by Slander	6	2	2	1	2	1	1
Frank B., b g, by William M.	1	6	5	5	1	2	4
Cadbrino, gr h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	3	4	1	2	5	4	2
Democrat, b g, by Sam Harris	7	1	3	3	4	3	3
Patsy D., ch g—Otto L. Dittmar	5	7	4	7	3	ro	
Eldine, b m, by Muscatine	8	8	7	4	6	dr	
Prince A. G., ch h, by Princeptor	9	9	6	6	7	dr	
Gold Coin, b g, by Goldstone	2	3	8	dr			
Sarah Jane, ch m, by Tariff	4	5	dr				

Time, 2:23½—2:27½—*0:00—2:29¼—2:27¼—2:34¾—2:31.

*Heat given to third horse.

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July 12.—Purse $800; 2:21 class.

Steve Whipple, b h, by Hambletonian Chrisman	1	1	1
Pedro L., gr g, by Basset M.	2	2	2
Myrtle R., b m., by Monaco	3	3	3
Lizzie S., bl m, by Wildfire	dis		

Time, 2:19¾—2:23—2:23.

Purse $800; 2:15 class.

Paul, ch g—L. C. Manley	1	1	1
Mikado, b g, by Maxim	2	2	2
W. W. P., ch g, by Ben Lomond Jr	3	5	3
Emma b m, by Egbert	5	3	4
Edwin C., b g, by Elector	4	4	5
Storm, bl h, by Brown Hal	dis		

Time, 2:16¼—2:16¾—2:20.

Purse $268.75; 2:30 class; four-year-olds.

Cadmus Jr., bl h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	1	1	1
Sunshade Patchen, b h, by Seneca Patchen	3	2	2
Greenceps, b g, by Greenbacks	2	3	3
Susie Lee, b m, by Almont Archer	4	4	4

Time, 2:30—2:28¼—2:28½.

July 13.—Purse $800; 2:40 class.

Alex C., b g, by Alert	2	1	1	1
King Princeps, b h, by Princeps	1	2	2	2
Sunset Patchen, bl h, by Seneca Patchen	3	3	3	3
Nelly Hardwood, b m, by Hardwood	5	4	4	dis
Eldine, b m, by Muscatine	4	dis		
Bessy B., b m, by son of Vandal	dis			
Clarence H., br h, by Ajax	dis			

Time, 2:25¾—2:27½—2:24½—2:21¾.

Purse $300; 2:28 class.

Geo. S. James, b g, by Highland Boy Jr	2	2	1	1	2	2	1
Lees Pilot, gr h, by Pilot Medium	4	3	4	4	1	1	2
Ben Wallace, b g, by Hamenger	3	5	2	3	3	ro	
Stanza, bl h, by Stranger	5	4	3	2	4	ro	
Kentucky Star, gr g, by Volunteer Star	1	1	5	5	dis		
Patsy D., ch g, by Otto L. Dittmar	dis						

Time, 2:22¾—2:21½—2:23¾—2:26¾—2:26½—2:26—2:29.

Purse $800; 2:30 class.

Atlantic King, bl h, by Atlantic	1	1	1			
Molly D., ch m, by Golden Bow	3	2	4			
Ira King, b h, by Ira Wilkes	5	4	2			
John A., ch g, by Edwin Everett	2	5	5			
Harry Van, ch g, by Gen. Washington	4	3	3			
New Castle, ch g, by Kentucky Prince	6	6	dis			

Time, 2:22¼—2:23—2:21¾.

July 14.—Purse $800; 2:24 class.

Madge Hatton, br m, by Glencoe Jr.	3	5	1	2	1	1
Favora, b h, by Patchen Wilkes	1	2	7	1	2	2
Prospect, br h, by Reno Defiance	2	1	2	3	4	3
Racine, gr g, by Pilot Medium	4	3	4	7	3	ro
Walter Drake, b h, by Joe Gavin	6	8	6	5	5	ro
Gardner H., b h, by Butler Bashaw	5	7	3	6	dr	
Digma, b h, by Rumor	7	6	8	4	dr	
Otto J., b g, by Adjuster	8	4	5	dis		
Hattie Hawthorne, b m, by Sentinel	9	dis				

Time, 2:19½—2:20¼—2:18¾—2:21¾—2:24—2:24¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:24 class.

Flying Jib, b g, by Algona	2	3	1	1	1
Mary Centlivre, b m, by R. C. Brown	1	1	7	3	2
Expert Prince, bl h, by Egbert	3	2	3	2	3
Benson H., ro g, by Louis Napoleon	6	4	2	4	4
Stockwell, b h, by Nutwood	7	5	4	5	5
Glide, b m, by Tom Hal	8	7	5	dis	
Lady Belle, b m, by Pasacas	5	6	6	dr	
Finnegan, gr g, by Joe Hooker	4	8	dis		

Time, 2:18¼—2:16¼—2:20¾—2:18¼—2:20¾.

Purse $343.75; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.

Verdia, b g, by Rumor	1	1
Centlivre Wilkes, b h, by Wayne Wilkes	2	2
Magna Sphinx, b h, by Sphinx	4	3
J. B.,—, by Prosperous	3	6
Supposition, b h, by Superior	5	5
Fluellen, bl h, by Bayonne Prince	6	4
Edson, b h, by Edgerton	dis	

Time, 2:44¼—2:37¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.

Peru, gr h, by Sphinx ..... lost

Time, 2:36.

Purse $—; to beat 3:05.

Geraldine, bl h, by Kaiser ..... lost

Time, 3:10.

Purse $—; to beat 2:29½.

Oakland, bl h, by Detractor ..... won

Time, 2:26.

Purse $—; to beat 2:26.

Oakland, bl h, by Detractor ..... won

Time, 2:24.

July 15.—Purse $800; 2:30 class.

Little Frank, b g, by Ira Wilkes	1	1	1
Cebolla, b h, by Stranger	5	2	2
Sweetness, b m, by Young Volunteer	2	3	5
Maggie Monroe, b m, by Monaco	3	4	3
Hiatoga Girl, ch m, by Hiatoga Jr	4	5	4

Time, 2:31—2:31¼—2:26¼.

Purse $800; 2:20 class.

Subscriber, b h, by Jim Schriber	1	1	1
Joe Jefferson, br h, by Thomas Jefferson	2	2	2

Time, 2:20—2:21½—2:23¾.

Purse $800; 2:18 class.

Walter E., b g, by Patchen Mambrino	1	1	1
Little Albert, ch g, by Albert W	5	2	2
Trim, ch g, by Faro	2	4	5
Elko, b m, by Lumps	3	3	3
Margaret M., b m, by Pickpocket	4	5	4

Time, 2:21¼—2:20¾—2:20½.

*Waterbury, Connecticut.

July 4.—Purse $150; 3:00 class; trot or pace.

Lee Hope, b h—G. W. Haight	1	1	1
Billy C., b g—J. G. Pratt	3	2	3
Sam, b g—H. J. Fagan	4	3	2
Molly B., b m—H. E. Bream	2	4	4

Time, 2:50½—2:44—2:39¼.

Purse $150: 2:45 class; trot or pace.

Linda, b m—J. G. Platt	1	4	1	1
George W., bl g—G. W. Haight	2	1	2	2
Sophia Jefferson, br m, by Alex Jefferson	4	2	4	4
Red Dan, —	3	3	3	3
Joe, br g—N. J. McGrath	5	5	dr	
Emma, b m—W. J. Rigney	6	6	dr	

Time, 2:45½—2:44¾—2:41—2:45.

Purse $150; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Pan Clare, b h, by Pancoast	5	4	1	2	1	1
William Arthur, b g—J. G. Platt	2	1	2	1	2	3
George L., gr g—J. H. Longworth	1	2	5	3	3	2
R. C., b g—G. W. Haight	4	3	3	4	4	ro
Just Right, ch g—O. G. Camp	3	5	4	5	5	ro
Dude, ch g—W. G. Austin	6	6	6	dr		

Time, 2:41¼—2:40¾—2:39¾—2:35½—2:42—2:40¼.

**Wausau, Wisconsin.

July 12.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Scandal, b h, by Maxim	1	1	1
Kitty C., ch m, by Antar	3	2	2
C. B., ch g, by Appleby	2	3	3
Lorraine, ch h, by Wilkesward	4	4	4

Time, 2:55¾—2:45¾—2:45.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Sneak, br m, by Sam Hazzard	3	3	1	1	1
Shawano Boy, b g, by Florida	1	1	4	3	3
Midway, b g, by Von Arnim	2	2	2	2	2
Jack Rapids Jr., gr g, by Jack Rapids	4	4	3	4	4

Time, 2:38—2:42½—2:36¾—2:39¼—3:37¾.

Purse $—; 3:00 class.

Barney F., ch h, by Schiller	1	1	1
Prince Downey, b g, by Artillery	2	2	2
Lucy L., b m, by Caplon	3	3	5
Prince D. D., ch g—R. Davis	5	4	3
Sut, br h, L. D. Longworthy	4	3	4

Time, 2:36¼—2:34¾—2:41.

July 13.—Purse $200; 2:25 class.

Bessie F., br m, by Athlete	2	1	1	1
Prince, bl g, by Appleby	1	2	3	2
Carrie B., bl m, by Mambrino Swigert	3	3	2	3
Telephone, gr g, by Toppy	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:31½—2:31¼—2:30—2:29½.

Purse $200; 2:35 class; trot or pace.

Midway, b g, by Von Arnin	1	1	1
Shawano Boy, br g, by Florida	2	2	2
Kitty C., ch m, by Antar	3	3	3

Time, 2:39½—2:40¼—2:39½.

Purse $———; three-year-olds; trot or pace.

Quincy Boy, b g—H. A. Flamback	1	1	1
Ray Mack, b h, by Johnny Mack	3	2	2
Billy Wilson, gr h, by Jim Wilson	2	3	3

Time, 2:43—2:44½—2:44¾.

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**Dubuque, Iowa.

July 12.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Pitti Sing, b m, by Electioneer	1	1	1
Brown Dick, br g, by St. Cloud	2	2	2
Carrie W., b m, by Royalty	4	3	3
Hambletonian Star Jr., b h, by Hambletonian Star	3	4	4
Easter, bl m, by Athlete	5	6	7
Billy B., b g—J. H. Buyer	7	8	5
Wherefore, bl g, by Forward	8	5	8
Allie Gee, b h, by Allie Gaines	6	7	6
Rockwell, b h, by Lotless	dis		

Time, 2:41¼—2:38—2:38½.

Purse $400; free for all.

Manager, gr h, by Nutwood	1	1	1
Bawley, b g, by King Pharaoh	2	2	2
Waterloo Boy, b g, by Adrain Wilkes	3	3	dis
Blue Bob, gr g, by Blue Britton	dis		

Time, 2:27—2:27—2:30.

July 13.—Purse $400; 2:37 class.

Volusia, b m, by Antar	5	3	1	1	2	1
Ebony Spink, b h, by Spink	1	1	3	3	3	4
Anita, br m, by Baron Wilkes	4	10	7	2	1	2
Athlot, gr g, by Athlete	3	2	2	5	6	3
Harmon B., b g, by Prince Elmo	2	4	4	9	8	6
Black Frank, bl h—L. L. Showalter	6	5	10	7	5	7
Ray Jackson, b h, by Whirlwind Chief	8	8	5	10	9	5
Alta, br m, by Allie Gaines	10	6	8	6	7	ro
Theron, br h, by Adrain Wilkes	7	9	9	4	4	ro
Zuleika, ch m, by D'Aubigne	9	7	6	8	dr	

Time, 2:44—2:40—2:37—2:36½—2:39—2:37.

Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Marion, b g, by Gen Marion	1	1	1
Abe Hamilton, bl h, by Hamilton	3	2	2
Judge Hines, gr h, by Onward	2	3	3

Time, 2:57—2:44¼—2:47.

Purse $400; 2:28 class.

Elena, b m, by Capoul	2	1	1	1
Morefield, b h, by Richwood	1	3	3	3
Risk, b g, by Valentine Swigert	3	2	2	2
J. M. G., gr g, by White Line	4	4	dis	
Baker Boy, ch g, by Mambrino Bashaw	5	dr		

Time, 2:34—2:30½—2:37—2:34.

July 14.—Purse $400; free for all.

John W., b g, by John Wentworth	1	1	1
Clara P., ch m, by Spink	2	3	2
Murtha, b m, by Stamboul	3	2	3
Moody, b g, by Moody	4	4	4

Time, 2:27½—2:26¾—2:27.

Purse $400; 2:24 class.

Prince Mac, ch g, by Logan Hambletonian	1	1	1
Jim Carr, ch g, by Newsboy	2	2	2
Cora D., ch m, by King Mambrino	3	3	3

Time 2:32¼—2:31½—2:33.

Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Nelly R., bl m, by Mambrino Bashaw	2	2	1	1	1
Kitty W., bl m, by Onus Patchen	3	3	3	2	2
Dick Wilkes, b h, by Sentinel	1	1	2	dr	

Time, 2:51½—2:50¾—2:49—3:12¼—3:13¾.

July 15.—Purse $400; 2:32 class.

Utility, b m, by Electioneer	1	1	2	1
Risk, b g, by Valentine Swigert	2	2	1	3
Captain Bowman, ch h, by Ned Wilkes	4	3	3	2
Kitty D., ch m, by Spink	3	4	4	4
Conductor, bl g, by Dan Finch	5	6	5	6
Billy B., b g, J. H. Buyer	6	5	6	5

Time, 2:36¾—2:35¾—2:36¼—2:34.

Purse $300; 2:45 class.

Zuleika, ch m, by D'Aubigne	1	2	3	2	2	1	1
Pitti Sing, b m, by Electioneer	2	4	2	1	3	3	3
Lady Ensign, br m, by Ensign	6	5	4	4	1	2	2
Ceresco Chief, gr g, by Celestial Chief	4	1	1	3	4	4	dis
Ada L., b m, by Robt. McGregor	3	3	5	5	5	ro	
Lady Roberts, br m, by Victory	5	6	6	dr			

Time, 2:37½—2:37¼—2:41—2:39¼—2:43¼—2:43¼—2:43¼.

**Chicago, Illinois.

August 15—Purse $1,000; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.

Ora Wilkes, bl h, by Sable Wilkes	2	1	1
Wilkes Maid, bl m, by Young Wilkes	1	3	3
Tuscarora, b h, by Antonio	3	2	2
Centilvre Wilkes, b h, by Wayne Wilkes	4	4	4
Waneta, bl m, by C. F. Clay	dis		

Time, 2:25½—2:25½—2:28¾.

Purse $1,240; three-year-olds.

Gift O'Neer, ch h, by Sphinx	1	1
Elect Cossack, b h, by Don Cossack	2	2

Time, 2:29¼—2:28¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:28 class.

Josephine, b m, by Castalian	1	4	3	3	4	1	1
Max, gr g, by Pilot Medium	9	6	1	1	2	3	3
Loughran W., b g, by Allie Wilkes	5	8	9	2	1	2	2
J. S., b h, by J. W. South	2	1	4	4	6	4	4
Dan S., bl g, by Johnny Almont	4	2	2	4	3	ro	
Tom Pugh, ch h, by Red Wilkes	3	3	5	6	7	ro	
Carilla, b m, by Nugget	6	9	7	5	5	ro	
Prince H., b g, by Haw Patch	7	5	6	dr			
Louisville, bl h, by Greenlander	8	7	8	dr			

Time, 2:21—2:22½—2:24¼—2:25¼—2:23—2:23¾—2:22¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:30 class.

San Pedro, bl h, by Del Sur	1	1	1
J. A. L., br g, by Lord Erlington	2	2	4
Loafer, gr g, by Typhoon	8	3	2
Lilly, gr m, by Captain Clay	3	4	3
Paola, ch m, by Frank Logan	6	5	dis
Quoddy, ch g, by Rochester	5	6	dis
Tarter Chief, ch g, by Caledonian Chief	7	7	dis
Ella R., b m, by Morgan Horse	4	dis	
Mary Trueblood, br m, by American Boy	dis		

Time, 2:17¼—2:19¼—2:19½.

August 16, Purse $1,000; 2:30 class; three-year-olds.

Directum, bl h, by Director	1	1
Jean Wilkes, bl m, by Sable Wilkes	2	3
Ambrosial, b h, by Tom Pugh	4	2
Volta, ch h, by Benton	3	4
Vassar, ro h, by Vatican	dis	

Time, 2:23½—2:23.

Purse $1,000; 2:30 class; four-year-olds.

Marion Wilkes, ch h, by Garnet Wilkes	1	1	6	5	5	2	1
Dan Phallamont, ch h, by Phallamont	6	3	2	2	1	1	2
Rena Rolfe, b m, by Revenue	2	6	1	1	3	dis	
Cadmus Jr., bl h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	4	2	3	3	4	ro	
Hettimont, ro m, by Haroldmont	5	4	4	4	2	ro	
Ilma Cossack, br m, by Don Cossack	3	5	5	dr			
Maria, ch m, by Hambrino	7	7	7	dr			

Time, 2:22½—2:25½—2:27¼—2:24¾—2:24½—2:26—2:25½.

Purse $1,000; 2:38 class.

Jimmy Temple, bl g, by George Wilkes	2	2	2	1	1	1
Heir-at-Law, bl h, by Mambrino King	7	1	1	2	2	3
Clara D., b m, by Belmont	1	5	5	3	3	2
M. R., br g—Matt Maloney	4	3	3	4	ro	
Vrowsky, b h, by Red Wilkes	3	10	7	6	ro	
Dolly H., b m, by Abdallah Hambletonian	8	6	4	5	ro	
Alzina, ch m, by Alroy	5	4	6	dr		
Victoria McGregor, ch m, by Robert McGregor	9	8	9	dr		
Minnie Monroe, b m, by Mark Monroe	10	9	8	dr		
Major Buford, gr g, by Charles Caffrey	6	7	dr			

Time, 2:23—2:20½—2:24¼—2:22½—2:24¼—2:24½.

Purse $——; to beat 2:40.

Highwood, b h, by Nutwood	won

Time, 2:23¼.

Purse $——; to beat 2:18.

Honest George, b g, by Albert } Globe, b g, by Almont Jr. }	lost

Time, 2:13¾.

August 17.—Purse $2,500; 2:30 class.

Geneva, b h, by Leland	2	1	1	1
Azote, b g, by Whips	1	4	8	4
Muta Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes	4	2	2	2
Independence, bl h, by Edward Everett	3	8	3	8
Dirego, br h, by Principe	9	7	4	3
Dot L., bl m, by Abdamed Allen	5	3	5	5
Broomal, b h, by Stranger	6	5	6	7
Joe Wonder, b g, by Bonnie Richards	7	6	7	6
Nelly S., bl m, by Commander	8	dis		
Red Line, ch g, by Hidalgo	dis			

Time 2:15¾—2:16¼—2:14¾—2:16¼.

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Purse $1,000; 2:25 class; four-year-olds.

Hulda, b m, by Guy Wilkes	1	7	1	5	1
Moloch, bl h, by Stranger	4	1	2	2	4
Cleo, b m, by Gambetta	5	6	5	1	2
Happy Pilot, b h, by Pilot Medium	6	4	3	3	3
Medora, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	7	5	4	4	5
Stamina, bl m, by Patron	3	2	6	dis	
Belle Medium, gr m, by Pilot Medium	2	3	dr		

Time, 2:20¾—2:23¾—2:22¼—2:20½—2:20.

Purse $1,075; two-year-olds.

Luzelle, b m, by Patron	1	2	1
Mambrino Swift, ch m, by Elyria	3	1	2
Wooloomooloo, gr h, by Pilot Medium	4	3	3
Axle, bl h, by Axtell	2	4	dr
Hannah Medium, gr m, by Pilot Medium	6	5	dr
Brick, b h, by Neatwood	5	dis	

Time 2:30¼—2:26¼—2:27.

Purse $1,000; 2:25 class.

Ponce de Leon, bl h, by Pancoast	1	1	1
Ben Wallace, b g, by Hamenger	2	2	3
Mary Mac, b m, by Lumps	3	3	2
Thalia, b m, by Colonel Hambrick	4	5	4
Belle Wilson, gr m, by Jim Wilson	11	4	5
Juror, b h, by Princeps	5	8	11
Hattie S., ch m, by Allar Clay Jr	10	6	6
Michigan Prince, bl h, by Young Wilkes	6	7	9
Carrie B., bl m, by Mambrino Swigert	7	9	8
Conductor, gr h, by Electioneer	8	10	7
Eura, ch m, by Walkill Prince	9	11	10

Time, 2:18—2:17¼—2:17¼.

Purse $1,500; 2:25 class.

Flying Jib, b g, by Algona	1	1	1
Robert J., b g, by Hartford	2	2	2
Ella Brown, b m, by Prince Pulaski Jr	3	3	3
Henry O., b g, by Clipper	4	dis	

Time, 2:13¼—2:11—2:09½.

Purse $——; to beat 2:08¼.

Nancy Hanks, br m, by Happy Medium ..... won

Time, 2:07¼.

August 18.—Purse $1,000; three-year-olds.

Mambrino Queen, ch m, by Elyria	1	1
Minnie Brown, b m, by Pilot Medium	2	3
Prince Herschel, b h, by Herschel	4	2
Parole, b b, by Patron	5	4
Tulu, b m, by Oriole	3	dis

Time, 2:23¼—2:20¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:22 class.

Paragon, b g, by Storm King	1	1	1
So Long, gr g, by Erelong	3	2	2
Mattie H., b m, by Abdallah Mambrino	6	3	3
Victoria Wilkes, b m, by Onward	9	4	4
Harry Medium, b g, by Happy Medium	4	7	7
Jenny Sprague, ch m, by Rounds' Sprague	5	6	5
Edith Sprague, gr m, by George Sprague	7	9	6
Excellence, b h, by Mambrino King	10	8	10
Greenleaf, b g, by Simmons	13	10	8
Clay Herr, b h, by Dr. Herr	12	11	9
Ignus Fatuus, b h, by Editor	2	5	dr
Alabama, ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	11	12	dr
Gov. Stanford, b h, by Electioneer	8	dis	
Persica, b m, by Belmont	14	dis	

Time, 2:14¼—2:13¼—2:13½.

Purse $1,000; to beat 2:06¼.

Hal Pointer, b g, by Tom Hal ..... won

Time, 2:05¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:16 class.

Honest George, b g, by Albert	1	1	2	1
Junemont, ch h, by Tremont	5	3	1	2
Jessie Gaines, br m, by Allie Gaines	2	2	3	ro
Belle Archer, b m, by Rene	3	4	4	ro
Cheyenne, b h, by Nutbourne	4	5	5	ro

Time, 2:14½—2:14½—2:14—2:14¾.

Purse $——; to beat 2:30.

Lulu Wilkes (2 yrs.), b m, by Onward ..... won

Time, 2:26½.

Purse $——; to beat 2:30¾.

Dora Cossack, b m, by Don Cossack ..... won

Time, 2:23.

Purse $——: to beat 2:30.

Therese Phallamont, b m, by Phallamont ..... won

Time, 2:29¼.

Purse $——; to beat 2:30¼.

Tyler Wilkes, br h, by Wild Wilkes ..... won

Time, 2:29½.

August 19.—Purse $1,000; 2:19 class.

Nightingale, ch m, by Mambrino King	1	1	1
Grattan, bl h, by Wilkes Boy	2	2	6
Myrtle R., b m, by Monaco	5	3	2
Una Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes	7	4	3
Lady Belle, gr m, by Pilot Medium	4	5	4
Roslyn, b h, by Robert McGregor	6	6	5
Steve Whipple, b h, by Hambletonian Chrisman	3	dis	

Time, 2:17½—2:14¼—2:16¼.

Pure $1,000; 2:20 class.

San Pedro, bl h, by Del Sur	1	1	1
Rocker, b g, by Hambletonian Wilkes	2	6	2
Min Young, ch g, by Harry Green	8	2	8
Proctor, br h, by Pancoast	3	3	6
Barney, br g, by Barney Wilkes	4	5	3
Atlantic King, bl h, by Atlantic	5	4	7
Shawhan, b g, by Twilight	7	9	4
Water Wilton, b g, by Wilton	9	8	5
Prince T., ro g, by Climont	6	7	9

Time, 2:13½—2:15¼—2:16¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:33 class.

Potens, b g—Melrose Farm	1	1	1
Ambrosial, b h, by Tom Pugh	2	2	5
Judd's Baby, ch m, by Roscoe Conkling	4	4	2
H. B., bl g, by Winship	3	3	3
Gold Coin, b g, by Goldstone	5	5	4
Victoria McGregor, ch m, by Robert McGregor	dis		
Alzina, ch m, by Alroy	dis		

Time, 2:23½—2:24—2:23¼.

August 20.—Purse $1,000; three-year-olds.

Wilkesward, ch h, by Onward	1	1	1
Gift O'Neer, ch h, by Sphinx	2	2	2
Ethel B., ch m, by Bonnie McGregor	3	3	3

Time, 2:26½—2:24½—2:25¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:14 class.

Flying Jib, b h, by Algona	1	1	1
Major Wonder, b g, by Major Edsall Jr	2	3	2
Rupee, br h, by Guy Wilkes	3	4	3
Merry Chimes, br h, by Chimes	4	2	4
Elmonarch, ro g, by Almonarch	6	5	5
Mary Centlivre, b m, by R. C. Brown	5	6	dr

Time, 2:12—2:13¼—2:11.

Purse $1,000; free for all.

Alvin, ch h, by Orpheus	3	1	1	4	2	1
Jack, gr g, by Pilot Medium	2	3	2	1	1	2
Piepania, b m, by Pickpocket	1	2	3	5	5	3
Vic H., b m, by Blackbird	4	5	5	2	4	ro
Fred S. Wilkes, ro h, by Hector Wilkes	5	4	4	3	3	ro

Time, 2:14¼—2:15—2:13¼—2:15¼—2:15—2:15¾.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Reina, bl m, by St. Arnaud	1
Harry Medium, b g, by Happy Medium	2
Thalia, b m, by Colonel Hambrick	3
Wonder, dn g, by Wapsie	4
Dan S., br g, by Johnny Almont	5
Medora, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	6
Lilly C., bl m, by Doctor C	dis

Time, 2:20½.

Purse $——; to beat 2:39.

Parkwood, ch h, by Nutwood ..... won.

Time, 2:37.

Purse $400; 2 20 class.

Atlantic King, bl h, by Atlantic	4
Walter Wilton, b g, by Wilton	2
Prince T., ro g., by Climont	3
Roadmaster, gr g, by Red Jacket	4

Time, 2:18½.

Purse $250; to beat 2:17.

Jay Eye See, bl g, by Dictator ..... won.

Time, 2:08¾.

Purse $——; to beat 2:07¼.

Nancy Hanks, br m, by Happy Medium ..... lost

Time, 2:09½.

*Lansingburg, New York.

July 21.—Purse $200; match.

Leonard F., bl g—J. H. Cronin	1	1	1
Mary Ellen, b m—M. Carroll	2	2	2

Time, 2:51—2:47¼—2:45.

Prize, suit of clothes.

Baby C., bl m—Thos. McManus	1	1	1
Maud Quick, ch m—Chas. Flack	2	2	2
Bay Tom, b g—W. Ferguson	3	3	3

Time, 2:57—2:55—2:54½.

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**La Salle, Illinois.

July 4.—Stake $300; four-year-olds.

Louisville, ch h, by Greenlander	3	1	1	2	1
Minnie Monroe, b m—John Baker	1	2	2	1	2
Ilma Cossack, br m—A. J. Caton	2	3	3	4	dis
Deputy, ch h—S. B. Hazard	4	4	4	3	dis

Time, 2:40¾—2:44—2:36½—2:42¾—2:40.

Purse $300; free for all; trot or pace.

Henry O., br g, by Clipper	1	1	1
Ramona, b m, by Whitney	2	2	2
Atlas, b g, by Alroy	3	3	3
Blanche, gr m, by Rounds Sprague	dis		

Time, 2:32—2:36—2:35.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Hat Sprague, b g, by Rounds Sprague	2	1	1	1
Dolly B., br m, by Austerlitz	1	3	3	3
Sadie, cr m—McLaughlin & Holmes	3	2	2	2

Time, 2:42¾—2:43—2:43¾—2:42.

July 5.—Stake $300; three-year-olds.

Roywood, ch h, by Neatwood	2	1	1	1	
Arispie, b h—Jas. McKean	1	2	3	2	
Elect Cossack, b h, by Don Cossack	3	3	2	3	
Romance, b m, by Whitney	dis				

Time, 2:45—2:38—2:40—2:37½.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Belle Wilson, gr m, by Jim Wilson	3	3	2	1	1	1
Bertie Sprague, b m, by Gov. Sprague	2	1	1	3	3	2
Lycurgus, b h, by Aberdeen	1	2	3	2	2	3

Time, 2:31—2:30½—2:30½—2:30—2:34¾.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Dr. Elmo, b g, by St. Elmo	1	1	1
Paola, ch m, by Frank Logan	2	2	2
Harry L., gr g, by Harry F	dis		
Lulu G., ch m, by Consul	dis		

Time, 2:33—2:37—2:39.

July 6.—Stake $300; two-year-olds.

Brick, b h, by Nutwood Mambrino	2	1	1
Waneta, bl m, by C. F. Clay	1	3	2
W. R. Jester, br h, by Captain	4	2	4
Tula Cossack, b m, by Don Cossack	3	4	3
Ramo, br h, by Whitney	dis		

Time, 3:03—3:02—2:54¾.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Henry O., br g, by Clipper	1	1	1
Atlas, b g, by Alroy	2	2	2
Harry H., gr g, by Alroy	3	3	3

Time, 2:32—2:36½—2:35½.

Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Lady K., ch m, by Hunter	2	3	1	1	1
Elsie Sprague, ch m, by Rounds' Sprague	1	2	2	2	4
Ramona, br m, by Whitney	2	1	3	3	2
Nemo, br h, by Clay	4	4	4	4	3

Time, 2:32¼—2:30¾—2:32—2:31—2:32½.

July 7.—Stake $300; three-year-olds.

Euphony, gr m, by Byerly Abdallah	1	1	1
Dupage, bl h, by J. R. Shedd	2	2	2
Minnie L., bl m, by Gen. Lee	3	3	4
Toxie R., b h, by Ignero	4	4	3
Countess, br m, by Country Medium	5	5	5
Glen Garriff, b h—Seyster & Fesher	dis		

Time, 2:33¾—2:36½—2:35½.

Purse $500; 2:50 class.

Lady B., ch m, by Telegraph	1	1	1
Lou Scott, b m, by Scott Chief	2	3	4
Allie C., b m, by Alladin	4	2	3
John Head, gr g, by St. Elmo	3	6	2
Sadie, ch m—H. Holmes	5	4	5
Sammy K., b h, by Spotted Sam	6	5	dis

Time, 2:38—2:40—2:33¾.

*Liberty, Maine.

June 18.—Purse $50; 2:50 class.

Ned Miller, b g—C. B. Wellington	1	1	3	1
Egypt, bl h—C. Haley	2	3	1	2
Don, b g—S. J. Gushee	5	2	2	5
Young Jake, b g—L. Bessey	3	5	4	4
Purdy, bl m—N. Smith	4	4	5	5

Time, 2:53¼—2:51—2:53—2:50.

Purse $65; 2:40 class.

Combination, gr h—C. B. Wellington	1	1	1
Adelaide M., ch m—L. C. Morse	0	2	3
Bon, b g—S. J. Gushee	0	3	2
Fearnaught, gr h—N. Smith	4	4	4

Time, 2:46—2:47¾—2:46½.

Purse $125; 2:30 class; trot or pace.

Walter D., ch h—C. Haley	1	1	1
Frank Nelson, bl h—S. J. Gushee	2	2	2
D. L., bl g—C. A. Piper	4	4	3
Romeo, gr h—M. A. Kennedy	5	5	4
Cashier, gr h, by Nelson	3	3	dr

Time, 2:34¼—2:35¼—2:37½.

July 4.—Purse $60; 2:50 class.

Freeman, b g—C. B. Wellington	1	1	1
Camden Boy, gr h—R. Bean	2	2	2
Camden Girl, bl m—H. M. Bean	3	3	4
Kit Morrill, b m—F. A. Bunker	4	4	3

Time, 2:59¾—2:59¼—2:59¼.

Purse $80; 2:40 class.

Joker, b g—C. B. Wellington	1	1	1
Adelaide M., ch m—L. C. Morse	2	2	2

Time, 2:50½—2:48—2:45.

**Mason City, Iowa.

July 4.—Purse $300; 2:28 class.

Lady Shepard, b m, by Fearnaught	5	3	3	3	1	1	1
Maggie N., ch m, by Cupid	4	2	1	0	3	2	2
Kasper, b h, by Kensett	1	4	5	0	2	4	3
French Girl, ch m, by War Dance Jr.	3	1	2	5	5	3	4
Max O'Rell, b h—John Kathan	2	5	4	4	4	dr	

Time, 2:31½—2:36½—2:32½—2:32—2:35—2:37—2:32½.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Recorder, b h, by Royal Rysdyk	3	1	1	3	1
Molly B., b m, by Hamdallah	1	2	3	1	2
Hazel Maid, b m, by Hayes	2	3	2	2	3
Patty R., ch m, by Bronze	4	4	5	4	4
Hattie M., bl m, by Wondermaker	5	5	4	5	dr
Kal Kotch, b h, by California	dis				

Time, 2:39½—2:40—2:39½—2:37½—2:37.

July 5.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Milo Sage—Jos. Cavnaugh	4	1	4	1	4	1
Chump, b h, by Starlight	1	2	1	2	2	3
Morgan Goldust, ch h—Geo. Watkins	5	4	2	3	1	2
Jake, ch g, by John A. Rollins	2	3	3	4	3	ro
Pella A., ch g, by Saw Dust	3	5	5	5	5	ro

Time, 2:44¾—2:46—2:45—2:45½—2:47—2:44¼.

Purse $200; two-year-olds.

Gladbrook, by Brookmont	1	1
Norma, b m, by Invetriot	2	2
Frank Tracy, bl g, by Wondermaker	3	3

Time, 3:07½—3:03.

**Morocco, Indiana.

July 4.—Purse $150; 2:45 class.

Westfall, ch h, by Pretender	1	1	1
Tod Mohawk, ro g, by Mohawk King	2	2	3
Byron Sprague, b h, by Gov. Sprague	4	3	2
Allemore, bl h, by Altimore	3	4	4

Time, 2:50½—2:46—2:47.

Purse $250; free for all.

Belle Medium, gr m, by Pilot Medium	1	1	1
Energy, b h, by Onward	2	2	2

Time, 2:39—2:39—2:39½.

*Newport, Vermont.

July 4.—Purse $100; four-year-olds and under; trot or pace.

Sutton, ch h, by Epaulet	3	1	1	1
May Franklin, gr m, by Sherman Franklin	1	3	2	2
Lady Warren, b m, by Gen. Warren	2	2	3	3
Lady Cobden, ch m, by Cobden	4	4	dis	
Morgan Wilkes Jr., br g, by Morgan Wilkes	dis			

Time, 2:54—2:59—2:51½—2:51½.

Purse $100; 3:00 class; trot or pace.

Dartmouth, bl h, by Dictator	1	1	1
Joe B., bl g—G. D. Pratt	2	2	3
Otta Quechee, br h, by Quechee Lambert	3	3	2
Hampton Bay, b g—M. N. Corey	4	dis	

Time, 2:44—2:42—2:44½.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Lyndon Boy, br g—H. Mower	1	1	1
Katisha, br m, by Ben Franklin	2	2	2
Gipsey, b m—H. E. Hawkins	4	3	3
Maitland, bl g—S. M. Dorman	5	4	dis
Tommy Dow, b g—John McAll	3	dis	

Time, 2:39—2:35—2:37½.

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Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Charley Ray, ch h, by Ben Franklin	1	1	1
Young Lambert, b h, by Star Ethan	2	2	2
Silverton, gr g—Geo. Terrill	3	3	3
Funny, b m—Jno. McAll	4	dis	

Time, 2:35¼—2:36¼—2:33¾.

*Northampton, Massachusetts.

July 13.—Purse $150; 2:45 class.

Chipita, rn g—J. J. Webster	1	1	1
Linda Gale, b m, by Chasterlard	2	2	3
Ashurst, b h—T. C. Donelan	5	4	2
Victoria B., b m, by Incentive	3	3	4
Flora M., b m—G. F. Milkey	4	5	5
Indianapolis, bl g, by Legal Tender Jr	dis		

Time, 2:35¼—2:35¼—2:37.

Purse $200; 2:32 class; trot or pace.

Frank L., b g, by Beaufort	1	4	1	1
Little Maud, b m—W. A. Baggs	2	1	4	5
Charles H., b g, by Young Jim	3	2	2	3
Brightwood, b h, by Cromwell	6	3	6	2
Fanny G., b m, by Volunteer Boy	5	5	3	4
Henry L., b g, by Mohawk Hambletonian	4	6	5	dr

Time, 2:33¼—2:35½—2:34—2:31¼.

July 14.—Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Queen Fearnaught, b m, by Alcantara	1	1	1
Lucy K., ch m, by Rattler Brooks	2	2	4
Ironwood, bl g—Wm. Neeley	3	5	2
Reporter, ch g—C. H. Perry	4	4	3
Winifucan, bl g, by Leander Lambert	5	3	5

Time, 2:31¼—2:32½—2:31½.

Purse $200; free for all.

Joe L., b g, by Harlequin	3	1	2	3	1	1
Ned Winslow, bl g, by Tom Benton	2	2	1	2	2	3
Sabatia, b m, by Taunton	5	3	3	1	3	2
Monkey Rolla, b g, by Tempest Jr.	1	4	4	dis		
Klick Klock, b m, by Mambritonian	4	5	dis			

Time, 2:28¾—2:26½—2:29½—2:32½—2:32½—2:33½.

*Old Town, Maine.

July 4.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Annie F., br m—G. C. Cousens	1	1	1
Murry, bl g—G. R. Palmer	3	2	2
White Nose, bl h—J. L. Ellingwood	2	3	3
Maud D., gr m—F. Dubay	4	4	4
Saturn, bl g—F. N. Wiggin	5	6	5
Gray General, gr g—J. W. Cousens	6	5	6

Time, 2:52—2:51—2:54.

Purse $100; 2:45 class; trot or pace.

Snowflake, gr g—S. McPheters	1	3	1	1
Sleepy Dick, bl h—W. S. Marden	5	1	2	3
Gould Boy, b g—F. N. Wiggin	3	2	3	2
Juno Withers, ch m, by Gen. Withers	2	5	4	4
Maud B., b m—T. Beaulein	4	6	5	5
Bay Harry, b h—A. Fifield	6	4	6	dr
Gray General, gr g—D. Lane	7	7	dr	

Time, 2:44¼—2:47½—2:42½—2:49.

Purse $200; 2:32 class.

Lady Franklin, b m, by Dr. Franklin	3	1	1	1
Lady Ross, by Young Buchanan	1	3	2	5
Black Crook, bl h, by Tom Knox	2	2	3	3
Oliver D., b h—A. Fifield	5	5	5	2
Lady Hamilton, b m—F. N. Wiggin	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:34¾—2:39—2:36—2:36½.

July 5.—Purse $125; 2:40 class.

Gladstone br h, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.	1	1	2	1
Bay Pete, b g—J. F. Davis	2	2	1	2
Quiver, b g—G. R. Palmer	3	3	3	3
Gen. Logan, —, by Judge Advocate	4	5	4	4
Juno Withers, ch m, by Gen. Withers	5	4	5	5
Bay Harry, b h—A. Fifield	6	6	dr	

Time, 2:40—2:40¼—2:40—2:40.

July 9.—Purse $200; match.

Lady Franklin, b m, by Dr. Franklin	2	1	1	1
Oliver D., b h—A. Fifield	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:37½—2:38—2:38¼—2:42¼.

**Piqua, Ohio.

July 12.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Dauntless L., ch g—E. F. Luce	6	1	1	1
Maud A., b m, by Ambassador	1	2	2	2
John D., br g, by Dr. Downing	2	3	3	3
Ianthe, ch m, by Charley B	3	6	4	4
Mohawk Jr., b h, by Hall's Mohawk	4	8	5	5
Maggie Mack, b m—A. Styling	5	4	7	7
John Rose, b g—W Hammond	10	5	8	8
Malino, ch g, by Belmont	7	7	6	6
Byerly Boy, b h, by Byerly Abdallah	8	11	dis	
Billy H., b g, by Dick Executor	9	9	dis	
Executor Jr., bl h, by Executor	12	10	dis	
Scutari Jr., b h, by Scutari	11	dr		
Hulbert—William Conway	13	dr		

Time, 2:32¼—2:27½—2:28¾—2:33¾.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Rinehart, gr h, by Monroe S	1	1	1
Gen. Custer, b g—James Smith	5	4	2
Daisy S., br m, by Hiatoga Jim	4	2	7
Dusty Bob, ch g—M. V. Cowdrey	2	6	6
Red Cloud, ch g, by Kramer	7	3	3
Fred Smuggler Jr., b g, by Smuggler	3	5	4
Billy C.—G. Stevens	9	8	5
M. Compton, b m, by Baker Pasha	8	7	dis
Gowanda, ch g, by Gen. Stanton	6	9	dis
Burlington, b g, by Sexton's Blue Bull	10	dis	

Time, 2:24¾—2:23—2:32¼.

July 13.—Purse $400; 2:37 class.

Dictum, br h, by Dictator Almont	1	1	1
Hatmaker, bl h, by Legal Tender Jr	2	2	2
Jack Slade, ch g, by Prince Monroe	3	3	5
Col. Burr, ch h, by King William	4	4	3
Red Cedar, ch g, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	5	5	4

Time, 2:40—2:34½—2:31.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Daisy S., br m, by Hiatoga Jim	1	1	1
Razor Blade, bl g, by Henry B	4	2	2
Smiler Colfax, br g—O. P. Chaney	2	3	3
Little Joker, ch g, by Forest Neal	5	4	4
Frank B., b g, by Clark's Hambletonian	6	5	5
Dr. McClelland, b g, by Maitland	3	6	dis
Cutler, b h, by Strathmore	7	7	dis
Little Rube, ch h, by Mohawk	8	dr	

Time, 2:26¾—2:23¼—2:25¾.

July 14.—Purse $400; 2:28 class.

Allie Ambassador, b m, by Almont	2	1	1	1
Lasella, b m, by Grand Sentinel	1	2	4	4
Stevie H., b g, by Washington	3	3	2	3
Albert S., gr g—J. M. Leath	4	4	3	2
W. B. H. (Dandy Jim), ch g, by Pacing Abdallah	dis			

Time, 2:29—2:27—2:29½—2:29½.

Purse $400; 2:20 class.

Reuben W., b g, by Clark Chieftain	1	1	1
Dusty Bob, ch g, by M. V. Cowdrey	2	2	2
Dr. McClelland, b g, by Maitland	3	4	3
Mugwump, br g—B. H. Marriott	4	3	4

Time, 2:27¼—2:25¼—2:26.

July 15.—Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Speedaway, gr h, by Brook	3	1	1	0	1
Little Daisy, br m, by French's Bashaw	1	2	2	0	3
Allie Ambassador, b m, by Almont	2	3	3	3	2
Elmo Maid, b m, by Joe Elmo	4	4	4	4	5
Bessie H.—Geo. E. McKaig	5	5	5	5	4

Time, 2:28¼—2:26¾—2:25¼—2:25½—2:30¾.

Purse, $400; three-year-olds.

Jessie C., b m, by Civilization	1	2	1
Civiltine, b m, by Civilization	4	1	5
Dandy Sprague, b h, by Ashland Sprague	3	3	2
Cecilian Prince, b h, by C. F. Clay	2	4	3
Daisy M., b m, by Morris Almont	5	5	4
Mica, bl m, by Mitting	dis		

Time, 2:38¾—2:32—2:36½.

**Toledo, Ohio.

July 12.—Purse $500; 2:28 class.

Tempest, ch m, by Tempest Jr	2	1	1	1
Col. Neal, b h, by Squire Taimage	1	2	2	2
Mascot, ch m, by Triceps	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:32—2:31¼—2:29½—2:30½.

Purse $400; 2:45 class.

Beechnut, b h, by Louis Napoleon	3	2	1	1	1
Ridgeway, br g—F. P. Darcy	2	3	2	2	2
Polly T., br m, by Red Bird	4	4	3	5	3
Lesley C., b g—Wm. H. Klaue	6	5	5	3	4
Larry Wilkes, br g, by Red Wilkes	5	6	4	4	5
Wilkie Knox, br h, by Barney Wilkes	1	1	dr		

*Time, 2:35¼—2:33—2:38½—2:43½—2:42¾.

*Time made in above race is a bar, not a record.

July 13.—Purse $200; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.

Nyanza, b m, by Robt. McGregor	1	1	1
Silver Shear,—R. M Rice	2	2	3
Capelee, br m, by Revelle	3	4	2
Senator, b h, by Flagler	4	3	4

Time, 2:47¾—2:45—2:43¾.

Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Kissel's Pointer, b g, by Ravenwood	1	1	1
Gyp, b m, by Tom Hal	6	3	2
Oscar, b h, by Desoto	7	2	4
Elerick, b g, by Kentucky Belmont	2	7	5
Bessie H., by Newton's Allie Wilkes	3	6	3
Jack the Ripper, bl g, by Texas Jack	5	4	6
Texas Jack Sr., b h, by Judge Durell	4	5	7
Zillah H., b m, by Socrates	9	8	8
J. S. A., b g—W. H. Klaue	8	9	9

Time, 2:29½—2:26½—2:27.

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July 14.—Purse $500; 2:34 class.

Sir Albert, b h, by Mambrino Startle	1	1	1
Susie C., br m, by Herold	2	2	4
Red Line, b h, by Red Wilkes	5	5	2
Stroughoff, gr h, by Grand Sentinel	3	3	3
Charley M., wh g, by West Wind	6	7	5
Brown Prince, br g—W. K. Smith	8	6	6
Susie B., ch m, by Sam Patch	7	8	7
Capt. Stone, bl h, by Leglon	4	4	*

Time, 2:29¾—2:31½—2:31.

*Dropped dead at close of second heat.

Purse $500; free for all.

Tommy, wh g, by Kilbuck Tom	3	1	1	1
Lucy B., br m, by Legacy	2	2	2	2
Ivorine, b m—Shelly Bros	4	5	3	3
Duke F., ch g, by Copperbottom	5	4	4	4
Kissel's Dallas, ch g, by Indiana Chief	1	3	dis	

Time 2:26¼—2:29½—2:24¾—2:28.

July 15.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Bellmora, ch m—B. A. Kealer	1	2	4	3	1	1
Harry Almont, b h, by Whiteline	2	1	1	2	2	2
Cooke, br g, by Walton's Prince	7	4	2	1	3	3
Miss Hastings, b m, by Sir Walkill	3	3	6	5	5	ro
Star Line, gr h, by White Line	4	5	3	4	4	ro
Pearline, gr h, by White Line	6	6	5	6	6	ro
Chieftain Laddie, ch g, by Highland Chief	5	7	7	dr		

Time, 2:38—2:35—2:36½—2:36½—2:39½—2:41½.

Purse $500; 2:23 class.

Kitty Bayard, gr m, by Bayard	1	1	1
Earlmont, b h, by Almont Gift	2	3	2
Grace W., bl m, by Blackwood Mambrino	3	2	3

Time, 2:25½—2:28—2:26¾.

**Wapakoneta, Ohio.

July 19.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Civiltine, b m, by Civilization	1	1	1
John D., br g, by Dr. Downing	2	2	4
John W., br g, by Legal Tender	7	3	2
Laura B., dn m, by Triceps	3	6	7
Byerly Boy, br h, by Byerly Abdallah	9	8	3
Ianthe, ch m, by Charley B	4	5	5
Molino, ch g, by Belmont	6	4	6
Johnny, br g, by Morning Star	5	7	9
Belle Butler, ch m, by La Rookh	8	9	8

Time, 2:45—2:42—2:41.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Razor Blade, br g, by Henry B	2	1	1	1
Gyp, b m, by Tom Hal	1	2	2	2
Cutler, b h, by Strathmore	3	dis		
Lucy J., dn m, by Haw Patch	4	dis		
Grape Shot, br g—B. H. Marriott	dis			
Almont, b h, by Morris Almont	dis			
Anderson A. L., ch h, by Tom Corwin	dis			

Time, 2:36½—2:31—2:34—2:42.

July 20.—Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Little Daisy, b m, by French's Bashaw	1	1	1
Allie Ambassador, b m, by Almont	2	3	2
Gail, b m, by Lakeland Abdallah	4	2	3
Mab, br m, by De France	3	6	5
Pontiac Chief, ch h, by Golden Bow	5	5	4
Lasella, b m, by Grand Sentinel	6	4	6
Charley M., gr g, by West Wind	7	7	7
Col. Neal, b h, by Squire Talmage	8	dis	

Time, 2:26¼—2:28¼—2:27¼.

Purse $400; 2:38 class.

Reinhart, gr h—W. Souden	1	1	1
Red Cloud, ch g, by Kramer's Rainbow	4	2	2
Wilson, br h—C. S. McMore	2	5	3
Fred Smuggler, br g, by Smuggler Jr	3	4	4
General Custer, b g, by Billy Sherman	5	3	5
Grey Fanny, gr m, by Monroe Boy	6	dis	

Time, 2:25½—2:30¼—2:34¾.

July 21.—Purse $400; 2:38 class.

Dauntless L., ch g, by Dauntless Jr	1	1	1
Dandy Sprague, bl h, by Ashland Sprague	2	2	2
Hatmaker, b h, by Legal Tender	4	3	3
Philmont, b h, by Almont Chief	3	5	4
Maggie Tulliver, b m, by Strathmore	5	4	5

Time, 2:29¼—2:29¼—2:32½.

Purse $400; free for all.

Sunrise, b g, by Capt. Bogardus	1	1	2	1
Little Joker, b h, by Charley Foster	4	3	1	2
Smiler Colfax, br g, by Schuyler Colfax	2	2	5	5
Reuben W., b g, by Clark Chieftain	3	5	3	3
Mugwump, b g, by Pilot Chief	5	4	4	4

Time, 2:23—2:23¼—2:25½—2:26.

July 22.—Purse $——; free for all.

Little Daisy, b m, by French's Bashaw	2	1	1	1
Gense, br m, by Longfellow	1	4	2	2
Gail, b m, by Lakeland Abdallah	3	2	3	3
Grace W., bl m, by Blackwood Mambrino	4	3	4	4

Time, 2:36—2:27—2:28¼—2:25¼.

Purse $300; 2:50 class.

John W., b g, by Legal Tender	1	1	1
John D., b g, by Dr. Downing	2	3	2
Johnny, b g, by Morgan Star	3	2	5
Molino, ch g, by Belmont	4	5	3
Flora B., b m—R. A. McCutchen	5	4	4
Johnny Bull, b h—M. Coutris	6	dis	
Sally Foster, by Prince William	7	dis	

Time, 2:34¾—2:38—2:33½.

**Warren, Ohio.

July 14.—Purse $100; 3:30 class.

Shiloh, ch g, by Barclay Chief	4	1	1	1
Asa J., b g, by Atlantic	1	3	5	4
Easter, gr g, by Handsome Harry	3	2	2	3
Prosperous, b h, by Vacher	2	4	3	2
Dixie D., b m, by Atlantic	5	5	4	dis
Mc Ginty, br g—A. Barber	7	7	dis	
Pew House, ch g, by Mohawk Gift	6	6	dr	
Walter, b g, by Lace Dealer	8	dis		
Golden Boy, b h, by Pennsylvania	9	dis		

Time, 2:43¾—2:41¼—2:44¾—2:41¾.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Maud McGregor, b m, by Capt. McGregor	5	1	1	1
Emerson, ch g, by Elial G	1	3	2	4
Henry H., b g, by Bashaw Jr	3	2	3	2
Delight, b h, by Good Luck	2	4	4	3
Printer Boy, b g, by Independence	7	5	5	5
Alton L., bl h, by Atlantic	4	dis		
Sally Walker, br m, by Hylas	6	dis		

Time 2:30¾—2:27¾—2:28¼—2:29.

July 14 and 15.—Purse $200; 2:32 class.

Harold Chief, b h, by Harold	6	3	8	1	1	1
Julia H., ch m, by Monaco	3	1	1	4	2	2
White Oak, b g, by Pasacas	1	2	7	8	7	6
Lady May, b m, by Louie R	2	5	2	5	6	5
Theodore, br h, by Reveille	7	7	4	2	5	7
Jimmy C., b g—S. D. Holmes	5	8	5	3	4	3
Algiers, bl h, by Atlantic	8	6	3	6	3	4
Ethel H., ch m, by Beaumont	4	4	6	7	8	dr
Citizen, b h, by Happy Medium	9	10	9	9	dr	
King Cardinal, ch h, by Cardinal	10	9	dr			

Time, 2:31½—2:31¾—2:33½—2:33½—2:30.

July 15.—Purse $150; 2:50 class.

Freddy B., b h, by Cardinal	1	1	1
Lady Irma, ch m, by Elyria	3	2	2
Niles, bl g, by Stockbridge Chief Jr	2	6	8
Nina B., b m, by Lace Dealer	5	3	3
Kittie W., bl m, by Ashtabula	6	4	5
Billy Burnett, br g, by Mambrino Black Hawk	4	5	7
Anvil, bl h, by Gen. Custer	8	8	4
Ione, ch m, by Pero	9	7	6
Smuggler Jr., b g, by Lace Dealer	7	9	dr

Time, 2:40½—2:40¾—2:45¼.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Emma Armstrong, ch m, by Starmont	6	1	1	1
Maiden Blush, b m, by Dominion	1	2	5	2
Fred B., b g, by Reveille	3	3	2	3
Frank H., ch g, by Stockbridge Chief Jr.	2	4	6	4
Billy L., ch h, by Billy Oakum	4	6	3	5
Orphan, bl h, by Dr. Talmage	9	5	4	7
Tod, ch g, by Ed Davis	5	7	7	6
Highland Prince, br h, by Prince Edward	7	8	8	8
Atlantic Wire, bl h, by Atlantic	8	9	9	9
Wang, br g, by Referee	10	10	dis	

Time, 2:45¼—2:36¼—2:39¼—2:39.

Purse $100; 2:50 class.

Country Girl, gr m, by Sir Peter	1	1	1
Dr. Perkins, b h, by Louis Napoleon	2	2	3
Lady Ewing, gr m, by Tom Ewing	5	3	2
Kimberly, br h, by Bay Tom	4	4	4
Lottie Rocket, ch m, by Redmont	3	5	dr
Atlantic Boy, b h, by Atlantic	dis		
Rev. Burt, ch g, by Hull	dis		

Time, 2:34¼—2:34½—2:39½.

Purse $250; 2:27 class.

Berwick Boy, gr g, by Pilot Medium	1	1	1
Jeff Smith, b g, by Ohio	2	2	3
Capson, ch g, by Idol	3	3	2

Time, 2:28¼—2:29½—2:35.

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**Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

ne 28.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

h Jane, b m—J. R. Merritt	1	1	1
cella, bl m—Claireview Farm	2	2	3
, b g—Simmicolon Farm	0	4	2
Hardwood, ch h, by Hardwood	3	3	5
e E., gr m, by Pilot Medium	4	5	4
n Rose, b g—Wm. Bowers	0	6	6
ly Howard, b m, by John Howard	0	dis	

Time, 2:44—2:43¼—2:40.

urse $400; 2:27 class.

Cracker, b h, by Texas Jack Sr	1	1	1
F., ch g, by Copperbottom	2	2	4
g Bonair, b h, by Bonair	3	3	2
h A., gr g, by Prince Hal	4	4	3
ada Boy, b h—J. S. Visger	5	dis	
ck, b g, by Kentucky Belmont	6	dis	
r, b g, by De Soto	7	dis	

Time, 2:30—2:29½—2:28.

ne 29.—Purse $400; 2:33 class.

man, b h, by Nugget	1	1	1
ghoff, gr h, by Grand Sentinel	2	2	2
Line, b h, by Red Wilkes	3	4	3
d C., b m, by Patterson's St. Lawrence	5	3	4
gnace, b g, by Waverly	4	dis	
ney, b h, by Combat	dis		

Time, 2:35—2:38—2:37.

urse $400; 2:40 class.

my Mack, b g, by Caldwell Horse	1	1	1
chanic Girl, gr m, by Richard	2	2	5
ly T., br m, by Red Bird	3	3	2
ns Bill ch h, by Texas Jack	4	4	3
r Gazer—A. G. Bedford	5	5	4
Elliott, ch g, by Western Fearnaught	6	6	6
rvell Boy, b h, by Old Rooker	dis		

Time, 2:39—2:34—2:36¼.

ne 30.—Purse $400; 2:24 class.

rty B., b m, by Fulton	1	1	1
negan, gr g, by Joe Hooker	2	3	2
s B., ch m, by Bob Ingersoll	3	2	3

Time, 2:32—2:31—2:27½.

urse $400; 2:40 class.

nce A. G., ch h, by Principator	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	1
ah Jane, b m—J. R. Merritt	3	1	1	2	2	2	0	2
ples B., ch g, by Western Fearnaught	1	5	4	1	3	3	0	3
no, bl g, by Spartacus	4	4	3	5	4	ro		
y Billy, b g, by Highland Jr	6	3	7	4	6	ro		
n Rose, b g—Wm. Bowers	8	6	6	6	5	ro		
nky B., gr g—Jas. Vansellons	5	7	5	dr				
tty Wilkes, bl m, by Young Wilkes	7	dis						
W., b m—F. Walsh	9	dis						

ne, 2:42¾—2:41¼—2:39¾—2:41—2:42¼—2:39¼—0:00 2:40.

July 1.—Purse $400; 2:28 class.

e Points, b h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	1	0	2	1	1
dwin, ch g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen	2	0	1	2	2
lter Drake, b h, by Joe Gavin	3	3	3	3	4
jor A., ch g, by Major Edsall	4	4	4	4	3
ta Medium, gr m, by Pilot Medium	5	5	5	5	5
nberlou, gr m, by Blackhawk McGregor	dis				

Time, 2:30—2:39¼—2:31¼—2:30½—2:33.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.

lly *D.*, ch m, by Goldenbow	1	2	1	1	
chanic Girl, gr m, by Richard	4	1	4	3	
rtz *B.*, b g, by Tennessee Wilkes	5	3	2	2	
nday Sox, br h, by Lochinvar	6	5	3	4	
lly *R.*, ch m, by Mountain Boy	3	4	5	dis	
mmy Mack, b g, by Caldwell Horse	2	dis			
ten Miller, ch m, by Kilbuck Tom	7	dis			
ell Rooker, gr h, by Rooker	dis				
ady Hunter, gr m, by Darling's Abdallah	dis				

Time, 2:31—2:31—2:31¼—2:31½.

*Salinas, California.

July 4.—Purse $150; free for all.

lipheus, br h, by Mambrino Wilkes	1	1
ernal, b h, by Electioneer	2	2

Time, 2:32½—2:25.

Purse $150; 2:28 class.

nd H., ch m, by Mambrino	1	1
nd Bee, b m, by Piedmont	2	2

Time, 2:29¾—2:35.

Purse $150; 2:30 class.

Liska, b m, by Electioneer	2	0	1	1
Fred Arnold, bl h, by Nephew	1	0	2	2

Time, 2:35—2:35—2:33—2:32.

Purse $150; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Anselma, ch m, by Ansel	1	2	1
Muldoon, gr g, by Jim Mulvena	2	1	2

Time, 2:29½—2:36—2:39.

*Commack, New York.

June 22.—Purse $200; match.

Oliver G., b g, by Lotus	1	0	2	1	1
Rainy Day, b g—Geo. C. Treehurst	2	0	1	2	2

Time, 2:43¾—2:38¾—2:41½—2:44¾—2:41.

*Barre, Vermont.

July 4.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Phil W., bl g—W. L. Stafford	4	1	1	1
D. F., b g—F. E. Felt	1	2	3	2
Grey Eagle, gr g—J. O. Halloran	2	4	2	3
Thurman, bl h—C. V. Richardson	3	3	4	4

Time, 2:42—2:49½—2:46—2:48¾.

Purse $150; 2:50 class; trot or pace.

Eugene, b g—H. A. Phelps	4	1	5	1	1
Bonner, b g—C. V. Richardson	1	3	1	2	4
Spider, bl m—F. A. Slayton	2	2	2	3	2
Pat Wheeler, ch g—C. E. Shepard	3	4	3	4	3
Envoy, br g—A. D. Webber	5	5	4	5	5

Time, 2:40—2:42½—2:42¾—2:39¼—2:44¼.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Snyder, br g—Chas Keene	5	1	1	1
Horace Mann, b g—C. M. Winch	1	2	2	3
Patchey, ch m—J. K. Lynde	2	3	3	2
Yellow Dock, b g, by Auctioneer	3	4	5	5
Knee Buckle, b g—C. M. Winch	4	5	4	4

Time, 2:39¼—2:38—2:41—2:42.

**Aurora, Illinois.

July 19.—Purse $500; 2:50 class.

Nancy Carr, br m, by Kinney Wilkes	3	1	1	1
Greenwood, b g—J. H. Shannon	1	7	10	11
Billy B., b g—J. H. Beyer	6	2	2	3
Whirler, b g, by Whirlwind	2	5	7	6
Ranger H., br g, by Typhoon	9	9	6	2
John Head, gr g, by St. Elmo	8	3	3	7
Zuleka, ch m, by Daubigne	4	4	9	8
Hamiltonian Star Jr., b h, by Hamilton Star	5	8	4	5
Westerner, ——Frank S. Rolfe	7	6	5	4
Cassius Chief, br h, by Honest Abe	13	11	11	9
Alfast, ——, by Commodore Belmont	12	10	8	12
McKesson, b h, by Umber	11	12	12	dr
Marion Field, b m, by Mark Field	10	dis		
Criterion, b g—Shiloh Farm	dis			

Time, 2:38—2:35½—2:36¼—2:39.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Australia, b h, by Australitz	1	2	1	1
J. M. G., wb g, by White Line	2	1	2	5
Zebu, br h, by Regent	4	3	3	2
John L., ch h, by Al West	3	7	4	3
Mambrino Belle ——, by Black Joe	5	4	5	4
Dan Mack, b g, by Mammont	6	6	dis	
Rex M., b g, by Somonauk	7	5	dr	

Time, 2:31¼—2:30—2:34—2:36.

July 20.—Purse $500; 2:34 class.

Olivette, b m, by Rescue	1	1	1
Nemo, b h, by Clay	2	2	2
Bradford, b h, by Fugleman	3	3	10
Aurora Prince, b h, by Florida M.	4	7	3
Red Line, b h, by Red Wilkes	6	6	4
Prodigal, b g, by Guiding Star	9	4	6
Tural, br g, by Mambrino Startle	5	5	5
Minnie Monroe, b m, by Mark Monroe	8	9	7
Don Pedro, br h—N. D. Helm	7	10	9
Lady B., ch m, by Telegraph	10	8	8
Gen. Custer, br h, by Lenawee Chief	11	11	11

Time, 2:33¼—2:34—2:32.

Purse $500; free for all.

Riley, br g—Gee Grimes	1	1	4	4	1
Black Dick, bl g, by Black Dick	5	2	1	1	2
Bawley, b g, by King Pharaoh	2	3	2	2	4
Prince Mac, ch g, by Logan Hambletonian	3	4	3	3	3
Henry O., b g, by Clipper	4	dis			

Time, 2:23—2:23½—2:27¾—2:30—2:28¼.

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Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Lycurgus, b h, by Aberdeen	5	1	1	1
Nubbins, b g, by Herod Jr.	1	2	4	6
Belle Wilson, gr m, by Jim Wilson	3	5	2	2
Pence, br h, by Rienzi	2	4	6	5
Strontia, wh g—Frank S. Polfe	4	3	3	4
Watchword, br h, by Nil Desperandum	7	6	5	3
Jimmy C., ——, by Col. Mc	6	7	7	7

Time, 2:26¼—2:27—2:27½—2:26.

July 21.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Dolly B., b m, by Austerlitz	1	1	1	
Tyler Wilkes, br h, by Wild Wilkes	3	2	9	
Frank H., ——A. D. Helm	2	5	6	
Little John, b g, by Honest John	5	9	2	
Lady Ensign, br m, by Ensign	4	7	3	
Charley W., b g, by Red Wilkes	7	3	4	
Billy B., b g—J. H. Bayer	8	4	7	
Onawa, by Prince Rupert	6	10	5	
Siva, b g, by Gen. Garfield	9	6	8	
Babe, b m, by Rocket	10	8	dis	

Time, 2:33½—2:34½—2:36½.

Purse $——; 2:35 class; first division.

Leverone, b h, by Gen. Hancock	1	1	1	
Rocca, ch g, by Ringgold	2	2	3	
Lulu G., ch m, by Consul	3	3	2	
Wapsie, ch h, by Wapsie	6	4	4	
Lucy Long, b m—Thos. Horper	4	6	7	
Jean Miller, ch m, by Kilbuck Tom	5	5	5	
Cyclone, b h, by Telegraph	7	7	6	
Sam Webb, b g—J. W. Patterson	dis			

Time, 2:29¼—2:29½—2:31½.

Purse $——; 2:35 class; second division.

Singer, b g, by Longfellow	1	1	1	
Silver Bill, gr g, by Burr Oaks	2	3	2	
Abe Hamilton, bl h, by Hamilton	3	2	4	
Little George, ro g, by Clipper	7	6	3	
Henry O., ch g, by George O	4	5	6	
Harry Lexington, br h, by Novelty	5	4	5	
Inkle, br h, by Princeps	6	dr		
Little Joe, bl g, by Ira Wilkes	dis			

Time, 2:26¼—2:26¾—2:27.

Purse $500; free for all.

Frank Middleton, ch g, by Bay Middleton	1	1	1	
March, gr h, by Climax	2	2	2	
Blossom, bl m, by Pennypack	3	3	3	

Time, 2:27¾—2:28½—2:30.

July 22.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Josephine, b m, by Castilian	1	5	1	1
Olaf, b g—R. L. McKean	2	1	3	6
Jim Burns, br g, by Louis Napoleon	3	2	2	2
Zebu, br h, by Regent	4	3	4	4
Twinebinder, b g, by Panic	5	9	6	3
Jim C., b h, by Jim Swigert	7	4	5	7
John L., ch g, by Al West	6	6	8	5
Risk, b g, by Valentine Swigert	8	8	7	8
Mambrino Belle, ——, by Black Joe	9	7	9	dr

Time, 2:29¾—2:31¼—2:30½—2:30½.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Hustler, b g, by Bluffton L.	1	1	1	
Henry O., br g, by Clipper	2	2	2	
Pat O'Brien, br h, by Billy Davis	3	3	3	
Billy Hayes, b g, by Tramp	5	7	4	
Edwin T., b h, by Iron Duke	8	8	5	
Golden Boy, ch h, by Plato	4	5	dr	
Satline, b m, by Alroy	9	4	dr	
Dr. Elmo, b g, by St. Elmo	6	6	dr	
Don Q., ch g, by Prince Albert	7	9	dr	
J. A. L., b g, by Lord Erlington	dis			

Time, 2:23¼—2:23½—2:24.

*Binghamton, New York.

July 4.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.

George, b g, by Dick Jones	3	2	1	1	1
Chester b h, by Wilkes Spirit Jr.	1	1	2	2	2
Mary Hanford, b m—Hanford Bros.	2	3	4	5	3
Senatress, b m, by Mambritonian	5	5	3	3	4
Fred Strideaway, bl g—H. G. Smith	4	4	5	4	5
Tony N., gr g—A. Nichols	dis				

Time, 2:33¼—2:32¼—2:29¾—2:29¼—2:26¼.

Purse $600; 2:22 class.

Grover S., ch g, by Cafferty Horse	1	1	1	
Ben F., b g, by Quilna Chief	2	5	4	
Sorrel George, ch g, by Capt. Webb	6	4	2	
Corneto, b g, by Coronet	5	3	3	
Pine Levels, gr g—H. G. Smith	4	6	5	
Newsboy, b h—Chas. S. Green	3	2	dis	
Bas Bleu Wilkes, by Georgia Wilkes	dis			

Time, 2:21¼—2:21½—2:22¼.

Purse $500; 2:37 class.

Narka, b m, by Young Jim	1	1	1	
May Wilkes, b m—H. G. Smith	2	2	2	
C. H. H., b g, by Chosroes	4	3	3	
Storyteller, bl m, by Peter Story	3	4	4	
Merchandise, br m—P. J. Duffy	5	dis		
Omar, b g—Joe Lyman	dis			

Time, 2:34¼—2:30¼—2:33¾.

July 5.—Purse $500; 2:34 class.

Dom Pedro, b h—A. C. Crandall	2	1	1	2	1
Abbott, bl h—H. G. Smith	6	4	2	1	2
Reality, b g, by Polonius	5	2	4	3	3
Lady M., b m—C. M. Potter	4	3	3	4	4
E. W. H., br g—R. C. Bever	1	dis			
Miss Annie, bl m—W. J. Kerlin	3	dis			
Orley Wilkes, b g—J. C. Kenney	dis				

Time, 2:34¾—2:37¼—2:31¼—2:30½—2:33¼.

Purse $600; 2:21 class.

So Long, gr g, by Erelong	2	1	1	1
Bert Sheldon Jr., by Warwick Boy	1	2	2	2
Longford, b g, by Chosroes	3	3	3	3
Paul, gr g, by Messenger Duroc	4	4	4	4
Cleon, b g, by Heptagon	5	5	dr	

Time, 2:22¾—2:21¼—2:21¼—2:21¼.

July 6.—Purse $500; 2:32 class.

Jersey Wood, b h, by Jersey Prince	1	1	1	
Milford C., b g—J. J. McCarthy	2	2	2	
Onie, b g, by Mambrino King	4	3	3	
Myrtle S., b m, by Wm. Rysdyk	3	4	4	

Time, 2:32½—2:27¼—3:28½.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Billy T., b g, by Don Ozro	1	1	1	
Bob, bl m, by Young Abner	2	2	2	
Tom L., ro g—A. W. Lockwood	4	4	3	
Miss Annie, bl m—W. J. Kerlin	3	3	dis	

Time, 2:31½—2:35—2:39¼.

July 7.—Purse $600; 2:26 class.

Prince S., b g, by Volunteer Swigert	1	1	1	
Harry Cardinal, b g, by Cardinal	2	2	4	
The Raven, bl h, by Elial G	4	3	2	
Cephas, b g, by Fairy Gift	5	4	3	
S. D. C., b g, by Almont	3	5	5	

Time, 2:27¼—2:29¼—2:25¼.

Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Coxsackie King, ch g—Green & Noble	1	1	4	1
Dan B., br g—H. G. Smith	2	2	1	4
Wilkes Golddust, ch h, by Young Jim	4	3	2	2
Corinne, b m, by Mambrino Startle	3	4	3	3

Time, 2:29¼—2:31—2:31¼—2:30½.

Purse $600; free for all.

Sorrel George, ch g, by Capt. Webb	2	2	1	1	2	1
Corneto, b g, by Coronet	3	1	2	2	1	2
Big Injun, ch g, by Brown Hal	4	3	3	3	3	ro
Sterling, ch g, by Haroldson	1	dis				

Time, 2:23¼—2:27½—2:29¼—2:25¼—2:24½—2:26.

*Boston, Massachusetts.

[MYSTIC PARK.]

July 12.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Red Line, b g, by Bourbon Wilkes	1	1	1	
Volley, b h, by Volunteer Boy	2	2	2	
Lizzie L., bl m—M. Riley	8	3	4	
Rosewood, b m, by Redwood	3	7	5	
Persimmons, br h, by Simmons	7	5	3	
J. Alba, br g—A. Towle	4	4	8	
Kitty R., br m, by Landmark	5	6	6	
Airy Belle, br m, by Whalebone Knox	dis			
Blonde Beauty, ch m, by Starlight	dis			

Time, 2:27½—2:27—2:29¼.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Pharon, b h, by Pharos	3	1	1	1	
Little Rocket, b g—R. M. Durland	1	2	5	2	
Thad, bl g, by Keeler	5	4	3	3	
Lady Leavitt, b m, by Jersey Wilkes	2	3	2	dis	
Lothair G., bl g, by Lothair Jr.	6	5	4	dis	
Ruby Mac, b m—T. D. Marsh	4	dis			
Billy Cleveland, ch g—M. Riley	dis				

Time, 2:26½—2:25¼—2:30—2:22¼.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Ramona, b m, by Alcyone	4	1	1	1
Grace Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	1	2	2	2
Present, br g, by Young Rolfe	2	4	3	3
Arthur Wilkes, b g, by Mambrino Wilkes	3	3	4	4

Time, 2:23¾—2:23½—2:22¾—2:22¼.

July 13.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Pilot, b g, by Middletown Jr.	1	1	1	
Athlete, br h, by Barkis	2	2	3	
Puritan, b g, by Steele	4	3	2	
John B. Gordon, b g, by Messenger Chief Jr.	3	4	4	

Time, 2:27½—2:25¼—2:27¼.

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Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Psyche, sp m, by Bayard	2	1	2	1	1
Doctor M., br g, by Brown Prince	1	2	3	3	2
Ralph D., b g—R. M. Durland	4	3	1	2	3
Warren H., b g, by Hinkston Boy	3	dis			
Col. Taylor, br h—Geo. W. Leavitt	5	dis			

Time, 2:23¼—2:24¼—2:27½—2:26¾—2:28½.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Classmate, br g, by Lumps	1	1	1
Resolute, gr h, by Lothair Jr	3	2	3
Lady Thompson, gr m, by Simmons	2	6	6
Jim Graham, b g, by Harry Franklin	9	7	2
Little Sport, gr g, by Happy Thought	8	3	5
Terragon, b g, by Taunton	6	4	4
Donald, bl h, by George Wilkes	4	5	7
Happy Home, b g, by Happy Thought	5	8	8
Etta Wilkes, ch m, by Red Wilkes	7	9	9

Time, 2:24½—2:24½—2:23½.

July 14.—Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Little Rocket, b g—R. M. Durland	4	1	1	1
Hazel Kirke, bl m, by Red Cloud	3	3	2	2
Cromwell Jr., br h, by Cromwell	2	2	3	3
Milan, b h, by Victor Bismarck	1	dis		

Time, 2:25¼—2:29½—2:25¾—2:29¾.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

C. T. L., ch g, by Gen. Withers	5	5	3	2	1	1	1
Elyrina, b m, by Elyria	6	1	1	3	2	2	2
Archie B., ch g, by Thought	2	3	5	4	3	ro	
R. D. F., bl g, by Aristos	3	6	6	5	4	ro	
Maggie T., b m, by Sir Charles	4	4	4	6	5	ro	
Nominator, b h, by Stranger	1	2	2	1	dr		
Merry Bird, br h, by Jay Bird	7	dis					

Time, 2:23¼—2:21¼—2:21½—2:21½—2:23¼—2:27—2:25.

Purse $500; 2:19 class.

Jesse Hanson, b g, by Roger Hanson	3	1	1	1
Daphne, b m, by Col. Hambrick	1	2	4	4
Lightning, b m, by Alcantara	5	3	2	2
Etta K., b m, by Douglas	2	4	3	3
Gratz, b g, by Bourbon Wilkes	4	5	5	5

Time, 2:20¼—2:20¾—2:20¾—2:21.

July 15.—Purse $500; 2:34 class.

Blonde Beauty, ch m, by Starlight	1	1	4	2	1
The Bull, b g, by Thomas Jefferson	3	4	1	1	2
Queen Esther, b m, by Viking	2	3	2	3	4
Rosewood, b m, by Redwood	4	2	3	4	3
Neponset, ch h, by Alcyone	5	5	dr		

Time, 2:30¾—2:31—2:30—2:31¾—2:33.

Purse $500; free for all.

Bunco Jr., b g, by Bunco	1	1	1
Budd Doble, b g, by Indianapolis	3	2	3
Jewett, bl g, by Allie West	2	3	4
Queen Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	4	4	2

Time, 2:21¾—2:15¾—2:17¼.

**Bucyrus, Ohio.

July 19.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Sandovel, br h, by Shamrock	2	2	1	1	2	1
Bad Actor, b g, by Black Ambassador	7	3	2	3	1	2
Pope Leo, gr h, by Romero	1	5	4	2	3	3
Belle B., br m, by Hope So	3	1	3	4	4	4
Sam B., br g, by Hermes	5	6	5	5	dis	
Albrino, ch h, by Boscobel	6	8	7	7	dr	
Mambrino Dick, b h, by Mambrino Stranger	8	7	6	6	dr	
Madge, gr m, by White Line Chief	4	4	8	dr		

Time, 2:39¼—2:43—2:39½—2:33¾—2:37½—2:34.

Purse $300; 2:26 class.

Little Mack Jr., b h, by Little Mack	1	1	1
Gass, b g, by Sleepy Rock	2	2	3
Nickel Plate, b g, by Hotspur Jr	4	3	2
Capson, ch g, by Idol	8	4	5
De Witt C., b g, by Doncaster	5	5	4
Almont Eagle, bl h, by Almont	6	dr	

Time, 2:29¼—2:29¾—2:30½.

July 20.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Gold Leaf Maid, b m, by Almont Chief	6	7	1	1	1
Prince Harry, b g, by Strathwood	1	1	4	7	3
Emblem, ch h, by Ambassador	4	6	5	2	2
Grover C., b g, by Altar	2	3	3	4	5
Star Line, gr h, by White Line	8	8	2	3	4
Charley C., b g, by Woodcraft	3	2	0	5	6
Nyanza, b m, by Robert McGregor	7	4	0	6	dr
Virginia Sam, bl h, by Sam Purdy	10	9	9	8	dr
Arline, b m, by Noble Harold	5	5	6	dr	
Billy M. Wilkes, gr h, by Count Wilkes	9	10	10	dr	

Time, 2:42¾—2:36¾—2:38¾—2:36¾—2:36¼.

Purse $250; 2:35 class.

Burlington, b g, by Sexton's Blue Bull	1	2	1	1
Polly T., br m, by Red Bird	3	1	3	3
Kimberly, br h, by Bay Tom	2	3	2	2
Ketro, b m, by Strathmore	4	4	dr	

Time, 2:35¾—2:34¼—2:34¾—2:33¼.

July 21.—Purse $350; 2:30 class.

Tempest, br g, by Tempest Jr	1	1	1
Dandy C., b g, by Almont Chief	2	3	2
Little Mack Jr., b h, by Little Mack	4	2	4
Mattie Bassett, b m, by Hermes	3	4	6
Capson, ch g, by Idol	5	5	3
Harry D., b g, by Black Cloud	6	6	5
Maude, ch m, by Hotspur King	7	7	7

Time, 2:30¾—2:32¾—2:31¼.

Purse $350; free for all.

Charley Friel, ch g, by Allie West	1	3	2	1	1
Bessie H., br m, by Newton's Allie Wilkes	3	2	3	2	2
Daisy S., b m, by Hiatoga Jim	2	1	1	dis	
Lilly Banks, gr m, by Black Hawk Morgan	4	5	4	dis	
Irish Boy, ch g, by Billy H	5	4	dis		
Johnny M., b g, by Smuggler	dis				
Milkshake, gr g—D. Nims	dis				

Time, 2:26—2:25¼—2:22—2:24—2:29.

July 22.—Purse $250; 2:50 class.

Bad Actor, b g, by Black Ambassador	1	1	1
Sandovel, br h, by Shamrock	6	2	2
Belle B., br m, by Hope So	2	5	5
Pope Leo, gr h, by Romero	4	3	3
Lady Star, b m, by Hotspur Jr	3	4	4
Perline, gr h, by White Line	5	dr	

Time, 2:37¼—2:35¼—2:34¾.

Purse $350; free for all.

Kitty Bayard, gr m, by Bayard	1	1	1
Von Arnim, b h, by Sentinel	2	2	3
Nickel Plate, b g, by Hotspur Jr	3	3	2

Time, 2:28¼—2:24¼—2:26¾.

**Dallas, Texas.

July 9.—Purse $100; match.

Prior, b h, by Primmont	1	1	1
Ferdinand, b h, by Strathmore	2	2	2

Time, 2:45—2:36—2:34¾.

July 12.—Purse $100; match.

Prior, b h, by Primmont	1	1
Ethan, b g, by Hambletonian Wilkes	2	2

Time, 2:34—2:36.

July 14.—Purse $100; match.

Prior, b h, by Primmont	1	1
Bill Bowman, b g, by Larry W	2	2

Time, 2:29½—2:31½.

*Danville, Kentucky.

July 4.—Purse $50; 2:25 class.

Gambetta Wilkes, bl h, by George Wilkes	1	1
Billy Wilkes, b g, by Georgia Wilkes	2	2

Time, 2:22½—2:25½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.

Gen. Boyle, br h, by Gambetta Wilkes	won

Time, 2:45—2:37¾—2:33.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.

Boulanger, bl h, by Mambrino Startle Bonner	won

Time, 2:34.

Purse $50; 3:00 class.

George Willis, br h, by Belmont	1	2
Elkin, ch h, by Abdallah Mambrino	2	1

Time, 2:34¾—2:25—2:36½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:45.

Gay Widow, br m, by a son of Denver Wilkes	won

Time, 2:40¾—2:37¼—2:55.

July 5.—Purse $50; 2:30 class.

Connor, bl h, by C. F. Clay	1	1
Galletta, bl m, by Gambetta Wilkes	2	2

Time, 2:28¾—2:25.

Purse $10; to beat 2:35.

Georgia Lee, bl m, by Gambetta Wilkes	won

Time, 2:29¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:34.

Boulanger, bl h, by Mambrino Startle Bonner	lost

Time, 2:35½.

*Exeter, Maine.

July 6.—Purse $100; 2:55 class.

Meg, ro m, by Lothair Jr	1	1	1
Morrill Withers, ch h, by Gen. Withers	2	2	2
Iva Helmont, b m, by Van Helmont	3	3	3
Tokay, ch h, by Beaumont	4	4	5
Pitch, ch g, by Gen. Vaughn	5	5	4

Time, 2:53—2:42½—2:45.

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Purse $150; 2:37 class.

Baymont Chief, b h, by Gen. Withers	1	1	1
Bay Dick, b g, by Blackwood	2	2	2
Mystic Withers, b h, by Gen. Withers	4	3	3
Cleveland Boy, b g, by Lothair Jr	3	4	4

Time, 2:38¾—2:43½—2:43.

Purse $200; free for all.

Van Helmont, bl h, by Harbinger	5	1	1	1
St. Lawrence, b g, by Gray Dan	1	5	4	2
Dotty D., b m, by Von L	2	4	2	3
Molly Withers, gr m, by Gen. Withers	4	2	3	4
Frank S., bl h, by Dr. Franklin	3	3	5	5

Time, 2:35—2:34½—2:34½—2:34¼.

**Fremont, Michigan.

June 28.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Tilly S., b m, by Pasacas	1	1	1
Monte Cristo, ch g, by Jubilee	2	2	3
Rocket R., b g, by Happy Medium	3	5	2
Rosewood, ch h, by Green Mountain Boy	4	3	5
Clifton Boy Jr., b h, by Clifton Boy	5	4	6
Batchelder R., gr g—Ed Rice	6	6	4

Time, 2:47¾—2:45½—2:45½.

Purse $125; 2:40 class.

Little Wonder, ch g, by Blue Bull	1	1	1
Marjay C., ch m, by Albetan	2	2	2
Gen. Swift, b g, by Louis Napoleon	3	3	3

Time, 2:34¼—2:40—2:34½.

June 29.—Purse $125; 3:00 class.

Arbutus, b m, by Warwick Medium	1	1	1
Patsey, ch g—Amos Blush	2	2	2
Fred Forest, bl h, by Forest King	3	3	3
Lawrence F., ch g, by Royal Fearnaught	4	4	4
L. C. Mack, b g, by Coffin's Almont	6	5	5
Lady K., gr m, by Pathfinder	5	dis	
Lady Pearl, b m, by Sam Husted	dis		
Charley B., gr g, by Honest John	dis		

Time, 2:49¼—2:44¼—2:44¼.

Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Calliopsis, br m—J. W. Arney	2	1	1	1
Daily News, b h—J. W. Gaylar	1	3	2	0
Natalie K., b m, by Albatross	3	2	3	0
Billy R., b h, by William Rysdyk	dis			
Chiefmont, b h by Chiefmount	dis			
Alice M., ch m—George Crawford	dis			
Mancey R., ro m—D. S. Rankin	dis			
Jenny C., b m, by Cadmus Wilkes	dis			

Time, 2:43½—2:45¼—2:45—2:52½.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Sherman Boy, b g—E. Gilbert	2	1	1	1
Topsy C., b m, by Prince L	1	5	5	5
Monte Cristo, ch g, by Jubilee	3	3	2	2
Fanny K., b m, by Masterlode	4	2	3	4
Jimmy R., b g, by Louis R	5	4	4	3

Time, 2:44¼—2:44¼—2:45—2:42½.

June 30.—Purse $100; green horses.

Arbutus, b m, by Warwick Medium	1	1	1
Montie Patchen, b h, by Montgomery	2	2	2
Charity, b m, by Belmont Chief	3	3	3
Queen G., b m, by Mambrino Chief Jr	4	4	4

Time, 2:47¼—2:48—2:54.

Purse $200; free for all; trot or pace.

Benson H., ro g, by Louis Napoleon	1	2	2	1	1
Billy Beverly, bl g, by Jerry	2	1	1	2	2
Brown George, br g—S. P. DeVreis	3	3	3	3	3
J. B. Morris, b g, by Ira Wilkes	4	4	4	dis	

Time, 2:30½—2:30¾—2:33¼—2:31—2:35¼.

*Jackson, Ohio.

July 19.—Purse $80; county horses; trot or pace.

Ben Willis, b h, by Ben Willis	1
Little Mac, br g, by Morgan	dis
Bess Hale, b m, by Tiger Whip	dis
Maud H., dn m, by Highland Chief	dis

Time, 2:40.

Purse $160; 2:38 class.

Kentucky Walter, ch h, by Sir Walter	1	1	2	1
Hustler, ch g, by Rustler	2	3	1	3
Fanny Hassett, br m, by Blenner Hassett	3	2	3	4
Croppy H., ch h, by Sir Admiral	4	4	4	2

Time, 2:40—2:42—2:40—2:52.

July 20.—Purse $—; 2:35 class.

Jim C., b h, by Colfax	1	1	1
Bessie H., gr m, by Brook	2	4	2
Annett C., b m, by Ajax	4	2	3
Ben Willis, b h, by Ben Willis	3	3	4

Time, 2:39¼—2:41—2:43¼.

Special purse $75.

Kentucky Walter, ch h, by Sir Walter	1	1	1
Hustler, ch g, by Rustler	2	2	3
Red Bird, br g, by Red Bird	3	3	2

Time, 2:41½—2:44—2:40.

July 21.—Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Highland Chief Jr., b h, by Highland Chief	1	1	1
Little Mac, br g, by Morgan	3	2	2
Bob Prichard, b h, by Major Sanders	2	3	3
Ida J., gr m, by Speedaway	4	4	4

Time, 2:51½—2:53—2:50.

**Grand Forks, North Dakota.

July 15.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Miss Homer, b m, by Homer	1	1	1
Scipio Chief, br h, by Ottawa Chief	2	2	3
Garrett, b g—C P. Gove	4	3	2
Frank W., ch g—J. C. Whiteman	3	dis	
Time Medium, b g, by Happy Medium	5	dis	

Time, 2:51—2:53—2:50.

July 16.—Purse $350; 2:35 class.

Nelly, bl m, by Young Hamilton	3	2	3	2	1	1	1
Allie Gaines, b g—C. P. Gove	1	1	2	3	2	2	2
Harry G., b g—E. D. McIntyre	2	4	1	1	dis		
Billy Newton, b g, by Young Paragon	4	3	4	dr			

Time, 2:38¼—2:40½—2:39—2:35¼—2:42—2:45—2:48.

Purse $300; free for all.

Tommy Lynn, b g, by son of Abdallah Jr	2	1	2	1	0	1
Henry Clay, bl g—Robert Simmons	1	2	1	2	0	2
Joe Braden, b g—C. P. Gove	3	dis				
Bay Dick, b g—J. F. Ramage	dis					

Time, 2:30½—2:28—2:39—2:33—0:00—2:28.

**Janesville, Wisconsin.

July 19.—Purse $500; 2:50 class.

Pitti Sing, b m, by Electioneer	1	1	2	1
Amoskeag, ch h, by Ambassador	13	6	1	2
King Patchen, br h, by Mambrino King	2	2	6	4
Allie C., b m, by Aladdin	4	5	4	3
Col. Jim, b h, by Young Jim	3	4	5	5
Carnegie, ch h, by Robert McGregor	8	8	8	6
Dandy L., ch g, by Antar Jr	7	3	3	dr
Grover C., b g, by Antar Jr	6	7	7	dr
Allie Gee, b h, by Allie Gaines	10	10	dr	
Inca Solis, br h, by Swigert	5	9	dis	
Jenny Moody, gr m, by Moody	9	11	dis	
Danbry, b g—Geo. W. Eldridge	12	12	dis	
Easter, bl m, by Athlete	11	dr		

Time, 2:34½—2:33—2:31½—2:34¾.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Henry F, b h, by Princeton	1	2	1	3	1
Drelincort, b h, by Hambrino	3	4	3	1	2
Jim Carr, ch g—James Carr	4	1	4	4	3
Lilly, gr m, by Capt. Clay	2	3	2	2	4
Silverelle, gr m, by Silver Chief	dis				

Time, 2:22½—2:22—2:26—2:28—2:32.

Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Hustler, ch g, by Haldane	1	1	1
Joe Wonder, b g, by Bonny Richards	9	2	2
Utility, b m, by Electioneer	2	6	6
Elsie Sprague, ch m, by Round's Sprague	3	3	3
Dewolf, ch g—Murphy Farm	10	4	4
Morefield, b h, by Richwood	4	8	8
Ramona, br m, by Whitney	5	5	5
Robin, b g, by Swigert	7	7	7
Blossom, bl m, by Paganini	6	10	dr
Lady K., ch m, by Hunter	8	9	dr

Time, 2:25½—2:26—2:25¼.

July 20.—Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Edith Sprague, gr m, by George Sprague	1	1	1
Moody, b g, by Moody	5	2	2
Birdie Sprague, b m, by Gov. Sprague	2	3	4
Jerry L., gr g, by Stonewall Jackson	3	5	3
Lucy R., bl m—Moses Goldberg	4	4	5

Time, 2:24½—2:24¼—2:22¾.

Purse $500; 2:16 class.

Johnny Smoker, bl g, by Totaway	2	1	1	1
Henry S., b h, by Adjutant	1	2	2	2
Findley, br g, by Corbin Bashaw	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:27½—2:29—2:23—2:24¼.

Purse $300; 2:38 class; four-year-olds.

Dan Phallamont, ch h, by Phallamont	3	1	1	1
Louisville, bl h, by Greenlander	1	2	3	2
Dolly H., b m—G. E. Larson	4	5	2	3
Nelly F., b m, by Anteros	2	3	5	5
Haroldine, b m, by Harold Jr	5	4	4	4

Time, 2:31½—2:27¼—2:27—2:26¼.

Special.
Manager, gr h by Nutwood..... 1 1
Guy, gr h, by Shiloh..... 2 2
Time, 2:16¾—2:15.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Theresa Phallamont, b m, by Phallamont.....lost
Time, 2:36¼—2:37—2:35.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Luna, b m, by Phallamont.....won
Time, 2:31¾—2:28¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Algonquin, br h, by Geo. O.....won
Time 2:30½—2:29¾.

July 21.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.
Joe Wonder, b g, by Bonny Richards..... 1 1 1
Baron Brown, br h, by Baron Wilkes..... 5 2 2
Volusia, b m, by Antar..... 2 7 5
Hat Sprague, b g, by Rounds' Sprague..... 4 3 3
Humboldt, b h, by Archer's Almont..... 3 4 6
Anita, br m, by Baron Wilkes..... 7 5 4
Westward, b h, by Forward..... 8 6 7
Harry D., b g—H. B. Throop..... 10 9 8
Kitty D., ch m, by Spink..... 6 8 dr
Iona, br m, by Combat..... 9 10 dr
Time, 2:26¼—2:26—2:27½.

Purse $500; 2:18 class.
John W., b g, by John Wentworth.. 1 1 3 2 2 1
Grattan, bl h, by Wilkes Boy..... 2 4 2 1 1 3
Clara P., ch m, by Spink..... 3 3 1 3 4 2
Nettie, ch m, by Blue Bull Jr..... 5 2 4 4 3 4
First Call, br g, by Athlete..... 4 5 5 dr
Time, 2:19—2:21½—2:19½—2:20—2:18¾—2:20.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.
Wisconsin King, bl g, by Wiseonsin..... 1 1 1
Joe Joe, b g, by Vermont Ethan..... 2 2 2
Paola, ch m, by Frank Logan..... 4 4 3
Mary Trueblood, br m, by American Boy... 3 7 4
Jim F., bl g—H. J. Anderson..... 8 3 5
Miss Crull, b m—Wm. Fulton..... 5 6 6
Elvin Green, b g, by St. James..... 7 5 7
Marion, b g, by Gen. Marion..... 6 8 dr
Time, 2:21½—2:24—2:25.

Purse $300; 2:30 class; five-year-olds.
Elina, bl m, by Messenger Duroc..... 1 1 0 1
Kate Phallamont, b m, by Phallamont... 2 2 0 3
Yula, b m, by Rounds' Sprague..... 3 3 0 2
Time, 2:29—2:28—0:00—2:32.

July 22.—Purse, $500; 2:40 class.
Halo, b h, by Haldane..... 1 1 1
Ebony Spink, ch h, by Spink..... 2 2 2
Dandy L., ch g, by Antar Jr..... 4 3 3
Nelly F., b m, by Anteros..... 3 4 4
Athlot, gr g, by Athlete..... 6 5 5
Carl G., by French's Bashaw..... 5 dr
Time, 2:28¾—2:28—2:27.

Purse $500; 2:26 class.
Mayhill, br m, by Edgehill..... 3 1 1 1
Murtha, b m, by Stamboul..... 1 4 3 4
Elena, b m, by Capoul..... 4 2 2 2
Winnie H., b m, by War Eagle..... 2 3 5 5
Hiatoga Chief, ch h, by King Patchen... 6 6 4 3
Lucy R., bl m—M. Goldberg..... 5 5 6 6
Time, 2:24½—2:23¼—2:21¾—2:25¼.

**Kankakee, Illinois.

July 19.—Stake $400; three-year-olds and under.
Guerita, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Roy K., b h, by Ethan Wilkes..... 2 2 2
Tod Mohawk, ro h, by Mohawk King..... 3 3 3
Monadel, br h, by Monon..... 4 4 dr
Time, 2:25—2:23½—2:23.

Purse $1,000; 2:35 class.
Green River, b h, by Principe..... 1 1 1
Lucy McGregor, b m, by Ben McGregor,.... 3 2 2
Twinebinder, br g, by Panic..... 4 3 3
Jim Knox, b g, by Palmer Knox..... 2 dis
Lady Sutton, bl m, by Dashwood ..... dis
Judds Baby, ch m, by Roscoe Conkling..... dis
Time, 2:22¼—2:28—2:31.

Purse $1,000; 2:40 class.
Ella Brown, b m, by Prince Pulaski Jr..... 1 1 1
Watsheye, br g—J. H. Cunningham..... 2 2 2
J. B., by A. S. Patchen..... 3 3 3
Minnie V., b m—C. F. Mansfield..... dis
Maggie T., b m, by Nihilist..... dis
Time, 2:15¾—2:26¼—2:21¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.
Plutrusse, ch m, by Pluto..... won
Time, 2:30.

July 19 and 20.—Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
Lady Sutton, bl m, by Dashwood..... won
Time, 2:34—2:30¾—2:29½.

July 20.—Purse $1,000; 2:22 class.
Prince T., ro g, by Climont..... 3 3 3 1 1 1
Larry C., b g, by Black Hawk Messenger..... 2 1 1 2 4 2
Bay Henry, b g, by Brown Henry.. 4 2 2 3 3 ro
Fedalma, wh m, by Caliph..... 5 4 4 4 2 ro
Alturas, br h, by Harold..... 1 dr
Time, 2:16½—2:22—2:24¼—2:23¾—2:26—2:36.

Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.
Broomal, b h, by Stranger..... 4 4 1 4 1 1
Red Line, ch g, by Hidalgo..... 2 1 4 1 4 2
Kate Dillard, ch m, by Hamenger.. 1 2 2 2 3 3
Roan Dick, ro g—H. T. Higgins..... 3 3 3 3 2 ro
Shandon Bell, gr m, by Black Republican..... dis
Time, 2:22½—2:24½—2:24—2:27—2:30½—2:29½.

July 21.—Purse $400; two-year-olds.
Lulu Wilkes, b h, by Onward..... 1 1
Capt. Walbridge, by Arsaces..... 2 3
Nettie B., dn m, by Ben Harrison..... 3 2
Time, 2:39½—2:38¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:27 class.
Turk, gr g—R. H. Holland..... 1 1 1
A. P., b g, by Accidental..... 2 5 3
Corn Cracker, b h, by Texas Jack..... 4 2 4
How, br g, by Valentine Swigert..... 5 4 2
Tip O Tip, b g—Thos. Johnson..... 3 3 6
Billy Golden, ch h, by Head Light..... 6 6 5
Time, 2:19—2:21¼—2:18½.

Purse $200: 2:35 class.
Pat Legg, b g, by Mambrino Patchen Jr. 1 2 1 1
Misty Morning, b m, by Accidental..... 4 1 2 2
Hesville, br h, by Cyclone..... 3 3 3 3
Col. Mack, br h, by Bertrand..... 2 dis
Time, 2:25—2:29¾—2:31¾—2:29.

Purse $200; free for all; trot or pace.
William M. Singerly, gr g, by Ahue..... 1 1 1
J. B. Richardson, b g, by George Wilkes.... 2 2 2
Billy G., b g—Wm. Donning..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:18½—2:19—2:20.

July 22.—Stake $400; 2:26 class; three-year-olds.
Wilkesward, ch h, by Onward..... 1 1 1
Valse, b m, by Onward..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:23½—2:19¼—2:24½.

Purse $1,000; 2:30 class.
Pet Davis, gr m, by Crit Davis..... 1 6 2 1 1
Jeffie Lee, ch m, by Red Pilot..... 7 1 1 4 2
Loughran W., br g, by Allie Wilkes... 6 0 6 2 3
Independence, bl g, by Edwin Everett 3 2 4 5 5
Bright Marck, b h, by Victor Bismarck 4 5 3 3 4
Nettie B., bl m, by Keystone..... 5 0 5 dis
Dan Mack, b g, by Mammont..... 2 7 dis
Time, 2:23¼—2:24½—2:23—2:21½—2:22.

Purse $200; 2:38 class.
Ben Ransom, b h, by Director..... 1 3 1
Plutrusse, ch m, by Pluto..... 3 1 3
Laura McGregor, ch m, by Robert McGregor 2 2 2
Time, 2:27¾—2:34¾—2:33.

**Anaconda, Montana.

July 15.—Purse $500; special.
Nadjy, b m, by Stamboul..... 1 1 1
Chattel, b g, by Chatham..... 2 2 2
Robbins, ro h, by Black Walnut..... 3 3 3
Extravagant, ch m, by Woodnut..... dis
Time, 2:27¼—2:26—2:29¾.

July 16.—Purse $1,500; 2:21 class.
Silver Bow, b h, by Robert McGregor..... 1 1 1
Lady Wilton, br m, by Wilton..... 3 2 3
Florida, bl m, by Montana Wilkes..... 4 3 2
Delco, br h, by Oneco..... 2 4 4
Time, 2:26½—2:22½—2:25½.

July 18.—Stake $785; three-year-olds.
Magenta, b m, by Tempest..... 1 1
Bud L., bl h, by Don L..... 3 2
John Mackay, b g, by Senator..... 2 dis
Time, 2:33—2:31¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:35 class.
Brown Silk, br m, by Baron Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Emin Bey, b h, by Guy Wilkes..... 2 2 2
Robbins, ro h, by Black Walnut..... dis
Kitty B., b m, by Sidney..... dis
Commodore, b g, by Prospect..... dis
Imperial, bl g, by Edison..... dis
Time, 2:23¾—2:25—2:26¾.

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July 19.—Purse $1,500; 2:24 class.

Holmdel, br h, by Hermes	2	1	1	1
Deputy, b h, by Echo	1	2	2	2
Delco, br h, by Oneco	5	4	3	3
Crown Prince, ch g, by Dexter Prince	3	3	5	4
Nevada, bl g, by Nevada	4	5	4	5

Time, 2:19½—2:18¾—2:21½—2:24¼.

Purse $1,500; free for all.

Yolo Maid, b m, by Alexander Button	1	1	1	
Our Dick, b g, by Gibraltar	2	4	2	
Lady H., b m, by Sidney	4	2	3	
Turk Franklin, br g, by Prospect	3	3	4	

Time, 2:16½—2:24—2:25.

July 20.—Purse $1,500; 2:15 class.

Prodigal, b h, by Pancoast	1	1	1	
Silver Bow, b h, by Robert McGregor	3	2	2	
Thorniess, b g, by Dauntless	2	3	3	
Frank M., ch g, by Priam	4	4	4	

Time, 2:17¼—2:16¼—2:16.

Purse $500; special.

Robbins, ro h, by Black Walnut	1	3	1	1
Young Gipsey, bl h, by Gipsey Boy	4	1	2	2
Commodore, b g, by Prospect	2	2	3	3
Imperial, bl g, by Edison	3	dis		

Time, 2:32½—2:32½—2:29¼—2:29¼.

July 21.—Stake $365; two-year-olds.

Montana Kate, b m, by Ranchero ..... w. o.

Time, 2:56.

Purse $1,000; 2:40 class.

Brown Silk, br m, by Baron Wilkes	1	1	1	
Ottinger, br g, by Nephew Jr	2	2	2	
Chattel, b g, by Chatham	3	dis		

Time, 2:22½—2:24½—2:29.

Purse $500; special.

Rosie C., b m, by Duroc Prince	1	1	2	1
Hummer, ch g, by Sidney	2	4	3	2
Montana Wilkes, bl h, by Red Wilkes	4	2	1	dis
Geraldine, b m, by Mt. Vernon	3	3	4	dis

Time, 2:18½—2:18½—2:27—2:26.

July 22.—Purse $1000; 2:27 class.

Red Cherry, b m, by Red Wilkes	1	1	1
Adelaide McGregor, b m, by Bonnie McGregor	2	2	3
Georgie Woodthorpe, gr m, by Altamont	4	4	2
Leap Year, b m, by Tempest	3	3	4

Time, 2:31; 2:26½—2:28.

July 23.—Purse $1,000; 2:17 class.

Our Dick, b g, by Gibraltar	1	1	1
St. Patrick, b h, by Volunteer	2	2	2
Lady H., b m, by Sidney	3	3	3
Montana Wilkes, br h, by Red Wilkes	4	4	4

Time. 2:16¼—2:16¾—2:17.

Purse $1,500; 2:18 class.

Lord Byron, b h, by Gen. Benton	1	1	1
Florida, bl m, by Montana Wilkes	3	2	3
Frank M., ch g, by Priam	2	3	4
Sister V., b m, by Sidney	4	4	2

Time, 2:21¼—2:21¾—2:20¼.

July 25.—Stake $845; two-year-olds.

W. W. Dixon, ch h, by Nutwood	1	1
Adelaide Simmons, b m, by Simmons	2	2
Corlett, b h, by Satinwood	3	3

Time, 2:35¾—2:39¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:30 class.

Eclipse, ch m, by Guy Wilkes	2	1	1	1
Leap Year, b m, by Tempest	1	2	3	3
Robbins, ro h, by Black Walnut	5	3	2	2
Commodore, b g, by Prospect	3	4	4	5
Darbee, gr g, by Almonarch	4	5	5	4
Gregory, br g, by Bishop	dis			

Time, 2:27—2:25¾—2:28—2:27¼.

Purse $750; to beat 2:12¾.

Yolo Maid, b m, by Alexander Button ..... Lost.

Time, 2:13¾.

Purse $500; named horses.

Klamath, b g, by Morookus	2	2	1	1	1
Crown Prince, ch g, by Dexter Prince.	1	1	4	5	4
Nevada, bl g, by Nevada	3	4	3	2	2
Delco, br h, by Oneco	4	3	2	3	3
Georgie Woodthorpe, gr m, by Altamont	5	5	5	4	5

Time, 2:28—2:26¼—2:26¼—2:26—2:27.

July 26.—Stake $910; three-year-olds.

Red Cherry, b m, by Red Wilkes	2	1	1
Adelaide McGregor, b m, by Bonnie McGregor	1	2	2
Extravagant, ch m, by Woodnut	4	3	3
Kitty B., b m, by Sidney	3	4	4

Time, 2:23—2:28—2:26¾.

Purse $1,500; special.

Our Dick, b g, by Gibraltar	1	1	1
Lady H., b m, by Sidney	4	2	2
Turk Franklin, gr g, by Prospect	2	3	3
Hummer, ch g, by Sidney	3	4	4

Time, 2:18¼—2:20—2:20¼.

July 27.—Purse $1,000; free for all.

Silver Bow, b h, by Robert McGregor	2	1	1	1
Thorniess, b g, by Dauntless	1	2	3	3
Sister V., b m, by Sidney	4	4	2	2
G. B., b g, by Don Pedro	3	3	4	4

Time, 2:24—2:20½—2:19¾—2:18¾.

**Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

July 26.—Purse $600; 2:22 class.

Thalberg, b g, by Mambrino Excelsior	1	2	1	1
Brother Dan, ch g, by Joe Bassett	2	1	2	2
Mascot, ch m, by Princeps	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:30—2:30½—2:26½—2:29.

Purse $600; 2:40 class.

Patsy D.— Otto L. Dittmar	2	1	1	1
Topsy C., b m, by Prince L	1	3	3	3
Ned Eagle, ch g, by Fearnaught	3	2	2	2
Buccaneer, b g, by Thorndale	4	dis		
Swigert Bellfounder, bl h, by Swigert	5	dis		
Prince, b g—Wm. Stewart	dis			

Time, 2:33½—2:35—2:39—2:40.

Stake $220; local horses.

Maud M., b m—Victor E. Metzger	6	3	3	2	1	1	1
Dandy, ch g—Jas. R. Ryan	3	1	1	3	3	2	2
Maggie R., bl m—Frank Roach.	1	2	2	6	6	4	4
Maud Wallace, ch m, by Mambrino Wallace	5	6	5	1	2	3	3
Lady Bell, b m, by Royal George	2	5	4	4	4	ro	
Candy Girl, b m, by Little Hamilton	4	4	6	5	5	ro	

Time, 3:20—3:16—3:12½—3:03½—3:07—3:07½—3:09¾.

July 28.—Purse $600; 2:28 class.

Baldwin, ch g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen	2	3	1	1	1
Andrew C., b g, by Harlan	1	1	2	2	2
Good Time, ch h, by Mark Time	3	2	3	3	dis

Time, 2:30½—2:29½—2:27¼—2:28½—2:30.

Purse $600; free for all.

Joe Jefferson, br h, by Thomas Jefferson	2	2	3	1	1	1
Billy The Kid, bl g, by Uwharie	1	1	2	2	2	3
Waste Farris, b m, by Valentine	3	3	1	3	3	2

Time, 2:31—2:32½—2:32¼—2:34¼—2:33½—2:42½.

July 29.—Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Patsy D.—Otto L. Dittmar	2	1	1	1
Swigert Bellfounder, b h, by Swigert	1	2	2	2
Prince, b g—Wm. Stewart	3	dis		
Hematite, bl g—Wm. Colter	5	dis		
Vicky B., ch m, by Carver	4	dr		

Time, 2:34¼—2:35—2:38½—2:46¾.

Purse $600; 2:33 class.

Prince, b g—H. C. Knill Jr	3	1	1	1
Buccaneer, b g, by Thorndale	1	2	2	2
Ned Eagle, ch g, by Fearnaught	2	3	3	dr

Time, 2:40—2:38—2:41½—2:39¾.

July 30.—Purse $600; free for all.

Five Points, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	3	1	2	1	1
Baldwin, ch g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen	2	3	1	2	2
Billy Beverly, bl g, by Jerry	1	2	3	3	3

Time, 2:27½—2:26—2:28¾—2:30¾—2:33¾.

Purse $100; consolation race.

Vicky B., ch m, by Carver	1	1	1
Hematite, bl g—Jas. Byers	2	3	2
Prince, b g—Wm. Stewart	3	2	3

Time, 2:54½—2:55—2:51½.

Purse $60; local horses.

Candy Girl, b m—W. H. Peck	2	1	1
Maud Wallace, ch m, by Mambrino Wallace	1	3	2
Lady Bell, b m, by Royal George	3	2	3
Maggie R., bl m—Frank Roach	4	dr	

Time, 3:15—3:23—3:12.

**Bloomington, Illinois.

July 12.—Purse $400; three-year-olds and under.

Guerita, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	3	1	1
Roy K., b h, by Ethan Wilkes	1	2	2
Monadel, br h, by Monon	2	3	3

Time, 2:28—2:28—2:29.

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Purse $1,000; 2:35 class.

Green River, b h, by Principe	1	1	1
I. S. French, ch g, by Pilot Almont	2	2	2
Lucy McGregor, b m, by Ben McGregor	3	3	3
Twinebinder, br g, by Panic	5	4	4
Prodigal, b g, by uiding Star	6	5	5
Judd's Baby, ch m, by Roscoe Conkling	4	dis	
Jim Knox, b g, by Palmer Knox	7	dis	
Harry H., b g, by Magna Charta	8	dr	

Time, 2:25—2:25¾—2:26¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:40 class.

Ella Brown, b m, by Prince Pulaski	1	2	2	1	1
Watcheye, br g, by Bright Light	2	1	1	2	2
Margaret M., ch m, by Oneida	3	5	3	3	3
J. B., b g, by A. S. Patchen	5	3	5	dis	
Jean Muller, ch m, by Kilbuck Tom	4	4	4	dis	
Lady Spencer, b m, by Idol Wilkes	dis				
Little Joe, bl g, by Ira Wilkes	dis				

Time, 2:25¼—2:24¼—2:26¼—2:22—2:25.

Purse $500; 2:23 class.

Jack Sheppard, b g, by Anderson Wilkes	1	1	1
Erie Girl, br m, by Lord Almont	2	3	2
Prince Henry, bl g, by Lothair	3	2	3
Pence, b h, by Rienzi	4	4	4

Time, 2:22¾—2:22¼—2:24.

July 13.—Purse $400; three-year-olds.

Wilkesward, ch h, by Onward	1	1	1
Quickstep, b m, by Pilot Medium	2	2	2

Time, 2:44½—2:36—2:29¼.

Purse, $1,000; 2:22 class.

Hustler, b g, by Bluffton L	4	3	0	2	1	1	1
Mike, ro g, by Frenchman	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Larry C., b g, by Black Hawk Messenger	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
Prince T., ro g, by Climont	3	5	0	4	dis		
Bay Henry, b g, by Brown Henry	5	4	5	5	dis		
Fedalma, wh m, by Caliph	6	dis					
Pronto, bl h, by Pancoast	dis						

Time, 2:21¼—2:21—2:25½—2:26¼—2:25¼—2:29—2:50.

Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.

Broomal, b h, by Stranger	1	1	0	1
Kate Dillard, ch m, by Hamenger	4	2	0	2
Red Line, ch g, by Hidalgo	2	3	0	4
Buddy Flynn, b g, by Ajax	5	7	0	3
Roan Dick, ro g—H. T. Higgins	7	4	0	dis
Magnet, b m, by Anderson Wilkes	6	6	0	dis
Shandon Belle, gr m, by Black Republican	3	5	0	dr
Altona, b m, by Menelaus	dis			

Time, 2:27—2:27—0:00—2:41.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Danness, ch g, by Rockaway	4	3	1	1	2	1
Misty Morning, b m, by Red Buck	3	1	2	2	1	2
Colonel Mc, br h, by Bertrand	2	2	3	3	dis	
Eureka, b g—Geo. West	1	4	dis			
Prince B., bl g, by Black Republican	dis					
Charley Lineman, ro g—Gee Grimes	dis					

Time, 2:32½—2:36½—2:31¼—2:35—2:37½—2:35.

July 14.—Purse $400; two-year-olds.

Lulu Wilkes, b m, by Onward	1	1
Capt. Waldbridge, b h, by Arsaces	3	2
Netty B., dn m, by Ben Harrison	2	3

Time, 2:45—2:43.

Purse $1,000; 2:27 class.

Turk, gr g—R. H. Holland	1	1	1
Cornerracker, b h, by Texas Jack	2	2	4
How, br g, by Valentine	3	4	2
Wm. J., b g, by Elgin Boy	5	3	3
A. P., b g, by Accidental	4	5	5
Billy Golden, ch h, by Headlight	dis		

Time, 2:24—2:21¼—2:22¾.

July 15.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

John L., ch g, by Al West	1	1	1
Jim Knox, b g, by Palmer Knox	3	2	2
Charley W., b g—Chas. Buckley	2	dis	
Nancy Carr, br m, by Kenny Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:36—2:29½—2:38½.

Purse $1,000; 2:30 class.

Jeffie Lee, b m, by Red Pilot	2	3	1	1	1
Nettie B., bl m, by Keystone	1	4	2	4	3
Independence, bl g, by Edwin Everett	4	1	4	2	4
Loughran W., br g, by Newton's Allie Wilkes	3	2	3	3	2
Dan Mack, b g, by Mammont	dis				
Pet Davis, gr m, by Crit Davis	dis				

Time, 2:30—2:29¼—2:28¼—2:29—2:26½.

Purse $500; free for all.

Black Dick, bl h, by Black Dick Sr	2	7	2	1	1	3	1
Major Wonder, b g, by Major Edsall Jr	3	3	1	2	2	1	2
Wm. M. Singerly, gr g, by Alnue	1	1	3	6	3	2	3
Argot Wilkes, b h, by Tennessee Wilkes	4	2	4	3	4	ro	
Riley, br g, by Copper Bottom	6	4	5	5	dr		
Joe Egbert, b g, by West Egbert	5	5	6	4	dr		
Rock Bottom, b h, by Rockdale	8	6	dis				
Frankie C., br g—Oxman & Gordner	7	8	dis				

Time, 2:18—2:17½—2:19—2:17—2:18¼—2:25¾—2:23.

**Eagle Grove, Iowa.

July 27.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Count Von Moltke, b h, by Favorite Wilkes	1	1	1
Chimes C., b h, by Roulette	2	2	4
Daniel G., bl h, by Star of the West	4	3	2
Grover C., b h, by Sarcenett	3	4	3
Jimmy Blaine Jr., b g, by Jimmy Blaine	5	dis	
Radcliffe, b h, by Mark Field	dis		
Arigal, b h, by Billy Sprague	dis		

Time, 2:39½—2:41½—2:39½.

Purse $200; 2:34 class.

Maggie N., ch m, by Cupid	1	1	1
Rose Allen, gr m, by Cedar	3	2	2
Pattie R., ch m, by Bronze	2	3	3
Repeater, br g, by John A. Rawlins	5	4	4
Silver Tip, ch g—H. O. Michaels	4	5	dis

Time, 2:45—2:41—2:37½.

July 28.—Purse $100; 2:48 class.

Emma Abbot, b m, by Abdallah Star	1	2	1	1
Agnes Huntington, bl m by Simmons	2	1	2	2
Pompey B., b g, by Bowman	4	4	3	3
Flora Neff, b m, by Joe Neff	3	3	dis	
Lulu Merrimee, b m, by Prosper Merrimee	5	dis		

Time, 2:48¼—2:50½—2:53½—2:54¼.

Purse $200; free for all.

Midnight, bl h, by Nigger Baby	2	3	1	1	1
Ethel B., b m, by Geo. O	1	1	3	4	4
Bradburn, b g, by Mohican	3	2	2	3	3
Billy Sprague, b n, by Gov. Sprague	4	4	4	2	2
Fred S., b g—P. R. Moore	5	dis			

Time, 2:31—2:30½—2:32—2:40¾—2:40½.

**Indianapolis, Indiana.

July 19.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Nelly Lloyd, b m, by Elgin Boy	1	1	1
Democrat, b g, by Sam Harris	2	2	3
Rose Turner, b m, by Jerome Turner	4	4	2
Fanny A., ch m, by Abdamed Allen	3	3	5
Robert A., b g—A. Schichatanz	6	5	4
Jim Wilson, b g, by Woodford Wilkes	7	7	6
Linkwood, b h, by Walsingham	5	6	dis

Time, 2:29½—2:29—2:29¼.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Walnut Boy, br h, by Ferguson	8	1	1	1
Mascot, b h, by Jot C	1	3	5	4
Fred Douglas, b h, by Phil	3	2	2	2
Tommy Russell, br g, by Commander	7	4	3	3
Chester C., b g, by Chester A	5	5	4	5
Dusty Bob, ch g—M. V. Cowdrey	4	9	6	6
Pat Murphy, bl g, by Palmetto	9	6	7	dr
Frank S., ch g, by Silvertail	6	8	8	dr
Lady Vivian, b m, by Aristos Jr	2	7	dis	

Time, 2:28¼—2:24¼—2:21½—2:24¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:16 class.

New York Central, br g, by Simmons	1	1	1
Lord Clinton, bl g, by Denning Allen	3	2	2
N. T. H., b g, by Pilot Mambrino	2	3	3

Time, 2:18½—2:23—2:18½.

July 20.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Fred Douglas, b h, by Phil	1	1	1	
Laura Belle, ch m, by Commander	2	3	4	
Lady M., ch m, by Pilot Wilkes	6	5	2	
Touch-Me-Not, ch m—John Caldwell	8	2	7	
McWiddie, b g, by Artemas	5	4	3	
Geo. Hayes, ch g, by Pretender	3	6	5	
Zigler, ch h—W. H. Gott	4	7	6	
T. J. McGuire, b g, by Bull Pup	7	8	dis.	
Laurel, b m, by Brown Hal	dis			

Time, 2:27¼—2:26½—2:24¼.

Purse $800; 2:20 class.

Trim, ch g, by Pharo	1	1	1
Frank B., b g, by Bog Oak	4	2	2
Virginia Evans, br m, by Kentucky Wilkes	2	4	4
Blazeberry, br m, by Roseberry	5	3	3
Charley C., gr g, by Sam Purdy	3	5	5

Time, 2:23½—2:21—2:19.

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Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Freeland, b h, by Bald Hornet	2	2	1	1	1
Floral Boy, b h, by American Boy	4	1	2	4	2
Kissel's Pointer, b g, by Ravenwood	5	6	3	2	4
Bessie M., gr m, by White Cloud	3	4	4	5	3
Lucy Dumas, br m, by Dumas	1	3	5	3	dis
Stephen W., —	6	5	dr		
Land Lord, b g, by Land Pilot	dis				

Time, 2:25½—2:24½—2:27—2:27—2:19¾.

July 21.—Purse $800; 2:17 class.

Jessie L., b m, by Tasco	4	5	1	1	3	1
Alexander Dumas, b h, by Dumas	2	1	2	2	2	3
Alvan Swift, br h, by Alvan	5	6	6	3	1	2
Lady Vice, b m, by Viceroy	7	4	3	4	5	ro
Sorrel Dan, ch g, by Commander	6	7	7	6	4	ro
Shoofly Gyp, wh h—E. W. Dunkerton	1	2	4	5	dis	
J. K., b g, by Brown Henry	3	3	5	dis		

Time, 2:15¾—2:18½—2:16¼—2:16¼—2:17½—2:19¾.

Purse $600; 2:30 class.

Dot L., bl m, by Abdamed Allen	1	1	1
Edgewood, ro g, by Tom Rodgers	2	2	3
Puck, bl g, by Tacoma	8	4	2
Monte K., ch g, by J. W. Norton	3	9	4
Glen Mary, ch m, by Nutwood	5	3	8
Billy D., b g, by Squire Talmage	4	7	5
Maggie B., b m, by White Line	6	5	7
Oriole, dn m, by Dr. Herr	9	6	6
Tommy Lee, b g, by Rescue	10	8	dr
Black Joe, bl h, by Black Frank	7	dis	

Time, 2:21½—2:23½—2:21¼.

Purse $700; 2:22 class.

Cuckoo, bl h, by Ambassador	1	1	1
Prince Echo, ch h, by Cloud Mambrino	4	2	2
Clara J., b m, by Rattler Brooks	2	7	7
Venture, ch h, by Bald Hornet	6	3	4
Maud P., ch m, by Pharaoh	5	5	3
Mable Flood, ch m, by Pocahontas Abdallah	7	4	5
Hal Dillard, b h, by Brown Hal	8	6	6
Jack Shiel, br h, by Ross Wilkes	3	dis	

Time, 2:21¾—2:21½—2:21¼.

July 22.—Purse $800; 2:25 class.

Czar, b h, by Russia	1	1	7	1
Johnny A., br g, by Ben Lomond Jr	7	4	1	2
Arctic B., b h, by Squire Talmage	6	6	2	3
Bay State Morgan, b g, by Sherman Morgan Jr	2	5	6	6
Billy D., b g, by Squire Talmage	3	3	4	5
Re-election, gr h, by Electioneer	9	7	3	4
Pretty Belle, b m, by Messenger Chief	5	2	5	dis
Sunlight, gr h, by Tasco	4	8	8	dis
Billy D., br g, by Tempest	8	dis		

Time, 2:23¾—2:24½—2:22¾—2:19¼.

Purse $1,000; free for all.

Major Wonder, b g, by Major Edsall Jr.	5	1	1	1
Frank Oxman, br g, by Scrug's Eland	1	2	2	4
Lee H., ch g, by Bay Tom	2	6	3	3
Kissel's Dallas, ch g, by Indiana Chief	6	3	4	2
J. K., b g, by Brown Henry	4	5	5	dis
Telegram, ch g, by Telegraph	3	4	dis	

Time, 2:17—2:14½—2:15¼—2:22.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Nelly S., bl m, by Commander	1	7	1	1
Nominee, b g, by Rescue	9	1	2	7
Potance, b g—Melrose Farm	2	2	3	6
Alma, b m, by Almont M	5	3	5	2
Silver Maid, b m—Michael Stock Farm	3	8	7	3
Sublto, b h, by Gen. Hancock	8	4	4	4
Ali, bl h, by Palmetto	6	6	6	5
Coon Hollow, ch g—Geo. Lindenberger	9	11	8	dr
Clover D., br h, by Forest Clay	10	10	dis	
Egyptian, bl h, by Charm	4	5	dr	
Monte Phister, b h, by Dot C	7	9	dr	

Time, 2:28—2:26—2:25½—2:30.

**Ironwood, Michigan.

July 27.—Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Bessie F., br m, by Athlete	1	1	1
Prince, bl g, by Appleby	2	2	2
Telephone, wh g, by Toppy	dis		

Time, 2:36¾—2:32—2:36.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Frank G., gr g—Ed. Bartlett	1	1	1
Colonel Jim, b h, by Young Jim	3	2	2
Fire Fly, b g, by Little Hamilton	2	4	4
Ida Wilkes, sp m—O. E. Lewis	4	3	3
Bay Harry, b g—John Urquhart	dis		

Time, 2:44¾—2:42½—2:47.

Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Barney F., ch h—M. B. Harkness	1	1	1
Carl G., gr g, by French's Bashaw	2	2	5
Nelly V., b m—J. A. McLeod	4	3	2
Prince D. D., ch g—Wm. M. Muehl	3	5	3
Major, b g, by Allie Gaines	5	4	4

Time, 2:39½—2:40—2:46.

July 28.—Purse $250; 2:50 class.

Barney F., ch h, by Achilles	1	1	3	1
Earl Finch, b g, by Blue Bull	3	2	2	3
Prince Downey, b g, by Artillery	5	4	4	2
Black Charley, bl g—W. J. Armstrong	4	5	5	4
Carl G., gr g, by French's Bashaw	2	3	1	dr

Time, 2:42—2:44—0:00—2:44¾.

Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Shawano Boy, br g, by Florida	1	1	1
Presto, bl g—Ed Bartlett	2	2	2
Elmo, ch g—Frank Amsler	3	3	4
Roscoe H., b g—J. F. Finnegan	4	4	3

Time, 2:45½—2:43—2:45½.

July 29.—Purse $300; 2:25 class.

Lucy R., bl m—M. Goldberg	4	3	0	1	1	1
Prince, bl g, by Appleby	1	1	0	2	2	2
Frank G., gr g—Ed. Bartlett	2	2	3	4	4	ro
Fire Fly, b g, by Little Hamilton	3	4	4	3	3	ro

Time, 2:39¼—2:36¼—2:37¼—2:36¼—2:42—2:43.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Jim F., ch g—M. Goldberg	4	1	3	1	1
Shawano Boy, br g, by Florida	2	2	1	3	3
Sneak, bl m, by Sam Hazzard	1	4	4	2	2
Elmadi, ch g, by Messenger Chief	3	3	2	4	4

Time, 2:40—2:39¼—2:44—2:40—2:41.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Kitty C., ch m, by Antar	2	1	1	1
Nelly V., b m—J. A. McLeod	1	4	2	4
Ray Mack, b h, by Johnny Mack	4	2	4	5
Black Charley, bl g—W. J. Armstrong	8	3	6	2
Sunburst Jr., ch h, by Sunburst	5	8	8	3
Bay Harry, b g—John Urquhart	3	6	5	6
Ida Wilkes, sp m—O. E. Lewis	6	5	3	8
Muggins, b g, by Alar Clay	7	7	7	7
Colonel Jim, b h, by Young Jim	9	dr		

Time, 2:45—2:46—2:46—2:46½.

Purse $400; free for all; trot or pace.

Bessie F., br m, by Athlete	1	1	1
Lucy R., bl m—M. Goldberg	2	2	2
Treat, ch g—B. A. Meyer	3	3	3
Tempest N., b g, by Harry F	dis		

Time, 2:31—2:32—2:36.

**Louisiana, Missouri.

July 25.—Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Huxham, ch h, by Nest Egg	3	1	1	1
Commodore Porter, b h, by Nutwood	1	3	2	2
Irene, br m, by Star Wilkes	2	2	5	4
Harry K., bl h, by Consul	4	4	3	3
Kitty Hiatoga, b m, by Harry Phelps	5	5	4	5
Sarah Gilbirds, bl m, by Gilbirds Sprague	6	dis		
Aravant, b h, by Arabesque	7	dis		
Dolly M., b m, by Copper Duke	dis			

Time, 2:28½—2:26¼—2:28—2:28.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Sally Clinker, b m, by Clinker	1	1	2	2	1
Dan R., ch h—T. H. Herndon	3	2	1	1	2
Clear Grit, br g, by Egmont	2	8	4	3	4
Hal Clay, b h, by Almont Boy	7	6	7	4	3
Honest Tom, b g, by Seaborn Davis Horse	5	5	3	5	dis
John Carpenter, gr g—A. Dixon	4	9	6	dis	
Lilly Bush, ch m, by Ball R.	6	7	5	dis	
Belle Simons, b m, by Betterton	8	3	9	dr	
What's Wanted, gr h, by Clinker	8	4	8	dr	
Headlight, b g—T. Knox	dis				
Jersey Girl, dn m, by Legal Note	dis				
Rose Bug, b h, by Strathmore	dis				
J. I. V., bl m, by Vall's Phallas	dis				

Time, 2:25—2:28¼—2:26½—2:28—2:33¾.

Purse $500; 2:30 class; stallions.

Kenneth, bl h, by Strathlan	1	1	1
Raven Wilkes, bl h, by Lyle Wilkes	5	2	2
Pilgrim, b h, by Coriander	2	3	3
Dan Backman, b h, by Charles Backman	3	5	4
Trusty, b h, by Mambrino Patchen	4	4	5
Joe Mark, b h, by Victor Bismarck	dis		

Time, 2:33¼—2:32½—2:33½.

July 26.—Purse $1,000; 2:40 class.

Grey Jim, gr g, by Strawn	1	1	1	
Eddy Hays, bl h, by Charles Caffrey	2	2	8	
Dick Hartford, br h, by Bay Dick	6	9	2	
Billy B., b g—Hundley & Godfred	4	3	3	
Cicerone, b h, by Cyclone	3	4	4	
Lord Caffrey, br g, by Charles Caffrey	12	5	5	
Brooklyn, b g, by Lawrance	5	7	7	
Harper, br g, by Alroy	8	6	9	
Susie B., b m, by Clinker	9	10	6	
Joe Or, br g, by Gates' Rambo	7	8	dis	
Mertis Wilkes, ch m, by Ashland Wilkes	10	dis		
Rube Burrows, ch g—B. G. Guttron	11	dis		
Monitor Chippy, b m, by Monitor	13	dr		
Earl Downing, b h, by Abe Downing	dis			

Time, 2:29¼—2:31—2:27½.

Purse $200; green horses.

Nathalia, ch m, by Jersey Wilkes	4	1	1	1
Kitty, b m, by Jim Lupe	1	2	2	2
Shorty L., b g, by Sharp's Hambletonian	3	3	3	3
Bush, b g, by Hambletonian	2	4	dr	
Flint, b h, by Fox Hunter	dis			

Time, 2:44½—2:38½—2:42½—2:44.

Purse $500; free for all.

Door Knob, b g, by Grantham Chief	1	1	1	
Susie G., b m, by Little Henry	3	3	2	
Dick Hal, b h—W. F. Ervin	5	2	3	
Dumas, b h, by Onward	4	5	4	
Headlight, br g, by Warrior Jr	6	4	5	
Dick Trumpet, b g—C. H. Race	2	dis		

Time, 2:26¾—2:24¼—2:26.

July 27.—Purse $1,000; 2:30 class.

Pet Davis, gr m, by Crit Davis	5	1	1	1
Monocrat, b h, by Monitor Prince	1	2	2	2
Albert S., gr g—J. M. Sealtz	2	5	4	4
Grace Napoleon, b m, by Louis Napoleon	3	3	3	3
Lida D., b m, by Brilliant Goldust	4	6	6	5
Miss Cawley, b m, by Jack Lambert	7	4	5	8
Tommy Lee, b g, by Rescue	6	8	8	6
Egg Hot, b h, by Egbert	8	7	7	7

Time, 2:27¾—2:26¼—2:25½—2:26¼.

Purse $500; 2:45 class; three-year-olds.

Alamite, ro h, by Eagle Bird	1	1	1	
Doctor H., bl g, by Mambrino Dick	2	2	2	
Red Ink, ch h, by Colonel Lillard	3	3	3	
Cecil Wilkes, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes	dis			
Overstreet, b h, by Patchen Medium	dis			

Time, 2:38¾—2:36½—2:39.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Robbie P., b h, by Charles Caffrey	1	1	1	
Trumpeter, b h, by Challenger	4	2	2	
Romeo, b g, by Ringgold	2	3	3	
Gipsey Queen, b m, by Bomont	3	6	6	
Lady Savage, b m, by Hinkston Boy	6	5	4	
Strathlan, b h, by Strathmore	7	4	5	
Dan Jennings, b h, by Luke Brodhead	5	dis		

Time, 2:26¼—2:23½—2:25½.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Commodore Porter, b h, by Nutwood	1	1	1	
Huxham, ch h, by Nest Egg	2	2	2	
Hurly Burly, ch h, by Rumor	4	3	3	
Mondace, b g, by Ringgold	3	5	4	
Elmo Maid, b m, by Joe Elmo	5	4	5	
Musette, gr m—J. M. McIntosh	6	dis		
Missouri Chief, b g, by Bay Chief	dis			

Time, 2:28—2:29—2:28¼.

July 28.—Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.

Red Cedar, ch g, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	6	3	1	2	4	2	1	1
Ham Jr., bl h, by Ham	8	5	4	4	1	1	2	2
Autocracy, b h, by Jim Munroe	2	1	2	1	3	3	4	4
Little Chief, b h, by Scott Chief	1	4	5	5	5	4	3	3
Nathalie, ch m, by Jersey Wilkes	3	2	3	3	2	ro		
Dick Bates, ch h, by Goodwood	7	6	6	6	6	ro		
Henry J., —, E. W. Johns	4	8	8	dis				
Bartholdi, b h, by Tom Edison	5	7	7	dis				
Tom Lindsay, gr g, by Jim Wilson	9	dr						

Time, 2:36½—2:36—2:35—2:37—2:36½—2:38—2:41—2:41¼.

Purse $300; two-year-olds.

Freddy P., —, by Charles Caffrey	1	1
Willie Gray, bl m—G. B. Giltnes	2	4
Lydi, —, by Joe U. See	4	2
Precede, gr h, by Pelletier	3	3
Angie, ch m, by Aytoun	5	5

Time, 2:50—2:47.

*Old Orchard, Maine.

July 23.—Purse $200: 2:35 class.

St. James, bl g, by Dr. Franklin	1	4	2	1	1
Granita, br m, by Rockefeller	2	2	1	2	4
Black Dan, bl g—C. Gun	5	1	5	4	2
Helen M., br m—W. E. Cram	4	3	3	5	5
Catelle, b h—H. George	6	6	4	3	3
C. M. P., bl g—G. C. Edwards	3	5	6	dr	

Time, 2:35¼—2:37¼—2:39—2:37¼—2:37¼.

Purse $100; 2:55 class.

Mona Medium, b m—Hillhurst Farm	1	1	1	
Dickey Boy, br g—E. B. Sears	2	3	2	
Startle Jr., b h—H. A. Richardson	4	2	3	
Prince Wilkes, ch g—P. Kane	3	4	4	
Louis P., bl g—L. P. True	dis			

Time, 2:49¼—2:50¼—2:46¼.

*Oswego, New York.

July 12.—Purse $500; 2:50 class.

Chester, b h, by Wilkes Spirit Jr	1	1	6	1	
Senatress, b m, by Mambritonian	4	5	1	2	
J. B. C., b m, by Superior	2	3	2	3	
Fred Strideaway, bl g—H. G. Smith & Co	3	6	3	4	
Johnny B., b g—B. C. Burnett	6	4	4	5	
Mc O'Donnell, ch g—William H. Pierson	5	2	5	dis	
May H., b m—C. H. McCutcheon	9	dis			
Miss Ida, b m—B. H. Demarest	7	dis			
Dunbar, b h—J. Stack	8	dr			

Time, 2:32¼—2:32½—2:35—2:30.

Purse $500; 2:34 class.

Gray Mack, gr g, by Tempest Jr	3	2	1	1	1
Grace, gr m, by Almont Jr	1	1	3	2	2
Mark Anthony, b g, by King William	2	4	2	3	3
Orley Wilkes, b h—J. C. Kinney	4	3	4	4	4

Time, 2:32¼—2:40¼—2:41½—2:43½—2:41¾.

Purse $500; 2:23 class.

Paul, gr g, by Messenger Duroc	2	1	1	1
Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy	1	2	2	2
Harry Cardinal, b g, by Cardinal	4	3	3	3
Bay State Morgan, b g, by Sherman Morgan Jr	3	4	4	dis

Time, 2:26¼—2:25½—2:28—2:24¾.

July 13.—Purse $500; 2:37 class.

Sheridan Girl, b m, by Marlborough	1	1	1	
Merchandise, b m, by Barkis	2	2	4	
Harry Magee, b g, by Gen. Magee	6	6	2	
Clara J., b m, by Landmark	5	3	3	
Gen. Merian, b h—P. Vests	3	4	5	
Miss Ida, b m—B. H. Demarest	4	5	6	
Molly Bond, bl m—H. G. Smith & Co	dis			

Time, 2:30—2:31½—2:29¼.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Tempest, (*D. H. Rounds*), bl g, by Rounds' Sprague	1	1	1	
Pine Level, gr g—H. G. Smith & Co	2	2	3	
Sorrel George, ch g, by Capt. Webb	3	5	2	
Big Injun, ch g, by Brown Hal	6	3	4	
Marvin, ch g, by Scriba Boy	5	4	5	
Newsboy, b g, by Oscar (?)	4	6	dr	

Time, 2:23¼—2:23½—2:23¼.

July 14.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.

Jersey Wood, b h, by Jersey Prince	6	1	1	1
Onie, b g, by Mambrino King	1	6	7	2
Fred E., b g—Palmer Bros	3	2	3	5
Prince, b g—C. A. McCarthy	8	4	2	3
Guess, b g, by Landmark	2	8	6	7
Royal King, ch g, by Mambrino King	5	3	4	4
Harry Kirkwood, br g—B. E. Cornell	4	5	5	6
James Morrissy, b g—B. H. Demerest	7	7	dr	

Time, 2:29¼—2:28¼—2:28½—2:27½.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Bob Ingersoll, ro g, by Frank M	1	1	1	
Ganymede, ch g, by Ajax	2	2	4	
Abbott, b h—H. G. Smith & Co	3	4	2	
Henry C., b h, by Ben Franklin	4	3	dis	
Redwood, ch g, by Ringwood	5	dis		

Time, 2:28¼—2:28¼—2:28¼.

Purse $500; 2:26 class.

The Raven, b h, by Eliah G	1	1	1	
Puck, bl g, by Tacoma	2	3	4	
Cephas, b g, by Cyril	5	5	2	
Galen Prince, b h, by Judge Folger	3	4	3	
Harry Cardinal, b g, by Cardinal	4	2	dis	

Time, 2:28¼—2:26¼—2:26¼.

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July 15.—Purse $500; 2:29 class.

M. J. Henderson, b g, by Landmark	5	7	1	1	4	1
Daisy C., b m, by Mountain Boy	1	1	2	7	5	3
Coxsackie King, ch g—Green & Noble	2	2	5	4	1	2
Kitty Frazier, br m, by Peacemaker	6	3	2	2	2	ro
Corine, b m—John Cleeney	3	5	4	3	3	ro
Little Ben, bl g—Crandall & Co	4	4	6	5	6	ro
Dan B., br g—H. G. Smith	7	6	7	6	dr	

Time, 2:29¼—2:29¼—2:27¼—2:28—2:29¼—2:29¾.

Purse $500; free for all; trot or pace.

Jean Valjean, b g, by Crittenden	1	1	1
Charley C., b g, by Sam Purdy	2	2	3
Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy	3	3	2
Marvin, ch g. by Scriba Boy	4	4	4

Time, 2:22—2:21—2:22.

*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[BELMONT DRIVING CLUB.]

July 5.—Purse $500; 2:34 class.

Senator K., gr g, by Clark Chief	3	2	1	1	1
Nelly R., b m—S. R. Clark	4	5	2	4	2
Molly G., b m—F. B. Shreve & Bro	5	6	4	2	3
Laura R., b m, by Kentucky Pilot	7	4	5	3	dis
Christine, b m, by Nutgrove	1	1	3	dis	
Misfortune, b m, by Rysdyk	2	3	dis		
Robert M., —, by Alcyone	6	7	dis		

Time, 2:30—2:32½—2:24¼—2:29½—2:27½.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Hibibi, bl m, by Valensin	1	1	1	
Budd Doble, b g, by Clay Abdallah	2	2	3	
Natie, ch g—W. McNabb	5	4	2	
Linkwood Patchen, b g, by Linkwood Chief	3	3	4	
Gray Ben, gr g—M. F. Hayden	4	5	5	

Time, 2:24—2:25—2:26½.

Purse $1,000; 2:21 class.

Sadie M., b m, by Prince Orloff	3	1	1	1	
Bush, bl m, by Alcyone	1	4	3	2	
Conway, br g, by W. H. Vanderbilt	2	2	5	4	
Martin K., ch g, by Hannibal	4	3	2	3	
Lady Ulster, b m, by Clay Abdallah	5	5	4	5	

Time, 2:20¼—2:17¼—2:19—2:19¼.

July 6.—Purse $1,000; 2:29 class.

General Benham, b g, by General Washington	9	2	8	2	1	1	1
Nelson, ch g, by Sir Walkill	8	4	1	1	2	2	6
Rintoul, b g, by Mambrino Dudley	5	1	6	7	7	7	4
Easter Wilkes, b g, by Wilkes Spirit Jr	3	7	7	4	4	3	2
Charles Dickens, gr g—George Scattergood	11	5	5	9	10	6	3
Sid, bl g, by John Goldsmith	6	9	11	5	6	5	5
Dr. Miller, b g, by Young Volunteer	1	3	2	6	8	8	dis
Billy R., gr g—S. R. Clark	7	11	4	3	3	4	dr
Comet, gr g, by General Stanton	2	8	3	8	5	dr	
Herzog, ch g—John Reamer	12	12	10	12	9	dr	
Highland Boy, gr g, by Edgewater	4	6	12	11	dr		
Kate Sparks, bl m, by Mambrino Diamond	10	10	9	10	dr		

Time, 2:27½—2:24¼—2:26¼—2:27—2:28¼—2:30—2:30.

Purse $1,000; 2:22 class.

Linden, b h, by Madison Wilkes	4	1	1	1
Lucille, b m, by Wedgewood	1	3	2	2
David Copperfield, br g, by Quilina Chief	5	2	3	5
Belton, b h, by Belmont	3	7	5	3
Surpass, br g, by Dean's Patchen	7	6	4	4
Albrazia, bl h, by Absolute	2	4	dis	
Victor, gr g, by Pilot Medium	6	5	dis	

Time, 2:19¼—2:17¼—2:17¼—2:18¾.

July 7.—Purse $500; 2:38 class.

Judge Fisher, ch h, by Linkwood Chief	4	2	1	1	1
Howard, b h, by Vermont Abdallah	2	1	2	3	2
Christine, b m, by Nutgrove	1	5	3	2	4
Fin Fan, b m, by General Brock	3	3	4	6	6
Memoria, ch m—I. B. Daly	6	7	6	5	3
Force, br g—John Kane	5	4	5	4	5
Billy Lambert, br g—J. B. Green	7	6	7	dr	

Time, 2:32—2:31¼—2:30¼—2:28½—2:27¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:24 class.

Major Flowers, ch g, by Bourbon Wilkes	5	6	1	1	1
J. J. Audubon, ch h, by Alcyone	1	1	3	5	5
Rachel B., b m, by Chester Chief	2	3	5	2	4
Shipman, b h, by Kentucky Prince	4	4	2	4	2
Amboy, ch g, by Heptagon	3	2	4	3	3
Ella E., gr m, by Chicago Volunteer	6	5	6	dr	

Time, 2:22—2:21¼—2:21¼—2:24—2:24.

Purse $5,000; against time, 2:11¾.

Nancy Hanks, b m, by Happy Medium	won

Time, 2:27—2:21½—2:11¼.

July 8.—$1,000; 2:26 class.

Commercial Girl, br m, by Commercial Traveller	1	1	1
Alcyone Jr., ch h, by Alcyone	2	2	7
Bella Wilkes, b m, by Wilkie Collins	8	7	2
Fascination, b g, by Flatbush Abdallah	4	3	3
Susie G., br m—Robt. E. Locker	3	9	8
Claudius, ch g—S. R. Clark	6	4	5
Sea Girl, blk m, by Wilton	7	5	4
Col. Kip, br h, by Aristos	5	6	6
I. X. L., b g, by Walker Morrill	9	8	9

Time, 2:22½—2:22¼—2:22¼.

July 8.—$1,000; 2:18 class.

Rebus, b g, by Chesterwood	5	4	1	1	1
Attractive, b h, by Alcantara	4	1	3	2	3
Lucille, b m, by Wedgewood	1	5	4	5	5
Saladin, br h, by Sultan	3	2	2	3	2
Lady Sheridan, b m, by Confidence	2	3	5	4	4

Time, 2:18¼—2:18¼—2:16¼—2:18¼—2:19¼.

[PHILADELPHIA DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION]

July 12.—Purse $1,000; 2:22 class.

Amboy, ch h, by Heptagon	7	1	1	1
Captain Lyons, b h, by Sweepstakes	1	3	2	2
Gipsey Girl, bl m, by Junius	3	5	4	4
Ella E., gr m, by Chicago Volunteer	5	6	7	3
Fleet, bl m, by Sidney	4	4	6	6
Rachel B., b m, by Chester Chief	6	7	5	5
Shipman, b h, by Kentucky Prince	2	2	3	dis

Time, 2:22¼—2:21¼—2:20¼—2:21½.

Purse $1,000; 2:19 class.

Saladin, br h, by Sultan	1	1	1	
David Copperfield, bl g, by Quilna Chief	2	3	2	
Lady Sheridan, b m, by Confidence	5	2	3	
Belton, b h, by Belmont	3	4	5	
Grover S., br g, by Cafferty Horse	4	5	4	
Lucille, b m, by Wedgewood	6	6	6	

Time, 2:20¾—2:17¼—2:18½.

July 12 and 13.—Purse $1,000; 2:34 class.

Judge Fisher, ch h, by Linkwood Chief	4	1	9	1	1	
Cecil, gr g—Geo. Scattergood	1	4	1	2	3	
Nelly R., b m—S. R. Clark	5	2	2	3	2	
Robert K., bl h, by Black Allie	2	3	3	4	6	
Fin Fan, b m, by Gen. Brock	3	5	4	5	4	
Hampton, b h, by Wade Hampton	9	8	7	7	5	
Brown Richmond, br g—J. M. Thompson	7	9	8	8	dis	
Memonia, ch m, by Aberdeen	8	7	6	6	dis	
Molly G., b m, by Chancellor	6	6	5	dr		

Time, 2:27¼—2:27¼—2:28¼—2:29—2:25½.

July 13.—Purse $2,500; 2:24 class.

Instant, b m, by Startle	1	1	1
Prince S., b g, by Volunteer Swigert	6	2	2
Conway, br g, by Wm. H. Vanderbilt	2	5	3
Olivia, b m, by Hambrino	4	3	5
Martin K., ch g, by Hannibal	5	6	4
J. J. Audubon, ch h, by Alcyone	3	4	dis

Time, 2:17½—2:20¾—2:20½.

Purse $1,000; 2:16 class.

Attractive, b h, by Alcantara	3	4	4	1	1	1
Gray Harry, gr g, by Tempest Jr	1	1	2	3	3	2
Puritan, br g, by Almont	2	2	1	2	2	3
Maggie R., b m, by Kilbuck Tom	4	3	3	dis		
Frank Dortch, gr g, by Locomotive	dis					

Time, 2:20½—2:18—2:19½—2:21—2:22½—2:22½.

Purse $1,000; 2:20 class.

Soudan, br g, by Combat	1	4	2	1	2	1
Sadie M., b m, by Prince Orloff	4	1	1	3	4	3
Bush, bl m, by Alcyone	3	3	3	2	1	2
Bert Sheldon Jr., bl g, by Warwick Boy	2	2	4	4	3	ro
Billy A., b g, by Boy Tom Jr	5	5	5	5	dr	

Time, 2:19¼—2:18—2:18—2:19¼—2:21¼—2:23.

July 14.—Purse $1,000; 2:29 class.

Pickett, ch g, by Pickett	1	1	1
Altogether, gr g, by Almont Jr	3	2	4
Sid, bl g, by John Goldsmith	2	4	6
Judge G., ch h—E. B. Bowne	9	9	2
Charles Dickens, gr g, by Dictator	8	6	3
Nelson, ch g, by Sir Walkill	6	3	7
Peter R., b g—J. C. Collins	4	5	5
Rintoul, br h, by Mambrino Dudley	5	7	8
Merry Christmas, b h, by Santa Claus	7	8	dr

Time, 2:29½—2:28¼—2:27¼.

July 14 and 15.—Purse $2,500; 2:25 class.

Rebus, b g, by Chesterwood	7	1	7	1	2	1
Linden, b h, by Madison Wilkes	2	2	1	2	1	2
Joe Jett, b g, by Billy Wilkes	1	5	6	3	3	3
Patasco, br h, by Brown Hal	6	7	2	4	dis	
Allen Lowe, b h, by Alcantara	8	3	3	6	dis	
Rube Burrows, b g, by Moore's Clipper Jr	4	8	5	5	dis	
Bas Bleu Wilkes, b m, by Georgia Wilkes	5	6	8	7	dis	
Raven, bl m, by Alcantara	3	4	4	8	dr	

Time, 2:20½—2:15¾—2:22¾—2:17¾—2:20—2:21¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:26 class.

Claudius, ch g—S. R. Clark	1	1	1
Bella Wilkes, b m, by Wilkie Collins	3	2	2
Alcyone Jr., ch h, by Alcyone	2	3	4
Colonel Kip, br h—W. H. Grant	4	5	3
Belford E., b g, by Champion Morrill	5	4	dis
I. X. L., b g, by Walker Morrill	dis		

Time, 2:23¼—2:25—2:21¼.

July 15.—Purse $1,000; 2:15 class.

Miss Alice, b m, by Alcantara	1	1	1
Diamond, b g, by Vandergrift Colt	2	3	2
Aline, b m, by Almont Boy	3	2	3

Time, 2:18¼—2:20—2:22½.

Purse $1,000; 2:27 class.

Budd Doble, b g, by Clay Abdallah	2	1	2	2	1	1
Jim Wilson Jr., gr g, by Jim Wilson	4	2	1	1	3	2
Nattie, ch g, by Jot C	1	6	5	5	4	3
Jenny Rolfe, ch m—D. C. P. Browne	6	4	3	3	2	ro
Wilkes Eye, br h—Thos. Grady	5	3	6	4	dis	
Tho, ch h—S. F. Flemington	3	5	4	6	dr	
Grey Ben, gr g—M. F. Hayden	7	8	dr			
Linwood Patchen, b g, by Linkwood Chief	8	7	dr			

Time, 2:29½—2:23¼—2:23¼—2:26¾—2:24¾—2:26¼.

*Pilot Grove, Missouri.

July 4.—Purse $120; free for all.

Dandy Jim, gr g, by Young Jim	1	1	1
Jeff, b h, by Black Denmark	2	2	2

Time, 2:33—2:39—2:42.

Purse $75; 2:50 class; trot or pace.

Royal Windsor, b h, by Windsor	3	3	1	1	1
Miss Fullerton, b m, by Young Fullerton	1	1	2	2	2
Tommy G., b g—W. H. Ewing	2	2	3	dr	

Time, 2:53—2:50—2:49—2:53—2:51.

Purse $30; 3:00 class.

King Jay Bird, br h, by Jay Bird	w. o.

Time, 3:07.

Purse $50; three-year-olds and under.

Pansy Blossom, gr m, by Gen. Wilkes	2	2	1	1
Molly C., b m, by Richmond	1	1	2	2

Time, 2:55—2:53—2:51—2:53—2:52½.

**Plainwell, Michigan.

July 28.—Purse $125; 2:40 class.

Michigan Central, bl g, by Young Wilkes	1	1	1
Twilight, gr g, by Lexington Chief Jr	2	2	2
Nettie B., br m, by Ed Wilkes	4	3	4
Bonney M. George, br h, by W. H. Vanderbilt	3	4	6
Ernest Wilkesmont, b h, by Belmont Chief	8	6	3
Wilkesberry, b h, by Young Jim	5	5	5
Nabob, bl h, by Blackwood	7	dis	
George L., br g, by Young Wilkes	6	dr	

Time, 2:43¾—2:40½—2:44½.

Purse $125; 2:30 class.

Nick Noble, b h, by Frank Noble	3	1	2	1	1
Accident, ro g—C. C. Cornell	1	3	4	3	3
Prince Wilkes, br h, by George	2	2	3	2	2
Bay Hal, b g, by Brown Hal	4	4	1	dis	
J. B. Morrison, b g, by Ira Wilkes	dis				

Time, 2:41—2:41—2:36—2:41—2:44,

Purse $—; three-year-olds and under; trot or pace.

Leo D., b h, by Frank Brown	1	1	1
Ruth S., br m, by Dauntless	2	3	2
Brunhild, b m, by Ironwood	3	2	3
Nettie Noble, b m, by Frank Noble	4	4	4

Time, 2:58—2:53—2:57.

July 29.—Purse $125; 3:00 class.

Gen. Cass, gr h, by Dauntless	1	1	1
Iola B., br m—C. A. Bender	3	2	2
Queen G., b m, by Mambrino Chief Jr	2	3	3

Time, 3:02½—2:53—2:56.

Purse $150; free for all.

Apollo Wilkes, b h, by Alcantara	2	3	1	1	1
Corisco, b h, by Frank Noble	1	2	3	2	2
Bonney M. George, br h, by W. H. Vanderbilt	3	1	2	3	3

Time, 2:42—2:40—2:39—2:40½—2:35½.

*Woodstown, New Jersey.

July 20.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Mack, b g, by Little Ham	1	1	1
Pilot Claus, bl h, by Santa Claus	7	3	2
Rosetta, b m, by Indiaman	3	2	8
Emile, b m, by Young Volunteer	2	7	6
Fred, b g, by Honest Fred	11	4	3
Minnie Warren, gr m—F. B. Shreve	5	6	4
Rock, gr g—D. Hitchner	10	5	5
Glide, b g—J. B. Shuin	6	9	9
Judy, ro m—M. C. Harvey	8	8	7
Belle, b m—J. Freeman	9	12	11
Orphan Boy, ch h—A. W. Crockett	12	10	10
Troxel, ch h, by Saturn	4	11	dr

Time, 2:37—2:37—2:39¼.

Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Drake, br h, by Draco	3	1	1	1
Lady B., ro m—W. H. Thompson	1	6	6	3
Stella M., bl m, by Norway Knox	4	2	2	2
Shirley Boy, b g, by Robt. N. Patchen	8	3	3	4
Rodger, b g—F. B. Shreve	5	4	5	6
Beltonia, b m, by Belton	6	7	4	5
Dandy U., b g—Thos. Uhland	2	5	7	dis
Emma V., br m—W. W. Fox	9	9	8	dis
Lilly D., dn m, by Gilt Edge	7	8	dr	
Forward, b h, by Sidney	10	dr		

Time, 2:34¼—2:37—2:37½—2:35.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Sid, bl g, by John Goldsmith	7	2	2	1	1	1
William S., br g, by Smith Jersey	6	1	1	2	2	6
Molly G., b m, by Chancellor	1	3	8	9	7	8
Ben S., b g, by Indiaman	4	6	5	5	4	2
Octagon, ——, by Orange Blossom	2	5	6	7	6	5
Fin Fan, b m, by Gen. Brock	5	7	7	8	5	4
Frank C., b g, by Mambrino Pilot	8	4	3	3	3	3
Von Sauer, b h, by Bonnie Bay	3	10	9	4	dr	
Edna C., br m, by Warwick Boy	9	9	4	6	dr	
Laura R., b m—A. J. Detrel	10	8	dr			

Time, 2:35¾—2:34¼—2:35—2:31¼—2:33—2:31¼.

**Streator, Illinois.

July 26.—Purse $300; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.

Tula Cossack, ch m, by Don Cossack	1
Big Dick, b g, by Dictator Jr	dis

Time, 2:59¼.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Hustler, b g, by Bluffton L	4	1	2	1	1
Henry O., br g, by Clipper	5	4	1	3	2
How, br g, by Valentine Swigert	3	2	3	2	3
Lon G., bl g, by Bald Hornet	7	3	4	dis	
Satteen, b m, by Alroy	1	5	dis		
Dusty Bob, ch g—M. V. Cowdrey	2	6	dis		
Gyp, b m, by Tom Hal	6	dis			

Time, 2:28—2:24¼—2:24¾—2:26—2:25¼.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Belle Wilson, gr m, by Jim Wilson	2	1	1	1
Tipton Boy, b g, by Gipsey Chief	5	2	2	2
March, gr h, by Climax	3	6	4	3
Watchword, br h, by Nil Desperandum	7	4	3	4
Thalia, b m, by Col. Hambrick	1	3	6	dis
Kate F., b m, by Fugleman	4	5	5	dr
Belle Medium, gr m, by Pilot Medium	6	dis		

Time, 2:28¼—2:26—2:27—2:25½.

July 27.—Purse $300; 2:35 class; four-year-olds.

Louisville, br h, by Greenlander	1	1	2	1
Ilma Cossack, br m, by Don Cossack	3	2	1	2
Minnie Monroe, b m, by Mark Monroe	2	3	3	3
Pilot Bashaw, ch g, by Black Bashaw	4	dis		

Time, 2:32—2:29¼—2:33½—2:33½.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Freeland, b h, by Bald Hornet	10	2	1	1	1
Lilly, gr m, by Capt. Clay	5	1	2	2	3
Dr. Elmo, b g, by St. Elmo	9	7	5	4	2
Paola, ch m—C. R. Heaton	3	3	3	3	4
Billy Hayes, br g, by Tramp	1	8	6	dis	
Dusty Bob, ch g—M. V. Cowdrey	8	5	4	dis	
Henry O., ch. g. by George O	4	4	dis		
Sam Webb, b g—J. W. Patterson	7	6	dis		
Col. Louis, b h, by Louis Napoleon	6	9	dis		
Leverone, b h, by Gen. Hancock	2	dis			

Time, 2:28—2:29½—2:30—2:26½—2:32.

Google

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Nubbins, b g, by Herod Jr	1	1	1
Red Line, ch g, by Hidalgo	4	4	2
Tommy Wilkes, br h, by Young Wilkes	3	3	3
Betty K., ch m, by Mambrino Lexington	2	2	dis

Time, 2:28¼—2:31—2:27¼.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.

Turk, gr g—P. H. McNamey	3	3	4	1	2	1	1
Bullmont, gr g, by Blue Skin	4	2	1	2	1	2	2
Prince T., ro g, by Climont	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
Riley, br g, by Howard's Copperbottom	2	4	3	4	4	ro	

Time, 2:25—2:23¾—2:25—2:22—2:24¾—2:23½—2:27¾.

July 28.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Huron Boy, ch h, by Pasacas	1	1	1
Fanny A., b m, by Abdamed Allen	8	4	2
Billy B., b g, by George Wilkes	2	5	9
Little John, b g, by Honest John	7	2	7
Lou Scott, b m, by Scott's Chief	3	6	4
Jenny King, ch m, by Paragon	4	3	6
Neponset, b h, by Nutwood	6	9	3
Rena K., b m, by Mambrino George	9	7	5
Sadie, ch m—Henry Holmes	5	8	8

Time, 2:36¼—2:33¼—2:34¾.

Purse $500; free for all.

Guerita, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	1	1	1
Venture, ch h, by Bald Hornet	2	2	2
William M. Singerly, gr g, by Ahue	dis		

Time, 2:22½—2:24—2:24.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Jim C., b g, by Jim Swigert	1	1	1
Loughran W., br g, by Allie Wilkes	7	2	2
Col. Neal, b h, by Squire Talmage	2	8	7
S. W. Bennett, b h, by Pilot Medium	3	3	5
Merodock, ch h, by Matterhorn	6	6	3
Twinebinder, b g, by Panic	4	9	4
May Quesne, b m, by Duquesne	9	4	9
Dictum, br h, by Dictator Almont	5	7	6
Lady H., by Thatcher Hambletonian	8	5	8
John K., b h, by Byron	10	10	dr

Time, 2:29¼—2:29¾—2:29¾.

July 29.—Purse $300; 2:45 class; three-year-olds.

Roywood, ch h, by Neatwood	w. o.

Time, 5:41.

*Watkins, New York.

July 20.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Tony N., gr g, by Dudley	1	8	1	1
Ida P. J., b m—C. S. Jacques	2	1	3	3
Dolly Wilkes, b m, by Kaiser	6	2	2	2
Harry G., b h—J. R. Flood	3	5	5	5
Artemus B., b g, by Artemus	4	4	4	4
Hannon, b g—C. Root	8	6	6	6
Charles M., b g—Burns Bros	7	7	7	7
Alerick, gr g, by Alrich	5	3	or	

Time, 2:32—2:37½—2:37—2:37.

Purse $200; 2:28 class.

Confederate Star, b h, by Clark Chief	1	1	1
Sunset Patchen, b g, by Seneca Patchen	2	2	3
Maud B., ch m, by Charley B.	4	3	2
Belle D., ch m—O. P. Budd	3	4	4

Time, 2:30—2:28—2:31.

July 21.—Purse $200; 2:32 class; trot or pace.

Juliette, b m, by Kaiser	2	1	1	1
Merchandise, b m—P. J. Duffy	5	2	4	5
Honest Abe, ro g—O. B. Green	3	6	3	2
Caesar, b g, by Norwood Chief	6	3	2	4
Mark Anthony, b g—W. G. Leslie	7	5	5	6
Dom Pedro, b g—A. C. Crandall	4	4	6	5
Grover Cleveland, b h, by St. Arnaud	1	dis		

Time, 2:30—2:37—2:32½—2:31½.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Sunset Patchen, b h, by Seneca Patchen	1	1	1
Lady D., b m—M. Caldwell	2	2	2
Fanny B., b m—B. Wood	4	4	3
Jenny R., b m—W. H. Relyea	3	5	4
Fanny R., b m—E. Ryan	6	3	6
George L., b g—E. Stillson	5	6	5

Time, 2:36¼—2:33¼—2:35.

July 22.—Purse $150; 2:50 class; trot or pace.

Reality, b g—M. A. Lane	2	1	1	1
Belle B., b m—F. E. Freeburn	1	4	6	4
George L., b g—E. Stetson	4	3	2	3
Wilsie Wood, b g—D. A. Johnson	3	3	3	2
Tony N., gr g, by Dudley	5	5	4	dr
Hannon, b g—C. Root	6	6	5	5
Skip T., b m—C. Terrill	dis			

Time, 2:35¾—2:35¾—2:35¼—2:36.

Purse $200; free for all; trot or pace.

Big Injun, ch g, by Brown Hal	2	1	2	1	1
Maud B., ch m, by Charley B.	3	2	1	2	2
Jimmy Patterson, b g, by Wakefield Clay	4	4	5	5	3
Lady Mack, b m, by Warwick Boy	5	3	4	3	dis
Bob Ingersoll, ro g, by Frank M	1	5	3	4	dis

Time, 2:31—2:32¼—2:27¼—2:31—2:26¾.

**Webster City, Iowa.

August 2.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Chimes C, b m, by Roulette	1	2	1	1
Count Von Moltke, b h, by Favorite Wilkes	3	1	2	2
Lady Laughton, b m, by Swigert Jr	2	3	3	3
Daniel G., bl h, by Star of the West	4	4	4	4
Nelly Bashaw, br m, by Sun of Wapsie	dis			
Fairplay, ch h, by Repudiation	dis			

Time, 2:40¾—2:38¼—2:41—2:37¾.

Purse $200; 2:34 class.

Maggie N., ch m, by Cupid	1	1	1
Little Fred, bl h, by Star of the West	2	2	3
Pattie R., ch m, by Bronze	4	3	2
Kate McLeod, b m, by McLeod	3	5	5
William T., b g, by Lynden	5	4	4

Time, 2:40½—2:38—2:37½.

August 3.—Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Oneta, b m, by Shadeland Onward	1	1
Alert, b h, by Highland Boy	2	2

Time, 3:06—2:38.

Purse $200; free for all.

Fidol, b h, by Idol	1	1	1
Almont Bashaw, bl h, by Almont Raven	2	2	2
Lady Reed, bl m, by Bovorse	3	3	5
Midnight, bl h, by Nigger Boy	4	5	3
Bradburn, b g, by Mohican	5	4	4
Patit West, b m—S. G. Hogue	6	dis	

Time, 2:27¼—2:27—2:28¾.

August 4.—Purse $150; 2:45 class.

Argan, ch h, by Abdallah Star	1	1	1
Lady Laughton, b m, by Swigert Jr	3	2	2
Elastic, br h, by Mambrino Abdallah	2	3	3
Achilles, bl h, by Volunteer Swigert	4	4	5
Nelly Bashaw, br m, by Son of Wapsie	5	5	4
Radcliff, b h, by Mark Field	6	6	6

Time, 2:38¾—2:38¼—2:36.

Purse $200; free for all.

Leslie Boy, br g, by Claybrino	1	2	2	1	1
French Girl, ch m, by War Dance Jr	2	3	1	2	2
Harry S., gr h, by Idol	3	1	3	4	4
Pearwood, b h, by Patronage	4	4	4	3	3

Time, 2:34½—2:32—2:32¼—2:32¾—2:32½.

*White Plains, New York.

June 29.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Black Dan, bl g—C. O. Olmsted	5	5	1	1	1
Horace E., br g—M. H. Lockwood	1	1	3	3	2
Land Cuyler, br g—Jas. Brennan	2	3	2	2	3
Ruby, b m—J. Yereance	3	2	4	4	ro
Charley Reynolds, b g—C. A. Reynolds	4	4	ro		
Betsy, b m—J. Whelpley	dis				
Margaret, b m—A. Lee	dis				

Time, 2:33½—2:36—2:34½—2:37—2:33.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Pickett, ch g, by Pickett	1	1	1
Golden Russett, ch g—W. H. Nelson	2	2	3
McCarty, br g—J. Brennan	3	3	2
Roland, b g—Brown Bros	4	4	4

Time, 2:29½—2:29¼—2:29¼.

July 2.—Purse $250; 2:37 class.

Max, gr g—J. P. Nieman	1	1	1
Brown Richmond, br h—Chas. Devine	2	2	2
Little Giant, b g—C. Beck	3	3	3
Nix L., b g—W. S. Newton	4	4	4

Time, 2:36¼—2:36½—2:39½.

Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Pharon, br h—Thomas Porter	1	1	1
Ruby, b m—Jesse Yereance	2	2	2
Black Dan, bl g—C. Olmsted	3	3	3
Maggie P., b m—J. O'Neil	4	4	dis
Blizzard, ch g—Dr. J. Walton	dis		

Time, 2:34¾—2:34¾—2:32½.

July 4.—Purse $60; 2:30 class; trot or pace.

Morris Mullins, b g—C. E. Swan	1	2	2	1
Golden Russett, ch g—W. H. Nelson	2	1	1	2

Time, 2:31½—2:30—2:34—2:31¼—2:34.

*Burlington, Vermont.

July 4.—Purse $350; 2:30 class.

Orwell, bl h, by Ben Franklin	1	1	1
Winooski Maid, br m, by Winooski	3	2	2
Malchoir, b h, by Winooski	2	4	4
Lady Collins, bl m, by Goodwin's Hambletonian	4	3	3

Time, 2:37¼—2:34¼—2:36½.

Purse $250; 2:50 class.

Kendall, b h, by Kent	1	1	1
Roy B., bl g, by Gilroy	2	2	2
Dullion, b h, by Deucalion	3	4	3
Daisy D., ch m, by Daniel Lambert	4	3	4
Gypsy, b m, by Mambrino Archie	5	5	5

Time, 2:37½—2:36¼—2:34¼.

July 5.—Purse $300; 2:35 class; trot or pace.

General Scott, bl g, by Steel's Walkill	4	5	4	1	1	1
Lady Collins, bl m, by Goodwin's Hambletonian	1	1	5	5	4	3
Governor Hendee, ch h, by Duke of Brunswick	2	4	1	2	2	2
Getty Grant, ch m, by Motion	3	2	3	3	5	ro
Peter Cooper, br g, by Steel's Walkill	5	3	2	4	3	ro
Young Columbus, b g, by Billy Bowlegs	6	6	dis			
Young Floss, bl m, by son George M. Patchen	7	7	dis			

Time, 2:33½—2:33½—2:35¼—2:32½—2:32½—2:35.

Purse $150; three-year-olds.

Nancy Harkaway, br m, by Harkaway	1	2	2	1	1
Howell, b h, by Haldane	4	1	3	2	2
Roy, b h, by Wilkes McGregor	2	4	1	3	3
Duaz, b h, by De uxmillion	3	3	4	dr	

Time, 2:5— 2:45—2:44—2:45—2:33½.

Purse $175; 2:45 class.

G. H. K., br g—Ed Train	1	1	1
Phantom, b m, by Steel's Walkill	2	2	2
Charles P., b h—W. N. Phelps	3	3	3
Sunlight, ch h, by Victor	4	4	4

Time, 2:40—2:37¼—2:44¼.

July 6.—Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Governor Hill, b g—Abare & Richards	2	1	1	2	1
Prince, b g, by Beaufort	1	2	2	3	2
Winooski Maid, br m, by Winooski	3	3	3	1	3

Time, 2:32—2:35—2:30—2:37¼—2:32¾.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Orwell, bl h, by Ben Franklin	1	1	1
Rhea, b m, by Winooski	2	2	3
May I See, gr m—J. B. Saber	3	3	2
Fanchon, br m, by Montello	4	5	4
Charles P., b h, by Como	5	4	5

Time, 2:37—2:38—2:34¼.

Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Roy B., bl g, by Gilroy	1	1	1
Dullion, b h, by Deucalion	3	2	2
Orphan Boy, br h, by Winooski	2	3	dis
Pilot Maid, bl m, by Goodwin's Hambletonian	4	4	dis

Time, 2:43—2:42—2:37¼.

*Centreville, Maryland.

July 23.—Purse $25; 3:30 class.

Grace E., b m, by Duncan	3	2	1	1	1
Madge Russell, b m, by Happy Russell	2	1	2	2	3
Kate Norris, b m, by Rocky Hill	4	3	3	3	2
Dexter, b g—Robert Cahal	1	dr			

Time, 2:52¼—2:49¼—2:52—2:52—2:54¼.

Purse $25; 2:50 class.

Mayflower, b m, by Lightfoot	1	2	1
Bedworth, ch h, by Wildnut	2	1	2
Dan Allen, ch g—J. W. Downes	3	3	dr

Time, 2:42—2:39¼—2:39½—2:39¼.

Purse $20; sweepstakes.

Happy Oak, bl h (2 yrs), by Happy Russell	2	1	1
Mr. Christie ch h (3 yrs), by Alchemist	1	2	2

Time, 2:65—2:56½—2:58.

**Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

July 12.—Purse $100; 3:00 class; trot or pace.

Skip, br m—T. Warner	1	1	1
Waxford Jr., b h—J. M. Cammon	2	2	2
Billy Allen, b g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen	3	5	3
Neighbor, b g, by Donnybrook	4	3	5
Minnie Turley, bl m—Geo. Metcalfe	5	4	4
Maggie M., ch m—H. Melling	6	7	6
Faron, b m—F. A. Folyer	7	6	7
King Fugo, b h—C. E. Tillotson	8	dis	
Factory Chief, b g—G. Darragh	9	dis	

Time, 2:41¾—2:41¾—2:40.

Purse $150; 2:38 class; trot or pace.

Daisy S., bl m—W. P. Cooper	1	1	1
Billy S., ch g—P. McLaughlin	2	2	2
Matthew W., gr g—I. Crookshanks	4	4	3
Fitz, ch g—Con Mullan	3	5	4
St. James, b g—Bert Johnson	5	3	5

Time, 2:36½—1:36¾—2:38.

Purse $200; free for all; trot or pace.

Maxie Cobb, b g, by Donnybrook	2	2	1	1	1	
Minnie, br m, by Sweep	3	1	2	2	2	
Rowdy Boy, b g—S. Curry	1	3	3	3	3	
Charles Anson, ch g—Stewart Francis	5	4	5	4	dr	
Little Bell, b m—E. C. Wallace	4	5	4	dr		
New Hope, bl g—P. McLaughlin	6	6	6	dr		

Time, 2:32—2:38½—2:31—2:38½—2:39.

*Lynn, Massachusetts.

[FRANKLIN PARK.]

July 19.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Red Line, b g, by Bourbon Wilkes	1	5	1	1
Watson, b h, by Wilton	5	1	2	3
Col. Mansur, gr g—G. W. & E. S. Miner	3	3	6	2
Volley, b h, by Volunteer Boy	2	6	3	4
Chance, b g—A. E. Gill	4	2	4	5
Kitty R., b m, by Landmark	6	4	5	6

Time, 2:28¼—2:31¼—2:29—2:32.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Pharon, b h, by Pharos	1	1	1
Little Rocket, b g—R. M. Durland	2	2	3
Lothair G., b g, by Lothair Jr	3	3	2

Time, 2:30¼—2:27—2:30.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Etta K., b m, by Douglas	3	1	3	1	1
Gratz, b g, by Bourbon Wilkes	2	2	1	2	3
Grace Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	1	3	2	3	2

Time, 2:25¼—2:25¼—2:25¼—2:23¾—2:24.

July 20.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Puritan, b g, by Steele	3	2	1	3	1
Pilot, b g, by Middleton Jr	1	1	2	2	2
Athlete, br h, by Barkis	2	3	3	1	3

Time, 2:27¼—2:26¾—2:30—2:29¾—2:32½—2:29¾.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Classmate, br g, by Lumps	1	1	1
Lady Thompson, gr m, by Simmons	2	4	2
Little Sport, gr g, by Happy Thought	4	2	3
Terragon, b g, by Taunton	3	3	5
Donald, bl h, by George Wilkes Jr.	5	5	4

Time, 2:26¼—2:24½—2:24½.

July 21.—Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Little Rocket, b g—R. M. Durland	4	1	2	1	1
Albert D. (Albert E.), b g, by Island Chief	2	2	1	2	2
Thad, b g by Keeler	1	5	5	5	5
Hazel Kirke, bl m, by Red Cloud	3	3	4	3	4
Milan, b h, by Victor Bismarck	5	4	3	4	3

Time, 2:27¼—2:31½—2:26¼—2:26¼—2:28¼.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

C. T. L., ch g, by Gen. Withers	2	4	5	4	1	1
Elyrina, b m, by Elyria	4	3	1	1	3	2
Archie B., ch g, by Thought	5	5	3	2	2	ro
R. D. F., bl g, by Aristos	3	2	4	3	4	ro
Gretchen, b m, by Schuyler	1	1	2	dis		

Time, 2:24—2:24—2:22¼—2:24—2:25—2:25¼—2:26¼.

Purse $500; 2:19 class.

Lightning, b m, by Alcantara	1	1	1
Jesse Hanson, b g, by Roger Hanson	2	2	3
Daphne, b m, by Col. Hambrick	3	3	2

Time, 2:22½—2:24—2:24.

July 22.—Purse $500; 2:34 class.

Queen Esther, b m, by Viking	1	5	5	1	1
Persimmons, br h, by Simmons	3	1	1	2	3
Col. Mansur, gr g—G. W. & E. S. Miner	2	2	2	4	2
Rosewood, b m, by Redwood	4	4	3	3	4
Hulda, b m—J. H. Nay	5	3	4	5	5
The Bull, br h, by Thomas Jefferson	dis				

Time, 2:31—2:31½—2:29¾—2:31½—2:34½.

Purse $500; free for all.

Bunco Jr., b g, by Bunco	1	1	1
Budd Doble, b g, by Indianapolis	4	2	2
Queen Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	2	3	4
Jewett, b g, by Allie West	3	4	3

Time, 2:21¼—2:18—2:18.

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*Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

July 19.—Purse $1,000; 2:29 class.

The Raven, bl h, by Elial G	1	1	1
Rose Filkin, b m, by Melrose	7	2	2
Senator K., gr g, by Clark Chief	2	8	13
Dirigo, b h, by Principe	3	3	3
White Flag, b m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	4	4	7
Nelly R., b m—S. R. Clark	10	10	4
Peter R., b g, by Leslie	5	7	10
Earl's Lad, ch h, by Earl	8	9	5
Susie C., br m, by Harold	9	5	12
Linkwood Chief, ch h, by Hannis	6	6	9
Lenox, b h, by Quartermaster	13	13	6
Robert K., bl g, by Black Allie	12	12	8
Wicklow Boy, b g, by Aaron Pennington	11	11	11

Time, 2:25—2:23½—2:25.

Purse $1,000; 2:35 class.

Joe Jett, b g, by Billy Wilkes	1	5	1	1
Atlantic King, bl h, by Atlantic	2	1	4	4
Hal Braden, br h, by Brown Hal	3	2	2	3
Rebus, b g, by Chesterwood	6	3	5	2
Harry Van, ch g, by Gen. Washington	5	4	3	5
Maud Clay, ch m, by Harry Clay	4	dis		

Time, 2:18½—2:19¾—2:21—2:20½.

Purse $1,000; 2:19 class.

Dandy, b h, by Atlantic	1	4	3	1	1
Sadie M., b m, by Prince Orloff	5	2	1	2	2
Illinois Egbert, b g, by Egbert	3	1	2	4	5
Evangeline, br m, by Director	2	5	6	5	4
Bush, bl m, by Alcyone	4	3	4	3	3
Zembla, b m, by King Almont	6	6	5	6	6

Time, 2:19½—2:16½—2:18½—2:19¾—2:21¼.

July 20.—Purse $5,000; 2:26 class.

H. C. T., b h, by King Almont	1	1	1
Commercial Girl, b m, by Commercial Traveler	2	3	4
Ira Gaines, b g, by Allie Gaine	5	2	3
Magnolia, b m, by Hawpatch	14	5	2
Alcyone Jr., ch h, by Alcyone	3	4	13
Monroe Wilkes, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	4	7	5
Conway, b g, by W. H. Vanderbilt	8	7	6
Amboy, ch g, by Heptagon	12	9	6
Kentucky Star, br g—Dixiana Farm	6	11	10
Jeff Davis, b g, by Atlantic	7	14	14
Prince S., b g, by Volunteer Swigert	10	8	9
Lamont, b h, by Redwood	11	13	8
Enola, ch m, by R. F. Galloway	9	10	11
Orphan Lass, b m, by Florida	13	12	12
Belle Wilkes, b m, by Wilkie Collins	dis		

Time, 2:19¼—2:20—2:18½.

Purse $1,000; 2:16 class.

Gray Harry, gr g, by Tempest Jr	1	1	1
Elmonarch, ro g, by Almonarch	2	2	2
Puritan, br g, by Almont	3	3	3
Frank Dortch, gr g, by Locomotive	4	4	4
Charley P., gr g, by Gov. Sprague	dis		

Time, 2:16½—2:15¾—2:20.

Purse $1,000; 2:17 class.

Sprague Golddust, br h, by Gov. Sprague	2	1	1	1
Miss Alice, b m, by Alcantara	1	3	3	2
Abbie V., gr m, by Aberdeen	4	2	2	3
Lakewood Prince, b h, by Wilkesonian	3	4	4	4

Time, 2:21½—2:16¾—2:16¾—2:18½.

July 21.—Purse $1,000; 2:21 class.

Bert Sheldon Jr., bl g, by Warwick Boy	1	1	1
Pedro L., gr g, by Bassett M	2	2	3
Martin K., ch g, by Hannibal	3	3	2
Wauseon, gr h, by Vacher	4	4	4
Mollie S. Lightfoot, b m, by Richmond	dis		

Time, 2:18¼—2:20—2:18½.

Purse $2,500; 2:24 class.

Nelly B., br m, by Notable	2	3	5	1	1
Allen Lowe, b h, by Alcantara	4	1	1	4	2
Mary Centlivre, b m, by R. C. Brown	1	6	6	3	3
Linden, b h, by Madison Wilkes	7	2	2	2	2
O. B., ch g, by Strathmore	6	7	4	5	dis
Raven, bl m, by Alcantara	3	5	7	6	dis
H. B. P., (C. H. C.), b g, by Capt. McGregor	5	4	3	dis	

Time, 2:16½—2:16½—2:18½—2:18½—2:20—2:26¾.

Purse $1,200; free for all.

Aline, b m, by Almont Boy	3	1	1	2	1
Rosalind Wilkes, b m, by Harry Wilkes	4	4	3	1	2
Diamond, b g, by Vandergriff Colt	1	3	2	4	3
Mambrino Maid, b m, by Mambrino Startle	2	2	4	3	4

Time, 2:20—2:20¾—2:24½—2:18¾—2:20—2:23.

July 22.—Purse $1,000; 2:40 class.

King Princeps, b g, by Count Princeps	3	2	2	1	1	1
Judge Fisher, ch h, by Linkwood Chief	2	1	1	2	2	2
Maud A., b m, by Embassador	4	4	4	3	3	
Judge G., ch h, by Sidney	1	3	3	4	dis	

Time, 2:26¼—2:24¼—2:24½—2:26½—2:27—2:28.

Purse $1,000; 2:19 class.

Subscriber, ro h, by Jim Schriber	1	2	1	1
Tommy, gr g, by Kilbuck Tom	4	1	6	4
Elva Medium, b m, by Draco Medium	5	4	2	2
Reflector, b h, by Duplex	2	6	3	5
David Copperfield, bl g, by Quilna Chief	6	3	5	3
Monroe Brister, b h, by Jim Brister	3	5	4	6

Time, 2:19½—2:17½—2:20—2:19¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:23 class.

Amboy, ch g, by Heptagon	1	1	1
Claudius, ch g, by Baron Wilkes	3	5	2
Belle Cassett, gr m, by Willoughby	5	3	4
Major Flower, ch h, by Bourbon Wilkes	7	4	3
Capt. Lyons, b h, by Sweepstakes	4	6	5
Franklin, bl g, by Tobe Jr	6	7	6
Paragon, b g, by Storm King	2	2	dr

Time, 2:22¼—2:19¼—2:21.

*Orono, Maine.

July 26.—Purse $100; 2:48 class; trot or pace.

Gould Boy, b g, by Amber	1	1	1
Orono Boy, bl g, by Island Chief	2	2	4
Sleepy Dick, br h, by Black Eagle	5	3	2
Cleveland Boy, br g, by Lothair Jr	3	4	3
Blackwood, b g, by Orville W	4	5	dr

Time, 2:45—2:43½—2:47½.

Purse $100; 2:37 class.

Lady Rockville, b m, by Woodbrook	1	2	1	1
Gladstone, br h, by Patchen	2	1	2	2
Newburg, ch g, by Ledo	4	4	4	3
Trident Jr., bl h, by Trident	3	3	3	dr

Time, 2:41½—*0:00—2:41—2:41.

*Heat given to second horse.

Purse $200; free for all; trot or pace.

Ervin M., br h, by Lothair Jr	1	1	1
St. Lawrence, b g, by Gray Dan	4	2	2
Naumkeag, br h, by Lexington	2	3	3
Dotty D., b m, by Knox Drew	3	4	4
Molly Withers, gr m, by Gen. Withers	5	5	5

Time, 2:29¾—2:32—2:27½.

**Quincy, Illinois.

July 26.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Maggie T., b m, by Nihilist	2	1	1	1
Dupage, bl h, by J. R. Shed	1	2	5	4
Dexter Power, ch h, by Kosciusko	5	3	2	2
Eva Herold, b m—Hume Wilkerson	3	4	3	3
Fair Girl, b m, by Byron Sprague	4	5	4	5
Truemont, ch h, by Egmont	6	6	6	6

Time, 2:40½—2:34¾—2:45—2:40.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Elsie Sprague, ch m, by Round's Sprague	1	1	1
Bertha, b m, by Egmont	3	2	2
Richelieu, b g, by Reno Defiance	2	4	5
Miss Edith, b m, by Midas	4	3	4
Boniface, b h, by Altorf	5	5	3

Time, 2:35—2:31¼—2:32¾.

July 27.—Purse $250; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.

Jubilo, b h, by Alexander Dumas	3	1	1
Billy Mack, b h, by Johnny Mack	1	2	2
Cricket P., ch m, by Pythias	2	3	3
Lilly Mack, b m, by Johnny Mack	4	4	4

Time, 3:10—3:05—3:06.

Purse $250; 2:38 class.

Gussie M., b m, by Moody	1	1	1
Nutmald, ch m, by Nutbreaker	2	2	3
Laura B., b m, by Willie Schepper	3	3	2
Anvil, b h, by Manville	4	4	4
Elameer, b h, by El Capitan	5	dis	

Time, 2:36—2:33¼—2:33¼.

Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.

Barney Allen (Midnight), bl g, by Panic	1	1	1
Fay, b h, by J. R. Shedd	2	2	2
Nona C., ch m, by Corbin Bashaw	3	3	3
Aermotor, ch h, by Nutbreaker	4	4	4

Time, 2:43½—2:44—2:55.

July 28.—Purse $250; 3:00 class; three-year-olds.

Advola, b h, by Ignis Fatuus	2	2	1	1	1
Fay, b h, by J. R. Shedd	1	1	2	2	2
Great and Good, bl h, by Satrap	3	5	5	3	3
Dinah, bl m, by Satrap	5	3	3	dis	
Long Line, ch h, by Abdallah Belmont	4	4	4	dis	

Time, 3:14—3:13¼—3:17—2:58½—2:57½.

urse $200; free for all.
ent, b g, by Cresco..... 1 1 1
go, ch h, by Egmont..... 3 2 2
Carson, b g by Grey Dick..... 2 3 3
C., b g—H. C. McCohan..... dis
Time, 2:25—2:56½—3:11½.

urse, $500; 2:40 class; two-year-olds.
th V., b m, by Little Ben..... 1 1 1
Hur, ch h, by Corbin Bashaw..... 2 2 2
en W., b g, by Valentine..... 5 3 dis
deal, b h, by Midas..... 3 dr
wood, ch h, by Nutbreaker..... 4 dr
dle, ch h, by Hambletonian Wilkes..... dis
Time, 2:42¼—3:11¾—3:08.

ly 29.—Purse $250; 2:35 class.
ora Moody, bl m, by Moody..... 1 1 1
ham's Hambletonian, b h, by Senator Madden..... 2 2 2
nnace, ch g, by Darkey..... 3 3 dis
Time, 2:54¾—2:54—2:52½.

ly 30.—Purse $500; 2:25 class.
lface, b h, by Altorf..... 3 1 1 1
ce, br h, by Rienzi..... 1 4 4 3
tha, b m, by Egmont..... 2 2 2 2
rath, b h, by Sultan..... 4 3 3 dis
Time, 2:40¼—2:41¼—2:37¾—2:36¾.

*Richfield Springs, New York.

ly 4.—Purse $150; 2:50 class.
no, b m, by Walkill..... 3 1 1 1
H., b g—B. H. Hopkins..... 1 7 5 6
mont, ch h—M. Hilsinger..... 2 2 3 2
nteer, Jr., b h—N. N. Talbert..... 4 3 2 3
Time, 2:45¼—2:45—2:45—2:48¼.

urse $200; 2:35 class.
ppy, gr g, by Hambletonian Prince..... 1 1 1
ight, b h—Montgomery Bros..... 2 3 2
. Hill, gr g—V. Brown..... 3 2 3
Time, 2:46¾—2:47½—2:42¼.

ly 16.—Purse $150; 2:30 class.
melia Wilkes, ch m, by Wilkes Spirit.. 2 1 1 1
ppy, gr g, by Hambletonian Prince... 1 4 2 4
no, b m, by Walkill..... 3 3 3 2
Ellis, ch g—Golden & Morgan..... 4 2 4 3
Time, 2:42½—2:36¼—2:37—2:39¼.

urse $100—2:50 class; trot or pace.
han Boy, b h—Matt Kelly..... 1 1 1
ock, b h—C. D. Ten Eyck..... 2 2 2
rre Dutt, b g—M. Hilsinger..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:53—2:50—2:50.

ly 23.—Purse $100; 2:45 class; trot or pace.
no, b m, by Walkill..... 1 1 1
rley Bacon, b g—M. Hilsinger..... 2 2 2
y Amber, ro m—J. K. Amling..... 4 3 3
han Boy, b h—W. Kelly..... 3 4 4
coln, br g—F. Wilcox..... 5 5 5
rre Dutt, b g—F. N. Palmer..... 6 6 6
Time, 2:41¾—2:41¾—2:42.

urse $200; free for all, trot or pace.
ynta, b m, by Young Frenchman..... 1 1 1
dway, b g, by Aristos..... 2 2 2
D. C., b g, by Almont Eclipse..... 3 3 3
k Boy, br g—F. Wilcox..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:26¾—2:27½—2:29½.

*Richmond, Kentucky.

uly 19.—Stake $145; yearlings.
e Light, ch m, by 2d Vatican..... 1
rafield, br h, by Lucky Cross..... 2
n Long, b h, by Rochester..... 3
Time, 3:08¾.

urse $350; 2:27 class.
l Gift, bl h, by Idol..... 1 1 1
ssell R., b g, by Thomas K..... 2 2 2
mie Rooney, b m, by Springfield..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:30½—2:33—2:33.

July 20.—Purse $350; 3:00 class.
well, b g, by Petosky..... 1 2 2 1 1
minion, ch h, by Red Wilkes..... 2 1 1 2 2
ttie J., ro m, by Utimus..... 3 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:38—2:32¼—2:36—2:32—2:35.

Purse $350; 2:40 class.
ayfield, gr g, by Greenfield..... 1 1 1
bs, ch g, by Homer..... 3 2 2
l B., b m, by Almont Ledo..... 2 4 3
nelope, b m, by Hinder Wilkes..... 4 3 2
ttle S., bl m, by Estell Eric..... 5 5 5
line, h, by Post Boy..... 6 6 6
Time, 2:33½—2:36—2:35.

Cup; to beat 2:30.
Brown Velvet, b h, by Vatican..... won
Time, 2:31—2:32½—2:28¼.

July 21.—Purse $350; three-year-olds.
Lakewood, b h, by Norwood..... 1 1 2 1
Tom Hook, b h, by Cyclone..... 2 2 1 2
Tolu, b g, by Vatican..... 3 3 3 3
Neale, br g, by Vandall Wilkes..... dis
Time, 2:27¾—2:28¾—2:33—2:30¼.

July 22.—Purse $350; green horses.
Wilkerson, ch h, by Favorite Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Nickle Plate, b g, by Bay Tom..... 2 2 2
Dashwood, b g, by Shawmut..... 4 4 3
Cash Note, b h, by Cashier..... 3 3 dis
Time, 2:37¾—2:39½—2:40½.

Purse $350; 2:30 class.
Russell R., b g, by Thomas K..... 1 1 3 1
Princewood, br h, by Princeps..... 2 2 1 3
Belle B., b m, by Almont Ledo..... 3 3 2 2
Time, 2:31½—2:30½—2:33—2:32.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.
Dr. Hooker, b h—R. P. Fox Jr..... won
Time, 2:40—2:39½.

**Rochelle, Illinois.

July 4.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.
Oliver B., b h, by Pluto..... 1 2 1 1
Prince Albert, b h, by Strathmore..... 2 1 4 2
Whirler, b h, by Whirlwind Chief..... 4 3 2 3
Kenyon, b h, by Kensett..... 3 4 3 4
Time, 2:44—2:41—2:43—2:41½.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.
Kenzie, ch g, by Kensett..... 1 1 1
Kit Treadwell, br m, by Badger..... 2 2 3
May Elder, b m, by Rochelle..... 3 3 2
Time, 3:01½—3:01—3:00.

*St. Cesaire, Quebec, Canada.

July 11.—Purse $150; 2:35 class.
Katisha, b m, by Ben Franklin..... 3 1 1 1
Cultivator, bl h—A. Filbotte..... 1 4 5 5
Mouche Grise, gr m—A. Paquette..... 2 5 2 2
Montreal Girl, br m, by St. Lawrence..... 4 2 3 4
Folly, bl m—A. Castonguay..... 5 3 4 3
Time, 2:40¾—2:44½—2:40—2:41.

Purse $175; 2:30 class.
Ben B., b g, by Ridgewood..... 1 2 3 1 1
Black Morrill, bl h, by Ben Morrilll..... 2 1 2 2 3
Balmoral Boy, b g, by Griffard..... 4 4 1 3 4
Nicolet Boy, b h—John Adkins..... 3 3 4 4 2
Time, 2:37—2:38—2:38—2:37—2:37½.

Purse $100; 3:00 class.
Jos Jos, b g—J. Girard..... 1 1 1
Laura Girl, gr m—F. Polters..... 2 2 2
Dexter, b g—P. Bissonnet..... 3 3 4
Fanny Prince, ch m—J. D. Buzzell..... 5 6 3
Fanny, b m—P. Benoist..... 4 4 5
Ben de Rouville, ro g—L. Bissonet..... 6 5 dr
Time, 2:44½—2:45—2:47.

June 12.—Purse $50; special.
Ben Morrill, b g, by Black Morrill..... 1 1 0 1
Charley P., b g—Dr. Perrault..... 2 2 0 3
Time, 2:52—2:54—0:00—2:45.

Purse $125; 2:40 class.
Folly bl m—A. Castonguay..... 1 1 1
Richelieu Boy, bl g—B. Renville..... 2 2 4
Fred D., gr g—M. Drolet..... 4 4 2
Jos Jos, b g—J. Girard..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:47—2:45—2:45.

Purse $200; 2:26 class.
Ben B., b g, by Ridgewood..... 1 2 1 1
Black Morrill, bl h, by Ben Morrill..... 2 1 2 2
Nicolet Boy, b h—John Adkins..... 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:34—2:36—2:33½—2:35½.

**Sanborn, Iowa.

July 11.—Purse $100; match.
Irish Dan, ch g—M. B. O'Halloran..... 1 2 1
Golden Sprague, ch g, by Abe Downing..... 2 1 2
Time, 3:21½—3:34—3:24.

*Shelbyville, Kentucky.

July 13.—Purse $200; 2:45 class, 1st Division.
Mary Crit, bl m—William Moore..... 1 1 1
Tuna, b m, by Ethan Allen..... 2 2 2
Minnie, b m—B. E. Bergen..... 3 4 4
Linkwood, br h, by Walsingham..... 4 3 5
Chatsworth, b h, by Dictator..... 5 5 3
Topsy, br m, by Ashland Clay..... dis
Jenny H., b m, by Lexington Golddust..... dis
Time, 2:32½—2:36¼—2:35¾.

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Purse $200; 2:45 class, 2nd Division.
Grayfield, gr g, by Greenfield 1 1 1
Basilea, ch m—T. Will Thomas 2 2 3
Conlver, b h, by Crittenden 3 3 2
Belle B., b m, by Almont Ledo 4 4 4
Albany Boy, b h, by Smuggler 5 5 5
Madaline, b m, by Chichester ..... 6 dis
Turner Boy, b h, by Dick Wilkes ..... dis
Time, 2:32¼—2:31¼—2:35½.

July 14.—Purse $300; 2:30 class.
J. J. C., b h, by Hambletonian Mambrino 2 2 1 1 1
Maumee S., b m, by The Baron 1 1 3 3 3
Caneland Wilkes, b h, by Young Jim .. 6 3 2 2 2
Silver Spray, gr g—J. W. Pennypacker 3 dis
Chestnut Burr, ch g, by Major Burr ... 4 dis
Robert Kotch, b g, by Tennessee Wilkes 5 dis
Pat Murphy, bl g—E. W. Graves ..... 7 dis
Time, 2:30—2:28¾—2:38½—2:38¾—2:35½.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.
Aldrich, bl h, by Altus 1 1
Stamping Ground, b h, by Colonel Hambrick .. 2 3
Kolena, b m, by Kokonis 3 2
May Day, b m, by Abdallah Mambrino ..... 4 dis
Corticella, br m, by Shawmut ..... dis
Time, 2:41¼—2:46.

Purse $300; 2:28 class.
Lady Euclid, b m, by Euclid 0 2 1 1 1
Tom Hook, b h, by Cyclone 0 1 3 3 2
Jack Offut, ch h, by Nantucket 3 3 2 2 3
Reality, ch h, by Pretender ..... 4 4 4 4 dr
Max Morgan, b m, by Onward ..... dis
Time, 2:29—2:29¾—2:33¼—2:32¼—2:33¾.

July 15.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.
Dick Richmond, bl h, by Pretender ... 3 3 1 1 1
Big Joe, br g, by Bartholomew Wilkes 1 1 2 2 2
Clendon, bl h, by Crittenden 2 2 3 3 3
Seminole, b m, by Gambetta ..... 4 dis
Time, 2:36½—2:54—2:34½—2:34¾—2:34¾.

Purse $300; 2:39 class.
Coniver, b h, by Crittenden 1 1 1
Black King, bl h, by The King 2 2 4
Ali, bl h, by Palmetto 3 3 2
Judge Goodloe, ch h, by Belvidere 5 4 3
Rainbow, b h—R. O. Dorsey 4 5 5
Twinkle, b m, by Dictator ..... 5 dis
Chinnilworth, b h, by Chichester ..... 7 dis
Time, 2:37½—2:53½—2:36.

July 16.—Purse $300; three-year-olds.
Trevillain, b h, by Young Jim 1 1 1
David B., ch g, by Young Jim 2 2 3
Revolt, b h, by Reveille 4 3 2
Julia Coulter, b m, by Wilkes Boy ..... 3 dr
Time, 2:40¼—2:35—2:34.

*Palmer, Massachusetts.

July 29.—Purse $150; 2:40 class; trot or pace.
Honest Ben, b g—W. A. Bagg 1 1 1
Gin Bill, bl g—W. H. Nonis 2 2 2
Victoria B., ch m—Woronoco Stock Farm. 3 3 3
Amber, b h—Thomas Blanchard 4 4 4
Dan A., ch h—E. J. Ashy ..... 5 dis
Lady Jane, b m—E. Blanchard ..... dis
Time, 2:34¾—2:35—2:40.

Purse $150; 2:30 class; trot or pace.
Tom Jacobs, b g—G. A. Twitchell 1 1 1
Moxie, b g—P. Monee 2 2 2
Leroy, b g—F. L. Sturtevant 3 3 3
Time, 2:37½—2:39—2:44.

July 30.—Purse $150; 2:35 class; trot or pace.
Sam, b g—H. J. Fagan 2 1 1 2 1
Ironwood, b g—G. H. Tift 1 2 2 1 2
Amber, b h—T. Blanchard 3 4 3 3 3
Fannie G., b m—W. N. Berry 4 3 4 4 4
Time, 2:35¼—2:30½—2:31½—2:32½—2:35½.

Purse $200; free for all.
Lady Sheridan, b m, by Confidence 1 1 1
Jewett, bl g, by Allie West 2 2 2
Victory, b g—I. R. Blumenthal 3 4 3
Monkey Rolla, b g, by Tempest Jr 4 3 4
Time, 2:26½—2:25—2:23¾.

**Ridgetown, Ontario, Canada.

August 2.—Purse $200; 2:50 class; trot or pace.
John Shannon, br g, by Gen. Stanton 1 1 1
May Rooker, br m, by Rooker 2 2 3
Fanny M., b m, by Rooker 6 4 2
Red Bay, b h, by O. A. C 5 3 6
St Wilkes, cr g—D. Hindman 3 6 5
General Sprague, br h, by Brinker Sprague 4 5 4
Time, 2:41—2:41½—2:39¼.

Purse $250; 2:30 class; trot or pace.
Sandy H., b g, by Gen. Stanton 0 1 1 1
Mechanic Girl, gr m—B. F. Taylor 1 2 2 3
Jack the Ripper, br h, by Texas Jack 5 3 3 2
Brant Arnold, bl g, by Arnold ..... 0 4 dis
Captain Hunter, b h, by Clear Grit ..... 4 dis
Queen, b m, by Rooker ..... 6 dis
Time, 2:32½—2:32—2:37—2:36¾.

August 3.—Purse $200; 2:35 class; trot or pace.
Jenny Lind, b m, by Captain Jack. 1 1 3 3 2 1
Pete Corn, b g—Barney Barns 4 4 1 1 3 0
Lady Hunter, gr m, by Darling's Abdallah 5 5 2 2 1 0
Brinker Sprague, br h, by Gov. Sprague ..... 2 3 5 4 dis
Strogoff, gr h, by Grand Sentinel 3 2 4 5 dis
Time, 2:38—2:36¼—2:36¼—2:37¼—2:36¾—2:34½.

Purse $200; 3:00 class; trot or pace.
Frank Taylor, ch g, by Hurricane 3 3 2 3 1 1 1
Tomboy, cr m, by Bob Hunter .. 2 2 1 1 2 2 2
Maggie C., b m, by Conkling Boy 1 1 3 2 3 3 3
Middlesex, br g, by Mi dlesex .. 4 4 4 4 4 ro
Elsie Groff, b m, by Strogoff .... dis
Time, 2:44¼ — 2:44¼ — 2:44¼ — 2:44½—2:43—2:43¼—2:44¼.

August 4.—Purse $200: 2:50 class; four-year-olds; trot or pace.
Allegro, bl m, by Almont Wilkes 1 1 1
General Sprague, br h, by Brinker Sprague 3 3 2
Tilly Wilkes, b m, by Western Wilkes 5 2 3
Red Bay, b h, by O. A. C 2 4 4
Wedge Block, br h—J. H. Rools ..... 4 dis
Time, 2:46—2:42—2:45.

Purse $200; 2:40 class; trot or pace.
Bob Rysdyk, br g, by Royal Rysdyk 1 1 0 1
John Shannon, br g, by Gen. Stanton 2 2 0 2
Tommy O., ch g—William Peck 4 3 0 3
Charles D., b g—A. S. Smith ..... 3 dis
Kentucky Star, b h, by Mambrino Patchen ..... dis
Time, 2:40½—2:38—0:00—2:42.

Purse $350; free for all; trot or pace.
Prince Frederick, b h, by Valentine 1 1 2 1
Rosa B., ch m, by Bob Ingersol 2 2 1 2
Chatham Boy, b h, by General Thomas .. 5 3 3 4
Saint Patrick, bl h, by Kentucky Prince 4 5 4 3
Barney A., ch g, by Chicago Volunteer .. 3 4 dis
Time, 2:34¼—2:36—2:34—2:35.

**Saint Thomas, Ontario, Canada.

June 22.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.
Sarah Jane, ch m, by Tariff 1 1 1
Forest Girl, ch m, by West Liberty 3 2 2
John Duncan, b g, by Don Pedro 2 4 4
Maggie C., b m, by Conklin Boy 4 3 3
Doctor Forest, ch g, by Forest Mambrino .. dis
Time, 2:35¾—2:38¾—2:38½.

Purse $350; 2:25 class; trot or pace.
Corn Cracker, b h, by Texas Jack 3 4 1 1 0 2 1
Gertie B., b m, by Fulton 1 1 2 2 0 3 2
Dick Smith, b g, by Prince Imperial 2 2 3 3 0 1 3
Blackstone, bl g, by Blucher ..... 4 3 4 5 0 4 ro
Prince Frederick, b h, by Valentine ..... 5 5 5 4 0 5 ro
Barney A., ch g, by Chigago Volunteer ..... 6 6 6 dr
Time, 2:25—2:26—2:26½—2:23¼—0:00—2:29¾—2:29½.

June 23.—Purse $250; 2:50 class; trot or pace.
Mechanic Girl, gr m—B. McGregor 4 1 1 1
St Wilkes, bl g—D. Hindman 5 3 2 2
Easy Fortune, by Volunteer Boy 3 2 3 3
Even Boy, bl g—Dr. Evely ..... 1 dis
John Shannon, br g, by Gen. Stanton .... 2 dis
Time, 2:36½—2:33½—2:39—2:39.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.
John L. (John C.), b g, by Dick Turpin 4 3 2 1 1 1
Texas Jack Sr., b h, by Judge Durrell 2 1 1 2 2 2
Candidate, ch h—C. Manthy 1 2 3 3 3 3
Sandy H., b g, by Gen. Stanton .... 3 dis
Time, 2:34—2:29¼—2:28¼—2:33¼—2:29¾—2:29¼.

Purse $250; 2:40 class; trot or pace.
Jimmy Mack, b g—Pounder & Kelly .. 1 1 4 2 1
Hamlet, b g, by Highland Boy Jr 4 4 3 1 2
Sarah Jane, ch m, by Tariff 3 2 2 3 3
Consult, ro g—R. Lawler ..... 2 3 1 dis
Time, 2:32¼—2:29¼—2:32—2:35—2:35½.

June 24.—Purse $250; 3:00 class; trot or pace.

Mechanic Girl, gr m—B. McGregor	4	1	1	1
Forest Girl, ch m, by West Liberty	3	3	2	2
Even Boy, bl g—Dr. Evely	1	2	3	dis
John Duncan, b g, by Don Pedro	2	6	4	dis
Alva, by Capt. Jinks	6	5	6	dis
Easy Fortune, by Volunteer Boy	5	4	5	dis

Time, 2:32—2:31¼—2:37½—2:37½.

Purse $500; free for all; trot or pace.

Five Points, b h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	2	1	1	1
Dick Smith, b g, by Prince Imperial	1	2	2	2
Prince Frederick, b h, by Valentine	3	3	3	4
Blackstone, bl g, by Blucher	4	4	4	3
St. Patrick, b h, by Kentucky Prince	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:25—2:23¼—2:24½—2:28½.

Purse $100; special.

Charley D., b g—A. Smith	1	1	1
Frank Taylor, ch g, by Hurricane	2	2	2
May Rooker, b m, by Rooker	3	3	3

Time, 2:39¾—2:42½—2:47½.

**St. Louis, Missouri.

August 6.—Purse $20.00; 3:00 class.

Jessie James, b g—M. T. Bogard	1	1	2	2	1
Elmer, br h—C. J. Voorhis	3	2	1	3	2
Dandy, b g—E. Obenbeck	5	6	3	1	4
Roy, b g—Mr. Hemmelman	2	3	4	4	3
Monitor King, b h, by Monitor	6	4	6	5	5
Rockford, bl g—W. F. Miller	4	5	5	dr	

Time, 3:03½—3:01½—3:00½—2:57—3:00.

Purse $20.00; 2:45 class.

Kate C., ch m—John Cudmore	2	3	1	1	1
Helen McGregor, b m—J. H. Keefe	3	1	4	2	6
Baby, ch m—P. H. Callahan	1	2	7	6	5
Waverly, ch g—D. W. Layton	4	5	2	4	2
Edgar Clay, bl h—G. W. Miller	5	6	3	3	4
Monson, b h, by Monitor	6	4	5	5	3
Harry West, ch g—James H. Cronin	7	7	6	9	dr

Time, 2:47—2:45½—2:48½—2:49—2:48½.

**Stockbridge, Michigan.

July 27.—Purse $125; 2:40 class.

Ceresco, b h, by Chief Medium	1	1	1
Elder H., b g, by Hardwood	4	2	2
Texas Jim, bl g—A. Harmon	5	3	3
Judge Hatch, b h, by Hambletonian Gift	3	dis	
Rosewood, ch h, by Green Mountain Boy Jr.	2	dr	

Time, 2:36½—2:41—2:43.

Purse $125; 2:35 class.

Little Wonder, ch g, by Blue Bull	1	1	4	1
Senate, br h, by Sphinx	3	3	1	3
Wilson, br h—C. S. McMore	4	2	2	2
Daisy D., bl m—D. A. Casterlin	2	4	3	4
Johnny Miller, br g, by Volo	dis			
Sunc G., b m, by Ira Wilkes	dis			
Little Joe, br h, by Red Buck	dis			

Time, 2:34½—2:34¼—2:40—2:37½.

July 28.—Purse $125; 3:00 class.

Ackworth, b h, by Climate	2	5	1	1	1
Maud M, b m, by Banker Rothschild	1	1	3	2	3
Mason Boy, bl g—G. M. Allen	5	3	2	4	2
Tony D., ch g, by Goodfellow	3	2	4	3	4
Samuel Holburt, br h, by Howland	4	4	5	5	5

Time, 2:45½—2:45—2:48—2:43—2:47.

Purse $200; 2:24 class.

Stevie H., b h, by Washington	1	2	1	1
Pontiac Chief, ch h, by Golden Bow	2	1	2	2
Maggie S., b m, by Waverley	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:35—2:36½—2:33¾—2:36½.

July 29.—Purse $125; three-year-olds.

Daily News, b h, by Sagerser	1	2	1	1
Magna Medium, b h, by Chief Medium	2	1	2	2
Elder Berrow, ch h, by Maxmison	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:44—2:43¼—2:48½—2:45.

Purse $10; double team; to beat 2:50.

Maggie S., b m, by Waverly	Lost.
Maud M., b m, by Banker Rothschild	

Time, 2:57½.

Purse $125; 2:29 class.

Little Wonder, ch g, by Blue Bull	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Paul M., b g, by Manchester	2	3	1	1	2	2	2
Wilson, br h—C. S. McMore	1	1	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:34¼—2:31¼—2:35—2:35½—2:35¾—2:36½—2:40.

**Welland, Ontario, Canada.

July 20.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Nora, gr m, by Gen. Stanton	2	1	1	1
Netty B., ch m, by Gen. Stanton	1	2	2	2
Lincoln Boy, b h, by Gen. Stanton	3	3	3	3
Belle S., b m, by Almont Wilkes	4	4	4	4
Charley B., b g, by Gen. Stanton	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:33—2:33¼—2:34½—2:31½.

Purse $200; 2:30 class; trot or pace.

Axtel, ch h, by Golddust	2	1	4	6	1	1
Mechanic Girl, gr m—B. F. Taylor	9	3	1	1	2	2
Paddy, b g, by Caladonian Chief	1	2	3	9	7	3
Sandy H., b g, by Gen. Stanton	4	8	2	5	4	ro
Candidate, ch h, by Pocahontas Boy	5	6	5	2	9	ro
Hamlet, b g, by Highland Boy Jr.	6	4	6	3	3	ro
Stanton Chief, b h, by Gen. Stanton	3	5	7	4	5	ro
Forest Boy, ch g, by Forest Mambrino	7	9	8	7	6	ro
Pallas, b m, by Gen. Stanton	8	7	9	8	8	ro

Time, 2:34—2:30½—2:29½—2:33½—3:30—2:31½

Purse $65; local horses.

Sox, b g, by Wilson's Volunteer	1	1	1
Swallow, ch g—J. Woods	4	2	2
Roy, gr g, by Stanton	2	3	3
Forest Golden, ch g, by Forest Mambrino	3	4	4

Time, 2:44—2:42—2:42.

July 21.—Purse $200; 2:37 class.

Johnny Golddust, b g, by Golddust	5	2	1	1	1
Gen. Riel, br h, by Rooker	2	1	3	3	3
Grimsby Girl, b m, by Billy Stanton	1	3	5	4	2
Mary E., br m, by Electric	6	4	2	2	4
Helene, bl m, by Victor	3	5	4	dis	
Guy Allen, bl h, by St. Arnaud	4	6	6	dis	

Time, 2:32—2:34½—2:31—2:30—2:33.

Purse $200; free for all; trot or pace.

Chimes E., gr g, by Chimes	1	1	1
St. Elmo, bl h, by Duke Alexis	4	3	2
Mechanic Girl, gr m—B. F. Taylor	3	2	4
Prince Frederick, b h, by Valentine	2	4	3

Tjme, 2:27—2:31—2:30.

Prize, set of track harness.

Daisy, b m—B. J. Gould	1	2	1	1
Swallow, ch g—Jno. Woods	2	1	2	2
Coley C., b m—E. Choat	3	3	3	dr

Time, 2:53—2:46—2:45—2:50.

**Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

July 27.—Purse $65; free for all; green horses.

Daisy D., b m, by Rifleman	1	1
Stanton, b h, by Gen. Stanton	3	2
Sandy D., ch g, by Winfield Scott	2	3
Marker, b g—J. J. Egan	4	4
Polly, b m—A. Corigan	dis	

Time, 3:01—3:03½.

July 28.—Purse $55; farmer's trot; green horses.

Clarion, br m, by Clarion Chief	1	2	1
Porteous, bl g—D. Porteous	2	1	2
Buckskin, b g—Joseph Cook	dis		
Erin Boy, gr g—J. J. Egan	dis		
Nigger, bl g—R. F. Anderson	dis		

Time, 3:12½—3:12½—3:10¾.

Purse $100; stallions.

Eglon, br h, by Egmont	1	1
Paragon, ch h, by Egmont	2	2

Time, 2:42—2:37.

Purse $160; four-year-olds and under.

No-Nee, b m, by Plumstone	1	1
Miss Carlisle, br m, by Tom Carlisle	2	2
Fleetmont, b h, by Egmont	dis	
Sandy D., ch g, by Winfield Scott	dis	

Time, 2:50—2:56.

Purse $15; gentlemen's road race, to buggy.

Winnifred, ch m, by Winfield Scott	1	1
Minnie, gr m, by Winfield Scott	2	2
Maud D., b m—Hopley & Nichol	3	3

Time, 2:57—2:59.

Purse $175; team race.

Stanton and Frank—Joseph Davis	1	2	1
Martin and Erin Boy—J. J. Egan	2	1	2
Little Maud and Echo—Joseph Hewson	dis		

Time, 3:14—2:53—3:10.

July 29.—Purse $100; 2:40 class.

No-Nee, b m, by Plumstone	2	1
Daisy D., b m, by Rifleman	1	2

Time, 2:46¾—2:45½—2:48.

Purse $75; three-year-olds and under.

May Sharper, b m, by Sharper	1	1
Stanton, b h, by Gen. Stanton	2	2

Time, 3:01—3:01.

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**Cadillac, Michigan.

July 26.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Huanna Almont, ch m, by Almont Jr	2	2	1	1	0	1
Charity, b m—E. S. Harvey	1	1	2	2	0	2
Mary S., b m, by Bolton Sprague	dis					
Star B., bl g, by Bonny Whaley	dis					

Time, 2:50½—2:49¼—2:49¼—2:44¼—2:44¼—2:42.

Purse $225; 2:35 class.

Clarence H., br h, by Ajax	1	1	1
Jack Marshall, b g—George Arnold	3	2	2
Libbie D., b m, by Lexington Chief Jr	2	5	5
Len Davis, ch g, by Pinnacle	5	3	3
Prince A. G., ch g, by Princeptor	4	4	4
Arbutus, b m, by Warwick Medium	dis		
George V., b g, by Hardwood	dis		

Time, 2:35¾—2:36½—2:35¼.

July 27.—Purse $150; free for all.

Brown George, br g—S. P. Devries	3	3	1	1	1
Finnegn, gr g, by Joe Hooker	4	1	3	2	2
Oscar, b g, by De Soto	1	4	4	3	4
Fanny Rush, b m, by Brod Walnut	2	2	2	4	3
Arab, br g, by Rob Roy	5	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:30¾—2:28¼—2:31½—2:26—2:36¾.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Molly B., b m, by Sovereign	3	3	4	3	1	1	1
Roachmane, ch g, by Scotia Horse	1	1	3	4	2	2	2
Jack Marshall, br g—George Arnold	2	2	1	1	4	3	3
George V., b g, by Hardwood	4	4	2	2	3	ro	

Time, 2:35—2:32¼—2:35—2:35¾—2:34¾—2:46—2:43¼.

July 28.—Purse $175; 2:40 class.

Clarence H., br h, by Ajax	1	1	1
Little Willie, br g—Harry Willard	3	3	2
Libbie D., b m, by Lexington Chief Jr	2	4	3
Sherman Boy, b g—Gilbert & Sturtevant	4	2	4
Robert D., br g, by Valentine	5	5	5
St. Lawrence, b h—Simon Langley	dis		

Time, 2:44½—2:42—2:42.

Purse $350; free for all.

Ayers P., ch g, by Prosper Merimee	1	1	1
Highland Tom, br g, by Hod Gregor	2	2	2
Walter Drake, b h, by Joe Gavin	3	3	3

Time, 2:35—2:33—2:29½.

**Columbus, Indiana.

August 2.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Letcher, gr h, by Director	1	1	1
Florence Sultan, b m, by Sultan	2	3	3
Billy Thomas, gr g, by Keller Thomas	3	2	4
Lucy A., b m, by King Rene	5	4	2
Silver Maid, b m, by Silvertail	4	5	5
Timochtee, ch h, by Favorite Wilkes	6	6	6
William S., br g, by Stanley	dis		

Time, 2:30½—2:30—2:29¼.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Laurel, b m, by Brown Hal	1	1	1
Edwin O., b g, by Elgin Boy	2	2	2
Laura Belle, ch m, by Commander	3	3	3
Topsy D., ch m, by Tempest	dis		

Time, 2:23¾—2:24¼—2:25.

Purse $200; free for all.

Belle Archer, b m, by Rene	2	1	1
N. T. H., b g, by Pilot Mambrino	1	2	2

Time, 2:19—2:18—2:17.

August 3.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Potens, b g—Melrose Farm	1	1	1
Pearl Winship, br m, by Legal Tender Jr	2	2	2
Bow Bells, b h, by Electioneer	3	3	3
Bland Alcho, b h, by Artemus	4	4	4
Mystic Maid, br m, by Young Belmont	5	5	5
Slippery Ben, b g, by Fieldmont	dis		

Time, 2:25¼—2:27½—2:28¾.

Purse $400; 2:22 class.

Alabama, ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	0	1	2	1	1
Reality, b m, by Reliance	0	2	1	2	2
Johnny A., ro g, by Ben Lomond Jr	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:26¼—2:22¾—2:24¼—2:22¼—2:26¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:42½.

Black Wilkes, bl h, by Bay Wilkes	won

Time, 2:34¼—2:37½—2:29¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:26½.

Emma C., ch m, by Walkill Prince	lost

Time, 2:31.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31¼.

Midvale Prince, b h, by Red Wilkes	won

Time, 2:25.

August 4.—Purse $400; three-year-olds.

Parole, b h, by Patron	3	1	2
Civilitine, b m, by Civilization	4	2	1
Triumph, b h, by Richwood	1	3	4
Oakley Maid, ch m, by Russia	6	6	3
Cecilian Prince, b h, by C. F. Clay	5	5	5
Maud Clay, gr m, by Fire Clay	2	4	dis

Time, 2:29¾—2:30—2:27¾—2:25—2:25½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:27.

Gray Fanny, gr m, by Monroe Boy	

Time, 2:31—2:33¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Sirno, br h, by Black Alley	

Time, 2:39½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.

Non Plus, b h, by Gen. Washington	

Time, 2:40½—2:41½—2:43½.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Col. Bullitt, b g, by Squire Talmage	3	2	3	1	1
Letcher, gr h, by Director	2	1	2	2	2
Besor, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	4	3	4	3	3
Harry Sherman, ch h, by Alex H. Sherman	1	4	1	4	[illegible]

Time, 2:25—2:25—2:31—2:29½—2:26¼—2:28.

Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Ialene, ch m, by Tennessee Wilkes	1	1
Clara J., b m, by Rattler Brooks	2	2
Lady M., ch m, by Pilot Wilkes	3	4
Hambrino Boy, b h, by Hambrino	4	3
Montgomery Wilson, gr g, by Jim Wilson	6	5
Little Joker, b h, by Charley Foster	5	6

Time, 2:21¼—2:21½—2:26¼.

August 5.—Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Geneva Wilkes, bl m, by Bartholomew Wilkes	1	1
Ponce De Leon, bl h, by Pancoast	2	2
Pretty Belle, b m, by Messenger Chief	6	6
Arctic B., b h, by Squire Talmage	3	3
William E., ch g, by Crazy Nick	5	4
Ervin, b g, by Jim Ervin	4	5

Time, 2:23¼—2:23¾—2:24¾.

Purse $400; 2:17 class.

Sorrel Dan, ch g, by Commander	2	0	1	1
Cuckoo, bl h, by Ambassador	4	0	2	3
Prince Echo, ch h, by Cloud Mambrino	3	3	3	2
Harry Wood, b h, by Rusco	1	dis		

Time, 2:23¼—2:19¼—2:24½—2:28½—2:22.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Laurel, b m, by Brown Hal	1	1	3	3
Lucy Pan, ch m, by Pan	5	2	2	1
Florence M., ch m, by Frank H	6	3	1	2
Laura Belle, ch m, by Commander	3	4	4	dr
Dick B., b g, by Al Hamer	2	6	dis	
Buckner, b g—Melrose Farm	4	5	dis	
Templeton, b g, by Hambletonian Tranby	dis			

Time, 2:28¼—2:31½—2:47—2:40¼—2:31.

**Lyons, Nebraska.

August 2.—Purse $500; three-year-olds.

Emma J., b m, by Platte	2	1	2	1
Billy L., b g, by Platte	3	3	1	2
Charles F., b h, by Seth P.	1	2	3	3
Lumps, br h, by Ruby	4	4	4	4
Tulo—M. P. Brown	dis			

Time, 2:32½—2:31—2:31½—2:33½—2:37.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Lucy Smith, ch m, by Bay Chief	1	2	1
Maritana, b g, by Kentucky Volunteer	3	1	2
King Priam, ch h, by T. S. Teasdall	2	3	3
Dictate, br h, by Dictator	dis		
Captain Ketchum, b g, by Canonicus	dis		
Frank, bl g—David T. Jekyll	dis		

Time, 2:29½—2:30—2:28¾—2:33.

Purse $500; three-year-olds, and under.

Online, (2 yrs.) b h, by Shadeland Onward	1	1
Vidette, b h, by Solferino	2	2
Tyroon, by Idavan	3	3

Time, 2:41—2:16½.

August 3.—Purse $500; two-year-olds.

Edith Gard, b m, by Shadeland Onward	1
Sharp, b h, by Idavan	2
Charley W—J. W. Zebbell	3
McCormac, b h, by Pelletier	4

Time, 2:46—2:42½.

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Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Shadeland Acme b m, by Wilkes Nutwood	1	1	1
Fanny Sprague, br m, by Gov. Sprague	4	2	2
Tip Tyler, b h, by Wilton	2	3	3
George Monday, by Pilot Medium	3	4	4
Mike, gr g, by Robby Dunbar	dis		

Time, 2:30—2:30—2:29½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:35.

Joe First, br h, by Rome ..... won

Time, 2:28¾—2:25½—2:24¾.

August 4.—Purse $—; to beat 2:35.

Belle Acton (1 yr.), b m, by Shadeland Onward ..... won

Time, 2:25½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:25.

Ontonian, b h, by Shadeland Onward ..... lost

Time, 2:25.

Purse $10; to beat 2:29¼.

Sally Ranger, bl m, by John Shennan ..... won

Time, 2:24¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Darknight, br h, by Gen. Garfield ..... lost

Time, 2:40—2:35.

Purse $—; to beat 2:25.

Egbertine, ch h, by Egbert ..... won

Time, 2:19.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.

Fred K., bl g, by Shadeland Onward	1	1	1
David B., gr g, by Davenant	3	2	2
Two Strike, gr g, by Ferguson	2	3	3

Time, 2:25—2:25—2:26.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Ben Cole, b g, by Ben Lomond Jr.	1	1	4	1
Kitty Vera, b m, by Talavera	5	2	1	2
Manawa, br g, by Mambrino Yorick	4	5	2	4
Billy Burton, b g, by Gipsey Boy	3	3	3	3
Logan B., br g, by Logan	2	4	5	dis
Golden Wing, ch h, by Satellite	dis			

Time, 2:27—2:24—2:23½—2:23¾.

Purse $500; yearlings.

Ella Woodline, br m, by Woodline	1	1
Privateer, b h, by Pelletier	2	2
Count Rene, b h, by Count Waldemar	3	3

Time, 3:45—2:50.

August 5.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.

Ibis, b m, by Princeps	1	1	1	
A. B. C., b h by Chief	2	2	3	
Kite Wood, ch m, by Brentwood	3	3	2	
King Halliday, b h, by Halliday	4	4	4	
Black Ball, b g—W. J. Perry	5	5	dr	
Rosa Allen, gr m, by Cedar	dis			

Time, 2:26¾—2:29—2:26.

Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Cora Woodward, b m, by Mohican	1	1	1
Phil M., gr h, by John M	2	2	2
Judas McNutt, b h, by Rome	3	3	3

Time, 2:41—2:34¼—2:35.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Almont Wagoner, b h, by Almont Chief ..... won

Time, 2:33—2:29½.

*Manchester, Connecticut.

July 23.—Prize 50 bushels oats; town horses.

Meg, br m—W. W. Cowles	1	1	1
Skip, gr g—T. H. Weldon	4	2	2
Bessie, b m—J. Cook	2	3	3
Dan, b g—Carter & Strong	3	4	4

Time, 3:05—3:04—3:08.

Prize 50 bushels oats; town horses.

Duke, ch g—G. L. Penfield	1	1	0	1
Black Billy, bl g—G. Worden	2	2	0	2
Placid Maid, b m—F. S. Weed	4	3	0	3
Belle Wilkes, bl m—E. D. Alvord	3	4	0	5
Augusta, b m—E. Allen	5	5	0	4

Time, 2:46—2:52½—0:00—2.48.

**Monmouth, Illinois.

August 2.—Purse $300; yearlings.

Andy Ensign, b h, by Ensign	1	1
Willis Phelps, b h, by Amurath	2	4
Dandy Ray Boyd, b h, by Ray Boyd	5	2
Galatatan, ch m, by Muscovite	3	3
Red Speck, b h, by Spectator	4	dis
Irish Girl, b m, by Abdallah Medium	dis	

Time, 3:24—3:21.

Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.

Robbins, br g, by Swigert	1	1	1
Fanny A., b m, by Abdamed Allen	2	2	4
Richard W., b h., by Hambletonian Bashaw	4	7	2
Dan Wilson, bl g, by Dan Logan	3	3	6
Lady Hare, ch m, by Col. Hare	6	5	3
Chrysalis, br m, by Madrid	5	4	8
Bird Allerton, ch m, by Allerton	8	8	5
Billy Cremer, b h, by Egmont	7	6	7
Molly Oaks, br m, by Rodman	dis		

Time, 2:31—2:29¼—2:32¼.

Purse $500; 2:23 class.

Charley Ford, ch g, by Dexter Prince	2	4	1	1	1
Cleveland S., b h, by Montgomery	1	2	2	2	4
Henry O., b g, by Clipper	5	1	3	5	2
William J., b g, by Elgin Boy	3	3	4	4	5
Henry F., b h, by Princeton	4	5	5	3	3
Blue Bob, gr g, by Blue Briton	6	6	6	dis	

Time, 2:19¾—2:20¼—2:19¾—2:19½—2:18¼.

Purse $500; 2:28 class.

Josephine, b m, by Castilian	2	1	2	1	1	
Olof, b g, by Mambrino King	1	2	5	3	3	
Elena, b m, by Capoul	7	8	1	4	2	
Spectator, br h, by Dictator	3	3	8	2	4	
J. M. B., br h, by Selenite	4	4	3	5	5	
Virginius, ro h, by Falmont	6	7	4	6	6	
Bertha, b m, by Egmont	5	6	7	7	dr	
May Conkling, b m, by Roscoe Conkling	8	5	6	8	dr	
Exit, b m, by Konantz	dis					

Time, 2:24¼—2:23¼—2:24¾—2:21½—2:21.

August 3.—Purse $500; two-year-olds.

Harry, b h, by Satrap	2	3	1	1
Salamanka, ch m, by Aurano	4	1	2	2
Persecutor, b h, by Juror	3	4	3	ro
Wanita, bl m, by C. F. Clay	1	2	dis	
Susie M., b m, by Almont McGregor	5	dis		
Telegraph, b h, by Tribune	6	dis		
Lillian, b m, by Black Oak	dis			
Lady Edward, m, by Prince Edward	dis			

Time, 2:46¾—2:45½—2:44¼—2:45¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:34 class.

Judd's Baby, ch m, by Roscoe Conkling	2	3	1	1	1
Scott Ashton, b g—Scott Ashton	1	1	2	2	3
Humbolt, b h, by Almont	4	4	3	3	2
H. B., bl g—Matt Maloney	3	2	4	4	4
Bradford, b h, by Fugleman	5	5	dis		
Nutmald, ch m, by Nutbreaker	6	7	dis		
Jerry Bishop, br h, by Almont McGregor	7	6	dis		
Linda, dn m, by Superior	8	dis			
Lenora Moody, bl m, by Moody	dis				

Time, 2:26¾—2:25¾—2:24—2:24¼—2,27½.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Lilly, gr m, by Captain Clay	1	1	1
Maud Adair, b m, by Floramour	3	2	4
Silver Bill, gr g, by Burr Oaks	2	3	8
Jo Jo, b g—V. D. Schuler	4	4	2
John B., gr g, by Sol Smith	9	6	3
Comus, b h, by Lucas Brodhead	5	7	5
Fascination—W. Halaway	6	5	6
Jean Miller, ch m, by Kilbuck Tom	8	8	7
Mary Trueblood, br m, by American Boy	7	9	9
J. F., b g, by Idol	dis		

Time, 2:19½—2:19½—2:25.

Purse $500; three-year-olds.

Gussie M., b m, by Moody	1	1	1
Arispie, b m, by J. R. Shedd	2	4	2
Joe Fifer, b h, by Bloomfield	3	2	3
Adino, b h, by Simmons	8	3	7
Sally Waters, br m, by California	4	9	9
Wild Pero, b h, by Pero	11	11	4
Billy Boy, br h, by Black Oak	5	5	6
Don't Know, ro m, by Ego	7	6	5
Guideway, br h, by Guide	6	7	11
Lady Onward, br m, by Game Onward	9	8	10
Addie C., b m, by Almont McGregor	10	10	8

Time, 2:33¾—2:33—2:26.

August 4.—Purse $500; two-year-olds.

Monsieur, ch h, by Oneida	1	1
Blue Grass, b h, by Dellmont	2	3
Dedran, br h, by Game Onward	3	2
Edramon, br h, by Game Onward	4	dis
Dampsey, br g, by Tribute	dis	
Montie, br m, by Game Onward	dis	
Linnie Striker, b m, by Petoskey	dis	

Time, 2:39½—2:38.

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Purse $1,000; free for all.
Grattan, bl h, by Wilkes Boy..... 4 2 2 1 1 1
Jessie Gaines, br m, by Allie Gaines 1 1 3 3 4 3
John W., br g, by John Wentworth 2 4 1 4 2 2
Senator Conkling, b h, by Roscoe Conkling 3 3 4 2 3 4
Time, 2:16½—2:16½—2:17¼—2:19¾—2:18¼—2:17½.

Purse $500; 3:00 class.
Female Pirate, bl m, by Archer's Almont 3 1 1 1
Ella R., b m—L. B. Frazier..... 1 2 2 2
Salol, br g—Matt Maloney..... 2 3 3 3
Frank Logan, ch h, by Little Logan..... 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:24¼—2:23¼—2:24¼—2:23¼.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Major Buford, gr g, by Charles Caffrey..... 1 1 1
Richard W., b h, by Hambletonian Mambrino..... 2 3 3
Royal Prince, ch h, by Dexter Prince..... 3 4 2
Onawa, ——, by Prince Rupert..... 4 2 4
Time, 2:28½—2:29¾—2:29½.

August 5.—Purse $500; three-year-olds.
Billy Sample, b h, by Egmont..... 2 1 1 1
Dupage, bl h, by J. R. Shedd..... 1 2 2 2
Harry C., b h, by Comus..... 3 4 3 4
Euphony, gr m, by Byerly Abdallah..... 6 3 4 3
Dan Conkling, ch h, by Roscoe Conkling 5 5 dr
Black Speck, bl h, by Spectator..... 4 dis
Time, 2:28—2:27½—2:29¾—2:36.

Purse $1,000; free for all.
Henry O., br g, by Clipper..... 1 4 4 1 1
L. C. Lee, bl h, by Elmo..... 2 3 2 2 2
Pilot Gift, gr h, by Fairy Gift..... 3 2 3 3 3
Blue Sign, b g, by Ensign..... 4 1 1 dis
Speers, br h—J. E. Bryan..... 5 dis
Time, 2:16¼—2:17¼—2:16¾—2:18½—2:20¾.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.
Ignis Fatuus, b h, by Editor..... 1 1 1
May Mitchell, gr m, by Pasacus..... 2 2 2
Juror, b h, by Pilot Mambrino..... 3 3 3
Orinoco, b h, by Simmons..... 4 4 4
Australia, b h, by Australitz..... 5 5 5
Don Miff, b h, by Diamond Volunteer..... 6 dis
Time, 2:25—2:20½—2:20¾.

Purse $500; 2:45 class.
Nelly F., b m, by Anteros..... 1 1 1
Lucky Baldwin, b h, by Son of Egmont..... 2 2 3
Mary Lee, bl M, by George O..... 3 3 2
Rena K., b m, by Abdamed Allen..... 4 4 4
Dr. Franklin Jr., bl h, by Dr. Franklin..... 5 5 dis
Time, 2:31½—2:27—2:28¾.

*Pearsalls, New York.

August 6.—Purse $50; 3:00 class.
Electria, b g—L. Pearsall..... 4 1 1 1
Lady Tempest, b m, by Tempest..... 1 2 2 2
Eddie H., b g—L. Pearsall..... 2 3 3 4
Lura Knox, ro m, by Pilot Knox..... 3 4 4 3
Time, 3:07—2:56—2:53—2:55.

Purse $100; 2:35 class.
Jube, b g, by Stillman..... 3 1 1 2 1
Max, gr g, by Heptagon..... 1 2 2 1 2
Maud L., br m—M. Mott..... 2 3 3 3 3
Needle Gun, b g—Ritter Bros..... 5 4 5 4 4
Nix L., br g—W. S. Newton..... 4 5 4 5 dr
Time, 2:41—2:35½—2:39—2:38—2:36½.

*South River, New Jersey.

August 11.—Purse 25; 2:40 class.
Lady F., gr m—J. S. Applegate..... 2 1 1
Dan Richardson, ch g—John Fell Jr..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:48—2:41—2:44—2:52.

Purse $50; 2:50 class.
Nelly B., b m, by Billy Patterson..... 1 2 2 1 1
Eddie B., br g, by Son of Happy Medium 2 1 1 2 2
Heartsease, b m, by Hartford..... 3 3 3 dr
Time, 2:40½—2:41½—2:41¼—2:42½—2:45.

Purse $50; special.
Gray Harry, gr g—W. Winterton..... 1 1 1
Mack, br g—J. S. Applegate..... 2 2 2
Maundassa Boy, br g, by Volunteer..... 3 3 dr
Time, 2:48—2:44—2:50½.

**Barry, Illinois.

August 2.—Purse $250; 2:45 class.
Biddy B., gr m, by Hazlett's Amboy..... 1 1 1
Karassan, b h, by Simon Strader..... 2 2 2
Prince Carl, b h, by Monte Carlo..... 4 4 3
Spreg, bl h, by Hambletonian Sprague..... 5 3 4
Billy F. K., b h, by Strawn..... 7 5 5
Dantie, ch g, by Autocrat Jr..... 3 dis
Ruby, bl m, by Orphan Boy..... 6 dis
Time, 2:44¾—2:44¾—2:43¼.

August 3.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.
Fred V., gr g—Frost Stock Farm..... 1 2 1 1
Mileham's Hambletonian, b h, by Senator Madden..... 4 1 3 4
Manley, gr h, by Mammont..... 3 3 2 2
Channace, br g, by Darby..... 2 4 4 3
Time, 2:35—2:36½—2:37—2:37.

Purse $100; three-year-olds.
Advolo, b h, by Ignus Fatuus..... 4 2 1 1 1
Meserve Bashaw, ch h, by Corbin Bashaw..... 1 1 2 2 2
Otalgic, br h, by Greenlander..... 2 3 3 3 3
Elcajon, br h, by Jersey Wilkes..... 3 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:56¾—2:45¾—2:45—2:56—2:59¼.

August 4.—Purse $150; free for all.
Trego, ch h, by Egmont..... 1 1 1
Boy B., br g—Joseph Hazlett..... 2 2 2
Danness, ch g, by Rockaway..... 3 3 dis
Time, 2:32¼—2:42¾—2:33½.

Purse $250; 3:00 class.
Biddle B., gr m, by Hazletts Amboy..... 1 1 1
Darkwood, bl h, by Right Onward..... 2 2 2
Bird, b m, by Pilot Thorndale..... 3 4 dis
Dantie, ch g, by Autocrat Jr..... 4 3 dis
Thornlander, b h, by Greenlander..... 5 dis
Little Maud, b m, by Little Ben..... 6 dis
Independence, ch h, by Little Dan..... 7 dis
King Rattler, bl h, by King..... dis
Time, 2:44½—2:40—2:37¾.

August 5.—Purse $150; 2:28 class.
Liberty Boy, br h, by Amboy..... 2 1 1 1
Red Tom, ch g, by Almont..... 1 2 2 2
Noblemont, b h, by Frank Noble..... 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:34½—2:35—2:36—2:37¾.

Purse $100; special.
Perry Denmark, b h, by Sumpter Denmark Jr..... 1 1 1
Dick K., b g—R. Kelley..... 2 2 2
True Mont, ch h, by Egmont..... 3 dis
Time, 2:53½—2:50—2:45½.

*Camp Ground, Pennsylvania.

August 3.—Purse $250; 2:50 class.
Ivy Princess, ch m, by Jersey Prince..... 1 1 1
Edgar, b g, by Egbert..... 4 3 2
Fred, b g, by Honest Fred..... 12 2 9
May Bel, b m, by St. Bel..... 3 9 6
Rossetta, b m—W. Woodruff..... 6 5 7
Wynwood, b g—J. B. Serrill..... 7 4 4
Richbald, ch g—J. J. Ryan..... 10 6 3
James G., dn g—A. Barngrover..... 11 8 5
Hasson D.—E. B. Hodge..... 8 7 8
Fashion, gr m—C. F. McGinnis..... 2 dis
Beltonia, b m, by Belton..... 5 dis
Newmont, b h, by Piedmont..... 9 dis
Oysterman—T. M. Cassellberry..... 13 dis
Lady F., b m—John T. Elliott..... dis
Pilot Claus, bl h, by Santa Claus..... dis
Time, 2:39¼—2:37¾—2:39.

Purse $250; 2:32 class.
Sid, bl g, by John Goldsmith..... 3 1 2 2 1 1
Comet, gr g, by Gen. Stanton..... 1 5 3 1 2 3
Richwood, b h, by Mambrino Patchen..... 2 2 1 3 3 2
Blue Light, gr g—Wm. Nicholson..... 4 3 4 4 4 ro
Joe L., ch g—J. C. Hogan..... 5 4 dr
Time, 2:34¼—2:35—2:37—2:38—2:38—2:38.

Purse $100; special.
Rube Burrows, b g, by Moore's Clipper 1 1 2 2 1
Belton, b h, by Belmont..... 2 2 1 1 2
Time, 2:28¾—2:28¼—2:30¾—2:31—2:36½.

August 4.—Purse $250; 2:35 class.
Belle Truitt, gr m—A. Barngrover..... 9 7 1 1 1
Molly G., b m—Shreve Bros..... 1 1 2 6 8
Octagon, b g, by Orange Blossom..... 4 2 6 2 6
Lady B., ro m—W. H. Thompson..... 2 3 3 5 5
Von Saur, b h, by Bonny Bay..... 5 9 4 3 2
Xmas, b h, by Santa Claus..... 6 8 8 7 3
Force, br g—J. Kain..... 7 6 5 4 4
Turkey Rock—T. M. Cassellbury..... 8 4 7 8 7
William S., br g, by South Jersey Patchen..... 3 5 dis
Time, 2:37½—2:36½—2:36½—2:38—2:39½.

Purse $250; 2:27 class.
Miss Thompson, b m, by Toodles Jr..... 1 1 1
Frank C., b g—D. Williams..... 3 2 2
Ben S., b g, by Indianman..... 2 3 3
Belford E., b g, by Champion Morrill..... dis
Time, 2:35—2:34¾—2:34¼.

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Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Hal Fadden, b g, by Tom Hal	4	2	1	1	1
J. S. L., br g—J. S. Lester	2	3	2	2	2
Westwood, ch g—A. Barngrover	1	1	3	4	dis
Billy Ackerson, b g, by Squire Talmage	3	4	4	3	dis
G. A. H., bl g—J. Kain	dis				

Time, 2:36¾—2:32¼—2:36½—2:38½—2:37.

*Canton, Missouri.

August 2.—Purse $200; 2:37 class.

Billy H., b g, by Dom Pedro	1	3	1	1
Jack the Ripper, b g, by Romeo	3	1	3	3
Bushnell Chief, b g, by Mambrino Messenger	2	2	2	2
Ben Hur, ch h, by Corbin Bashaw	4	4	4	4
Earl Downing, b h, by Abe Downing	5	5	dis	

Time, 2:36¼—2:35—2:34¼—2:35.

Purse $150; 2:35 class.

Roy S., b g—M. W. Scott	5	2	1	1	1
Maggie T., b m, by Nihilist	1	1	2	3	2
Birdmont, br m, by Old Bird	4	3	3	2	3
Lady Limber, b m, by Grand Dee	2	4	4	4	dis
Hannis Jr., ch h, by Hannis	3	5	5	dis	
Olmeka, ch g—M. Hamilton	6	6	dis		
Tommy G., b g—F. A. Frost	dis				

Time, 2:31—2:35—2:35—2:32—2:33.

August 3.—Purse $75; three-year-olds.

Happy Arthur, b h, by Happy Heir	1	1	1
Princess Ali, b m, by Prince Ali	2	2	4
Robert R., b h, by Forsee	3	5	2
Konie, ch m, by Konantz	4	3	3
Longline, ch g, by Abdallah Belmont	6	4	6
Overstreet, ch h, by Patchen Medium	5	8	5
Victor Lubins, b h, by Lubins	7	6	7
Harry Nelson, b h, by Lubins	8	7	8

Time, 3:00—2:56¼—2:52½.

Purse $250; 2:45 class.

Dominator, b h, by Dom Pedro	1	1	3	3	1
Colonel, bl h—Wm. Dickenson	2	4	3	1	3
Blanche B., b m, by Gen. Oates	4	2	2	2	4
Remark, b m, by Victor Bismarck	5	6	4	4	2
Ben Hur, ch h, by Corbin Bashaw	3	8	7	6	dis
Tom Boyd, br h, by Clay Abdallah	8	3	1	5	dr
Jim Wilkes, br h, by Ashland Wilkes	7	5	5	7	dr
Cantonian, bl h, by Almont Rattler	6	7	6	8	dr

Time, 2:41—2:41—2:42—2:37½—2:40.

August 4.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Nettie Wilkes, ch m, by Ashland Wilkes	2	1	1	1
Foxy B., ch m, by Major B	1	2	2	4
Dick Bates, ch h, by Col. Wood	6	5	7	2
Paulina Boy, ch h, by Brougham	3	3	3	3
Snapper, gr g, by Gen. Oats	7	4	5	6
Vallen W., b g, by St. Valentine	4	9	4	7
Jesse James, ch h, by Corbin Bashaw	8	8	6	5
King W., b h, by Dakota	9	6	8	dis
Richard the 3d, gr g, by Dick Ministration	5	7	dis	
John Deer, b h, by Egmont	11	dis		
Ione Forsee, ch m, by Forsee	10	dr		

Time, 2:45—2:45—2:45—2:45.

Purse $200; 2:32 class.

Bushnell Chief, b g, by Mambrino Messenger	1	1	1
Billy H., b g, by Dom Pedro	2	2	3
Barney B., b h, by Dom Pedro	3	3	2

Time, 2:35—2:35—2:36.

**Crookston, Minnesota.

July 4.—Purse $350; 2:29 class.

Belle W., bl m, by Selkirk	1	1	1
Alkali, b g, by Virgil	3	2	2
Bessie P., bl m, by Lumps	2	3	3

Time, 2:38—2:35—2:37.

Purse $100; special, trot or pace.

Mabel W., ch m, by Appleby	1	1	2	1
Time Medium, b g, by Happy Medium	3	3	1	3
Garrette, b g, by Allie Gaines	2	2	3	2

Time, 3:01—2:56—2:59½—2:27½.

Purse $150; special.

Allie Graham, br g, by Jesse Gaines	1	1	6	1
Lady B., ch m, by Fred Douglas	6	2	1	2
Chicago, b g—H. A. Browne	2	3	2	3
Allie Gaines, b g, by Silas Wright	5	5	3	4
P. J., b g, by Little Hamilton	3	6	5	5
Golden Arrow, b h, by Renshaw	4	4	4	6

Time, 2:52½—2:53¼—2:53½—2:52¾.

July 5.—Purse $350; 2:37 class.

Nelly, bl m, by Little Hamilton	1	1	1
Rowdy Boy, b g—C. D. Whipple	3	2	2
Garrette, b g, by Allie Gaines	2	3	3

Time, 2:44½—2:46¾—2:45.

Purse $350; 2:30 class.

Dugan, ch g—T. Hill	1	1	2	3	1
John Bonner, gr g, by Bob Ingersoll	2	2	1	1	2
Mabel W., ch m, by Appleby	3	3	3	2	3

Time, 2:49—2:51—2:49½—2:58—2:47½.

July 6.—Purse $250; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Rowdy Boy, b g, by St. Cloud	3	1	1	1
Allie Graham, b g, by Jesse Gaines	4	2	2	2
Lady B., ch m, by Fred Douglass	2	3	3	3
Dugan, ch g—T. Hill	1	4	dis	
Allie Gaines, b g, by Silas Wright	5	dis		
Billy B., b g—H. A. Bronson	dis			

Time, 2:41—2:41½—2:44—2:41½.

Purse $450; 2:25 class.

Belle W., bl m, by Selkirk	1	1	1
Omar, b g, by Capoul	3	2	2
Alkali, b g, by Virgil	2	3	3

Time, 2:38½—2:38½—2:35¾.

July 7.—Purse $500; free for all.

Joe Braden, b g—C. P. Gove	2	1
Tommy Lynn, br g, by Son of Addison Jr	1	dis
Henry Clay, bl g—J. Simmons	3	dis

Time, 2:30½—2:28½.

Purse $200; three-year-olds and under.

Gold Coin, ch h, by Silas Wright	1	1	1
Dandy B., b g, by Star Bashaw	5	2	2
Prince, b h, by Brush Horse	2	5	5
Belle, ch m—Arries & Lancaster	3	3	3
Rex, ch h, by Marshall Ney	4	4	4

Time, 3:35—3:41—3:30.

Purse $100; special.

Omar, b g, by Capoul	1	1	1
Nelly, bl m, by Little Hamilton	3	2	2
Alkali, b g, by Virgil	2	3	3

Time, 2:38—2:37½—2:37½.

*Danville, Kentucky.

July 30.—Purse $50; 3:00 class.

Margaret W. (3), ch m, by C. F. Clay	1	1
Grandmont, (3) b h, by Granby	2	2

Time, 2:40—2:40½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.

Edmonia, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes ..... won

Time, 2:33.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Creel, br h, by C. F. Clay ..... lost

Time, 2:31¼—2:31½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:45.

Highland Red, ch h, by Red Wilkes ..... won

Time, 2:48¼—2:37½.

Purse $50; 2:30 class; trot or pace.

Lottie Lorene, (2) b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	1	1
Santa Gertruder, (2) br h, by C. F. Clay	2	2

Time, 2:28—2:30¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:33.

Gen. Boyle, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes ..... won

Time, 2:32½—2:32¾—2:34.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31.

Red Stone, b h, by Red Wilkes ..... lost

Time, 2:38—2:34—2:36.

Purse $10; to beat 2:34¾.

George Willis, br h, by Belmont ..... won

Time, 2:29¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.

Cecilian, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes ..... won

Time, 2:34¾—2:33½.

Purse 10; to beat 2:40.

Little Doubtful, b m, by Nuthurst ..... won

Time, 2:33½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:50.

Hilda Clay, bl m, by C. F. Clay ..... won

Time, 2:39¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:34.

Boulanger, bl h, by Mambrino Startle Bonner. won

Time, 2:33¼—2:34.

August 2.—Purse $50; 2:30 class; trot or pace.

Little Doubtful, (2) b m, by Nuthurst	1	1
Santa Gertruder, (2) br h, by C. F. Clay	2	2

Time, 2:49¼—2:32¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:33½.

Cecilian, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes ..... won

Time, 2:33¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:32½.

Gen. Boyle, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes ..... won

Time, 2:30¾—2:32—2:35½.

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Purse $10; to beat 2:33¼.
Boulanger, bl h, by Mambrino Startle Bonner. won
Time, 2:32¼—2:32¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:33¾.
Galena, br m, by Gambetta Wilkes ..... lost
Time, 2:35—2:34.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31¼.
Creel, br h, by C. F. Clay ..... won
Time, 2:29¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:37½.
Highland Red, ch h, by Red Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:32½—2:31¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31.
Red Stone, b h, by Red Wilkes..... lost
Time, 2:33—2:35¾—2:31½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:39¼.
Hilda Clay, bl m, by C. F. Clay..... won
Time, 2:39½—2:35½.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Naboth, b h, by Walsingham	2	2	1	1	1
Aeleta, b m, by Abdallah Mambrino	1	1	2	2	2
Isabella, b m, by Jay Bird	3	3	4	3	3
Limber Jim Jr., b g, by Limber Jim	4	4	3	4	4
Coalburgh, br g, by Commodore Wilkes	dis				
Topsy, br m, by Ashland Clay	dis				
Lizzie Aikens, b m, by Major Burr	dis				

Time, 2:32¼—2:31¼—2:31—2:36—2:35¼.

Purse $300; 3:00 class; three-year-olds.

Granetta, b m, by Granby	1	1	1
Valley Girl, ch m, by Valdemeer	3	2	2
Ursula, b m, by Onward	2	4	4
Grandimont, b c, by Granby	4	3	3
Margaret W., ch m, by C. F. Clay	5	dis	

Time, 2:37¾—2:35¼—2:36¾.

August 3.—Purse $400; two-year-olds.

Georgia Lee, bl m, by Gambetta Wilkes	1	1
Kentucky Girl, b m, by Anteeo	2	2
Marmaduke, b h, by Red Wilkes	4	3
Lucy Simmons, gr m, by Simmons	3	4

Time, 2:36¼—2:29¾.

Purse $200; 2:30 class; three-year-olds.
Martha H., b m, by Gambetta Wilkes ..... w o
Time, 2:31¼.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.

May Day, b m, by Abdallah Mambrino	1	1
Lanier, b h, by St. Just	2	2
Comfort, b m, by Gambetta	4	3
Woolfolk, br h, by Danville Wilkes	3	4
Morgan Wheeler, b h, by Paladin	5	5

Time, 2:47¼—2:43¾.

Purse $400; 2:30 class; three-year-olds.

Connor, bl h, by C. F. Clay	1	1	1
Hazel Dell, br m, by Stranger	2	2	2
Fanny G., b m, by Simmons	3	3	3
Vanity, b m, by Valdemeer	4	4	4

Time, 2:31½—2:29¾—2:21.

Purse $300; 2:20 class.

Barney, b g, by Barney Wilkes	1	1	1
Blanche Louise, b m, by Red Wilkes	2	2	2
Rahleta, br m, by Gambetta Wilkes	3	3	3

Time, 2:21¾—2:27—2:25½.

August 4.—Purse $300; 2:28 class.

Billy Wilkes, b g, by Georgia Wilkes	1	1	1
Andy Cutter, gr h, by Cyclone	4	2	2
Verlinda B., gr m, by Orion	3	3	4
Ermine, bl m, by Plymouth	5	4	3
Trafford, ch h, by Red Wilkes	2	5	dr

Time, 2:25¾—2:26¾—2:27.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Naboth, b h, by Walsingham	1	1	1
Aeleta, b m, by Abdallah Mambrino	3	2	2
Nelly C., br m, by Grimalkin	2	3	3
Starlight, b m, by Bourbon Wilkes	4	4	4

Time, 2:33½—2:31¾—2:28½.

Purse $200; named horses.

Jake, b h, by Messenger Chief	1	1	1
Pat My Boy, gr g, by Hinder Wilkes	2	2	2
Elkin, ch h, by Abdallah Mambrino	3	3	3

Time, 2:30¾—2:29¾—2:27¾.

Purse $50; two-year-olds.
Little Doubtful, b m, by Nuthurst ..... w o
Time, 2:41.

**Davenport, Iowa.

August 2.—Purse $500; 2:40 class; two-year-olds.

Elloree, ch m, by Axtell	1	1
Blanton, ch h, by Simmons	2	2
Minor, br h, by Nutwood	3	3
Nettie B., d m, by Ben Harrison	4	4
Norma, b h, by Invetreat	5	dis
Brick, b h, by Nutwood	6	dis
Bromide, b h, by Brougham	dis	

Time, 2:42½—2:43.

Purse $1,000; 2:24 class.

Murtha, b m, by Stamboul	3	1	9	5	1	1
Hustler, ch g, by Haldane	1	2	10	1	4	3
Joe, ch h, by Canonicus	2	3	1	3	8	4
Knightmont, ch h, by Sir Knight	5	4	2	2	3	7
Lycurgus, b h, by Aberdeen	9	10	8	4	2	2
Little Mike, ch h, by Champion Prince	6	6	3	6	5	6
Brown Cedar, br h, by Red Cedar	4	5	4	7	6	8
Moody, b g, by Moody	10	7	6	8	7	5
J. M. G., wh g, by White Line	8	8	5	9	9	dis
Sabin's Counsellor, b h, by Counsellor	7	9	7	dr		
Captain Lee, b h, by Mambrino Startle	11	dr				
Roy McGregor, ch h, by Ben McGregor	dis					

Time, 2:20½—2:20—2:23¼—2:22¼—2:23—2:26¼.

Purse $750; 2:23 class.

Lena Wilette, br m, by Ferguson	4	1	1	1
Jack Jewett, b h, by Winnebago Chief	1	6	3	4
Prince Mac, ch g, by Logan Hambletonian	6	2	2	2
Bullmont, gr g, by Blue Skin	2	3	4	6
Fieldmont, bl h, by Young Alarm	5	4	6	3
Richard Jay, b h, by Dictator Wilkes	3	5	5	5

Time, 2:18¼—2:18—2:18¼—2:19.

August 3.—Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.

Vera, b m, by Hamdallah	1	1	1
Brown Dick, br g, by St. Cloud	2	2	2
King Patchen, ch h, by Mambrino King	3	3	3
Bally Lade, br m, by Durango	4	4	dis
Hambletonian Star Jr., by Hambletonian Star	5	dr	

Time, 2:32¼—2:32¾—2:28.

Purse $500; three-year-olds.

Bridal Bells, b m, by Bell Boy	2	2	2	1	1	3	1
Effie Payne, b m, by Mambrino Payne	3	1	1	2	2	2	2
Repeater, br g, by John A. Rawlins	1	3	3	3	3	1	3

Time, 2:36¾—2:34¾—2:31—2:33½—2:35½—2:38—2:36½.

Purse $10,000; special.

Lobasco, b h, by Egmont	0	2	1	w o
Allerton, br h, by Jay Bird	0	1	2	dr

Time, 2:15¾—2:13¾—2:17¼—3:21½.

Purse $750; 2:30 class.

Utility, b m, by Electioneer	1	1	1
Silver Wilkes, b h, by Adrian Wilkes	2	2	2
Volusia, b m, by Antar	3	3	3
Dandy Boy, bl h, by Almont Rattler	4	4	5
Fannette, ch m, by Erelong	5	5	4
Biddy Brown, bl m, by Iowa Star	dis		
May Queen, b m—Hawkins & Settle	dis		

Time, 2:24¼—2:22½—2:24.

August 4.—Purse $750; 2:30 class.

Fleetfoot, ch m, by Clear Grit	1	1	1
Grundy Jim, br g, by Jim Crow	2	2	2
Lulu G., ch m, by Counsel	3	4	4
Kentucky Wilkes, b h—F. P. Butterfield	5	3	4
Albert L., ch h, by Jim Blaine	3	7	5
Abe Hamilton, bl h, by Hamilton	7	5	6
Billy V., b g, by Ned Warfield	6	6	7
Loafer, gr g, by Typhone	8	8	8

Time, 2:21¼—2:21¼—2:20½.

Purse $1,000; free for all.

Clara P., ch m, by Spink	1	1	2	2	1
Bonnie Mack, b h, by Bonnie McGregor	4	2	1	1	2
Catherine Leyburn, ch m, by Onward	3	3	3	3	3
Pat Downing, b h, by Abe Downing	2	dr			

Time, 2:20½—2:23¼—2:21¾—2:20¼—2:22¼.

August 5.—Purse $500; four-year-olds.

Canary Bird, ro m, by Jay Bird	1	1	1
Medora, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	2	2	2
Ramona, br m, by Whitney	3	3	3
Hampton Maid, br m, by Sarcenett	4	4	dis

Time, 2:29¾—2:30—2:20¾.

Purse $2,500; Special.

Guy, gr h, by Shiloh	1	1	1
Manager, gr h, by Nutwood	2	2	2

Time, 2:13½—2:13¾—2:12½.

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Purse $750; 2:40 class.

Baron Brown, br h, by Baron Wilkes	2	1	1	9	2	1
Frank Quirk, br g, by Defiance	1	2	11	1	5	6
Ebony Spink, bl h, by Spink	3	3	2	2	1	2
Captain Bowman, ch h, by Ned Wilkes	8	4	3	4	3	5
Odessa, bl m, by Adrian Wilkes	9	6	4	3	7	3
Helen Marr, gr m, by Durango	5	10	6	8	6	4
Matchless, br h, by Dauntless	7	8	7	5	4	dr
Bell Rouse, br m, by Bruno	10	7	9	7	8	dr
Inveterate, br h, by Woodford Wilkes	12	5	5	6	dr	
Lady Ensign, br m, by Ensign	4	11	10	dis		
Lewellyn, ch h, by Aberdeen	6	9	8	dr		
Alice Dawn, b m, by Pilot Medium	11	dr				

Time, 2:25—2:26¼—2:26½—2:27—2:29¼—2:30

**Eldorado, Illinois.

August 2.—Purse $175; 3:00 class.

Mauprat, bl h, by Egbert	1	1	1
Doctor H., b h—Val. Fisher	2	2	2
Craps, b g, by La Porte	dis		
Billy Cheatum, b g—Samuel Johnson	dis		
Post Auger, ch g—K. E. Spillman	dis		

Time, 2:58—2:44¼—2:48.

August 4.—Purse $175; 3:00 class.

Carless, br g, by Abe Lincoln	3	4	1	1	1
Peck, bl g—P. W. Griffith	4	2	2	2	2
Telon, b h—Gus Gibson	2	3	4	3	3
Charley Adison, bl g—Don Porter	1	1	3	4	ro
Mambrino Scott, b h, by Jeff Stuart	dis				
Blankenship, b h—S. Johnson	dis				

Time, 2:52—2:52—2:50—2:52—2:53.

Purse $175; 2:40 class.

Overbrook, b g—J. H. Beasley	1	1	1
Texas Star, ch g—W. R. Hall	2	2	2
Craps, b g, by La Porte	4	3	3
Billy Cheatum, b g—Samuel Johnson	3	4	4

Time, 2:54—2:54—2:58.

August 5.—Purse $300; free for all.

Overbrook, b g—J. H. Beasley	3	1	1	2	1
Mauprat, bl h, by Egbert	2	3	3	1	2
Donald, b g, by Embassador	1	2	2	3	dr
Friendly Dan, ro g—W. R. Hall	dis				

Time, 2:34½—2:34½—2:37—2:51—2:53.

Purse $135; 2:45 class.

Telon, b h—Gus Gibson	1	1	1
Joe Lee, br h—E. O. Roberts	2	2	3
Blankenship, b h—S. Johnson	3	3	2

Time, 3:02—2:59—3:00.

*Eminence, Kentucky.

July 20.—Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Hallie B., b m, by Alcyone	4	1	1	2	1
Jack Offutt, ch h, by Nantucket	2	2	2	1	3
Lady Euclid, b m, by Euclid	1	3	3	3	2
Little Belmont, b g, by Edwin Forrest	3	4	4	dis	

Time, 2:31½—2:31¼—2:35¾—2:34¾—2:31¾.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Courier, b h, by Crittenden	6	3	1	4	3	1
Mary Crit, bl m, by Romer	3	1	2	5	1	2
Basilea, ch m, by Nutbreaker	2	2	3	1	6	4
Tuna, b m, by Ethen Allen	1	4	5	6	5	3
Dick Richmond, br h, by Pretender	4	6	6	2	2	ro
Black King, bl h, by The King	8	5	4	3	4	ro
Oswald, ch h—B. W. Johnston	5	8	dr			
Minnie C., br m, by Nutgrove	7	7	dis			
Westfall, ch h, by Pretender	dis					
Chatsworth, br h, by Dictator	dis					
Sterling, —by Egmont	dis					

Time, 2:35¼—2:32—2:30—2:34¾—2:39½—2:36—2:31¼.

July 21.—Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Minnie Hammond, by Volunteer Star	1	2	1	1
Volunteer Wilkes, bl h, by Sealskin Wilkes	5	1	5	5
Feridoon, ch m, by Hambletonian Wilkes	2	5	2	2
Accident, ch h, by Alex. H. Sherman	3	4	3	3
Wild Russell, b h, by Bourbon Russell	4	3	4	4

Time, 3:02—2:57½—3:02—2:55½.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Silver Spray, gr g, by Woodpecker	1	1	4	1	
J. J. C., b h, by Hambletonian Mamb	3	2	2	2	
Little Dick, b g—C. Williamson	4	4	3	3	
Caneland Wilkes, b h, by Young Jim	2	3	1	dis	
Maumee S., b m, by The Baron	5	dis			

Time, 2:35—2:34—2:36—3:38¼.

July 22.—Purse $400; two-year-olds.

Trevillian, b h, by Young Jim	1	1	1
Ballana, br m, by Stranger	3	2	2
David B., ch g, by Young Jim	2	3	3
Revolt, b h, by Reveille	4	4	4
Julia Coulter, br m, by Wilkes Boy	dis		

Time, 2:32¼—2:33¼—2:35.

Purse $400; 2:37 class.

Big Joe, br g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	1	1	1
Cigarette, ro g, by Col. Hambrick	3	2	2
Bethlehem King, bl h, by The King	2	3	3

Time, 2:33—2:32¾—2:34¾.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Kolena, b m, by Kokomis	1	1
Q. P. I., b h, by Volunteer Star	2	2

Time, 2:59¼—3:12½.

July 23.—Purse $300; two-year-olds.

Stamping Ground, b h, by Col. Hambrick	1	1
Alrich, b h, by Altus	3	2
Elsie Wilkes, gr m, by Thorn Wilkes	2	4
Kolena, b m, by Kokomis	4	3

Time, 2:37½—2:37¾.

Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Dick Richmond, br h, by Pretender	0	1	1	1
Kate Sanders, bl m, by The King	0	2	2	2
Lizzie Aiken, br m, by Major Burr	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:42¾—2:36—2:34—2:31½.

Purse $300; 2:22 class.

Lady Euclid, b m, by Euclid	1	1	1
Twinkle, br m, by Dictator	2	2	2
Gov. Powell, b h, by Col. Hambrick	3	3	3

Time, 2:42—2:32—2:34.

*Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

July 26.—Purse $400; green horses.

Naboth, b h, by Waisingham	2	1	1	1
Judge Goodlon, ch h, by Belvidere	1	2	2	2
Mary Crit, b m, by Romer	3	dr		
Reward, ch h, by Bourbon Wilkes	4	dis		

Time, 2:32¾—2:38—2:39¼—2:45¼.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Billy Wilkes, b g, by Georgia Wilkes	1	1	1
Erminie, br m, by Plymouth	2	2	3
Twinkle, br m, by Dictator	5	4	2
Annie Rooney, b m, by Springfield	4	3	4
Tom Hook, b h, by Cyclone	3	5	5
Princewood, bl h, by Princeps	dis		

Time, 2:26—2:30¾—2:32½.

July 27.—Stake $—; two-year-olds.

Stamping Ground, b h—Hambrick	1	1
Notre Dame, b m, by Robt. McGregor	2	2
Georgia Lee, bl m, by Gambetta Wilkes	3	dis
Beauty Belle, b m, by Bell Boy	dis	
G. Y., gr m, by Petosky	dis	

Time, 2:35¼—2:34½.

Purse $—; 2:25 class.

Lady Euclid, b m, by Euclid	1	1	2	1
Pat-my-boy, ro g, by Hinder Wilkes	4	2	1	2
Elkin, ch h, by Abdallah Mambrino	2	3	3	4
Jack Offut, ch h, by Nantucket	3	4	4	3

Time, 2:25—2:27¼—2:26½—2:28.

July 28.—Stake $—; yearlings.

Earnise, b m, by Wilkes Boy	1
Celoya, ch m, by Allandorf	2

Time, 3:08¼.

Purse $—; 2:40 class.

Courier, b h, by Crittenden	1	1	2	1
Dick Richmond, br h, by Pretender	3	4	1	2
Aeleta, b m, by Abdallah Mambrino	2	2	3	3
Chatswarth, br h, by Dictator	5	3	4	4
Bismuth, b h, by Bourbon Wilkes	4	5	dr	
Belle B., b m, by Almont Ledo	6	dis		

Time, 2:32¼—2:31—2:31¼—2:34.

July 29.—Purse $—; three-year-olds.

Connor, bl h, by C. F. Clay	1	1	1
Electro Benton, b h, by Electioneer	2	2	2
Granetta, b m, by Granby	3	3	3
Red Leaf, b h, by C. F. Clay	4	4	dr

Time, 2:36—2:31—2:24½.

Purse $—; 2:34 class.

Cigarette, ro g, by Col. Hambrick	1	1	3	2	1
Russell R., b g, by Thomas K	2	2	2	1	3
Twinkle, br m, by Dictator	3	3	1	3	2

Time, 2:26¾—2:34—2:33¼—2:29½—2:34¼.

Purse $—; 2:30 class.

Rattler, b g, by St. Mark	1	1	2	2	1
Hustler Russell, b h, by Lord Russell	4	2	1	1	4
Everett F., b h, by Egbert	2	3	3	4	3
Silver Spray, gr g, by Woodpecker	3	4	4	3	2
Mattie J., ro m, by Ultimus	dis				
Joy Wilkes, b h, by Clay Wilkes	dis				

Time, 2:25½—2:27¼—2:28½—2:47¼—2:55¼.

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**Jefferson, Ohio.

August 3.—Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Green Leaf, b h, by Gold Leaf	2	1	1	1
Gray Cloud, gr h, by Reveille	1	2	2	2
Ohio, bl h, by New York	3	3	3	3
Asa J., b h, by Atlantic	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:38½—2:38½—2:41¾—2:37½.

Purse $150; three-year-olds.

Maud C., bl m, by Binderton	1	1	1
Ben Downs, b h, by Allie Wilkes	2	2	2
Arlington, br h, by Gold Leaf	3	3	4
Wellmont, ch h, by Woodman	4	4	3
Maud G., br m, by Woodman	dis		

Time, 2:48½—2:51¾—2:49.

Purse $150; 2:30 class.

Alton L., bl h, by Atlantic	1	1	1
Alice L., b m, by Connaught	4	2	2
Allie A., ch g, by Allie Wilkes	2	4	4
Mistrea, b m, by Strathford	3	3	3
Lady Wallace, b m, by William Wallace	6	5	5
Equalizer, b g, by Long Island Jackson	5	dis	
Maud C., gr m, by Rex Hiatoga	dis		

Time, 2:30½—2:34—2:33.

August 4.—Purse $—; two-year-olds.

Breeze, b m, by Oak Leaf	1	1
Franklin, b m, by Gold Leaf	2	4
Ordello, br h, by Anteeo	5	2
Nelly Bly, b m, by Gold Leaf	4	3
Brown Leaf, b h, by Gold Leaf	3	5

Time, 3:00¼—3:05.

Purse $150; 2:35 class.

Hettimont, ro m, by Haroldmont	2	1	1	1
Theodore, br h, by Reveille	1	2	2	2
Benediction, ch h, by Benefactor	dis			

Time, 2:31½—2:31¾—2:33¼—2:38¾.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Pattie Clark, ro m, by Patron	1	1	1	
Grace, bl m, by Atlantic	4	2	2	
Monitor, bl h, by Ashtabula	2	3	3	
Babe, b g, by Reveille	3	4	dis	
Brownie, br m—Frank Church	5	5	dis	
Morgan Bashaw, ch h, by Bashaw Drury Jr.	6	6	dis	
Brooklawn, b h, by Chesterwood	7	dis		

Time, 2:43½—2:42¾—2:40.

**Kalamazoo, Michigan.

June 28.—Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Glaucus, b g, by Whipple's Hambletonian	1	1	2	3	4	1
Fedora, ch m, by La Crosse	3	5	1	2	1	2
Jack Marshall, br g, by Billy Gilbert	2	3	3	1	3	3
Glenmore, b g, by Hamdallah	4	2	4	4	2	dr
Cherokee, gr g, by Pilot Medium	5	4	5	dr		

Time, 2:30¾—2:32—2:31—2:36½—2:39—2:35¾.

Purse $600; 2:24 class.

Favora, b h, by Patchen Wilkes	1	1	1
Prospect, br g, by Reno Defiance	3	5	2
Racine, gr g, by Pilot Medium	4	2	3
Otto J., b g, by Adjuster	2	6	5
Pilot W., gr g, by Pilot Medium	6	4	4
Tipton Boy, b g, by Gipsy Chief	5	3	6

Time, 2:22—2:26—2:28½.

June 29.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Gardner H., b h by Butler's Bashaw	1	1	2	1
Little Frank, b g, by Ira Wilkes	2	2	1	2
I. S. French, b g, by Pilot Almont	3	3	4	4
Maggie B., b m, by White Line	4	4	3	3
Silver Star, gr h, by Silver Cloud	5	5	5	5
Vendetta, bl m, by Black Cloud	6	6	dis	

Time, 2:28—2:28½—2:26½—2:28¼.

Purse $400; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.

Silver Plate, gr h, by Silver Cloud	4	1	1	1
Pabst, b g, by Pilot Medium	1	4	4	4
Bessie Wilkeswood, ch m, by Wilkeswood	3	2	2	2
Fred Nelson, b g, by O. F. C	2	3	3	3
Nica, b m—J. B. Hatch	5	5	6	6
Decorah, b g, by Decorah	6	6	5	5

Time, 2:38—2:35½—2:32½—2:33¼.

June 30—Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Glide, b m, by Tom Hal	3	2	1	1	4	4	1
Ira King, b h, by Ira Wilkes	2	1	4	4	2	1	4
Harry Van, ch g—F. R. Van Dusen	1	5	2	2	3	2	2
Atlantic King, b h, by Atlantic	4	3	3	3	1	3	3
Bay Hal, b h, by Brown Hal	5	4	5	dis			
Prince Wilkes, br h, by George Wilkes	6	dis					

Time, 2:29¼—2:24¼—2:30—2:26¼—2:32½—2:31¼—2:36¾.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Little Daisy, br m, by French's Bashaw	5	1	1	1
Gall, br m, by Lakeland Abdallah	1	3	3	4
Miss Ledo, b m, by Ledo	4	4	2	2
Highland Tom, bl g, by Hod Gregor	3	2	5	3
Crepe McNett, b m, by Turk	2	5	4	5

Time, 2:26½—2:28—2:30½—2:29¾.

Purse $400; 2:28 class.

Doty, b g, by Tommy Wilkes	1	1	1
Stockwell, b g, by Nutwood	2	2	2
John A., ch g, by Edwin Everett	4	3	3
Granville K., b g, by Model	3	4	4

Time, 2:31—2:28½—2:27¾.

July 1.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

King Princeps, b h, by Princeps	1	1	1
Jenny King, ch m, by Paragon Mambrino	3	3	2
Earnestine, b m—Charles Owens	5	2	3
Charley M., b g, by Bay Middleton	2	4	4
Susie S., b m, by Masterlode	4	5	5
Twilight, gr g, by Lexington Chief Jr.	6	6	6

Time, 2:32¾—2:34½—2:32¼.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Expert Prince, b h, by Egbert	4	1	1	1
Mary Centlivre, b m, by R. C. Brown	1	4	3	3
Lizziemont, b m, by Jerome Eddy	2	2	2	2
Bay Henry, b h, by Brown Henry	3	3	4	4

Time, 2:23½—2:20¾—2:22½—2:25.

**Ludington, Michigan.

July 12.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Patsy, ch g—C. Short	2	1	1	1
Sentinella, b m, by Grand Sentinel Jr	1	3	3	3
Lawrence F., ch g, by Royal Fearnaught	3	2	2	4
Charity, b m, by Belmont Chief	4	4	4	2

Time, 2:55¼—2:46¾—2:46¾—2:48¼.

Purse $250; 2:25 class.

Highland Tom, bl g, by Hod Gregor	1	1	1
Andrew C., b g, by Harlan	2	2	2
Crepe McNett, b m, by Turk	3	3	3

Time, 2:31½—2:33¾—2:29¼.

July 13.—Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Jenny C., b m, by Cadmus Wilkes	1	1
Josie W., —, by Dauntless	3	2
Monte Patchen, ch h, by Montgomery	2	4
Alice M., ch m, by Alcone	4	3

Time, 2:51¼—2:53.

Purse $250; free for all.

Billy The Kid, b g, by Uwharie	1	1	1
Fanny Rush, b m—S. S. Mitchell	3	2	2
Arab, b g, by Dauntless	2	3	3
Brown George, br g—S. P. De Vries	dis		

Time, 2:32—2:38—2:36¼.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

George V., b g, by Hardwood,	1	1	1
Libbie D., b m, by Lexington Chief Jr	2	3	2
Topsy C., b m—George Crawford	5	2	4
Len Davis, ch g, by Pinnacle	4	4	3
Vincent Cromwell, br h, by Gov. Sprague	3	6	6
Jack Marshall, br g, by Billy Gilbert	6	5	5
Tillie S., ch m, by Pasacas	7	dr	

Time, 2:38—2:37¾—2:37.

July 14.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Patsy, ch g—C. Short	3	1	1	1
Little Willie, b g—Henry Willard	1	4	5	4
Silver Robin, ch g—H. G. Lyon	2	3	3	2
Lawrence F., ch g, by Royal Fearnaught	4	2	2	3
Sentinella, b m, by Grand Sentinel Jr	5	5	4	dr
Ed Roberts, bl g, by Young Wilkes	dis			
Fred Forrest, bl g, by Forrest King	dis			

Time, 2:39½—2:48—2:44½—2:44½.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Andrew C., b g, by Harlan	1	1	1
Vendetta, bl m, by Black Cloud	2	2	2
Good Time, ch h, by Mark Time	4	3	3
Nelly G., bl m, by Ira Wilkes	3	4	4
Little Hermes, br g, by Hermes	dis		

Time, 2:34¼—2:34—2:31½.

July 15.—Purse $200; 2:45 class.

Golden Boy, b h, by Grand Sentinel Jr	3	1	1	1
Little Vera, b m, by Pilot Medium	1	2	3	2
Charity, b m, by Belmont Chief	2	3	2	3

Time, 2:55¾—2:52½—2:48—2:52¼.

Purse $150; 2:35 class.

Fanny Rush, b m—S. S. Mitchell	1	4	1	1
Arab, b g, by Dauntless	3	1	3	3
Defiance, bl h, by Detractor	2	2	2	2
Margie C., ch m, by Albatross	4	3	4	4

Time, 2:34½—2:36—2:40—2:41½.

Purse $400; free for all.

Thalberg, b g, by Mambrino Excelsior.	2	1	2	1	1
Billy Beverly, bl g, by Jerry	1	3	1	2	2
Highland Tom, bl g, by Hod Gregor	3	4	3	3	3
Ayers P., ch g, by Prosper Merrimee	4	2	dis		

Time, 2:27¾—2:27½—2:28—2:28—2:30.

**Mansfield, Ohio.

June 28.—Purse $500; 2:38 class.

Alex C., b g, by Alert	1	1	1
A. J., dn g, by Beaumont	2	2	8
Miss Hastings, b m, by Sir Walkill	4	3	2
Gold Leaf Maid, b m, by Almont Chief	3	4	4

Time, 2:34¼—2:37¼—2:37¼.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Andy Wilkes, b h, by Onward	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Dolly W., br m, by Reno Defiance	4	1	1	3	2	2	2
Belle Durland, b m, by Gee Grimes	2	3	4	1	3	3	3
O. B., ch g, by Strathmore	5	4	3	4	4	ro	
Daisy S., br m, by Hiatoga Jim	1	dis					
Maggie N., b m, by Colfax	6	dis					

Time, 2:25¼—2:29¼—2:31¼—2:30—2:32¼—2:34¼—2:36¼.

Purse $250; 3:30 class.

Lady Passmore, ch m, by Peter Pinder	3	1	1	1
Frank McDonald, b g, by C. L. Martin	1	9	2	2
Nettie V., br m, by Victor	9	2	5	3
Belle B., br m, by Hope So	2	4	4	5
Red York, ch h, by New York	7	3	3	4
Molly D., br m, by Stephen A. Douglas	4	8	7	7
Capelle, br h, by Reveille	6	5	6	6
Prosperous, ——L. V. Plummer	5	10	9	8
Miss Fulton, —— by Mambrino Egbert	10	6	8	9
John D., b g, by Dr. Downing	8	7	10	dr

Time, 2:43¼—2:39¼—2:39¼—2:39¼.

June 29.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Dusty Bob, ch g—Perill Bros	2	1	1	1
Coxey, bl g, by Rex Hiatoga	1	2	2	2
Gen. Custer, b g, by Mambrino Gift	3	3	3	3
Newcastle, ch g, by Kentucky Prince	4	4	dis	
Major Wilkes, —, by Bartholomew Wilkes	dis			

Time, 2:34¼—2:34¼—2:35¼—2:38¼.

Purse $500; 2:28 class.

Berwick Boy, gr g, by Pilot Medium	1	1	1
Billy D., b g, by Squire Talmage	2	2	2
Dewitt C., b g, by Doncaster	3	3	3

Time, 2:29¼—2:30¼—2:33¼.

June 30.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.

Dandy C., b g, by Almont Chief	3	3	1	1	1
Maud A., br m, by Pyramid	1	1	5	5	2
Susie C., br m, by Harold	4	4	2	2	4
Whip, bl g, by Jackson Whip	2	2	4	4	5
Brown Prince, br g, by Son of Aberdeen	5	5	3	3	3

Time, 2:32¼—2:32¾—2:32½—2:32¾—2:32¼.

Purse $500; free for all.

Subscriber, br h, by Jim Schriber	2	2	1	1	1
Paul, ch g—L. C. Manley	3	1	2	2	2
Charley P., gr g, by Gov. Sprague	1	4	4	5	5
Brown Frank, br g, by Tom Hal	4	5	3	3	3
Pickaway, ch g—A. Mason	5	3	5	4	4

Time, 2:23¾—2:22¼—2:21¼—2:24—2:24¼.

June 30 and July 1.—Purse $250; 2:50 class.

Lady Passmore, ch m, by Peter Pinder	2	1	1	1
Red Cedar, ch g, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	1	4	2	4
Nettie V., br m, by Victor	5	2	4	3
Sam B., b g, by Hermes	6	8	5	2
Perline, gr h, by Whiteline	9	6	8	5
Chieftain Laddie, ch g, by Highland Chief	3	3	3	dr
Belle B., br m, by Hope So	7	5	6	dr
Flossie S., —, by Basset's Blue Bull	8	7	7	dr
John D., b g, by Dr. Downing	4	9	dr	

Time, 2:35—2:37½—2:37½—2:41.

July 1.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Razor Blade, bl g, by Henry B.	0	1	2	1	1
Dr. McClellan, b g, by Maitland	0	4	1	3	3
Little Joker, ch g, by Forest Hal	5	2	3	2	2
Bessie H., br m, by Newton's Allie Wilkes	4	3	4	4	4
Silver Spray, gr g, by Woodpecker	3	dis			
Roan Rattler, ro g, by Jim Bristor	6	dis			

Time, 2:29¼—2:27¾—2:28¼—2:29¾—2:30.

Purse $1,000; 2:29 class.

Jeff Davis, bl g, by Atlantic	2	1	1	1	
Zeno, bl h, by Stillson	1	3	8	8	
Billy D., b g, by Squire Talmage	3	5	2	2	
Allie Ambassador, b m, by Almont	8	2	4	5	
Albert S., gr g—J. M. Sealts	6	8	3	3	
Berwick Boy, gr g, by Pilot Medium	7	4	6	4	
Grace Napoleon, b m, by Louis Napoleon	4	7	7	7	
Little Mack Jr., b h, by Little Mack	5	6	5	6	
Jasper, b g, by Altamont	10	9	9	dr	
Pope Leo, gr h, by Romero	9	10	10	dr	

Time, 2:26½—2:28½—2:27¾—2:28¼.

Purse $500; free for all.

Kitty Bayard, gr m, by Bayard	1	1	1
Elmo Maid, b m, by Joe Elmo	2	2	2
Lizzie S., bl m, by Wildfire	3	3	3

Time, 2:31¾—2:28—2:27¼.

*Montreal, Province Quebec, Canada.

July 26.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

J. B., b g—Jos. Lefebre	1	1	1
Billy Allen, b g—John Wellestead	4	2	3
Parthenon, by Aberdeen	5	4	2
Fred D., gr g—M. Drolet	2	5	5
Minnie Turley, bl m, by Mambrino Sotham	3	3	4
My Fellow, cr g—R. Stewart	8	7	6
Billy, br g—R. Marien	9	9	7
Dodger, ch h, by Arminius	7	6	dr
Farmer Boy, br g—J. Brossaw	6	dis	
Tommy B., b g, by Beaufort	10	dis	
Fanny Prince, ch m—J. Laperle	dis		

Time, 2:37¼—2:37½—2:35¼.

Purse $300; 2:32 class.

Annie C., gr m—D. Donnelly	1	1	1
Katisha, br m, by Ben Franklin	3	2	2
Winooski Maid, b m, by Winooski	2	3	7
Black Bess, bl m, by Black Hawk	4	5	3
Billy S., br g—P. McLaughlin	6	4	4
Montreal Girl, b m—A. Renaud	5	8	5
Roy B., bl g—C. B. Austin	7	6	6
Spaulding's Pilot, b h, by Woodburn Pilot	8	9	8
Mont Clair, b h, by Montella	9	7	dr
Mendame, ch m, by Mambrino King	10	dr	
Harry Phelps, b h, by John F. Phelps, Jr.	11	dr	

Time, 2:32½—2:33½—2:36.

Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Gov. Hill, b g, by Gov. Benton	2	1	1	2	1
Ben B., br g, by Ridgewood	3	3	2	1	2
Maxie Cobb, b g, by Donnybrook	1	2	5	4	3
Prince, b g, by Beaufort	5	5	4	3	4
Charley Ray, ch h, by Ben Franklin	4	4	3	5	5

Time, 2:25¼—2:27½—2:29½—2:27½—2:25½.

July 27.—Purse $300; 2:45 class.

Dodger, ch h, by Arminius	2	1	1	1
Fred D., gr g—M. Drolet	1	2	2	2
Billy Allen, b g—J. Wellstead	3	3	3	6
Ellen Terry, ch m, by Ringwood	7	5	6	3
Phil, br g, by Dutton Horse	6	4	4	4
John A., bl g, by St. Joe	4	7	7	5
My Fellow, cr g—Robt. Stewart	5	6	5	7
Richelieu, bl g—R. Manville	9	8	8	dr
Nelly Banks, br m—J. St. Onge	8	dr		

Time, 2:39½—2:39¼—2:34½—2:36.

Purse $150; special.

Dan, b g—O. Labelle	4	2	1	1	1
Black Bess, bl m, by Blackhawk	2	1	2	6	4
Butcher Boy, b g, by Little Hamilton	1	3	6	5	5
Montreal Girl, b m—A. Renaud	5	6	5	2	2
Stanley, b g—F. Vail	6	5	3	3	3
Blacksmith Boy, br g, by Ben Morrill	3	4	4	4	dr
Farmer Boy, ch g—J. E. Quintal	7	7	dr		

Time, 2:36¼—2:38½—2:37½—2:40—2:37½.

Purse $400; 2:29 class.

Ben B., br g, by Ridgewood	2	1	1	1
Charley Ray, ch h, by Ben Franklin	1	3	3	4
Minnie, b m—P. McLaughlin	4	2	2	2
Black Morrill, bl h, by Ben Morrill	5	5	6	3
Silverton, gr g—G. F. Terrill	3	7	7	7
Kitty Drew, bl m, by Castellar	6	6	4	5
Balmoral Boy, br g, by Griffard	7	4	5	6

Time, 2:32½—2:31½—2:30—2:32.

July 28.—Purse $300; 2:38 class.

Chester C., gr g—Abare & Richards	5	1	1	1
Phil, br g—A. W. Emery	1	5	6	4
Roy B., bl g—C. B. Austin	3	2	2	2
Tommy B., b g—R. Stewart	2	6	5	7
Folly, bl m—E. Forest	4	3	3	3
McGinty, ch g—H. Dubois	9	8	8	6
Billy S., br g—P. McLaughlin	7	7	4	5
Blacksmith Boy, br g, by Ben Morrill	6	4	7	dr
Sunset, br m, by Hartwood	8	dis		

Time, 2:34½—2:36—2:34¼—2:35½.

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Purse $400; free for all.
Factory Boy, gr g, by Billy Bashaw..... 1 1 1
Prince, b g, by Beaufort 2 3 2
Maxie Cobb, b g, by Donnybrook..... 3 2 3
Time, 2:29½—2:29½—2:30¼.

Purse $150; four-year-olds.
Sutton, ch h—Lee Farm..... 4 1 1 3 1
Minnie Turley, bl m, by Mambrino Sotham 1 2 2 1 2
Little Ida, b m—R. Stewart..... 2 3 3 2 3
Charley P., bl h—Dr. H. Penault..... 3 4 4 4 4
Ansonilla, ch m—J. M. Morgan..... 6 5 dis
Graham, b h—G. F. Terrill..... 5 dis
Time, 2:44½—2:44¼—2:40½—2:43½—2:44½.

Purse $30; consolation race.
Billy S., br g—P. McLaughlin..... 1 1 1
My Fellow, cr g—R. Stewart..... 2 2 3
McGinty, ch g—H. Dubois..... 4 4 2
Blacksmith Boy, br g, by Ben Morrill..... 3 3 4
Time, 2:43½—2:46—2:47.

August 3.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Dodger, ch h, by Arminius..... 2 1 1 1
J. B., b g, by Tontine..... 1 2 2 2
Billy Allen, b g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen. 3 3 4 4
Hackman's Delight, b g—F. Roche..... 4 4 3 3
Billy, br g—R. Marien..... 5 dis
Fanny Prince, ch m, by Kentucky Prince Jr..... 6 dis
Parthenon, b h, by Aberdeen..... 7 dis
Time, 2:35½—2:34¼—2:33¼—2:33½.

Purse, $300; 2:25 class.
Factory Boy, gr g, by Billy Bashaw..... 1 1 1
Prince, b g, by Beaufort..... 2 2 2
Black Morrill, bl h, by Ben Morrill..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:26—2:24¾—2:24½.

Purse $250; 2:40 class.
Skip, br m, by Donnybrook..... 3 3 1 1 1
Phil Sheridan Jr., bl h, by Phil Sheridan..... 1 1 2 3 4
Joe B., bl g—G. D. Pratt..... 2 4 3 2 2
Little Pitt, b g, by Ansonia..... 4 2 4 4 3
Time, 2:37—2:32—2:28—2:32¾—2:31.

August 4.—Purse $250; 2:37 class.
Sobol, br h, by Cæsar..... 1 1 2 3 5 3 1
Banner Boy, ch h, by Jefferson Star..... 4 3 1 7 1 2 2
Matthew W., gr g, by Neighbor Ups..... 5 3 5 1 3 1 3
Irish Pullet, b m, by Phil Sheridan Jr..... 2 2 6 6 8 dr
Roy B., b g, by Gilroy..... 3 5 3 8 2 dr
Butcher Boy, b g, by Little Hamilton..... 8 4 4 2 4 dr
Ellen Terry, ch m, by Ringwood..... 6 6 8 5 7 dr
Black Bess, bl m, by Black Hawk 7 7 7 4 6 dr
Time, 2:32¾—2:27¾—2:30—2:31¼—2:32—2:37½—2:30½.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.
Ben B., b g, by Ridgewood..... 1 1 4 4 3 1
Black Morrill, bl h, by Ben Morrill 3 3 1 2 1 3
Charley Ray, ch h, by Ben Franklin..... 2 2 2 1 2 2
Silverton, gr g—G. F. Terrill..... 4 4 3 3 4 ro
Katie Drew, bl m, by Castellar..... dis
Time, 2:29—2:27½—2:29½—2:30½—2:29½—2:28¼.

August 5.—Purse $250; 2:33 class.
Skip, br m, by Donnybrook..... 1 1 1
Island Belle, ch m, by Vol-en-vent..... 2 2 2
Charles Anson, ch g, by Gen. Custer..... 3 dis
Time, 2:36—2:30½—2:41½.

Purse $250; 2:34 class.
Katisha, b m, by Ben Franklin..... 1 2 1 1
Annie C., gr m, by Melrose..... 2 1 6 4
Black Bess, bl m, by Black Hawk..... 3 3 2 2
Harry Phelps, b h, by John F. Phelps Jr. 5 5 3 5
Mendame, ch m, by Mambrino King..... 6 6 5 3
Montclair, b h, by Montello 4 4 4 6
Time, 2:29¼—2:31¾—2:32¼—2:34½.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.
Dodger, ch h, by Arminius..... 2 1 1 1
J. B., br g, by Tontine..... 1 2 3 3
Billy Allen, b g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen. 3 3 2 2
Fanny Prince, ch m, by Kentucky Prince Jr..... 4 dr
Time, 2:32½—2:31½—2:34½—2:35.

*Ogden, Utah.

June 25.—Purse $100; green horses.
Puss, ro m—C. A. Layne..... 2 1 3 1
Roc, ch g—Geo. Greenwell..... 3 4 1 2
Two Bits, b g—E. O. Watts..... 1 2 4 4
Blue, rn g—W. Reed..... 4 3 2 3
Roxy, b m—A. Bowmon..... 5 5 5 5
Time, 3:12—3:09—3:06—3:02¼.

Purse $200; special trot or pace.
Royal Prince, ch h—C. P. Chamberlin..... 1 1 1
Bally, b h, by Brignolia..... 2 2 2
Charley A., b h, by Romulus..... 3 4 3
Wassatch, ch h—E. W. Edwards..... 4 3 4
Time, 2:40—2:40½—2:39½.

June 27.—Purse $200; 2:25 class.
I. Jay S., b g, by Tramp..... 1 1 1
Leap Year, b m, by Tempest..... 3 2 2
Bee, ch m, by Aaron Pennington..... 2 3 3
Time, 2:27—2:27½—2:31½.

Purse $400; two-year-olds.
Corlette, b h, by Satinwood..... 3 1 1
Ethnolia, b m, by Brignolia..... 1 2 2
Magnolia C., b m, by Arthur Wilkes..... 2 dis
Time, 2:48—2:47—2:44.

June 28.—Purse $150; 2:30 class.
Darbee, gr g—H. M. Smith..... 1 1 1
Nero, b g, by Netherland..... 2 2 2
Marcus Daly, ch h, by Satinwood..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:43½—2:43½—2:36.

Purse $200; 2:22 class.
Pomp, ch g, by Dick Platte..... 1 1 1
Nigger Boy, b g, by Black Prince..... 3 2 2
Harry T., gr g—C. P. Chamberlin..... 2 dis
E. W. S., b g—A. D. Carson..... 4 dis
Time, 2:29½—2:28½—2:30.

June 29.—Purse $300; special.
Silver Bow, b h, by Robt. McGregor..... 2 1 1 1
Thornless, b g, by Dauntless..... 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:31½—2:22½—2:22½—2:20½.

Purse $100; special.
Nero, b g, by Netherland..... 3 1 1 1
Bally, b g, by Brignolia..... 1 3 2 3
Charley A., b g, by Romulus..... 2 2 3 2
Time, 2:42½—2:37—2:34½—2:40.

*Old Orchard, Maine.

August 2.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Charles Kisler, b g, by Jerome Eddy..... 1 1 1
Lizzie L., bl m—John Riley..... 4 2 4
Francis, b g—A. E. Gill..... 9 4 2
Addie L., b m—Stouffer & Sanborn..... 2 7 7
Dolly H., b m—J. Scott Jordan..... 10 3 3
Lookout, gr g—J. H. Mantor..... 3 10 9
Fanchon, ch m—Mrs. A. Smith..... 6 9 5
Dixmont, ch g—C. F. Haley..... 5 6 8
Mona Medium, b m—Hillhurst Farm..... 8 5 6
Milo, bl g—F. P. Fox..... 7 8 10
Time, 2:33¼—2:33½—2:35.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.
Watson, b h, by Wilton..... 4 1 1 1
Caprice, b m, by Kentucky Wilkes..... 1 4 6 2
Schoolmarm, ch m, by Olympus..... 2 2 2 3
Nelly D., br m, by Robinson D..... 7 3 3 6
Walter D., ch g, by Palmer's Lightfoot... 3 5 4 4
Scipio, b h, by Redwood..... 6 7 5 5
Blacksmith, b g—O. W. Ramsay..... 5 6 7 dr
Time, 2:27—2:27¾—2:29½—2:27¾.

August 3 and 4.—Purse $500; 2:26 class.
Harry McNair, ro g, by Alleghany Boy..... 3 2 1 2 1 2 1
Resolute, gr h, by Lothair Jr.... 2 3 2 1 2 1 3
Otis Shaw, b g, by Don Carlos... 1 1 3 3 3 3 2
Time, 2:33½—2:33½—0:00—2:48—2:32—2:33½—2:28½

Purse $500; 2:34 class.
Thetis, b m, by Mambrino Wilkes.. 2 1 2 1 2 1
Granita, br m, by Rockefeller..... 1 2 3 4 7 2
King Charles, b h, by Sir Charles... 3 4 1 2 3 3
J. M. T., b g—J. J. Bowen..... 11 9 10 7 1 7
Themis, b m, by Achilles 9 6 9 6 6 4
Mintwood, br h—H. C. Rankins.... 10 11 5 5 5 5
Zamo, b g—B. G. Kimball..... 6 7 11 10 10 6
Dan Berry, ch g, by Guarantee..... 5 3 6 3 8 dr
Nondy, b g—J. O'Neal..... 8 5 4 9 4 dr
Georgia H., b m—Stouffer & Sanborn..... 4 10 7 8 9 dr
Oakwood, ch g—G. C. Moses..... 7 8 8 dr
Time, 2:34¼—2:35—2:34¼—2:33½—0:00—2:31¼.

August 4.—Purse $500; 2:50 class.
Charles Kisler, b g, by Jerome Eddy..... 2 1 1 1
Marchioness, b m—E. L. Norcross..... 1 5 5 5
J. Alba, bl g—M. Jordan..... 3 2 2 2
Etta H., b m—J. O'Neal..... 6 4 3 3
Jessie H., br m—J. H. Dresser..... 4 3 4 4
Dickey Boy, br g—E. B. Sears..... 8 7 6 5
Princess Ebole, ch m—G. C. Moses..... 7 6 dis
Shuck Wilson, ro g—R. W. Robbs..... 5 dis
Time, 2:32½—2:36—2:35—2:35½.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Psyche, ro m, by Bayard	1	1	1
Little Rocket, b g—R. M. Durland	4	2	2
Hazel Kirke, bl m—by Red Cloud	2	4	3
Rockaway, ch h, by Goldmine	3	3	4

Time, 2:34¼—2:29½—2:31¼.

August 5.—Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Leo, b g, by Pluto	1	2	1	1
Present, b g, by Young Rolfe	4	1	2	2
Falcon Jr., b h, by Falcon	2	4	4	4
Maggie T., b m, by Sir Charles	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:31½—2:30—2:29¾—2:29½.

August 6.—Purse $100; consolation race.

Dan Berry, ch g, by Guarantee	2	2	1	1	1
Themis, b m, by Achilles	1	1	2	2	2
Zamo, b g—B. G. Kimball	3	3	3	dr	
Georgia H., b m—Stouffer & Sanborn	4	dr			

Time, 2:31—2:33½—2:45—2:38½—2:34½.

**Petoskey, Michigan.

August 2.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Huanna Almont, ch m, by Huron	1	1	1
Charity, b h, by Belmont Chief	2	0	2
Little Vera, b m, by Pilot Medium	3	0	3
Kitty, bl m, by Lexington	4	4	4

Time, 2:43½—2:45½—2:44½.

Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Jenny C., b m, by Cadmus Wilkes	1	1
Josie W., br m, by Dauntless	2	2
Alice M., ch m, by Alcoran	3	3

Time, 3:00—2:55¼.

Purse $—; special.

Billy the Kid, bl g, by Onion's Uwharie	1	1
Brown George, br g	2	2

Time, 2:29—2:29½.

August 3.—Purse $250; 2:34 class.

Arbutus, b m, by Warwick Medium	2	1	1	1
Topsy C., b m, by Prince L	1	3	3	2
Swigert Bellfounder, ch h, by Swigert	3	2	2	3

Time, 2:48—2:42—2:39¼—2:40.

Purse $200; 2:43 class.

Sherman Boy, b g—John Lampson	1	1	1
Minnie L., b m, by Whaley Jr	3	2	2
Little Vera, b m, by Pilot Medium	2	3	4
Silver Robin, ch g, by Darwin	4	4	3

Time, 2:45—2:46½—2:45½.

August 4.—Purse $250; free for all.

Billy the Kid, bl g, by Onion's Uwharie	1	1	1
Fanny Rush, b m, by Lucas Brodhead	2	2	2
Arab, bl g, by Dauntless	3	3	3

Time, 2:35½—2:36—2:36½.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Huanna Almont, ch m, by Huron	1	1	1
Charity, b m, by Belmont Chief	2	3	2
Minnie L., b m, by Whaley Jr	3	2	3

Time, 2:47¾—2:44¼—2:42.

Purse $300; free for all.

Ayers P., ch g, by Prosper Merrimee	3	1	1	1
Andrew C., b g, by Harlan	1	2	2	2
Highland Tom, bl g, by Hod Gregor	2	3	3	3

Time, 2:31—2:28¾—2:28¾—2:28½.

**Racine, Wisconsin.

August 6.—Purse $100; 2:35 class; four-year-olds.

Patriot, b h, by Phallas	1	1	3	1
Bonnie Phallas, b h, by Phallas	3	2	1	3
Esperanza, b m, by Phallamont	2	3	2	2

Time, 2:33—2:33—2:35½—2:36½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:22.

Victoria Wilkes, b m, by Onward	won

Time, 2:19½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:25.

Jay Eye See, bl g, by Dictator	won

Time, 2:17.

Purse $100; 2:30 class.

Victoria McGregor, ch m, by Robert McGregor	2	2	1	1	1
Jenny K., b m, by Phallas	1	3	2	2	3
Bohemia, b m, by Onward	3	1	2	3	5
Flack's Mambrino Patchen, bl h, by Mambrino Tuckahoe	5	5	4	4	2
Hawthorn, ch h, by Black Arthur	4	4	5	5	4

Time, 2:29¼—2:30—2:19¼—2:32¼—2:24½.

*Portsmouth, Ohio.

August 3.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Louisa Almont, br m, by Almont Jr	6	1	2	3	1	2	1
Maud A., br m, by Ambassador	3	2	1	1	2	3	3
Maud A., br m, by Pyramid	1	3	4	2	4	1	2
Roswall, b h, by Hambrino	2	5	5	4	3	0	ro
Julia H., ch m, by Monaco	4	4	3	5	5		ro
Linda Fister, br m, by Gambetta Wilkes	5	6	6	6	6		ro

Time, 2:31¾—2:33—2:31—2:31½—2:29¾—2:33½—2:35¾.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Lucille H., b m, by Socrates	5	2	1	3	1	1
Jim C., b h, by Colfax	1	1	2	4	4	3
Bessie H., gr m, by Brook	3	4	4	1	2	2
Green Wilkes, b h, by Embassador	2	3	3	2	3	ro
M. Compton, b m, by Baker Bashaw	4	dis				

Time, 2:37¼—2:34¾—2:31¾—2:33¾—2:31—2:34.

August 4.—Purse $600; 3:00 class.

Black Ide, bl m, by Cyclone	1	1	1
Anna B., gr m, by Dirkey	3	2	2
John D., br g, by Dr. Downing	2	5	7
Koaline, b m, by Montgomery	5	4	3
Fanny Hassett, b m, by Blennerhasset	6	3	6
Jim Wilkes, b h, by Woodford Wilkes	4	6	5
Success, br h, by Onward	7	7	4
Croppy H., rn h, by Sir Admiral	8	8	8

Time, 2:33½—2:37—2:36¼.

Purse $500; free for all.

Sunrise, b g, by Capt. Bogardus	1	1	1
Daisy S., br m, by Hiatoga Jim	2	2	4
Puritan, b g, by Almont	5	5	2
Goldduet, dn m, by Dr. Spaulding	3	3	3
Henry H., b g, by Bashaw Jr	4	4	5
Grape Shot, br g—C. Grant	6	6	dis

Time, 2:22½—2:24¼—2:23½.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Kentucky Walter, ch h, by Sir Walter	1	1	1
Bourbon Wilkes Jr., ch h, by Bourbon Wilkes	3	2	2
California Girl, dn m, by Flying Dutchman	2	9	10
Surveyor, br h, by August Belmont	7	6	3
Pierwood, b h, by Piermont	10	3	8
Henry Wilkes, b g, by Enterprise	5	10	4
Church Belle, b m, by Onward	6	4	6
Daisy F., b m, by Masterlode	4	7	9
Ida A., b m—J. Greer	9	5	7
Hustler, ch g, by Rooster	8	8	5

Time, 2:37¼—2:36¼—2:33¾.

August 5.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Bobby Burns, gr h, by Gen. Wilkes	1	1	1
Sherman, —, by Thomas	4	2	2
Lida M., gr m, by Bayard	2	4	3
Dexter, b g, by Dick Slider	3	3	4
Sterling, ch h, by Mambrino Held	5	5	5

Time, 2:42¼—2:39¼—2:39¼.

Purse $500; free for all.

Gense, b m, by Longfellow	1	1	1
Problem, b g, by Kentucky Prince	2	2	4
Dandy, b h, by Atlantic	3	4	2
Tilford, b h, by Bourbon Wilkes	4	3	3

Time, 2:24—2:25—2:22¼.

*Worcester, Massachusetts.

August 2.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Billy Bird, ro g, by Jay Bird	1	1	1
Julia D., ch m—Chas. Yapp	2	2	8
Slick Nelson, b h, by Nelson	7	3	2
Persimmons, br h, by Simmons	3	5	4
Silver Spray, ch h—J. M. Galvin	8	4	3
Revolver, ch h, by Don Carlos	4	8	7
Rambler, b g—T. Larkin Jr	6	6	5
Nutbrown, br m, by Nutwood	5	7	6

Time, 2:31½—2:35½—2:33¾.

Purse $300; 2:32 class.

Baby S., b m, by Cromwell	1	1	1
James A. Garfield, b g—Frank Wilson	3	2	4
Henry L., ch g, by Mohawk Hambletonian	2	6	8
Charles J., ch g, by Harry Knox	6	9	2
Davy Crocket, b g—John A. Walsh	7	4	3
Swanton Boy, b g, by Crampton's Lambert	10	3	10
Horace E., br g, by Crown Prince	4	10	9
Hattie L., ch m—W. W. Sherman	5	5	7
Peerless Ben, ch h, by Ben Franklin	9	7	5
Jingle, b m, by Aberdeen	8	8	6

Time, 2:36—2:29¼—2:34.

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Purse $300; 2:27 class.

Lady Thompson, gr m, by Simmons	1	1	1
Country Boy, br g, by Regalia	2	5	3
Pickett, ch g, by Pickett	5	3	2
Dora Thorne, b m, by Draco Medium	6	2	4
Happy Home, b g, by Happy Thought	3	6	5
Frank Wilkes, br g, by George Wilkes Jr	4	4	6
Red Bine, b g, by Bourbon Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:28¾—2:27½—2:26½.

August 3.—Purse $300; 2:25 class.

Prince A., b g, by Idol	1	1	5	1
R. D. F., bl g, by Aristos	4	2	1	2
Tellie, ro g, by Abdallah Jr	2	3	4	3
Shipman, b h, by Kentucky Prince	3	5	3	4
Bianca, b m, by Brown Wilkes	7	4	2	dis
Althea, b m, by Ben Franklin	5	6	dis	
Hugo H., bl g, by Hugo Prince	6	dr		

Time, 2:27—2:27—2:25—2:21½.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Cromwell Jr., br h, by Cromwell	1	2	1	2	1
Sandy Morris Jr., ch h, by Sandy Morris	4	1	2	1	4
Gen. Stark, b g—S. Arnold	2	3	3	3	3
Thad, bl g—Henry Titer	3	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:31¼—2:28¼—2:27½—2:30½—2:30.

August 4.—Purse $300; 2:29 class.

J. Y. G., b g, by Harvester	5	3	1	1	1
Baby S., b m, by Cromwell	1	1	2	2	2
Little Sport, gr g, by Happy Thought	2	2	9	3	6
Maggie Mitchell, br m—C. E. Swan	3	4	4	4	3
Tom Jacobs, b g, by Clark's Hambletonian	6	5	3	7	5
Santa Clara, b m, by Robb Wilkes	7	9	5	5	4
Almont Maid, ch m, by Gen. Withers	8	8	7	6	7
Sunshine, ch m, by Champion	10	6	8	8	8
Fowler Boy, b g, by Electioneer	9	10	6	9	9
Athlete, br h, by Barkis	4	7	dr		
Clancha, b m—John A. Walsh	11	dis			

Time, 2:28¼—2:24½—2:25—2:25½—2:26½.

Purse $300; 2:22 class.

Classmate, br g, by Lumps	3	1	1	1
Arthur Wilkes, b g, by Mambrino Wilkes	1	2	3	5
C. T. L., ch g, by Gen. Withers	4	4	2	2
Dusty Miller, ro m, by Triceps	2	3	4	4
Elyrina, b m, by Elyria	5	5	5	3

Time, 2:24½—2:23—2:24¾—2:22¼.

Purse $300; 2:24 class.

Dr. M., br g, by Bay Prince	1	2	3	2	2	1	1
Warrina, b m, by Algona	2	1	2	3	1	2	2
Milan, br h, by Victor Bismarck	3	3	1	1	3	3	3

Time, 2:26¾—2:28—2:27½—2:29—2:26¼—2:28—2:31½.

August 5.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Reporter, ch g, by Richwood	1	1	2	2	1
Henry H., b g—Orrin Roberts	7	5	1	1	6
Lady Hamilton, b m, by Gen. Hatch	3	2	4	3	2
Billy C., b g—C. E. Swan	2	4	3	4	3
Winifucan, bl g, by Leander Lambert	4	3	6	6	4
Osseo, bl h, by Goodwin's Hambletonian	5	7	5	5	5
Fanny G., b m, by Volunteer Boy	6	6	dis		
Girard, b g—Frank Wilson	8	dr			

Time, 2:29¾—2:29¾—2:29¾—2:27¾—2:31¼.

Purse $300; free for all.

Budd Doble, b g, by Indianapolis	1	1	1
Hy Wilkes, b g, by Ambassador	4	2	2
Queen Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	5	5	3
Lady Sheridan, b m, by Confidence	2	3	dis
Lucille, b m, by Wedgewood	3	4	dis
Joe L., b g, by Harlequin	6	dis	

Time, 2:21¼—2:18½—2:17¾.

**St. Louis, Missouri.

July 23.—Purse $20; 2:48 class.

Ohio Boy, dn g—H. Kneer	2	1	1	1
W. B., gr h—Wm. Bemsdorf	1	3	2	3
Jack the Ripper, dn g—A. Dunn	4	4	3	2
Blue Duck, ro g—J. T. Dodson	3	2	4	4
Emma H., ch m—M. T. Bogan	5	5	dr	

Time, 2:45—2:49—2:47¼—2:47.

Purse $20; 2:48 class.

Helen McGregor, b m—Jas. H. Keefe	2	1	1	1
Edgar Clay, bl h—G. W. Miller	1	4	2	2
Rober, bl g—F. Van Dyke	4	2	4	4
Counselletta, b m, by Counsellor	3	3	3	3
Monophone, b m—Colman Farm	5	dr		

Time, 2:53—2:48—2:47—2:55.

July 30.—Match $10.

Blue Dick, ro g—Al. Dunn	1	1
Nig, bl g—Chas. Bersch	2	2

Time, 2:36½—0:00.

Purse $20; 2:45 class.

Kate C., ch m—John Cudmore	1	1	1
Edgar Clay, bl h—G. W. Miller	2	5	2
Baby, ch m—P. H. Callahan	4	2	5
Monson, b h—Colman Farm	5	3	3
Helen McGregor, b m—J. H. Keefe	3	4	4

Time, 2:49—2:47½—2:47.

Purse $20; 3:00 class.

Harry West, ch g—Jas. Cronin	5	1	1	1
Prince, ro h—Wm. N. Tivy	1	2	3	3
Elmer, br h—C. J. Voorhis	2	3	4	2
Rockford, bl g—W. F. Miller	6	4	2	5
Jesse James, b g—M. T. Bogard	3	6	5	4
Jim Blaine, b g—J. T. Dodson	4	7	7	6
Monitor King, b g—Colman Farm	7	5	6	7

Time, 2:55½—2:54—2:53—2:57.

August 13.—Purse $20; 2:55 class.

Prince, ro h—William N. Tivy	1	1	3	2	1
Elmer, br h—C. J. Voorhis	2	2	1	1	3
Overstreet, ch h—L. E. Frost	5	4	2	3	2
Billy N., br h—James T. Dodson	7	7	5	4	dr
Roxie, br h—John Gansey	8	8	4	dr	
Monophone, b h—Colman Farm	3	3	ro		
Jesse James, b g—Milo T. Bogard	4	6	dr		
Rockford, bl g—W. F. Miller	6	5	dr		

Time, 2:52¾—2:56—0:00—2:54—3:00.

Purse $20; 2:45 class.

Kate C., ch m—John Cudmore	1	2	1	1
Helen McGregor, b m—James H. Keefe	3	1	2	2
Monson, br h—Colman Farm	2	3	3	3
Edgar Clay, bl h—Milo T. Bogard	4	4	dr	

Time, 2:47—2:50—2:44¾—2:46.

*Salem, Oregon.

June 2.—Purse $350; 2:25 class.

Blondie, ch h, by Lemont	2	1	1	1
Captain Mount, ch h, by Paramont	1	2	2	2
Zephyr, b m, by Antevolo	3	3	3	3
St. James, b g, by Alexander Button	4	dis		
Oliver Goldsmith, bl g, by Goldsmith	5	dis		
Harry M., b g, by Priam	6	dis		

Time, 2:38½—2:34¼—2:35½—2:38½.

Purse $250; 2:50 class.

Belle S., b m, by Rockwood	1	0	1	2	1
Hamlin, ch g, by Hambletonian Mambrino	2	0	2	1	2
Alice M., b m, by Altamont	dis				

Time, 2:36¾—2:37½—2:40—2:40—2:36.

June 3.—Purse $250; three-year-olds.

Vanquish, bl h, by Hambletonian Mambrino	1	1	1
King Patchen, b h, by Mambrino King	2	2	2
Tony Mount, br h, by Captain Mount	dis		
Altego Maid, b m, by Altego	dis		

Time, 2:41—2:37—2:37.

Purse $350; 2:29 class.

Canemah, b m, by Altamont	1	2	1	2	1
What Ho, gr g, by A. W. Richmond	2	1	2	1	2
Georgie Woodthorpe, gr m, by Altamont	dis				

Time, 2:27½—2:32—2:30—2:32½—2:34½.

Purse $90; special.

Harry M., b g, by Priam	1	1	0
Zephyr, b m, by Antevolo	3	2	0
St. James, b g, by Alexander Button	2	dis	

Time, 2:42—2:48½—2:40½—2:43½.

June 4.—Purse $350; 2:33 class.

Prince H., b g—John Green	1	2	1	1
Georgie Woodthorpe, gr m, by Altamont	4	1	4	4
Col. Stoner, ch g, by Strathmore	2	4	2	3
Pilot Lemont, ch h, by Lemont	3	3	3	2
Royal Kisbar, b h, by Kisbar	dis			
Lady Mac, b m, by Lemont	dis			

Time, 2:29—2:29—2:33½—2:32¼.

Purse $400; free for all.

Challenger Chief, b h, by Challenger	2	3	3	1	1	1
Altao, b h, by Altamont	1	2	1	2	2	2
Susie S., ch m, by Hambletonian Mambrino	3	1	2	3	3	3

Time, 2:25½—2:22¾—2:24½—2:27¾—2:26—2:25½.

Purse $150; gentlemen's roadsters.

Birdie, br m, by Inauguration	1	1
Johnny Gearin, ch g, by Hambletonian Mambrino	2	2
Bird, b g, by Saxie	dis	
Jesse M., b g, by Blue Mt. Boy	dis	
Dolly B., b m, by Alwood Breeze	dis	
Rickreal, ch g, by Rockwood	dis	
Pop Eye, b m, by Hambletonian Jr	dis	
Kate, b m—Jos. Fountaine	dis	

Time, 2:51—2:47.

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*Albany, New York.

July 13.—Purse $200; match.

Anna May, b m, by Delmonico Sprague	1	2	1	1
Litchfield, ch h, by Mansfield	2	1	2	2

Time, 2:32—2:29¾—2:30¼—2:31½.

*Buffalo, New York.

August 3.—Purse $2,000; 2:29 class.

Rose Filkins, br m, by Melrose	2	4	4	2	1	2	1	1
Nelly R., b m—S. R. Clark	3	1	5	3	3	1	2	2
Lamont, b h, by Redwood	4	2	2	1	2	3	3	4
Chimes Boy, b h, by Chimes	7	7	1	7	7	4	4	3
Colonel Kip, br h, by Aristos	6	8	8	4	4	ro		
Maggie Monroe, b m, by Monaco	8	6	9	5	5	ro		
Harry Belmont, b g, by Kentucky Belmont	9	9	6	8	6	ro		
Wilkes Golddust, ch h, by Young Jim	1	3	7	6	8	dr		
Corinne, b m, by Robert McGregor	5	5	3	dr				

Time, 2:26½—2:21½—2:25½—2:25¾—2:25—2:24¾—2:26½—2:27.

Purse $4,500; match.

Jocko, b g, by Mambrino King	2	1	1	1
Tempest, b g, by Rounds' Sprague	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:23—2:18¾—2:20¾—2:22¾.

August 5.—Purse $2,000; 2:21 class.

Excellence, b h, by Mambrino King	2	3	1	1	1
Bert Sheldon Jr., bl g, by Warwick Boy	1	1	2	2	4
Kentucky Star, br g, by Volunteer Star	6	5	5	5	2
Heward H., ch g, by Forest Mamb	3	4	3	3	3
Keokee, ch m, by Ambassador	5	6	4	4	5
Pocahontas Prince, b h, by Pocahontas	8	2	dr		
Claudius, ch g—S. R. Clark	4	7	dr		
Gertrude, ch m, by Elyria	7	dis			

Time, 2:19¼—2:18½—2:20¼—2:23—2:19½.

Purse $5,000; 2:27 class.

Nightingale, bl m, by Osgood's Patchen	4	1	1	1
Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy	1	4	2	2
H. C. T., b h, by King Almont	2	3	3	4
Nelly Mason, b m, by Onward	3	2	6	3
Conway, br g, by W. H. Vanderbilt	7	6	4	5
Amboy, ch g, by Heptagon	9	5	5	7
Prince S., b g, by Volunteer Swigert	5	8	8	8
George S. James, ch g, by Highland Boy Jr	8	7	7	6
George, b g, by Dick Jones	6	dis		

Time, 2:19¼—2:17¼—2:18¾—2:17½.

Purse $1,500; 2:16 class.

Vitello, br h, by Legal Tender Jr	6	2	1	1
Vinette, b m, by Ethan Wilkes	2	1	6	2
Paul, ch g—L. C. Manley	1	3	2	3
Grey Harry, gr g, by Tempest Jr	4	7	3	4
Cæsar, b g, by Steinway	7	4	7	5
Saladin, br h, by Sultan	5	5	4	6
Crawford, b h, by Favorite Wilkes	3	6	5	dr

Time, 2:15¼—2:13¼—2:16—2:16—2:16¼.

Purse $5,000; 2:23 class.

Belle Vara, b m, by Vatican	2	1	1	1
Virginia Evans, b m, by Kentucky Wilkes	1	3	2	5
So Long, gr g, by Erelong	3	2	4	3
Ramona, b m, by Alcyone	5	4	3	2
Steve Whipple, b h, by Hambletonian Chrisman	4	5	5	4
Instant, b m, by Startle	dis			
Dick Wills, b g, by Wilkesonian	dis			

Time, 2:16¼—2:17—2:19—2:15½.

Purse $3,000; 2:27 class.

Flying Jib, b g, by Algona	2	1	2	1	1
Robert J., b g, by Hartford	1	2	1	2	2
Allen Lowe, b h, by Alcantara	3	3	3	3	dis
Linden, b h, by Madison Wilkes	dis				
Cornerracker, b h, by Texas Jack	dis				
Kissels Pointer, b g, by Ravenwood	dis				

Time, 2:11—2:10¾—2:09¾—2:12—2:17¼.

August 6.—Purse $2,000; 2:19 class.

Martha Wilkes, b m, by Alcyone	1	1	1
Nightingale, ch m, by Mambrino King	4	2	2
Abbie V., gr m, by Aberdeen	2	3	3
Bush, bl m, by Alcyone	3	6	6
Zembla, br m, by King Almont	7	4	4
Prince M., b g, by Lucas Brodhead	6	7	5
Charley C., gr g, by Sam Purdy	5	5	7

Time, 2:16½—2:17—2:14.

Purse $——; match.

Hal Pointer, b g, by Tom Hal Jr	1	1	1
Direct, bl h, by Director	2	2	2

Time, 2:10¼—2:08¼—2:11.

Purse $2,000; 2:17 class.

Honest George, b g, by Albert	2	1	1	1
Walter E., b g, by Patchen Mambrino	1	2	3	2
Little Albert, ch g, by Albert W	4	7	2	4
Jean Valjean, b g, by Crittenden	3	3	4	3
Miss Alice, b m, by Alcantara	5	4	5	5
Diamond, b g, by Vandergrift Colt	7	5	8	8
Minnie Wilkes, b m, by King Wilkes	6	6	7	6
Lakewood Prince, b h, by Wilkesonian	8	8	6	7

Time, 2:15¼—2:15¼—2:15¼—2:15.

Purse $2,000; 2:25 class.

Mary Mac, b m, by Lumps	1	1	6	2	1
Kitty Bayard, gr m, by Bayard	2	2	1	1	2
Bella Wilkes, b m, by Wilkie Collins	4	5	2	3	3
Monroe Wilkes, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	5	3	4	4	4
Re-Election, gr h, by Electioneer	7	6	5	5	5
Alcyone Jr., ch h, by Alcyone	3	4	3	dis	
Franklin, bl g, by Tobe Jr	6	dis			
Speedaway, gr h, by Brook	8	dis			

Time, 2:20¼—2:18½—2:21—2:20¾—2:19½.

*Cleveland, Ohio.

July 26.—Purse $2,000; 2:21 class.

Myrtle R., b m, by Monaco	2	1	1	1
Lady Belle, gr m, by Pilot Medium	1	3	8	7
Pedro L., gr g, by Bassett M	4	2	3	2
Phoebe Wilkes, br m, by Hambletonian Wilkes	6	9	2	3
Roslyn, br h, by Robert McGregor	3	7	5	8
Keokee, ch m, by Ambassador	7	4	4	4
Katharine S., ro m, by Messenger Chief	5	5	6	5
Wauseon, g h, by Vacher	8	6	7	6
Molly S. Lightfoot, b m, by Richmond	9	8	dis	

Time, 2:18¼—2:21—2:20½—2:21½.

Purse $1,500; 2:16 class.

Robert J., b g, by Hartford	1	1	1
Elmonarch, ro g, by Almonarch	6	2	3
Paul, ch g—L. C. Manley	5	4	2
Saladin, br h, by Sultan	2	6	4
Storm, bl h, by Brown Hal	3	8	7
Gray Harry, gr g, by Tempest Jr	4	5	6
Mary Cenllivre, b m, by E. C. Brown	9	7	5
Black Dick, bl h, by Black Dick	8	3	dis
Vinette, b m, by Ethan Wilkes	7	9	dis

Time, 2:13—2:12¾—2:14¼.

Purse $2,000; 2:29 class.

Muta Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes	1	1	1
Lamont, b h, by Redwood	2	2	6
Rose Filkins, br m, by Melrose	3	3	2
Maggie Monroe, b m, by Monaco	6	7	3
Scott, b g, by Gen. Sherman	5	4	5
Colonel Kip, br h, by Aristos	4	5	8
Little Mac Jr., b h, by Little Mac	7	6	4
Jessie S., b m, by Marlborough	9	8	7
Gold Coin, br g, by Gold Stone	8	dis	

Time, 2:21½—2:20¼—2:23.

July 27.—Purse $2,000; 2:19 class.

Martha Wilkes, b m, by Alcantara	1	1	1
Nightingale, b m, by Osgood's Patchen	2	5	2
Prince M., b g, by Lucas Brodhead	4	2	5
Illinois Egbert, b g, by Egbert	3	3	4
Steve Whipple, b h, by Hambletonian Chrisman	6	4	3
Blazeberry, br m, by Roseberry	5	6	6
Nelly Mason, b m, by Onward	dis		

Time, 2:17¼—2:19—2:15½.

Purse $1,500; free for all.

Grant's Abdallah, b h, by Abdallah Bruce	1	1	1
Rupee, br h, by Guy Wilkes	2	3	2
Telegram, ch g, by Telegraph	4	2	3
Reflector, b h, by Duplex	5	4	4
B. B., ro g, by Veto Jr	3	dis	
Lee H., ch g, by Bay Tom Jr	dis		

Time, 2:13¾—2:16¾—2:17¾.

July 27.—Purse $2,000; 2:27 class.

The Raven, bl h, by Elial G	1	2	3	3	2	1	1
Magnolia, b m, by Hawpatch	8	6	2	1	1	2	2
H. C. T., b h, by King Almont	2	1	1	2	3	3	3
Stanza, bl h, by Stranger	3	4	5	4	5	ro	
Jeff Davis, br g, by Atlantic	6	5	4	5	4	ro	
May Hill, br m, by Edge Hill	5	3	6	dis			
Yankee H., ch g, by Jim Schriber	9	8	dis				
Ben Wallace, b g, by Hamenger	4	7	dr				
Dauntless L., ch g, by Dauntless Jr	7	dis					

Time, 2:23½—2:21¼—2:20¾—2:20¾—2:25½—2:23—2:19½.

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Purse $—; double teams.

Captain, b g, by Tom Patchen / Edith, b m, by Happy Medium	1	1	1
Wonder, dn g, by Wapsie / Blue Charley, gr g, by Wapsie	2	2	2

Time, 2:37¼—2:29—2:23½.

Purse $2,500; double team; to beat 2:13.

Belle Hamlin, b m, by Almont Jr. / Globe, b g, by Almont Jr.	lost

Time, 2:13½.

July 28.—Purse $2,000; 2:17 class.

Honest George, b g, by Albert	1	9	1	1
Hazel Wilkes, ch m, by Guy Wilkes	7	1	4	3
Abbie V., gr m, by Aberdeen	9	4	3	2
Little Albert, ch g, by Albert W	8	8	2	9
Sadie M., b m, by Prince Orloff	4	3	10	4
Minnie Wilkes, b m, by King Wilkes	3	5	8	8
Walter E., b g, by Patchen Mambrino	10	10	5	5
Lakewood Prince, b h, by Wilkesonian	5	6	6	7
J. B. Richardson, b g, by George Wilkes	6	7	7	6
Sprague Golddust, bl h, by Gov. Sprague	2	2	9	dr

Time, 2:16¾—2:16½—2:15½—2:15¼.

Purse $1,500; 2:19 class.

Flying Jib, b g, by Algona	4	1	1	1
Expert Prince, br h, by Egbert	1	6	2	4
Ella Brown, b m, by Prince Pulaski Jr.	2	5	4	2
Nelly B., br m, by Notable	5	2	6	3
Thistle, bl h, by Sidney	3	3	3	5
Tommy, gr g, by Kilbuck Tom	6	4	5	6
Rally Wilkes, br h, by Allie Wilkes	dis			

Time, 2:13¼—2:16—2:15½—2:16.

Purse $2,000; 2:23 class.

Belle Vara, b m, by Vatican	1	1	1
Paragon, b g, by Storm King	2	2	2
Commercial Girl, b m, by Commercial Traveler	3	3	5
Virginia Evans, br m, by Kentucky Wilkes	5	6	3
Excellence, b h, by Mambrino King	7	4	4
Ramona, b m, by Alcyone	4	7	7
Monroe Wilkes, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	6	5	6

Time, 2:17½—2:18¾—2:19.

Purse $5,000; to beat 2:08¾.

Nancy Hanks, b m, by Happy Medium	lost

Time, 2:13.

July 29.—Purse $2,000; 2:15 class.

Alvin, ch h, by Orpheus	1	1	1
Miss Alice, b m, by Alcantara	3	3	2
New York Central, br g, by Simmons	4	2	6
Pickpania, b m, by Pickpocket	2	5	7
Bonnie Wilmore, br h, by Wilmore	5	4	3
Aline, b m, by Almont Boy	8	6	4
Henrietta, b m, by Mambrino King	7	7	5
Ryland T., b g, by Ledger Jr.	6	8	dis

Time, 2:18¾—2:17½—2:16.

Purse $1,500; 2:23 class.

Merry Chimes, b h, by Chimes	7	2	1	2	2	1	1
Walnut Boy, br h, by Ferguson	8	6	4	1	1	2	3
Hal Dillard, b h, by Brown Hal	1	1	2	4	4	4	4
Shawhan, b g, by Twilight	6	5	3	3	3	3	2
Mabel Flood, ch m, by Pocahontas Boy	4	8	8	5	3	dis	
Gertie B., b m, by Fulton	2	4	7	7	dis		
Young Bonair, b h, by Bonair	3	3	5	6	dis		
Kissells Pointer, b g, by Ravenwood	11	7	6	dis			
Min Young, ch g, by Harry Green	5	10	9	dr			
O. B., ch g, by Strathmore	12	9	dis				
Sadie H., b m, by Bourbon Wilkes	9	11	dr				
Lady Belle, ch m, by Pasacas	10	12	dr				
Lydia Wilkes, ch m, by Red Wilkes	13	dr					

Time, 2:19¼—2:18—2:15¼—2:15½—2:15¾—2:16½—2:19.

Purse $2,000; 2:25 class.

Cleo, b m, by Gambetta	2	1	1	1
Bonhomie, b m, by Red Wilkes	4	3	2	5
Mary Mac, b m, by Lumps	9	2	3	6
Speedaway, gr h, by Brook	6	8	4	2
Kitty Bayard, gr m, by Bayard	3	4	7	4
Lee's Pilot, gr h, by Pilot Medium	5	5	5	3
Senator K., gr g, by Clark Chief	7	7	6	dr
Ira Gaines, b g, by Allie Gaines	1	9	dis	
Mogul, b g, by Middletown	8	6	dr	
Dick Wills, b g, by Wilkesonian	dis			

Time, 2:19¼—2:19½—2:19¾—2:20½.

*Enosburg Falls, Vermont.

August 4.—Purse $100; three-year-olds and under; trot or pace.

Nancy Harkaway, b m, by Harkaway	1	2	1
Little Wonder, ch g, by Star Ethan	3	1	3
Roy, b h, by McGregor Wilkes	4	3	2
Bud Almont, b g, by Cherokee Chief	2	4	4
Lizzie Phelps, b m, by Harry S	5	dis	
Young Sobal—O. Tourgney	6	dis	

Time, 2:46¼—2:39½—2:40.

Purse $200; 2:48 class; trot or pace.

Peter Cooper, br g, by Walkill	1	1	1
Allen Wilkes, br h, by Abdallah Wilkes	2	2	2
Mabel C., bl m, by Clay Almont	4	3	4
Edna, b m—I. B. Whitcomb	5	4	3
Young Pilot, b h, by Woodburn Pilot	3	6	6
Flora F., ch m—J. F. Olivette	8	5	5
Fred Russell, b g, by Young Lambert	7	7	7
Gipsey, b m, by Gray Lambert	9	8	8
Colosus, ch h, by Daniel Lambert	6	dis	
Mabel B., gr m, by Delong's Ethan Allen	dis		
Jingles, b h, by Baron Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:38—2:38—2:40¾.

Purse $200; 2:33 class; trot or pace.

Orwell, bl h, by Ben Franklin	1	1	1
Fred Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes	7	2	2
Nannie B., ch m, by Crompton's Lambert	2	4	8
B. and R., ch g, by Triceps	4	3	3
Tinker, b h—M. B. Holcomb	3	5	4
Star Franklin, ch h, by Ben Franklin	5	6	5
Rhea, b m, by Winooski	6	8	6
Belva May, ch m, by St. Clair	8	7	7
Rexton, b h, by Rex Patchen	9	9	9
Sunlight, ch h, by Victory	10	10	dr
Shekle, b g—W. N. Phelps	dis		

Time, 2:34¼—2:34¾—2:34½.

August 5.—Purse $200; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Bessie W., ch m, by Como	1	1	1
Little Dan, b h, by Star Ethan	8	2	2
Ben H., b g, by Costella	2	11	9
Split Ear, ch h, by Star Ethan	3	5	4
Abraham 2d, bl h, by Abraham	5	4	3
Dartmouth, bl h, by Dictator	6	3	5
Fanchon, b m—J. A. Williams	4	10	6
Shekle, b g—W. N. Phelps	6	11	10
Mabel C., bl m, by Clay Almont	7	7	8
Laura, ch m, by Ben Franklin	9	8	7
Hugo, b g, by Ethan H. Drew	10	9	11
Bay Billy—E. A. Ingalls	dis		
Eugene, b g—H. A. Phelps	dis		

Time, 2:40—2:38¼—2:34¾.

Purse $100; 3:00 class; trot or pace.

Young Pilot, b h, by Woodburn Pilot	5	5	2	1	1	1
Flora F., ch m—J. I. Olivette	1	1	5	5	5	5
Billy Ethan, b h, by Star Ethan	2	2	1	2	2	2
Pete Lambert, b g, by son of Star Ethan	4	8	6	3	3	3
Milley, b m—Highland Farm	6	7	3	4	4	4
Birdie, bl g—W. Martindale	10	3	10	7	dr	
Headlight, ch m, by Hunter	8	9	7	6	dr	
Oddfoot, bl g—J. A. Williams	3	4	4	dr		
Little Joker br g—F. Lapan	7	6	8	dr		
Eldon, ch g, by Stagard	11	11	9	dis		
Maud, b m—A. Lebeau	9	10	dr			

Time, 2:45½—2:41¼—2:39¼—2:42¾—2:43—2:43¼.

Purse $300; 2:26 class.

Alcander, ch h, by Alcantara	1	1	1
Mayflower, b m, by Walkill	2	2	2
Lady Collins, bl m, by Goodwin's Hambletonian	3	3	3

Time, 2:38¾—2:30¾—2:33½.

*Sharpsburg, Kentucky.

August 9.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Mattie Scott, b m, by Estill	1	1	3	3	3	1
Annette, ch m, by King Rene	3	3	1	1	2	3
Penelope, b m, by Hinder Wilkes	2	2	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:41—2:39½—2:42—2:42—2:43½—2:46.

Purse $300; green horses.

Black Bess, bl m, by Wellington	1	1	1
Vanity, b h, by Valdemeer	2	2	3
Omia, b g, by Onward	4	3	2
Wilder Boy, b g, by Stranger	3	4	4
Judge Savage, b h, by Caliban	5	5	dr

Time, 2:33—2:36½—2:35¾.

August 10.—Purse $200; two-year-olds.

Vasaline, b m, by Vasco	wo

Time, 3:28½.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Dandy, br g, by son of Magic	1	1	1
Orphan Boy, b h, by George Steck	3	2	2
Luby, ch h, by Post Boy	2	3	3

Time, 2:39½—2:45—2:39¼.

August 11.—Purse $200; three-year-olds.

June Light, b h, by Vatican	1	1	1
Valley Girl, ch m, by Valdemeer	2	2	2
Red Robin, b h, by Red Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:39—3:08—3:09.

Purse $350; 3:00 class.

Omia, b g, by Onward	1	2	1	1
Black Bess, bl m, by Wellington	3	1	4	3
Gold Brick, b g, by Valdemeer	2	4	2	2
Wilder Boy, b g, by Stranger	4	3	3	4

Time, 2:39½—2:37½—2:55—3:04.

August 12.—Purse $350; 2:30 class.

Snipnose, b m, by Cyclone	1	2	1	1
Mary, b m, by St. Just	2	1	2	2
Lucy Cooper, ro m, by Favorite Wilkes	dis			

Time, 2:32½—2:30—2:34¼—2:32¼.

**Mexico, Missouri.

August 1.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Susie B., b m, by Clinker	1	1	1
Harry Pennington, br h, by Aaron Pennington	2	3	7
Basilea ch m, by Nutbreaker	3	2	12
Brooklyn, br g, by Lawrence	4	4	2
Bertha, b m—R. D. Lancaster	9	6	3
Magnetta, b m, by Cornelian	6	7	4
Nathalie, ch m, by Jersey Wilkes	5	5	5
Murtis Wilkes, ch m, by Ashland Wilkes	7	9	6
St. Louis Maid, br m, by Rysdyk Chief	8	10	8
Lady Egmont, b m, by Egmont Chief	13	8	11
Gilbert C., br h, by Gilbert Sprague	11	11	9
Tom Almont, b g, by Almont Pilot	10	12	10
Newaygo, bl h, by Tallmage	12	dis	
Colonel D., gr g, by Prospector	dis		
Rube Burrows, ch g—G. B. Giltner	dis		
Single X., b h, by Gov. Bramlette	dis		

Time, 2:26¾—2:28½—2:28.

Stake $800; two-year-olds.

Boabdil, bl h, by Bermuda	2	1	1
Maxie B., b h, by Ashland Wilkes	1	2	2
Captain Wallbridge, b h, by Arsaces	3	3	3
Lone Star, b h, by Memento Wilkes	4	dis	
Precede, gr h, by Pelletier	5	dis	
Ben Harrison, b g, by Almont Pilot	6	dis	
Iroway, ch h, by Harkaway	dis		
Dock Johnson, b h, by Wilkomont	dis		

Time, 2:34¼—2:34—2:34.

Purse $500; 2:28 class.

Huxham, ch h, by Nest Egg	13	1	2	1	1
Albert S., gr g—J. M. Sealts	8	4	1	4	4
Bermuda Boy, ro h, by Bermuda	1	8	6	10	9
Commodore Porter, b h, by Nutwood	2	3	3	2	3
Kitty Hiatoga, b m, by Harry Phelps	12	5	5	3	2
Harry K., bl h, by Consul	3	6	4	6	5
Guy Sheridan, b h, by Charles Caffrey	11	10	8	8	6
Kenneth, bl h, by Strathlan	10	12	10	7	7
Mondace, b g, by Ringgold	7	9	9	9	8
Elsie Sprague, ch m, by Rounds' Sprague	5	7	7	5	dr
Irene, br m, by Star Wilkes	4	2	dr		
Billy F., b g—V. J. Knisley	6	13	dr		
Black Prince, bl g—M. H. Dolan	9	11	dr		

Time, 2:24¾—2:23—2:26½—2:25¼—2:28¼.

August 2.—Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Trumpeter, br h, by Challenger	6	4	1	1	1
Jack Sheppard, b g, by Anderson Wilkes	8	1	2	4	4
Minnie P., b m, by Port Leonard	1	2	5	11	5
Robbie P., b h, by Charles Caffrey	4	5	11	2	2
Romeo, b g, by Ringgold	2	6	4	7	10
Nina Medium, br m, by Riley Medium	3	3	3	3	3
Strathlan, br h, by Strathmore	11	12	10	5	9
Brutus Girl, bl m, by Sheffield's Andrew Jackson	10	8	6	6	7
Lady Savage, b m, by Hinkston Boy	7	11	7	10	6
Primmont, b h, by Belmont	9	9	8	9	8
Orator, b h, by Dictator	12	10	12	8	dr
Bertie Sprague, b m, by Gov. Sprague	5	7	9	dr	

Time, 2:21¼—2:19½—2:20¼—2:20½—2:21¾.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Pat Murphy, bl g, by Palmetto	5	1	1	1
Sally Clinker, b m, by Clinker	4	2	2	4
Rosebug, br h, by Strathmore	3	4	4	2
Billy Simmons, b g, by Betterton	6	3	3	3
Hal Clay, b h, by Almont Boy	1	dis		
J. I. V., bl h, by Vail's Phallas	2	dis		

Time, 2:24¼—2:20½—2:26¾—2:27¼.

Purse $750; 2:45 class; three-year-olds.

Revolt, b h, by Reveille	6	2	1	1	1
Red Ink, ch h, by Colonel Lillard	2	1	2	3	5
Miss Fullerton, b m, by Young Fullerton	1	4	6	2	2
Prince Egbert, br h, by Egbert	3	3	4	4	3
New Fashion, b m, by Black Wilkes	8	7	3	5	6
Doctor H., ro h, by Mambrino Dick	5	5	5	6	4
Rabb Wilkes, b h, by Memento Wilkes	4	6	7	dis	
Cecil Wilkes, bl h, by Gambetta Wilkes	7	dis			
Katy B., bl m, by Challenger	dis				

Time, 2:32—2:30—2:32½—2:35—2:35¾.

August 3.—Purse $1,000; 2:50 class; stallions.

Dick Hartford, br h, by Bay Dick	1	1	1
Autocracy, b h, by Jim Monroe	11	2	2
Winston, b h, by Wilkes Boy	2	3	3
Fairy Wood, b h, by Son of Nutwood	3	10	9
Linkwood, br h, by Walsingham	7	4	4
Chief, b h, by Scott's Chief	4	8	8
Comal, br h, by Endymion	6	5	7
Ham Jr., bl h, by Ham	9	6	5
Mambrino Pilot, bl h, by Referee	5	9	10
Llewellyn, br h, by Happy Medium	8	7	6
Mulrane Jr., br h, by Young Waverly	10	dis	

Time, 2:31¼—2:30¾—2:32.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Laura T., b m, by Al West	1	1	1
Dandy O., b h, by Dall Brino	2	2	2
Minnie A., bl m, by Clinker	3	3	4
Sunshine, ch m—J. P. Harrigan	4	5	3
Door Knob, b g—W. H. McKinney	6	4	5
Count Hal, ch h, by King Hal	5	dis	
Great Western, ch h, by Saturn	7	dis	

Time, 2:21—2:23—2:21½.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Molly Sprague, ch m—W. H. Robinson	2	1	1	3	1
Billy B., b g—Handley & Godfrey	1	2	2	1	2
Prohibit, br h, by Woodford Pilot	3	5	3	2	4
All, bl h, by Palmetto	5	4	5	9	3
Anvil, b h, by Manville	10	3	7	6	8
Stellmont, br h, by Egmont	4	6	6	4	5
Dinah, b m, by Flaco	6	8	4	5	7
Monitor Queen, b m, by Monitor	8	7	8	7	6
Harry Allen, br g, by Dauntless	9	9	9	8	dr
Jo Or, br g, by Gates' Ringo	7	10	dr		
Mercury, b h, by Saturn	12	11	dr		
Backwood, ch h, by Nutbreaker	11	dis			

Time, 2:27½—2:26¾—2:27¾—2:28¾—2:25½.

Prize, cup; to beat 2:41¾.

Johnny R., ch h, by Egmont — won

Time, 2:25¼.

August 4.—Purse $500; free for all.

Dandy Jim, gr g, by Young Jim	1	2	2	1	1
Neva Seeley, b m, by Hershel	2	1	1	2	2
Newsboy, d g, by Brentwood	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:21½—2:20¾—2:24¼—2:24½—2:24½.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Clear Grit, br g, by Egmont	1	1	1
Sally Clinker, b m, by Clinker	2	2	4
Headlight, b g, by Son of Patchen	3	3	2
John Carpenter, gr g—A. Dixon	7	8	3
Lilly Bush, ch m, by Ball R	4	4	8
Legal Note, gr g, by Legal Tender Jr.	6	5	5
Una Forrest, ch m, by Success	5	7	9
Dan R., ch h, by Smuggler	8	6	6
Jersey Girl, dn m, by Legal Note	9	9	7

Time, 2:23½—2:22¾—2:23.

Purse $1,000; 2:30 class; first division.

Cicerone, b h, by Cyclone	1	4	4	4	2	1	1
Pet Davis, gr m, by Crit Davis	4	10	2	1	1	2	2
Lida D., b m, by Brilliant Goldust	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Monocrat, b h, by Monitor Prince	9	9	11	6	4	4	dis
Grey Jim, gr g, by Strawn	10	1	1	2	5	dis	
Bertie R., b m, by Wilkomont	2	2	6	5	dr		
Lord Caffrey, br h, by Charles Caffrey	6	6	9	8	dr		
Billy Bolton, br g, by Almont Pilot	7	11	8	7	dr		
Nobody's Claim, bl h, by Almont Pilot	11	7	7	9	dr		
Lucy McGregor, b m, by Ben McGregor	5	5	5	dis			
P. H. Chapin, b h, by Chapin's Egmont	8	8	10	dr			
Chestnut Wilkes, b m, by Black Wilkes	12	dis					
Sarah Gilbirds, bl m, by Gilbird's Sprague	dis						
Robert Mantell, bl h, by Pretender	dis						

Time, 2:21¾—2:23¾—2:22—2:19¼—2:21¾—2:25—2:21¾.

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Purse $1,000; 2:30 class; second division.

Marion Wilkes, ch h, by Garnet Wilkes	10	2	1	1	1
Boniface, b h, by Altorf	1	3	2	2	3
Floyd B., b g—T. Herndon	3	1	5	5	4
Grace Napoleon, b m, by Louis Napoleon	5	5	6	3	2
Maud, b m, by Clay Cadmus	2	6	11	6	5
Egg Hot, b h, by Egbert	11	11	3	4	6
Tommy Lee, b g, by Rescue	4	10	4	7	7
Musette, gr m—J. M. McIntosh	14	4	7	10	dis
Dan Backman, b h, by Charles Backman	6	7	8	9	dr
Crayon, b h, by Cuyler	16	12	9	11	dr
Ida B., b m, by Ashland Chief	9	15	12	8	dr
Crossman, br g, by Madrid	7	9	10	dr	
Henry J., b g, by Hermes	13	16	13	dr	
Jay Cadwell, b h, by Hamdallah	8	8	dr		
Eddie Hays, bl h, by Charles Caffrey	12	13	dr		
Lena B., br m, by Ashland Wilkes	15	14	dis		

Time, 2:23½—2:23¾—2:19½—2:25½—2:20¾.

Purse $500; yearlings.

Little Pan, br h, by Big Pan	1	4	1
Leone, ch m, by Lancelot	4	1	2
Lady Russett, by Joe V. Lee	3	2	3
C. W. Williams, by Reveille	2	3	dis
Algonac, bl h, by Tallmage	5	dis	
Bulah C., by Badger Clay	6	dr	
Yatam, gr, by Aytoun	7	dr	
Sand Burr, b h, by Damo	8	dis	
Russell, b h, by Pres. Wilkes	9	dr	

Time, 2:55¾—2:51¼—2:50½.

August 5.—Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Don Pedro, br h, by Tollet	1	1	1
Pilgrim, br h, by Corriander	4	3	2
Hattie S., br m, by Cornet	8	2	6
Pride, b m, by Sherman's Hambletonian	2	6	9
Hat Sprague, b g, by Rounds' Sprague	5	4	3
Topaz, bl h, by Ham	3	5	4
Bobby Howard, br h, by Circulator	9	9	5
Bessie Allen, b m, by Dresden	6	7	8
Monitor Prince, b h, by Monitor	7	8	7
Comet Medium, b h, by Robert Medium	10	dis	
Black Prince, bl g—M. H. Dolan	dis		

Time, 2:27½—2:27¾—2:28¼.

Purse $500; free for all.

William R., gr h, by Frank Cheatham	1	1	1
Joe Egbert, b g, by West Egbert	6	2	2
Susie G., b m, by Little Henry	2	3	3
Bawley, b g, by King Pharoah	3	4	4
Crescent, b g, by Cresco	4	dis	
Dick Trumpet, b g—C. H. Race	5	dis	

Time, 2:18—2:18½—2:18.

Stake $500; two-year-olds.

Lee Steele, b h, by Steele	1	1
Pansy Blossom, gr m, by Gen. Wilkes	2	2
Direct Pointer, b g, by Doctor Strong	3	3

Time, 2:41¼—2:41¾.

August 6.—Stake $1,000; 3:00 class.

Rustic Maid, b m, by Mambrino Russel	2	1	1	1
Dick Hartford, br h, by Bay Dick	1	5	3	3
Red Cedar, ch g, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	5	2	2	2
Big Joe, br g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	3	3	4	4
Ethel T., bl m, by Gambetta Wilkes	4	4	5	5
Altoona, b m, by Menelaus	dis			
Tom Lindsay, gr g, by Jim Wilson	dis			

Time, 2:28¼—2:27½—2:28¼—2:30½.

Prize cup; to beat 2:40.

Tallmage, b h, by Byerly Abdallah	won

Time, 2:30½—2:40.

Purse $750; 2:29 class: three-year-olds.

Alamito, ro h, by Eagle Bird	2	1	1	2	1
Blue Stem, b h, by Damo	3	2	2	1	3
Bermuda Boy, ro h, by Bermuda	1	3	3	3	2
Governor Strong, b h, by Dr. Strong	dis				

Time, 2:24¾—2:24¾—2:26—2:28—2:39½.

**Parma, Michigan.

August 5.—Purse $100; 2:35 class; trot or pace.

Ceresco, b h, by Chief Medium	1	1	1
Daisy D., br m, by Robert Lee	2	2	2
Track Wilkes, b h, by Ira Wilkes	3	3	3
Cy H., b h, by Dr. Lucas	4	4	4
Little Brown Joe, br h, by Red Buck	5	5	6
Louis A., br h, by Louis Napoleon	7	6	5
Accident, ro g—C. Cornell	6	7	7
Susie G., b m, by Ira Wilkes	8	8	dr

Time, 2:29½—2:31½—2:30½.

Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Bessie R., br m, by France	1	1	1
John Carter, b g, by Regulator	2	2	2
Tom Palmer, b g, by Regulator	3	3	2
Liberty Boy, b g, by Hambletonian George	7	4	4
Jim Sprague, br g, by Volante Sprague	4	7	6
Samuel Hurlbert, br h—Dr. Faines	6	5	5
Sampson Boy, b h, by Sampson	5	6	7

Time, 2:49½—2:43½—2:51½.

August 6.—Purse $100; 2:40 class.

General Cass, gr h, by Dauntless	5	1	1	1
George Miller, ch g, by George Miller	1	5	6	8
Elder H., b g, by Hardwood	4	2	2	3
May Wilkes, br m, by Ira Wilkes	6	3	3	2
Parma, br h, by Almont Dictator	2	6	4	6
Ackworth, b h, by Climate	3	4	5	5
Jonesville, b h, by Haroldson	7	7	7	4
Mazzie B., b m, by Jim Bailey	8	8	8	7

Time, 2:37½—2:39¼—2:39¼—2:39¾.

Purse $100; free for all.

Blonde, ch g—E. Cornell	1	1	1
J. J., br g, by France	2	3	2
Dan Mitchell, b h, by Regulator	3	2	3

Time, 2:27¾—2:29½—2:29½.

*Phoenix, New York.

July 19.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Sheridan Girl, b m, by Marlborough	1	1	1
Senatress, b m, by Mambritonian	5	2	2
Clara J., b m., by Landmark	2	3	3
Mickey Free, b g—S. Phelps	3	4	5
Belfast, b h, by Mambritonian	4	6	4
Gordon, br g—Green & Noble	7	5	6
Dunbar, br h—Jos. Slack	6	8	8
Sam W., gr g—P. T. Winthrop	8	10	10
King of Wales b h—Brookside Stock Farm	10	9	7
George P., ch g—J. D. Henderson	9	7	9

Time, 2:36½—2:34—2:32¼.

Purse $300; 2:34 class.

Grace, gr m, by Almont Jr	1	2	2	1	1
Long Shot, gr g—H. G. Smith & Son	2	1	3	3	3
Gray Mack, gr g, by Tempest Jr	3	5	4	2	2
E. J. S., b m, by Superior	5	4	1	4	dis
Orley Wilkes, b g—J. C. Kinney	4	3	dr		
Lochinvar, b g—William Kenedy	dis				

Time, 2:32½—2:35¼—2:37¼—2:36¼—2:42¼.

July 20.—Purse $300; 2:27 class.

Galen Prince, b h, by Judge Folger	1	1	1
Harry Cardinal, b g, by Cardinal	6	2	2
Corinne, b m—John Cheney	2	3	4
Dan B., br g—H. G. Smith	3	4	3
Daisy C., b m, by Mountain Boy	4	6	5
Little Ben, bl g—W. A. Garlick	5	5	dr

Time, 2:28—2:28¼—2:27½.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

M. J. Henderson, b g, by Landmark	1	1	1
Coxsackie King, ch g—Green & Noble	2	2	2
Kitchen Belle, b m, by Almont Jr	3	4	3
Harry P., b g—J. V. Palmer	5	3	4
Royal King, ch g, by Mambrino King	4	5	5
Jersey Wood, b h, by Jersey Prince	5	6	dr
Almont Protection, b h, by Almont Jr	dis		

Time, 2:28½—2:30¼—2:30.

July 21.—Purse $300; 2:23 class.

Chester, br h, by Wilkes Spirit Jr	1	1	2	2	1
Prince, b g, by Waxford	6	6	1	1	2
Fred E., b g—J. V. Palmer	7	2	3	3	3
McO'Donald, ch g—McCargo & Pierson	2	3	4	5	4
May Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes	3	8	9	7	6
Maude E., b m—C. Henderson	4	7	5	6	5
Guess, b g, by Landmark	5	9	6	4	7
Harry McGee, b g, by Gen. McGee	10	5	8	8	8
Oscar W., ch g, by Mambrino Duncan	9	4	7	dis	
Harry Bachus, ch g—H. Cady	8	10	10	dr	

Time, 2:30½—2:34¼—2:33½—2:30½—2:31¼.

Purse $300; 2:20 class; trot or pace.

Tempest (D. H. Rounds), bl g, by Rounds' Sprague	1	4	1	1
Fred Folger, b g, by Kentucky Prince	4	1	2	4
Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy	2	2	4	2
Marvin, ch g, by Scriba Boy	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:24¼—2:24¼—2:23¼—2:25½.

*Rutland, Vermont.

July 19.—Purse $200; two-year-olds.

Prince Nero, ro h, by Nero	1	2	1
Adella, b m—D. P. Wescott	4	1	2
Lizzie Phelps, b m—W. N. Phelps	2	4	4
Madge Wilkes, ch m—W. J. Howes	3	3	3
U. Tell, br m—A. B. Martin	5	5	6
Glenn, b g—H. G. Wood	6	6	5

Time, 2:43½—2:48½—2:48.

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Purse $250; 2:50 class.

Laura Franklin, ch m—C. L. Payne	1	1	7	7	6	3	1
Addie L., b m—Stouffer & Sanborn	3	2	1	4	3	1	2
Minna B., ch m, by Aristos	6	7	2	1	1	2	3
Duellan, b h, by Deucalion	7	4	6	2	2	ro	
Waldemar, b h, by Almont Star	2	5	5	6	7	ro	
Richard D., bl g—J. D. Cody	5	3	3	3	4	ro	
Flora F., ch m—J. I. Ollivette	4	6	4	5	5	ro	

Time, 2:39¼—2:39¾—2:44½—2:41½—2:43—2:50—2:39¼.

Purse $300; 2:28 class.

Harry McNair, ro g, by Alleghany Boy	6	1	1	1
Mayflower, b m, by Walkill	1	3	6	5
Gov. Hendee, ch h, by Duke of Brunswick	3	2	5	2
Lady Collins, br m, by Goodwin's Hambletian	4	6	2	3
Anna May, b m—A. J. Russell	2	4	4	4
Jumbo Wilkes, ch h, by Victor Wilkes	7	7	3	6
Primrose, b h—John D. Cody	5	5	7	dr

Time, 2:29¾—2:30½—2:37¼—2:27¾.

July 20.—Purse $250; 2:37 class; trot or pace.

Nutpine, ch h, by Nutwood	2	1	1	1
Morgan Ethan, br g—A. W. McMillan	1	11	6	9
Montrose, b h—E. A. Weymouth	4	2	2	4
G. H. K., ch g—E. W. Train	10	8	7	2
Peter Cooper, b g—R. E. Weller	7	3	3	3
Felix, gr g—F. Riley	3	5	5	6
Jenny C., gr m—G. N. Percy	6	4	4	5
Ino, ch m, by Ben Franklin	5	9	9	10
Goodwin Jr., b h—J. S. Richmond	8	7	11	8
Hyde's Billy, b g, by American Ethan	9	10	10	7
Phantom, b m—J. Utton	11	6	8	dr

Time, 2:35—2:32¾—2:32¼—2:31¼.

Purse $240; 2:32 class.

Orwell, bl h, by Ben Franklin	7	7	8	8	1	1	1
Frank H., b g, by Highland Grey	1	3	1	2	2	2	2
Kendall, b h—John Utton	6	1	2	4	3	3	3
Lady Collins, br m, by Goodwin's Hambletonian	3	5	4	3	6	ro	
Mattie C., gr m, by American Ethan	4	6	9	5	5	ro	
Cooley, br g—A. Seeley	8	8	7	9	7	ro	
Arnutta, b m, by Nutwood	9	9	6	6	4	ro	
Dennis H., bl h, by Ben Franklin	2	2	3	1	dr		
B. and R., ch g, by Triceps	5	4	5	7	dr		

Time, 2:34¼—2:31½—2:32¼—2:31¼—2:34—2:34—2:34.

July 21.—Purse $200; three-year-olds.

Juno Wilkes, ch m, by Victor Wilkes	1	3	1
Ameriane, bl h, by Aristos	2	1	2
Joy, b h—R. E. Weller	3	2	3

Time, 2:37—2:42½—2:38¼.

Purse $250; 2:42 class.

Moose, ch g—L. T. Lowell	1	1	1
Molly W., b m—John D. Cody	2	2	2
Georgie H., b m—Stouffer & Sanborn	3	3	3
Duellan, b h, by Deucalion	6	4	4
Manchon, br m—J. A. Tappan	4	6	5
Flora F. ch m—J. I. Ollivette	5	5	7
Minnie B., gr m—A. W. McMillan	7	7	6

Time, 2:39¼—2:36¼—2:35¼.

Purse $300; 2:24 class.

Ace of Diamonds, bl h, by Honest John	1	1	4	1
Dick B., b g—H. H. Bellinger	4	3	1	3
Betty Grant, ch m—J. A. Tappan	3	4	2	2
Frank Burgess, b h, by Peacemaker	2	2	3	dr

Time, 2:29—2:29½—2:37 2:36.

*Rome, New York.

August 3.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Nelly, b m—A. P. McDonald	1	1	1
Storyteller, b m, by Peter Story	2	2	2
Inset Patchen, br h, by Seneca Patchen	3	4	3
Gordon, b g—Green & Noble	6	3	6
Ruby, b m—J. Yereance	5	5	4
Algonquin, b g—A. Fowler	4	10	5
Ambridge Girl, ch m, by Ben Franklin	8	6	10
Belle D., ch m, by Daniel Lambert	7	7	7
Icky Free, br g—S. Phelps	9	8	8
Harley Bacon, b g—M. Hilsinger	10	9	9
Ballot, b h, by Bone Fide	dis		

Time, 2:27¼—2:29—2:28½.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Klick Klock, b m, by Mambritonian	7	6	6	2	1	1	1
Fanny Wilkes, b m, by Cornet	4	1	1	5	5	4	3
William Wallace, b h, by Mambrino King	1	4	2	4	4	3	2
Pappoose, b m, by Ultimus	9	9	7	1	6	2	4
Bob Ingersol, ro g, by Frank M.	2	7	5	6	2	dis	
Juliette, bl m, by Kaiser	6	5	3	3	3	ro	
Doc H., bl g, by Clarion Chief	3	2	4	9	ro		
Abbot, bl h, by Abbotsford	5	3	9	8	dr		
Maud B., b m, by Young Prince	8	8	8	7	dr		

Time, 2:23¼—2:28¼—2:30½—2:28½—2:27¼—2:27½—2:34.

August 4.—Purse $400; 2:24 class.

Cedric, b g, by Jefferson Prince	1	2	2	1	1
Mattie Hunter, br m—A. P. McDonald	3	1	3	2	
Jersey Wood, b h, by Jersey Prince	4	4	3	2	3
S. D. C., b g, by Almont Eclipse	2	3	4	4	
Monte West, br g, by West Monte	5	dis			

Time, 2:30¼—2:27¼—2:27¼—2:29¾—2:30¼.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

George M., br g, by Ward's Swigert	3	1	8	2	2	1	2	0 1
Prinsonian, ch h, by Mambritonian	7	6	5	5	1	2	1	0 2
Otard, b g, by Jay Gould	1	7	1	6	4	4	4	4 ro
Frank L., bl g, by Beaufort	5	4	4	1	6	3	3	3 ro
Kitchen Belle, br m, by King Almont	6	2	2	4	3	ro		
Cornelia Wilkes, ch m, by Wilkes Spirit	2	3	3	3	5	ro		
Coxsackie King, ch g—Green & Noble	4	5	6	dis				
King Charles, bl h, by Pocahontas Boy	8	8	7	dr				

Time, 2:28½—2:26¼—2:26¼—2:29¼—2:26¼—2:27½—2:28¾—2:26½—2:30.

August 5.—Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Annie May, b m, by Delmonico Sprague	1	3	1	1
Chester, b h, by Wilkes Spirit Jr	3	1	3	2
Dan B., b g—H. G. Smith	2	2	2	3
Sheridan Girl, b m, by Marlborough	5	4	4	4
Echo Del Paso, b g	4	dis		

Time, 2:28¼—2:26¼—2:29¼—2:27¼.

Purse $400; 2:34 class.

Hamlin, gr h, by Alcantara	5	1	1	1
E. J. S., b m, by Superior	1	7	4	3
Longshot, gr g—H. G. Smith	4	4	3	2
Reality, b g, by Polonius	7	3	2	4
Maud Clay, —Jas. Monroe	6	2	5	5
Residuary Legatee, b g, by Almont Dictator	2	5	6	6
Lochinvar, b g, by Socrates	3	6	dis	

Time, 2:33¼—2:26¼—2:27¼—2:26¼.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Ruby, b m—Jesse Yereance	1	1	1
Sequel, ch h, by Lord Russell	2	3	4
Dollie Wilkes, b m, by Kaiser	3	8	2
Lucky Baldwin, ch g—A. Fowler	9	2	5
Belfast, b h, by Mambritonian	5	7	3
Miss Huon, b m, by Huon	4	4	8
Hyperion, ch h, by Piedmont	6	5	6
Eye See, b g, by Park's Volunteer	8	9	7
Otto, b h, by Park's Volunteer	7	6	dr

Time, 2:29¼—2:29½—2:27¼.

Purse $26; to beat 2:30.

Langtrey, b m, by Administrator	won

Time, 2:26½.

August 6.—Purse $400; 2:33 class.

Nelly b m—A. P. McDonald	6	3	2	1	1	1
Sunset Patchen, br h, by Seneca Patchen	2	1	1	2	5	6
Oscar W., ch g, by Duncan	1	2	4	3	3	3
Maud E., b m, by Clifford	3	4	3	5	2	2
Guess, b g, by Landmark	4	10	5	7	6	4
Prince, b h—C. A. McCarthy	10	5	7	6	4	5
Mandarin, b g—H. Anderson	5	8	8	4	dr	
Flavilla, ch m—M. Helsinger	8	7	6	8	dr	
May Wilkes, b m—H. G. Smith	7	6	9	dr		
Molly H.—James Monroe	9	9	10	dr		
Merchandise, b m—P. J. Duffee	dis					

Time, 2:29¼—2:27¾—2:26¼—2:27¾—2:28¼—2:27¼.

Purse $400; 2:20 class; trot or pace.

Bud Onward, b g, by Onward	1	1	1
Sorrel George, ch g, by Capt. Webb	2	2	2
Marvin, ch g, by Scriba Boy	3	3	3
Fred Folger, b g, by Kentucky Prince	dis		

Time, 2:22¾—2:21¾—2:22¼.

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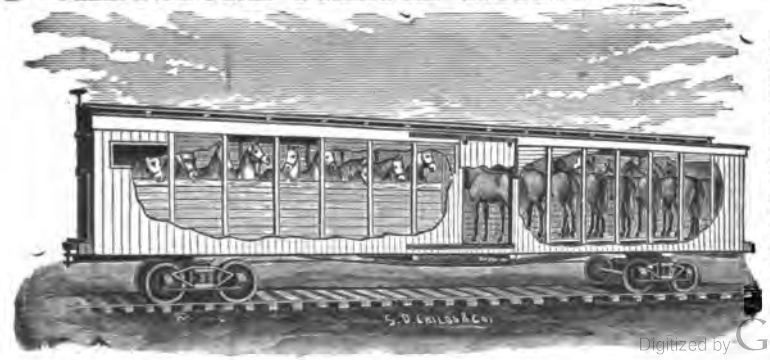

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Vol. XVIII. OCTOBER 1892. No. 8.

WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO DOMESTICATED ANIMAL NATURE.

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THE METHODS OF PALO ALTO.

BY S. T. H.

VII.

THE selection of foundation stock for Palo Alto was almost exclusively the work of Governor Stanford. His knowledge is the combined result of experimental and theoretical wisdom. He mastered the anatomy of the horse, and studied his physiology till he could dissect and reconstruct the organism, and, as he sincerely believes, determine the sources of his speed. No breeder, judging from the wide range of his selections, has more profoundly read and digested trotting-horse literature. Although Occident, who made the champion record of 2:16¾, the only standard trotting produce of Doc, the son of St. Clair the pacer, was his first great trotting horse in which he took unbounded pride, yet Governor Stanford was not led away into pacing strains for the production of trotters, nor did he lose time and opportunities by cultivating the collateral trotting families, but he drew, at the very first inception of his breeding enterprise, from the Hambletonians as the source and his main dependence for trotting uniformity and perpetuity. His first stallion purchase was Mohawk Chief, not a descendant of that race of Black Hawks that came through Long Island Black Hawk from imported Grand Bashaw, nor from that other famous family of Black Hawks that trace through Hill's Black Hawk and Sherman Morgan to the original Justin Morgan, but the non-standard son of Hambletonian 10, out of Lady Perrine, by Toronto. No son or daughter of Mohawk Chief appears in the standard list, and the reason, upon investigation, is obvious. His harem consisted at first of a miscellaneous assortment of indifferent broodmares, the product of the earlier California breeders, who raised horses upon the haphazard system of expecting great results from insignificant sources. They were generally the crosses of pacers and itinerant Morgans upon the original stock of the Pacific slope. Yet Mohawk Chief had trotting potency. He produced Glencora, out of Lady Gilbert, of unknown breeding, and she to the embrace of Electioneer dropped Lot Slocum, record 2:17¼. When thoroughbred mares were selected, out of Planetia, by Planet, he produced Penelope, the dam of Pedlar, by Electioneer, two years old, record of 2:27¾, and out of trotting-bred mares he sired Irene, out of Laura Keene, by Hambletonian, who produced Ira, record 2:24½, and Stanford, 2:26½, by Piedmont, out of Nellie Walker, by Thorndale he sired Nettie Walker, the dam of My My, record 2:25¾, by Eros, while out of Sontag Nellie, by Toronto Sontag 307, he sired that great broodmare Sontag Mohawk, the dam of seven standard trotters by four different sires with records ranging from 2:17¾ to 2:29½. Thus before the death of Mohawk Chief, Governor Stanford had begun the system of selecting trotting and thoroughbred mares, which, in subsequent years, he has completely adopted to the exclusion of cold-blooded broodmares. His ultimatum was extreme speed with capacity for endurance. He realized that Palo Alto, no matter how munificent may be its endowment, would be comparatively

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fruitless unless he thus laid broad and deep the foundations of his breeding stock. He made extensive selections in the eastern and southern sections of the country where the very choicest trotting and thoroughbred representatives could be purchased.

With these objects in view he selected General Benton. Thus early did Governor Stanford indicate his faith in strengthening the trotting potency by inbreeding, for General Benton was sired by Jim Scott, the son of Rich's Hambletonian, he by Spaulding's Abdallah, he by Abdallah, the sire of Rysdyks Hambletonian, and the dam of General Benton was Lady Benton, sired by Gray's Hambletonian, he by Bloomer's Hambletonian, by Andrus Hambletonian, by Judson's Hambletonian, by Bishop's Hambletonian, by Imp. Messenger. Through his second dam General Benton received a strong infusion of Imp. Diomed and of Bush Messenger through his third dam. Through Jim Scott's first dam he received another cross of Imp. Diomed, for she was by Stubtail, son of Moody's Blucher and from his second dam another Messenger cross, for Old Peg was by Greenbush Messenger, son of Mambrino, by Imp. Messenger. Thus General Benton was a stoutly inbred Messenger with the Imp. Diomed back crosses through both Partridge's and Moody's Blucher's.

But this is not all. Lady Benton, the dam of General Benton, is the dam of four successful sires. Namely, (a) General Benton, record 2:34½, the sire of seventeen standard performers with records from 2:17¾ to 2:30, and of eight daughters, the dams of fourteen standard performers with records from 2:08¼ to 2:30, and of four sons the sires of eight standard trotters; (b) Jefferson Prince, the sire of six trotters with records from 2:19¼ to 2:28, and two sons the sires of two standard trotters and two daughters the dams of Belmont Prince 2:17¼ and Marvin 2:22¾; (c) Major Benton the sire of two —*Governor Benton out of River Lilly, by General Benton*, and Dick, out of Topsey, by Ethan Allen; (d) and Sir Walter Scott, the sire of Daisy Queen, out of Kitty Scott, by his own sire Jim Scott, record 2:29¼. Lady Benton has thus proved herself a remarkable broodmare, yet despite her greatness, by a strange inadequacy of the standard, she is not eligible to rank among the great trotting broodmares, for she has neither the required record nor has any of her great sons. The other remarkable feature in the career of this great broodmare is that Jim Scott produced neither standard performers nor potent trotting sires out of any other dam. The selection of General Benton furnishes the key of Governor Stanford's choice of trotting sires throughout the subsequent history of Palo Alto. For instance all of his trotting sires with the exception of Nephew, were out of great producing dams. Thus Piedmont is out of Mag Ferguson the dam of Almont Eagle, record 2:22, by Almont, and Electioneer is out of the wonderful Green Mountain Maid, the dam of eight in the standard tables.

The history of successful sires at Palo Alto is thus the history of successful dams, and the same invaluable lesson, extending sometimes to the grandams, has been of immense profit to other breeders, notably the owners of Nutwood and Egbert, Dictator, Daniel Lambert, Charlie B., Bourbon Wilkes, Ben Franklin, Belmont, Aristos, American Clay, Ambassador, Altamont, Almont, Alcantara, Alcyone, Young Jim, Woodford Mambrino, Wedgewood, Wilton, William L., Guy Wilkes, Wilkes Boy, Warwick Boy, Wallkill Chief, Volunteer, Tom Rolfe, Thornedale, Director, Onward, Swigert, King Rene, Strathmore, Simmons, Rysdyk, Rumor, Robert McGregor, Princeps, Pocahontas Boy, Pilot Medium, Pancoast, Norwood, Mambrino Patchen, Louis Napoleon, Jay Gould, Jay Bird, Harold and many others. Indeed the records indicate that the safest guide to secure a powerfully prepotent sire is to select a son of one of the great producing broodmares by one of the most prepotent of sires; and the chances are much in favor of a more enlarged success, if both the dam and grandam, like Beautiful Bells and Bicara, have proven their greatness as producers.

Another notable feature in the methods of Palo Alto is the fact that all stock horses have been selected from a distance. Whether migration is practically a factor of success is questionable. Whether the

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comparative failure of Mambrino Chief and George Wilkes in New York state, and their brilliant success in Kentucky is due in part to a change in location, or wholly to rest from severe training and to a much more richly bred harem, will be a debatable subject during the existence of turf literature. Other conditions being equal, namely: The same grade of broodmares, the same feeding, forcing and development of the produce, there seems to be no biological reason why the sire should become either more or less potent simply by a change of climate. Palo Alto, however, has steadily adhered to this practice of selecting its sires from a distance. Broodmares of all the other families in Kentucky have been purchased, but never has a son of Sultan or Guy Wilkes or Echo or of any of the other great California sires, been selected for service at Palo Alto. Whether this practice of selecting sires from a distance has been carried to its ultimate conclusion, now that the entire horses for service at Palo Alto are equal in performance and lineage to all others, either in New York state, Kentucky, or elsewhere, is exceedingly probable, for that immense establishment has now within its resources all the best combinations of blood and form and speed necessary for the rapid improvement of the American trotting horse.

The broodmares have been selected with as much critical scrutiny as the stock horses. Whether trotting or thoroughbred, individual excellence is the criterion always in view. This embraces size, form, blood and performance. This discrimination extends so far that even the sister of a great trotting performer, if she has no strongly marked points of excellence, is not retained for brood purposes. This rigid system of selection has borne golden fruition; for in addition to the champion stallion and the champion mare, and at one time the champion trotters of all ages, to the end of the year 1891, Palo Alto has produced 134 standard performers, and many more with records ranging from 2:31 to 2:35, whose tuition has not yet been completed.

All stallions capable of exercise are driven sufficiently to promote healthful vitality, which is never endangered by excessive stud duties, either in frequency or in the number of matrons. Never is more than one mare presented to him during twenty-four hours, and both the duration of the season, and the number of mares are restricted well within the capacity of the stallion. All excesses are carefully avoided, for the cardinal principle at Palo Alto is the development and conservation of vitality in all its breeding and training departments.

The broodmares are invariably selected upon demonstrate dmerit.

In the selection of broodmares without regard to lineage, the primal standard is producers either in the dam, or in her daughters. When purely trotting bred the fillies of sires who not only produced speed themselves, but who came from producing dams, marks the method of Palo Alto's selection.

Thus the first broodmare in the catalogue for 1891 is Abbie, by Almont, the sire of thirty-six dams of forty-three standard trotters, including J. B. Richardson, 2:16¾, and Alabaster, 2:15. The dam of Abbie is the famous Norma, 2:33½, dam of Norval, 2:14¾ and Lucy Cuyler, trial 2:15½, by Alexanders Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15, and the sire of twelve dams of sixteen standard trotters.

Thus rich in dam as well as sire producing capacity, Abbie's fillies are preserved for brood purposes Her daughter Abbess, sired by Mohawk Chief, when mated with Woolsey, full brother to Sunol, produced Abeto, who has scored a record of 2:28½; so that Norma's produce in the female line are preserved as exceedingly valuable broodmares. The same method of selection is manifest throughout the catalogue. The very next list of broodmares after the Norma produce begins with the famous Addie, dam of Woodnut, 2:16½ and Manon, 2:21, sired by Hambletonian Chief, son of Hambletonian 10, dam, Monton by that renowned sire of broodmares, Sayre's Henry Clay. All of her fillies, with the single exception of Marion, have been retained as broodmares. The wisdom of this course is manifest, when it is noted that one of her daughters, Manette is the dam of the champion two-year-old trotter Arion, 2:10¾, and another, Maple,

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is the dam of Hattie D, 2:26¾, while the third, Addie W., sired by Whips, has as yet only two foals, the older one being the produce of the year 1890.

If the mare is a great producer, even though the pedigree is not ultra-fashionable, provided the blood is stout, she and her fillies are retained as broodmares. Thus Alvaretta was sired by George Lancaster, who has no mention either in the list of standard performers himself or as the sire of them, and who has not even a place in the table of sires of dams of two or more standard trotters. The dam of Alvaretta was Melinche, by St. Clair, the pacer. Yet she was selected because she was out of the dam of Fred Crocker, 2:25¼, the champion two-year-old of his day. The wisdom of the selection is shown in her proving to be the dam of both Aleck B., 2:28¼, and Alma, 2:28½, by Electioneer. Another daughter of Melinche, by George Lancaster, named Pearl, was also retained, and she, too, demonstrated the sagacity of this producing principle of selection, for she is the dam of Pomona, record 2:28¼, by Electioneer.

The principle of inbreeding to the most incestuous degree in some of the broodmares is not ignored at Palo Alto. Alvinza, the daughter of Whipple's Hambletonian, dam also by Whipple's Hambletonian, is a striking illustration of this fact. But there was a profound reason for this inbred selection. Whipple's Hambletonian was not only a trotter, showing, without training, a record in 2:39½, and siring eleven dams of fifteen standard trotters, but three of his daughters, namely: Countess, dam of Strathway, 2:20, and Dawn, 2:18¾; Lady Babcock, dam of Elector, 2:21¾, and Soudan, 2:27½; and March Fourth, dam of Kildrain, 2:22¾, Paladin, 2:29½, and Thornwood, 2:27½, are in the great broodmare list. The daughters of the greatest producers of trotters and of the dams of trotters are largely represented in the paddocks of Palo Alto. Thus America, the dam of Benton, record 2:20¾, and Bonnie, 2:25, was sired by the great Rysdyk's Hambletonian, sire of the dams of Stamboul, 2:11, and Trinket, 2:14, and Greenlander, 2:15, and of fifty-six others, the dams of seventy-three standard performers, and so are Gazelle, record 2:21, and America. All the more successful sons of Hambletonian, such as Volunteer and George Wilkes and Electioneer and Messenger Duroc and Dictator and Arthurton, and his most successful grandsons, such as Almont and Belmont, General Benton and Whipple's Hambletonian; all the great producers from the loins of Mambrino Chief, such as Peck's Idol, Kentucky Prince, Mambrino Patchen; all the collateral families of trotters, such as Governor Sprague and Alexander's Norman, as well as the great family of broodmare producers, the Pilots and the Clays and the Patchens, are represented by choice daughters at Palo Alto that have vindicated their selection by their success as the dams of standard performers.

The thoroughbred mares are from the stoutest of winning strains. Lexington and Imp. Australian and Belmont and Imp. Knight of St. George and A. W. Richmond and Imp. Bonnie Scotland, Imp. Buckden, Imp. Glencoe, Imp. Hercules, and indeed all the thoroughbred sires that have begotten long-distance race horses, have all contributed to the broodmares of Palo Alto, when any of their daughters have been found with the requisite qualifications of size, formation and trotting action.

When all these sources of speed in the combination of producing broodmares, comprehending blood, performance, individual excellence of size, color, formation and vitality are considered, the reader is amazed that this mighty collection is the broad-minded selection of a single breeder. It indicates the absence of belittling horse prejudices that frequently dwarf the selections of many breeders. It argues a magnificent success in both the immediate and ultimate production of the trotting horse of extreme speed that has not only startled the breeding public in the past but will give it still greater material for wonderment in the future. No other breeder of the trotting horse, indeed no number of such breeders have massed such a liberal collection of all the varied elements that have demonstrated their capacity to contribute to

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the speed and gameness of the American trotting horse in the course of his scientific development toward the perfection of the breed. Not a single approved element has been omitted. Theories and prejudices which beset all new enterprises to their detriment have been discarded. The results have been as marvelous as the plans of the originator of this enterprise have been unique. All the older trotting-stock farms are drawing upon this single establishment for materials to enrich and improve their harems. All the champion records were held at one time by this juvenile Palo Alto.

In other countries the government established the breeding farms which not only take the lead but actually stamp the type of the families of horses whose pure breeding conduce to the wealth and necessities of the community. In free, abundant America, no such governmental aid and authority is exercised. If such control had been exercised there would have been very few of the methods of Palo Alto in vogue. No commission appointed by the department of agriculture would have countenanced the use of thoroughbred mares, for the ample reason that no such a commission could have been selected from the body politic of trotting-horse breeders at the inception of this enterprise, who would not, in the language of the trotting registrar, pronounce it "running foolishness." That condemnation, Governor Stanford, by his successful breeding, has materially modified. In fact, it has been reduced to a mild protest, associated with the inconsistent affirmation that the dead Electioneer carried to the grave with him for all time that intensity of trotting prepotency which could overcome the running action and disposition of the trotting sire's produce out of thoroughbred mares. The proprietor of Palo Alto only asks a reasonable time to dislodge this assumption. Azmoor and Whips have already demonstrated their capacity to produce trotters out of thoroughbred mares, even though they are themselves half bred, while Ansel and Anteo, and Antevolo are breeding on with the most brilliant promise. The demonstration seems to be as swift in operation as it is absolute in character. This year will be presented the two-year old quota of the champion half bred horse, Palo Alto, while Lottery, out of Texana, by Foreigner, son of Imp. Glencoe, Hugo, 2:27½, out of Helpmate, by Planet, and others similarly bred, have produced foals that give evidence of remarkable trotting capacity.

It may, therefore, prove an incalculable benefit to the American breed of trotting horses that neither the breeders at large, nor the government, have so far dominated the principles of the trotting-horse production as to prevent the experiments of Governor Stanford. Furthermore it seems to be an equally valuable good fortune that his comprehensive plans and intelligent selections have been made possible by the limitless expanse of his personal wealth.

To the wisdom of his selections and the generosity of his purchases we may justly add the favorable location of his breeding farms in the land of the setting sun, where the climate is as mild as if it was always a summer afternoon. When to these are superadded the princely endowment by which Palo Alto is to continue a permanent trotting stock farm, the future of the perfected American trotting horse seems to be secured beyond a peradventure.

CARE OF THE BROODMARES.

The broodmares are invariably housed every night during even the mild California winters. Each one being provided with a capacious box stall, enclosed in an ample paddock. During the day time, in fair weather, they roam at pleasure.

They are generously nourished. Ground oats and corn, with hay, carrots, and a liberal supply of salt, keep them strong and in good condition, but the accumulation of excessive fat, to the detriment of their maternal success, is carefully avoided.

The broodmares of Palo Alto are bred as soon after February 10, in each and every year, as they present themselves, and when safely bearing the burden of maternity, they are turned into the pastures as soon as the settled spring season begins. There they remain under daily inspection of competent overseers

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until the late fall rains, or the scant pasturage demands their housing and feeding. Some days before foaling the brood mare is confined in a large box stall, and fed chopped feed and hay. When the colt is safely delivered her diet is changed to cooked food consisting of ground oats and barley, and wheat hay. As soon as the spring grass grows she is turned with the foal into the early pasture. But every night she is confined in her roomy box with the colt. This method of feeding ground food and grass, and housing at night, is continued till the colt reaches the age of five months. Then it is weaned, the dam's milk carefully dried until the flow entirely ceases, when she is returned to the pasture, there to remain until the inclement autumn again consigns her to winter quarters.

Perfect health, the result of good condition, which means neither stall-fed adipose nor the weakness of leanness resulting from insufficient nourishment, is the rule at Palo Alto. Every symptom of discomfort is carefully noted, and, as far as possible, instantly checked. Even the teeth and feet are scientifically treated, the former to promote healthful digestion, and the latter to stimulate abundant exercise with the least foot weariness. These strong, sound broodmares, thus conditioned, produce healthy, vigorous colts. In the broodmare department the cardinal motto is "Healthy mares, kept in the bloom of vitality, alone produce model foals."

Before the colt is separated from his dam he is safely haltered, and led into a box with a five-months-old companion. They are thus invariably weaned in pairs. This humane treatment avoids much of the distress which the lonesome colt suffers when taken away from its dam, and the loss of its constantly attentive mother is soon forgotten. His first lesson is that of thorough subjugation to the halter. Nothing can be more quickly or simply accomplished if the method of Palo Alto becomes universal. A strong surcingle is buckled around his girth. In the ring of the halter, on one side, is snapped a long strap, which passes through a ring fastened, on the same side, to the surcingle, around the hips to a corresponding ring on the other side of the surcingle, to the ring of the halter. The halter shank and the end of the strap passing around the colt are then taken in hand. The colt is commanded to walk by tightening the halter shank. As a rule he refuses to start. The strap around the hips is then gently pulled, and he will either walk or jump forward. After this operation has been repeated several times, the colt will lead anywhere by the halter. The entire breaking does not last longer than five minutes. After this initial lesson is completed he is taken to the colt-training stables. For two months he is walked and fed and exercised and groomed until he is in condition to begin work in earnest in the kindergarten, which has made the success of Palo Alto in colt development absolutely phenomenal. The kindergarten is an oval trotting track, completely covered throughout its entire length of 315 feet in circumference and 65 feet in width from the inside rail to the outside of the enclosure. The stretches are long and level. The turns are thrown up one inch to the foot, after the method of sharp curves in railroad engineering. The posts incline from the top outwardly toward the ground. This construction prevents the colt, while leaning toward the pole, from striking his limbs and feet. To further prevent accident the inside rail is made smooth, well rounded, and strong, so that no accidental brushing against it can result in a serious injury. The track is harrowed every day to a depth of two inches. When an unusual number of colts take their exercise upon the kindergarten the course is harrowed three times every day. The colts, in their exercise, will naturally attempt to follow a beaten path. This soon becomes packed hard and solid. Unless the harrow frequently pulverizes the course, therefore, to the depth of at least two inches, the feet of the colts become sore, and the jar is liable to produce still more serious blemishes in the joints and limbs.

The primary lesson taught the colt in the kindergarten is confidence—trust in himself and faith in his trainers. Fear of being hurt and wantonness in his own sudden freedom are the two great dangers of his first introduction to the miniature course. These are carefully obvi-

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ated by first leading the colt by the halter around the track, and by word and touch assuring him till he becomes thoroughly reconciled to all the surroundings, even if the daily repetition requires a week of careful instruction. When he ceases to start at anything—either fences, enclosure, men at the turns, or the snapping of their whip lashes—he is first led around the course for several circuits and then cautiously and gently given his freedom. At first the colt naturally breaks into a gallop. Sometimes it is wild and unrestrained, but, as in the field, this quickly gives place to the trot, with the head and tail aloft, frequently accompanied by snorts that indicate the joy of even his new-found yet restricted liberty. Two trainers, armed with four horsewhips provided with long lashes and keenly singing snappers, stand sentinel at each turn. They soon teach him the rules of propriety. When the preliminary run and trot are over he is furnished with a bitting rigging, and the check is fastened to about the height which he has shown is the natural carriage of his head. Protecting boots prevent all the forms of ankle, tendon, knee and speedy interference, but no shoes arm the feet. The very fact that the colt, thus unshod, is liable to interference, proves, beyond a peradventure, the necessity of dressing the feet level and of arming them with such weight in the shoes as will correctly balance the action when he is in training and driven up to his full speed.

The colt soon learns that the movement required is the trot. In that action he is encouraged by words of approbation. Every other movement is severely discountenanced. The reports of the whiplash both urge him to greater speed upon the trot, and warn him not to indulge in the gallop. If he runs persistently and willfully, the trainer walks from the center of the turn to the pole, where the colt invariably takes his exercise, and brings him to an absolute standstill. He is then slowly started again. If he is still rebellious, the discipline is repeated until the colt trots as obediently as if he was under the subjugation of a driver and the restraints of harness. One of the surprises of the kindergarten is the intelligence of the average full or half trotting-bred colt. He rapidly learns the object of this systematic training, and soon becomes as apt as the well-trained circus palfrey. When he has acquired the idea that the trotting movement alone is what is required, he not only adheres to it steadily, but courageously forges ahead to develop speed at that gait. He readily acquires the curriculum of trotting around the track one way three or four times, and then, at a signal, such as the upraised whiphandle, to come to a stop, turn, and speed the reverse way of the course. Thus the intelligence of the colt, the brain as well as the limbs and feet, receive in the kindergarten those lessons of development and subjection to control that not only makes him more easy to educate, when he is promoted to harness instruction, but enables him to obey more instantly and perfectly the behests of the master reinsman in the crisis of a closely contested race. The cardinal principle of training at Palo Alto that extends from the weanling tuition through the kindergarten on to the race course is always to stop in the daily exercise before the vitality is exhausted in the least degree. The apothegm might be displayed everywhere over the domains—"exhausted vitality ends further improvement." No colt is worked in the kindergarten, therefore, till he shows weariness; for either mental or physical staleness means discouragement; and the discouraged colt will go backward in his training both more rapidly and permanently than even the aged trotting horse. If a colt shows no desire to trot on a certain day, and his disinclination is not the result of perversity, he is instantly taken out and permitted to range in a paddock. If he is willing to trot, but moves with the slightest evidence of discomfort, resulting from either tenderness of foot or muscle soreness, or tired brain, he is not worked again till he is palpably free from pain. The entire discipline is stripped as far as possible of all resemblance to force. The intention is to elevate the exercise into the feeling of recreation. To accomplish this not only the mechanical conditions of the course must be perfect, but the trainers must be carefully trained, being blessed with patience, gen-

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tleness, yet firmness, and a never-sleeping, never-failing exhibition of the most excellent judgment. Possibly the judgment of the master trainer in the kindergarten is even more disciplined than the reinsman on the race course. He must not only thoroughly understand the routine work, but must be horseman enough to discriminate between the vitality and stamina of the various constitutions. He must add to this scientific, almost intuitive knowledge, the capacity to distinguish between rates of speed, and when a colt has gone far enough to arrest his work in the full display of his ambition and capacity. If the colt is full of courage, and after a splended burst of speed breaks into a headlong gallop, he should be permitted to extend himself till his center of gravity is well under control, when by a gentle admonition, such as the soothing tones of the voice, or a report from the whip, not cracked, however, in his face, or with the energy that means increased speed, he will again resume the trot and speed faster than when he plunged forward into the break. If the over-officious trainer endeavors to check him too soon, and the colt suddenly plants his heels into the ground and stops and whirls and speeds away either on the run or the trot, then the kindergarten is the prolific source of evil. For the sudden turning produces the intense strains that bring on curbs and splints and spavins, and weakness over the loins, and both temporary and permanent decrepitude. All these troubles are sought to be avoided at Palo Alto by the selection of rarely gifted miniature colt trainers. They have acquired wonderful proficiency. When they say "Whoa!" the colts slow up. When this command is changed to the next routine injunctions, "Stop!" "Turn!" "Go the reverse way of the track!" they give prompt obedience. When his hands are elevated and the trainer shouts, "All right!" they as quickly stop, turn around, and walk as leisurely to the gate opening toward their stable as if they had received their training from the most exacting master of the manage. The use of the long whips is in accordance with the scientific method adopted by all expert trainers of horses for specific display purposes. The French and English and German as well as the American manage trainers teach their horse pupils to walk, back, lie down, and perform all the evolutions of the ring by means of the long whiplash as an accompaniment to the voice, and this kindergarten method is but the adoption of this approved practice. The reports of the whiplash have a myriad language to the colts. They urge them to increase their speed; they act as a corrective when they break; they bring them to a standstill when given in connection with the command; and they lose all the terrors which fear inspires, while they never lose their power as incentives to almost instant obedience. The best possible argument that can be presented in favor of the kindergarten is the rapid rate of speed acquired by weanlings before they become yearlings. Some of them acquire a gait that if it could be maintained would carry them a mile in two minutes and forty seconds. Moreover, it inflicts upon the growing weanling no greater weight or incumbrance than the ounces compressed into the protecting boots. He does not even carry the weight of harness or shoes. Moreover, the stretches are so short that the fast work has its relief at every turn, where the weanling learns to slacken his speed. The greatest danger lies in giving him an amount of work in excess of his vitality and condition. Only the most judicious trainer can carefully guard against the overtaxing of his strength. This exercise must undoubtedly increase his lung capacity and rapidly develop his muscles of locomotion. The surprising increase in his growth and strength is the demonstration of these results.

It is certainly a preferable method over the colt-leading system so extensively practiced in Kentucky; for the colt thus led along side of a running horse is frequently forced beyond both his speed and constitutional capacity. When he breaks from being forced too fast, or from exhaustion, the sharp check upon the single bridle rein, by which he is led is apt to prove more injurious than the excessive rating from which he plunges forward into the gallop.

The kindergarten, of all the means adopted by modern ingenuity to abnor-

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mally develop the immature colt is the most humane, but to conclude that "it is absolutely unattended with injurious results, would not be the consensus of concurrent testimony. The extensive establishment of Mr. William Corbitt, at San Mateo, Cal., is provided with a kindergarten track that is never used, simply because, in the judgment of its proprietor, and of his exceedingly astute trainer Mr. John Goldsmith, it has a direct tendency to make the colt's muscle sore, frequently terminating in permanent strains over the lions. If this be the fact then the victims of early maturity will begin in their weanling instead of their yearling and two-year-old forms, and the statistics of early decrepitude if candidly published would show an alarming increase. The *rationale* of the colt kindergarten commends itself only upon its extremely judicious use. If the work can be given according to age—it may be more emphatic to add, according to the days and weeks and months of the weanling's age—then it is like teaching a child from infancy the gradual, almost imperceptible steps of his education from the alphabet to mental philosophy or from the numerals to differential calculus. Then it rationally develops the brain as well as it healthfully develops the muscles. The brain education is the more complete when the colt learns to trot fast on the miniature track, because he is then comparatively self-dependent, as he has neither weight nor rein to steady him, nothing but his own resources, and the stimulus of the swirl and crack of the lash that never touches him. Within these proper limits it must develop, without injury, both the lung capacity, and the muscles of locomotion, as is clearly evidenced by the ease and comparative freedom from panting and exhaustion which the weanling after his exercise displays. This physical and mental development is continued on the kindergarten course regularly after his training in his yearling form to harness has begun in earnest. Then the weanling lessons demonstrate their great advantage to the colt, for he is invariably more steady on his gait, more in earnest in his speed efforts, and more rapid in his improvement than when he has never had this preliminary instruction. In refutation of this position, it is truthfully claimed that Arion was never subjected to the kindergarten; nor, it may be added, were the other two great two-year-olds, Monbars and Ralph Wilkes. But these citations simply prove that great trotting colts can be developed without the instrumentality of the minature course. Where one is thus developed by other means, many more are successfully instructed on the colt track. With the single exception of Arion, all the great champion performers of Palo Alto were thus taught their first trotting lessons in the kindergarden, including Sunol, Palo Alto, Advertiser, Electricity, Bell Bird and a long list of others that might be cited. But this is not all. Every one of these great trotters were distinguished performers on the baby course, without a single exception. To this means of selecting the colts thus gifted with speed may be largely attributed the success of Palo Alto with young trotters, for she has developed more than any other stock farm whose endeavors have been to educate winners of the rich colt stakes, that make an important era in the great trotting races of the present day. Then it is a source of advanced education for both trainer and colt, for it enables the reinsman who has learned that balancing the trotter has advanced to the dignity of a mechanical fine art, to note the natural carriage of the colt and his action either in jogging or in speeding. If he has cultivated an intelligent mechanical insight he can profit by these observations, and determine what corrective appliances, if any, are necessary to promote a more perfect trotting movement.

The great objection, it must be reiterated, to the kindergarten is the danger of overexerting the exceedingly immature weanling. Curbs and spavins and inflamed tendons and injuriously taxed muscles and overheated system and wearied ambition are as easily produced as would befall a child of tender years before his baby teeth have been displaced by the stronger ones of boyhood, whose organization is being developed for the leaps of an acrobat, or the desperate feats of a gymnast. The whole value of the kindergarten depends upon

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the most consummate skill and thoughtful consideration of its presiding genius. It is easy to crack the long, loud snapping whip lash. Any mountain stage driver of the Sierras is an expert in this accomplishment. Then it is delightful to watch the colt, with head and flag high in the air, trot rapidly over the stretches, in obedience to these loud reports, as if he was gifted with wings. But it is much more difficult to gauge the constitutional vitality of each colt as he appears for his training upon the kindergarten; to determine just how much work each one should have, and to judge when the speed is within the capacity of the colt, and when it is doing him any of the legion injuries of overtaxation.

Mr. Marvin, in his volume on training the trotting horse, confirms this resume by the following words of wisdom:

"To do the greatest good, with the "least jarring friction and trouble, you "want skill (on the kindergarten) as "great as the man that sits in the "sulky. To know how far to go with-"out going too far is the great point."

The condition of the majority of the colts that come up from the miniature track to the race course would alone determine whether this requisite skill is exercised by the postillions on the turns. Teachers should be specially trained to impart this exceedingly delicate tuition, for, judging by the puffed joints and enlarged limbs of the average yearling and two-year-old trotters, in defiance to the most careful and scientific handling, and despite the appliances of liniments and compress bandages, to keep the limbs and feet of the weanling colt free from enlargements by just enough work for development and not injury, is as dainty a task as to improve the perfume of the nasturtium, or to retouch the delicate tinting of some rare orchid.

If Mr. Goldsmith is correct in his statement that not one out of twenty yearlings trained for great performances remain sound to the maturity of horsehood, then the more tender weanlings must suffer still more frequently in proportion. Unless the care and discretion we have indicated is constantly applied, it must eventuate in simply the survival of the fittest. At Palo Alto every means is used to keep the colt in the kindergarten strong and healthy, so that he can take this work with the least possible resultant injury. He has a well-ventilated stall, provided with ample bedding. He is given a generous allowance of nutritious food four times a day, consisting of ground oats, hay and water. To these is added a judicious supply of lime water, not only to tone the stomach and to prevent both acidity and indigestion, but as a powerful means of contributing to the quantity and quality of the bone structure.

If nourishment and intelligent treatment can thus eliminate injury from the kindergarten, all possible precautions have been taken by the originator of this method of baby training to conserve this end. Still the charge is often repeated, without the proof of statistics, that the kindergarten is the scene of the wholesale slaughter of the innocents. Like most of the dogmatic assertions of horsemen, this statement has never received the authentic confirmation or denial which the records alone can furnish.

In order to put a quietus upon the extravagance of either its affirmation or denial the author has received authentic data from the books of Palo Alto that deserve historical publication.

Governor Stanford has uttered the seeming paradox that it is the "let up," not the work, that brings on the injuries of early training. This apparent contradiction is explained by the statement that the long rest so weakens or softens or enervates the organism that infirmities occur after this season of lassitude, when the colt is again taken up for work, rather than when he is seasoned by the tense condition of daily training. As a physiological conclusion there is much more wisdom in this observation than the general reader would conclude. The time for the injuries sustained by weanlings from the kindergarten practice, therefore, would appear in their yearling form, yet the records show that only two yearlings ever broke down at Palo Alto that were trained to trot for yearling records, and one of these had been injured before being trained. The first effort to develop a yearling trotter at Palo Alto was an absolute failure.

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The management knew no more about the delicate colt structure than the early Kentucky horsemen who trotted gifted colts like Alley West in their two-year-old forms in the mud, in three in five-mile heat contests, with front shoes and toe weights weighing two pounds on each front foot. When the system of colt training was studied as a science then the failures became greatly reduced. The training of yearlings was begun at Palo Alto in 1880. In the early spring of the year Benefit, a bay colt by General Benton, dam Lucetta by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, was the phenomenal yearling trotter of the farm. He was placed in no less judicious hands than those of Mr. Charles Marvin. It was the intention to trot him against 2:56¼, then the champion yearling record. He could have easily beaten that record. He trotted a quarter in thirty-seven seconds, and bade fair to startle the trotting-horse community. But early in the year, without any ostensible cause, he broke down. His tendons filled. Even after rest had reduced the inflammation, and his step was sound in the pasture, the lameness returned again and again when he was put into training. Finally all further attempts to train him were abandoned, and the colt was turned out as a hopeless cripple.

In 1881 the attempt to train yearlings was again repeated. Three promising ones were selected. They were:

1. Arol, by Electioneer; dam Aurora, 2:27, by John Nelson, son of Imp. Trustee.

2. Alfred, by General Benton; dam Alice, by Almont, out of Norma, 2:33½, by Alexander's Norman.

3. Hinda Rose, by Electioneer; dam Beautiful Bells, 2:29½, by The Moor, were the yearlings selected to train for champion records.

The brown filly Arol trotted a quarter in forty-one seconds, but she was so far outclassed by the peerless Hinda Rose, who made the yearling record of 2:36½, and the two-year-old record of 2:32, lowered in her three-year-old form to 2:19½, that she made no public exhibition as a yearling. But her retirement was in no wise attributable to decrepitude, for she trained on, and scored a record of 2:24¼, in her nine-year-old form. She was then sold to go to the eastern states, and died in transportation. Her speed was just becoming remarkable, and she was regarded as one of the most promising ever bred at Palo Alto.

Alfred was full of speed, but he was more full of length and height, for as a yearling he gave evidence of his present height of sixteen and three-quarter hands. He was sixteen hands high when twelve months old. His age is now twelve years, and again he is in training. During the first week in July, 1892, he trotted a mile in 2:36½, and repeated in 2:34 the last half mile in 1:14, and the finishing quarter in thirty-five seconds. He will certainly make another credit to General Benton's standard list before the season closes.

In 1882 there were two yearlings trained; the one, Alta Belle, by Electioneer, out of the famous Beautiful Bells, and the other Wyandotte, by General Benton, out of Winona, by Almont, second dam Dolly (dam of Director, 2:17; Czarina, 2:21; Thorndale, 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25¼), by Mambrino Chief.

Alto Belle was accidentally injured before she was broken to harness. From this misfortune she never fully recovered. After slight training she hopelessly broke down, and she has since been sold for brood purposes.

Wyandotte was full of early speed. But he was a nervous, washy colt, so that he did not start, and at last found his way, as a gelding, to the road horse stables where he is now a fixture. Still he trained on, for he trotted a half mile in 1:09, and has to-day both soundness and great speed.

In 1883 St. Bel, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, was trained as a yearling. He became lame in one of his front ankles and had to be turned out. After a long rest he recovered, and secured a record of 2:24¼, and proved himself to be a sound game horse.

His full brother Chimes was the most promising candidate for yearling honors in 1884. But he was not speedy enough, and was not started. He scored a record of 2:33½ as a two-year-old, and was then sold. The next year he reduced

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his record to 2:30¾, and had speed enough to have easily entered the standard list. Then the practice of training yearlings was discontinued at Palo Alto, simply because the management were satisfied to rest upon the unequaled yearling performance of Hinda Rose.

From 1884 to 1887 no yearlings were trained. But when Sudie D. wrested from Hinda Rose the yearling honors by beating her record three-quarters of a second, Mr. Marvin became aroused, and selected Norlaine to regain the championship. She succeeded by winning a record of 2:31½, but whether the training injured her can never be known, for she was destroyed by the conflagration of the stables in which she was confined.

When the yearling record was thus regained there were no yearlings trained for the succeeding years of 1888–89–90. When Freedom, the splendid yearling son of Sable Wilkes, eclipsed the record of Norlaine by trotting a record mile in 2:29¾ in 1891, both Bell Bird and Rowena, the first purely trotting bred, and the latter three-quarter thoroughbred, were selected to regain the yearling trotting honors for Palo Alto. Rowena met with an accident, not a break down, which threw her out of training, while Bell Bird, her equal, but not her superior in speed up to the date of the accident, trained on to a record of 2:26¼.

Both are now sound and taking their training with great resolution and promise. Rowena only secured a yearling record of 2:37, but she is showing as much speed as Bell Bird, and that will be sufficient to distinguish her as one of the great two-year-old trotters of the year 1892. Thus Palo Alto has trained only eleven yearlings for records in the same number of years. The impression has been abroad that it is the general rule, not the exception, to train yearlings for records on this great stock farm, and that the break down of yearlings, resulting from over work, primarily in the kindergarten, which if not then completed is finished in their yearling forms on the mile training track, number by the hundreds instead of a single dual of instances. Yet the records prove that only two out of eleven yearlings have suffered from training, and one of these had previously received a serious injury.

All yearlings at Palo Alto are broken to harness, but this process of gentling and gaiting the colts does not extend to such earnest training as may be necessary to beat the yearling record. The number of yearlings is so great that it would be practically impossible to give them all this thorough handling. The kindergarten determines the choice. The weanlings that have shown the most exceptional speed on the miniature course are the ones selected for great performances in their yearling forms, and they have never failed to fulfill in harness the promise they showed as weanlings. Thus seven out of the eleven have reduced the remarkable records they made as yearlings. While one broke down, one was injured before being trained, and two, while not injured have never, as yet, made their appearance in public.

This authentic *resume* completely disproves the reckless statement which appears many times in every season that the kindergarten is a slaughter pen of weanlings, and that the fields of Palo Alto are swarming with infirm colts, the victims of the miniature course discipline. This is the usual opposition to a new system. Veteran trainers have stereotyped methods of training that includes an abundance of jogging and progressive slow miles. These methods are at war with the short, sharp, brush system of Governor Stanford. His initial idea is the development of speed, by rapid brushes, not the development of stamina by the long, tedious routine of many repeat miles, well within the speed capacity of the horse under training. If the trainer's system of preparing campaigners had been adopted at Palo Alto, instead of the kindergarten and the speed brushes, the probabilities would be decidedly in favor of breaking down of ten, instead of one out of the eleven yearlings trained at Palo Alto for great records. Very few trainers can reserve the colt's speed for the last quarter, as the considerate Doble does that of Axle and Tony V. They rarely realize that better results can be attained in the way of speed, with less liability of injury by brushes at shorter distances, than by the arduous strains of

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miles of jogging and repeating. The statistics of Palo Alto conclusively show that more colts are injured by running at large in the fields of Palo Alto, notwithstanding the precautions for their safety, than are injured in the kindergarten.

The conclusion seems to be irresistible that if the insatiable demands of the trotting community for colt performers, as evidenced by the extravagant inducement offered in the ever-increasing colt stakes, are to be responded to by trotting-horse breeders, the more humane methods of the kindergarten and short brushes are to be preferred to any other system of colt development. If its results on the large scale in which it will be tested prove to be detrimental to the trotting-horse interests, no establishment will more emphatically demonstrate it than Palo Alto.

PROBLEMS IN BREEDING.

BY A. H.

Heredity.

I.—Fact.

Heredity, as generally understood, implies the contribution of two sex elements —male and female. These are considered to offer certain constituents, however different they may be supposed to be, bearing certain hereditary influences.

Formerly, heredity was considered simply from apparent evidences, or "symptoms" without any attempted reference to the actual, ultimate constituents or elements causing them. Such works as Darwin's (son) "Breeds and Breeding" (*Encyclo. Brit.*), and Miles' "Stock-breeding," mark the period of determinations of the past. "Since then" the subject has been taken up by biologists in connection with its special bearings on "the fact" of evolution itself.

Vast discoveries have been announced, and marvelous results attained by the scientific method. While the system used by the old lights resulted in a store of "facts," that of the new endeavors to trace the origin and explain "the why" of these. With such object in view it has appropriated as its proper starting point and foundation groundwork the elemental phenomena exhibited in the contributive formation of the animal egg essential to bringing into existence a new individual "like" its parents. These elements and these phenomena exhibit the behavior of the reproductive contributions in their simplest and ultimate known constitution. In fine the student of heredity's "elements" with which he has to grapple are the *ova* and the *spermatozoa* comprehensively, or the *ovum* and *spermatozoon* individually. To thoroughly master the phenomena presented to us by these, individually and conjunctively, structurally and functionally, is the first requirement of the modern student or critic of the phenomena of heredity.

As these "elements" very apparently result in complete adult individuals they evidently deserve watching. The future history of heredity will center round the results obtained by the study of the germ cells—male and female, ova and spermatozoa.

The physical basis of life and structure has been reduced to the simple aggregation of specialized single cells consisting originally of simple protoplasm—pure formative material. It is also a fact that the single original ovum and sperm are simple cells of this same protoplasm. Thus it would appear that we have an easy task before us. If that does not so appear to the reader we must have him to keep still ever in view the actual simplicity that the *ultimate* "elements" must certainly possess.

As the basis, then, for the understanding and intelligent consideration of the titled problem, we must expell, meantime, all other ideas from our minds but the mastery alone, and first of all, of "the materal basis of heredity." (Minot uses the word *physical* instead of "material").

As in our previous article on "Sex" our present object is to put before the intelligent breeder what science has been

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doing for him. We have approached this subject from his own standpoint—as anxious to study and learn what science can teach. We have endeavored to present, in an orderly fashion and in a manner that the reader will have as little difficulty in following as our "intelligence" has known how, the elements, rudiments or foundation of the whole subject. Let those who would desire to intelligently take advantage and intellectually secure the enjoyment of modern discussions on heredity—let them master the matters herein detailed.

The new views—as expounded by Professor Weismann, of Freiburg, whose brilliant discoveries have led him to the formulation of nothing less than revolutionary theories—render the re-examination of the whole groundwork necessary. From these first steps we shall endeavor to lead the reader through the very thickest and most intricate paths that are being hewed out anew. These first steps involve the study of the subject, primarily in the manner we have herein grappled with, which is the kindly light that leads us on.

For the material of the chain we have endeavored to link in such a fashion as to be easily mentally handled, we have consulted the leading authorities themselves, as we indicate throughout.

THE MATERIAL BASIS OF HEREDITY.

The Female Element or Ovum.—The ovum presents all the characteristic features and structure of an ordinary animal cell. Such structure consist of (*a*) the cell wall or enclosing capsule, (*b*) the cytoplasm or protoplasm outside, or surrounding (*c*) the nucleus or "germinal vesicle."

The cytoplasm, or extra-nuclear cell substance, exhibits, under high magnifying powers, a homogeneous appearance, or matrix "traversed by a delicate network, with minute yolk-balls, pigment, and other granules strewn about the meshes" (Geddes). Out of this is obtained an abundance of reserve nutriment, besides giving origin to the development of the special architectural features that apparently have an altogether marvelous transforming, rearranging power or function in relation to the future duplication of the nucleus, which will come under particular review.

The composing structure of the nucleus has also been made known to us, whereas to the old observers it was nothing more than a mere vesicle, it is now a very apparent (to the aided eye) "intricate microcosm; it has, in reality, a most complex structure and a curious internal life all its own."

"The nucleus, situated approximately in the middle of the ovum-cell, when quiescent, often lies in a little nest or chamber within the cell substance, and is limited from the latter by a more or less distinct nuclear membrane, which disappears as the period of activity begins. Inside this membrane it is often possible to discover one or more nucleoli (or germinal 'spots') lying in a more or less fluid material, often called the 'nuclear sap'. As to these nucleoli and bodies more or less like them, about the reasons for their variable number and form very little that is certain can be told. Much more important is the essential constituent of the nucleus, a system of strands, coils, or loops, which as they stain deeply with various dyes are therefore known, to distinguish them, as the *chromatin* elements. In contrast thereto the less stainable, and to some less apparently essential constituents of the nucleus are distinguished as '*achromatin*'—*i. e.*, not stainable."

We had better at once here emphasize the introduction of the reader to the chromatin elements, by informing him that it is this chromatin, (*in the male and female nuclei*), that is now regarded as the real *material basis of heredity*. Let the reader carry this idea, as a thread, along with him.

The chromatin elements in the inactive or quiescent nucleus oftenest appear to be disposed in a manifold or tangled coil, "like a disordered ball of twine," while in other cases "rather as a living network." Though their appearance suggests disorder, that is not their real disposition. The coils, we may be assured, are in no disorder, but preserve a perfect definiteness throughout. Some describe them as continuous, others as interrupted. Both may be right. This is, however, "subsidiary to the more

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iking fact," that in the state of activ- the number and disposition of the ickened or loosened parts of the coil main definite and orderly, and that eir behavior is like that of minute in- pendent individuals, so that any view "a rough-and-ready mechanical thod" of arrangement in cell-division not to be entertained.

Before we describe the *growth and aturation of the ovum*, we believe it ll be advisable to describe

The General Manner of Division of nimal Cells.—The process by which lls divide, and thus multiply, presents ch remarkable and consistent features at it should be shortly reviewed. The ocess is called by the polysyllabic word *riokinesis*. It is the typical method all division or "reproduction" of an- al cells. By following each step one ill be dumbfounded by the simple or- rly complexity possible in such minute ace. By understanding the process e can understand more easily the prep- ration of the sperm and germ cells, nd the true reproduction of a new in- ividual by the union of the latter. he essential matter to be divided, and econstituted in new cells resides in the ipe or ready nucleus, or mother-nucleus, rom which daughter-nuclei are pro- uced, as follows:

1. In the quiescent mother-nucleus e observe a *network or reticulation* of a lose coiled tangle—the chromatic matter.

2. When activity appears we observe change. The close network seems to ather into (*a*) a *close* skein of fine convo- uted filaments. This is followed by (*b*) more *open* skein of thicker filaments. The looped ends of these are arranged ound one pole, there presenting a starred ppearance; the ends interdigitate at the ther opposite or anti-pole.

At this period the remarkable spindle (of achromatic material) appears in the nucleus at the pole round which the looped (starred) ends are. It lies ob- liquely across the polar area. Its origin is either in the nucleus or adjacent proto- plasm. It now moves obliquely across the polar area, and toward the middle of the nucleus where it sets itself up in the midst of the chromatine filaments with sen ⁱ directed to the pole and anti-pole.

3. In this movement it is accom- panied by the chromatic filaments, which arrange themselves by their former polar looped ends around the middle or equatorial circumference of the spindle. The filaments become gathered together and much shortened and thickened in this act. The doubled up filaments are grad- ually set around the spindle. These loops then exhibit a *clearage* in their en- tire extent or length, being cleft evenly and equally; and behave in a peculiar manner in consequence. The halves are however, not yet completely separated, but still lie close to each other.

4. The free ends of the V-shaped and split loops are directed outward from the equator. This is the stellate, *aster* or monaster stage of the process we are fol- lowing.

5. There is next the divergence (or metakineses) from equatorial attach- ment of the chromatic material.

This is a process of separation of the cleft chromatic filaments, as if each be- came, by their middle (loop end), at their points of equatorial attachment, moored to the spindle threads, each half filament to a thread from the opposite pole.

6. These threads seem to have strong retractile power, for the apices of each cleft or half-looped filament is now drawn toward the opposite poles, and the *free ends* of each cleft loop are in their move- ment of complete sundering, apparently drawn in toward the equator, where they (the free ends) soon bid farewell to each other, around the spindle or equatorial plane of segmentation.

During this time the threads of the spindle have been more rapidly retracted, and the halved chromosomes in each di- vision are, toward the narrowing ends of the spindle, as rapidly approaching each other, to form each a new star at each pole. Thus is accomplished the converg- ence of the V-shaped halved loops to the poles, completing the *double aster* stage.

Left in the track of retraction appear lines of connection between the retreat- ing loops. These are now supposed to be from the chromatin filaments and not from the spindle threads.

7. The next stages are just the re- verse, in order, of the two first. We

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have the (*b*) *open skein* in each daughter-nucleus followed by the (*a*) *close* skein in the same.

8. Last we have the network or reticulation of the daughter-nucleus, with its intimate anastomosing, as it enters its normal state of rest (metabolism). Note in this process there is no intermediate rest during the equatorial stage.

With the retraction or divergence of the chromatin, division of the protoplasm of the mother cell, takes place in the same equatorial plane the separation of the diasters and the enclosure of each separately as perfected daughter cells; fitted to grow, and in turn, become mother cells, repeating the division by the same process of kariokineses.

The polar centrosomes to which the spindle threads converge are also worth study. There is one at either pole. When the daughter cells attain their independence, each of the latter have only one centrosome. That now proceeds to divide, *forming two*. Each of these eventually become located at the poles of the new daughter cell. This may explain the formation and behavior of the spindle from its polar to its central position in the cell in its process of division.

Following the chromatic matter alone in its behavior we find the following progressive stages, 1, 2, 3, have complementary retrogressive stages 4, 5, 6.

Synopsis of Indirect Cell Division.

(*Kariokinesis or Mitosis.*)

MOTHER-NUCLEUS.	DAUGHTER-NUCLEI.
1. Network.	6. Network.
2. Skein.	5. Skein.
3. Aster.	4. Diaster.

→ Equatorial separation. →

(Divergence or Metakinesis.)

We may now return to the

Growth of the Ovum.—When the ovum is very young, quite generally it presents some such features as are seen in an amœboid cell, that is, without definite outline. In some cases this phase persists for a longer time. In the simplest animals, however, this amœboid phase constantly exhibits an inclination to pass into a condition of repose. It becomes, in fact, encysted, *i. e.*, enclosed by a sac of more or less definite outline or shape, and less inclined to "float." So it is, with *ova*, which, though at first frequently resembling various forms of amœboid cells, tend more or less rapidly to pass into the encysted phase. The protoplasm no longer disports or disposes itself in irregular changeable masses, or finger-like processes, but becomes "gathered up into a sphere, rounded off, and enclosed by a more or less definite envelope. This transition from a state of relative equilibrium between activity and passivity, to one in which passivity undoubtedly preponderates, is associated with an increase of nutriment and reserve products." The ovum feeds, becomes "gravid"—heavy with stored capital, less active, and more encysted in consequence.

Maturation of the Ovum.—When the ovum has attained its "adult" size, this maturation or ripening is attended by an occurrence that is pregnant with significance, and demands our most careful attention. The nucleus, previously generally located in the center of the ovum, moves "to the pole" of the (ovum) cell, alters considerably in structure, forms a spindle, and divides by the process of kariokineses described. A minute cell, containing *half* the chromatin nuclear matter, and a small amount of protoplasm or cytoplasm, is given off. Further, the nucleus remaining within the ovum repeats the process, a second spindle is formed, and another tiny cell is thrown off, expelled or "extruded." These cells thus thrown off from the nucleus through the (polar) wall of the ovum are called the *polar bodies*, and the process is called *the extrusion* of the polar bodies. These bodies and this process, long disregarded as of no account in any connection of reproduction or inheritance, have, by the researches of recent microscopists, been elevated to a position of the very highest importance. The process is probably of universal occurrence. These "bodies" have a direct significance in the history of reproductive processes, which may be, elementarily, learned herein. Generally the period of extrusion precedes the (after) process of fertilization by or intrusion into the ovum of the spermatozoön.

The minute, extruded cells "never have any history," though occasionally lingering on the outskirts of the ovum. Their eventual fate is to degenerate, dwindle and disappear.

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The remaining female nucleus is now ready to unite with the male nucleus of the spermatozoön. By the two divisions it has been reduced commensurably in size, but not one whit in complexity, or in the number of its chromatin elements. Its contents have been quartered in quantity, but maintained in qualitative equivalency.

[*Special Features of Ovum.*—The essential part, the nucleus, of the ovum or egg cell, is always extremely small compared with the size of the "egg" itself. The latter in size is governed by the amount of yelk, which is the nutritive capital of the embryo. The yelk is derived from the vascular fluid or surrounding cells or special glands, and is present in varying quantity and disposition. If little, it is diffuse; if much, it is polar or central. The different modes of egg-division are associated with these various positions. Other features of the egg are interesting, but beyond the scope of the subject in hand.]

Here we leave the ovum to describe similarly the structure, composition and preparation of the complementary male sperm.

The Male Element or Sperm.—The sperm, like the ovum, is a cell. It is always, besides, a cell of very definite phase and type. Usually it consists of a small *head*, constituted almost entirely of *nucleus*, and of a long contractile tail. This accessory tail performs the function of a propeller or screw, which induces the movement of the essential head through the media in which it finds itself toward the ripe ovum cell awaiting its arrival.

The head arises from the nucleus of the mother sperm cell, and almost wholly consists of the chromatin elements of the same. The mobile tail arises from the protoplasmic substance or cytoplasm of the mother sperm cell and thus consists of achromatin elements of great dynamic intention. Between the head and tail is a median portional neck connecting both.

Sometimes, as in the threadworm of the horse (*Ascaris*), the head is covered with a cap of protoplasmic nutritive capital, which is doffed before the essential period of fertilization arrives. Sometimes, as in man, the tail is entwined with a fibratile filament. Complexities such as "axial filaments, striations, and the like abound;" these are entirely congruent with later observations as to spermatogenesis and ovogenesis.

[*Special Features of Sperm Cells.*—The sperm cell is highly specialized, active, mobile, of mimimal size, and reduced nutritive supply. Its vitality is remarkable, "not only does it often remain long unexpelled in the male, without loosing its functions, but it may retain its fertilizing power after remaining for weeks, and even months, in the female organism." Certain queen ants are known to have laid fertile eggs thirteen years after their last sexual union with a male. The sperm, taken from a dead male, has actually fertilized an ovum. "Artificial impregnation" (intubation) has been lately successfully accomplished. The sperms can resist great extremes of temperature. The contact with acids has usually a paralyzing effect on them, while alkaline solutions seem to have the opposite result. Spermatozoa have been seen to carry along with them masses of crystals ten times their own size. They have been seen to carry bunches of from eight to ten blood corpuscles. They have been "estimated" to have carried burdens four or five times their own weight without much difficulty or apparent inconvenience.]

The Two Elements Contrasted.—As the sometimes amœboid-like ovum—large, well nourished, passive—is the cellular expression of female characteristics, so in the often infusorian-like sperm are summed up the smaller size, less nutritive habit, predominant activities of the male. As the ovum is usually one of the largest, the sperm is usually one of the smallest of cells. The yelk or food capital and encysting membranes which are often so prominent in the former, are as conspicuously deficient in the latter. The two kinds of cells, though of similar origin, are just as widely opposed in their general features as they are necessarily fundamentally complementary in their history.

Indeed, to present this antithesis by a natural and most striking expression, this oppositeness and complementariness are

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but exhibitions of what are now familiarly known as *anabolic* and *katabolic* habits. Indeed, Prof. Marcus Hartog (*Contemporary Review*, August) emphasizes this: "This differentiation of size and activity," he says, "is what we term *sex*."

THE PROCESS OF GERM AND SPERM FORMATION THE SAME.

In a general way the process of the maturation of the spermatozoa is that of varied segmentation of a mother sperm cell, with the occurrence of a series of preparatory stages. In detail, however, as a result of most recent observations, it has been found that the process of the maturation of the ovum, involving in that the extrusion of the polar bodies, is paralleled exactly in the maturation or development of the spermatozoa themselves. This seems to us so important that we shall here give, briefly, the story of these more recent, remarkable revelations.

We utilize, for this purpose, the material of the Cartwright Lectures for 1892: "The Present Problems in Evolution and Heredity," by Henry Fairfield Osborn, Sc. D., Da Costa professor of Biology in Columbia college, New York.*

We are informed therein that (at the point at which speculation was, previous to the present awakening, resting—as to the meaning or significance of the polar bodies and their extrusion) speculation was revived by Weismann, who attempted to connect these polar bodies with his "beautiful and simple" theory of heredity, which has caused such a tremendous flutter in scientific circles, and seems to have been advanced as a sort of a base of correction for prevalent theories of evolution. The whole question is clearly given in R. Hertwig's masterly memoir upon 'Ovo and Spermatogenesis in Nematodes,' published 1890. Taking advantage of Boveri's discoveries in staining technique [that is, methods of making the structure of the objects upon the slide of the microscope distinguishable by *staining* or manipulation with coloring matters] and stimulated by Weismann's prediction *that s· ermatozoa would also be found to extrude polar bodies*, this observer examined all stages in the peculiarly favorable germ cells of the thread worm of the horse—*Ascaris megalocephala*." We must here most gratefully and gracefully acknowledge our special indebtedness in these revelations to that so-called degraded parasitical pest that infests our noble friend, the horse. To what grand uses can not mean things be put, and how is not the horse contributing to modern science!

Hertwig made the surprising discovery that ova and spermatozoa are formed in a substantially similar manner by repeated divisions, the single difference being that the *first* and *last* products of division among sperm cells are effective spermatozoa capable of development in fertilization, while the *last* products of division in the ovary are true ova that become fertilized and the first abortive ova, the polar cells, incapable of development. In both ova and spermatozoa the nucleus contains but one-half the chromatin which typical nucleus contains; in the case of *A. megalocephala* each of the germ cells contains but two chromasomes (centers of chromatin elements), while the normal body cells contain four. The manner in which this maturation of the germ cells for conjugation is brought about is as follows: The number of chromasomes in the primary germ cells is four. Then are formed by subdivision the ovum and sperm "mother cells," in which the chromatin substance is doubled, so that we observe eight chromasomes. The mother cells then divide and the chromatin substance is reduced to four rods, a second division rapidly follows whereby the chromatin is reduced to two rods, or half the original quantity. These last divisions take place by the process called kariokinesis* (already described), but, as Hertwig points out, they differ from typical kariokinesis in the fact that the divisions follow so rapidly upon the heels of each other that the vesicular resting period is omitted. Thus, he suggests, is prevented an over-accumulation of chromatin substance prior to the fusion of ovum and sperm. It is evident that the polar cells are rudimentary ova, which do not possess the yolk mass, etc., essen-

*American Naturalist, July and August.

*This polysyllable is made up from the Greek *karyo*—*nut* or *kernel*, and *kinesis* implying *movement*. Hence it means the manner of movements exhibited in the kernel or nucleus.

o development, and are divided off very late stage, sometimes after the has left the ovary, but are in other ects analogous to the spermatozoa. reason these polar cells have not ppeared altogether in either plants nimals is that they originally pos- d a deep physiological importance. he first polar cell subdivides and forms , it follows that from both ovum and m mother cells four daughter cells formed, each containing half the omatin substance of a normal nucleus, he ovary three of these daughter cells rt and the fourth forms a true ovum. the sperm gland, however, all four ghter cells form perfect spermatozoa. s has thus been made out in the *uris*, the different modes of sperma- nesis may be collated with the dif- nt modes of ovum segmentation. phenomena exhibited in sperm de- opment are thus comparable, both ctural and functionally, with polar bula formation. As noted, however, *first results* of division, *i. e.* extru- s of the ovum are abortive; the *last lts* of division of the sperm are all potent. The corresponding portions, last divided remnant of each can be y followed and understood while er observation. But while the rmed-off globules of the ovum die ving the favored individual of the rtet the inheritance of the richly red "lair," the representative of the e among the persisting sperm quar- becomes presumably mixed up as of a now big four and its identity reafter lost. As our information sently is, either member of the sperm four may fertilize the depolarized m. Throwing this distinction aside, head of the sperm corresponds to the polarized nucleus of the ovum—both taining chromatin, the tail of the rm corresponding to the cytoplasm the ovum.

Osborn remarks: "The whole process the extrusion of the polar bodies, is bably an inheritance or survival of a mitive condition in which all four ova the four spermatozoa were fully ctional." Hartog takes a similar w regarding the polar bodies as sim- y ab-ed functionless ova, and ex- presses his view in the following suggestive parallel: "To take a familiar explanation, we may easily conceive a breed of cats that had only enough milk for one litter; should we ascribe the continued production of three or four extra kittens, always doomed to starvation, to a physiological excretion, or rather to the inheritance from a race of better milkers?" These quotations may help to fix the polar bodies in the mind. Weismann's views, which the above seek to controvert, require special treatment. It may have been observed that frequent allusion has been made to his views in recent numbers of the MONTHLY.

We must now return to the doubly reduced germ and sperm elements to follow the phenomena attending the performance of their essential purpose.

The Courtship and Union of the Male and Female.—Fertilization is the consummation of the essential purpose of the ovum and sperm. It consists in the ultimate union of a spermatozoön with the reduced nucleus of the ovum. The male element it is that has to find out the ovum to effect an entrance and union therein with the depolarized nucleus. This is the result of the former being the active element and the latter the passive. The design of intrusion and its process are worthy of being emphasized here. As we have seen, the male element is without a nutritive store, while the female element is well provided in that particular. This may very probably be the main determining attraction of the sperm—stripped as it were of all personal impedimenta—for the ovum.

The devices by means of which the sperm reaches the ovum are diverse and difficult to determine. When it has come, by any of its devious diverse methods into proximity to the ovum, it is believable that "there is a strong osmotic (a sort of diffusion) attraction set up between the two complementary elements." The distance over which the minute sperm has to travel in order to reach its restful haven is usually quite long. But its active katabolic persistence, with its extreme vitality, which are its "natural inheritance," enables it, in wonderfully short time, to get there effectually.

The point at which the minute male

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"animalcule"-like organism intrudes or penetrates the ovum does not seem to particularly have been defined. Whether it takes advantage of the point of extrusion of the polar bodies—where the nucleus becomes contiguous to the wall of the ovum—we are in doubt. A special aperture, the *micropyle*, however, exists in some ova for this purpose. The nucleus, too, seems to retreat from its position assumed during the extrusion of the polar bodies, to its former more central position. Whatever all these changes may be, it is certain that as soon as one sperm has entered the ovum a reaction at once sets in so that the door, as it were, is shut to and barred against the entrance of any further solicitor. Here we see that the ovum is receptive, as the rule, to only one suitor. That is another point of special interest.

This courtship and union is controlled apparently by a highly proper monogomous principle throughout. This has its most patent demonstration in the highest forms of life. In the very highest, the principle is also (morally) supreme.

Immediate Results of Union.—Each original element, sperm as well as ovum, we have seen has been reduced one-fourth. In each there is exactly a corresponding process of rearrangement, leading to opposite but complementary results. The essential part of each is that portion which contains the chromatin elements. The essential *head* of the spermatozoön it is that contains the chromatin matter, and becomes the male complement to the doubly-reduced (depolarized) ovum nucleus, likewise containing chromatin. The reader must keep his mind continually on these chromatin elements. They are all and ever important.

"After the sperm-nucleus has penetrated to the center of the ovum, and after the extrusion of the polar bodies is quite completed, we have to deal with two nuclei, not only closely approximate in structure, but alike in future history." As seen in a familiar type of reproduction both male and female nuclei contain two chromatin elements in the form of bent rods.

(1) *Before union* takes place these undergo a marked modification the same in both cases. Round the chromatin rods vacuoles are formed, limiting them from the surrounding protoplasm. Into these the rods send out (apparently) anastomosing processes. Gradually the rods form themselves into a network in the meshes of which minute nuceloli or nodes of network are also demonstrable and finally into "loops."

(2) The two pro-nuclei, thus modified, having come together, do so most precisely—"fuse." Each pro-nucleus forms half of that spindle figure with starred appearance that almost all nuclei take when about to divide. This double spindle figure is the "segmentation nucleus" which will presently divide into the two daughter cells. In the plane of the equatorial plate during the process of this arrangement about the middle of the (doubly derived) nucleus the characteristic cleavage (without separation) of the filaments, usually V-shaped, appears.

(3) In the spindle the nuclear elements still distinguished in their orderly *stellate* behavior, as male and female, eventually form what is known as the "equatorial plate," lying across the center of the spindle. This is a well-demonstrated stage, and one characterized by a well-marked equilibrium. It is the resting stage *par excellence* in the life of the mother cell. Movement is at an end, a state of stability has set in, and this would continue *ad infinitum*, did not a factor which hitherto has played no part, assert itself and bring about fresh movement.

(4) This new movement is the longitudinal *separation* of the already cleft chromatin elements, an independent expression of life—indeed a reproductive act—on the part of the nuclear elements.

(5) This fully indicated vertical splitting of each rod into a loop or link precedes the horizontal *divergence*. "Thus," says Osborn, "we may conceive of a thorough redistribution of the chromatin before it passes into the daughter cells." The split loops are each retracted or diverted toward the centrosome—the movement that suggested to some authors the possession of a contractile power (intracellular muscularity) in the archoplasmic threads, each chromosome being appa-

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ıtly withdrawn by a single thread. e horizontal divergence (metakinesis) breaking up consequent on the hauling vard the poles of the complementary pple rods now is exhibited, and as chromosomes separate into the double ıs, lines also appear between their di-ging ends. These, sometimes termed erzonal, are now believed to arise or secreted from the chromosomes them-ves. There is, therefore, some differ-ce of opinion as to what the mechanics the chromosome divisions really are. (6) The chromatin is now retracted o two coiled threads, each the center *kernel* of the daughter-nucleus with a gle centrosome beside it. As the line divergence (horizontal splitting or rrowing) is drawn between the two lls (in the plane of the equatorial plate) e single centrosome (aster attractive here) in each cell itself divides, so that ch daughter cell is now complete with chromatin coil and two archoplasmic ntrosomes. This protoplasm of the um is also being furrowed and con-ricted till the two new daughter cells e perfectly independent by the forma-on of a cell plate completely forming e two "blastomeres."

"It thus appears that both the chromatin ıd archoplasm are permanent elements of ıecell, such as we formerly considered the ucleus; the apparently passive chroma-n is divided with great precision by the tive archoplasm, then the archoplasm mply splits in two to resume the cleav-ge function" in future division.

The above described process of division, reproduction, consequent on the fertili-ation of the ovum by the conjugation of he male and female pro-nuclei, can be ollated with that of the kariokinesis of ingle-cell division, repetition. The pecial difference is the absence of a rest-ng stage or prolonged equatorial appear-nce in the latter, and the marked rest-ng stage prolonged equatorial appear-nce in the former. The resting stage as thus apparently more meaning than as yet been supposed.

The Constitution of the Material Basis of Heredity.—It is beyond our concep-tion to form any idea of the microcosmic nucleus of the fertilized ovum. In the mar subject it is less than $\frac{1}{2500}$ of an inch in diameter. This "is yet capable of producing hundreds of thousands of cells like itself, as well as all the unlike cells of the adult organism." This nucleus contains within itself not only the tendencies of the present type, but of past types far distant. And that in two lines of descent male and female, contributing each their hereditary pro-portions.

Weismann says: "We do not see the molecular structure of the nucleoplasm (or chromatine), but something which we can only look upon—when we remember how complex this structure must be—as a very rough expression of its quality. Our most powerful and best lenses just enable us to make out the forms of separ-ate stainable granules present on a loop which is about to divide. They appear as spheres, and immediately thereafter, on division, as hemispheres. But, accord-ing to Strasburger, these granules, the so-called microsomata, only serve for the nutrition of the nuclear substance proper, which lies between them as unstainable, and therefore not distinctly visible. But even if these granules representing the true germplasm, though divided into two exactly equal parts, would give no proof of equality on inequality in their consti-tution, it would give us an idea of their qualitative relations." We can only ob-tain proofs as to the quality of the molec-ular structure of the two halves by their effect on the bodies of the daughter cells, and we know that these latter are fre-quently different in size and quality." ("Essays on Heredity," first edition.) He believes "there are variations in the molecular constitution" of the nucleo-plasm, remarking that such a view is obvious, because the nature of the polar body is different from that of the egg cell.

It has been demonstrated that even in so minute a space as the one-thousandth of a cubic millimetre there are 400,-000,000 of these molecules or granules. It is certainly very evident from such demonstration that the constitution of the chromatin coils that we see arrang-ing themselves into cleft loops must be of a most particular nature, of which we have not yet the faintest idea. It is evi-dently capable of summing up the essen-

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tials of an infinity of variety. Our knowledge in regard to this material is limited. As the future furnishes improved means of observation, an advance of knowledge concerning this, the material basis of inheritance may be expected. We must wait patiently, full of faith in our developing powers of overcoming impossibilities.

Some Special Features.—A remarkable and significant fact may be noted here, that the number of chromasomes varies in the cells of different species, and even in the cells of different varieties (as in the threadworm of the horse—*A. megalocephala*), but is constant in all the cells of the same variety through all stages; thus the same number of chromasomes appears in the first segmentation of the fertilized ovum, as in the subsequent cell division in the tissues.

In the cell substance of the ovum occurs the existence of two central corpuscles (centrosomes or attractive spheres) in the protoplasm. These serve as points of insertion for protoplasmic threads (radiating filaments), which exert a "muscular action" upon the nuclear elements in the forthcoming division. The history of the special kind of protoplasm, the archoplasm giving origin to these appearances, has been traced with great care. It has its center in either central corpuscle, and sends out contractile fibrils, which moor themselves to the nuclear elements. The movements of the latter during the forthcoming first division of the ovum are directly referable to the antagonistic action of these fibrils, and thus we have hints of the intracellular muscularity, the thought of which makes one dumb.

Relation to Sex, etc. — Further, "There is no line between male and female, the conjugating cells are simply in a similar physiological condition wherein a mingling of hereditary characters affords a new lease of life," and, "the cells born by the two sexes are absolutely neutral, so far as sex is concerned. The causes finally determining sex may come surprisingly late in development." [See article "Sex," July MONTHLY.]

The wide difference in the ultimate form of the germ cells of the male and female is a result of physiological division of labor, the mass and yelk of the ovum having been differentiated to support the early stages of development (arising out of the nucleus), while the spermatozoön has dispensed with all these accessories and acquired an active vibratile form for its function of reaching and penetrating the ovum; so that sex has evolved from the necessity of cell conjugation, in which, as higher plains are reached, individuality has been bestowed on the sexes. But coming back to the essential feature of conjugation, we see in the highest and lowest forms of "sexual" reproduction the same, which is even similar to other forms of asexual, or simply conjunction of similar cells. The ovum may indeed be said to just as fully vitalize the spermatozoön, as the spermatozoön the ovum. The action and reaction of the two hereditary substances may be considered equal and mutual, so far as we yet know. So that "if it were possible to introduce the female pro-nucleus of an egg into another egg of the same species, immediately after the transformation of the nucleus of the latter into the female pronucleus, it is very probable that the two nuclei would conjugate just as if a fertilizing sperm-nucleus had penetrated. If this were so, the direct proof that egg-nucleus and sperm-nucleus are identical would be furnished" [Weismann]. Boveri actually succeeded in accomplishing such a similar feat by depriving an ovum of its nucleus, and subsequently causing it to develop by admitting *two spermatozoa*, which fertilized each other and produced a complete individual!

THE NEW INDIVIDUAL EARLY STAGES.

The satisfaction of the reader demands, as indeed completeness prescribes, that we follow the process of the growth of the individual reproduced, a few steps further.

The development of the cell is a gradual progress, says Huxley, from a general to a special state. The like holds good of the development of the body as a whole. However complicated one of the higher animals may be, it begins its separate existence under the form of a nucleated cell. This, by divis-

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, becomes converted into an aggregate nucleated cells. The parts of this gregate, following different laws of owth and multiplication, give rise to rudiments of organs; and the parts these rudiments again take on these des of growth, multiplication and tamorphoses which are needful to con- rt the rudiment into the perfect struct- e. The development of the animal as whole then repeats in principle the velopment of the cell. In short, the rm may undergo division and be con- rted into an aggregate of cells. Devel- ment is a process of differentiation by ich the primitively similar parts of the ing body become more and more un- e one another.

The above, in the words of the dis- guished demonstrator of *protoplasm* the physical basis of life, indicates, in general way, the growth from simple lls to complex differentiation of the ghest, most specialized of animals. his can be a little more specifically de- ribed, as follows:

After the initial division of the ovum, ntaining the united nuclei, the same ocess of cell division now repeats itself veral times in succession. In this way om *two* cells there arise *four;* from ur, *eight;* from eight, *sixteen;* from six- en, *thirty-two;* from thirty-two, *sixty ur*, and so on. "Each time the divis- n of the 'kernel speck' chromatic coil recedes that of the nucleus, and that of e ovum protoplasm." [Haeckel.]

Finally, through the continued divis- n or furrowing of the mammalian egg, here arises a mulberry-shaped ball of *imilar cells.* These cells are the mate- ials out of which the body of the young ammal is constructed. This mulberry- ike ball of cells is called, from its like- ess to that form, a *morula.* Its com- onent cells are arranged so that there s no vacant space or cavity. At other imes the cells arrange themselves in a nanner so as to have a spacious cavity, which form is called a *blastula.*

The next stage is the formation of what is called a *gastrula*, in which is seen he formation of two germinal layers, named below. In the case of the blastula, his is effected by a process of invagina- n or dimpling, as might be done by pressing in, with the finger, a hollow rubber ball. This condition is named an *embole.* In the case of the morula the gastrula is formed by a process denominated overgrowth, by which the smaller, less yelk-laden cells gradually grow round the large yelk, containing cells by superaddition. This is called an *epibole.*

A further stage exhibits the determination of these infolding or superadded cells into two *germinal layers.* The outer of these is called the *ectoderm* or *epiblast*, and the inner the *endoderm* or *hypoblast.* A later stage sees the formation of a middle layer called the *mesoderm.*

The eye may help to aid the memory as to the above, thus

Primitive Blastoderm.	Ectoderm or Epiblast.	1. Sensorial.	Secondary Blastoderm.
	Mesoderm or Mesoblast.	2. Body cells.	
		3. Visceral Wall.	
	Endoderm or Hypoblast.	4. Intestinal.	

1. Cuticular system and central organs of nervous system (*cerebro-spinal*).

2. True skin, voluntary muscles, and skeleton.

3. Contractile wall of alimentary canal, heart, large blood vessels, vascular glands, premordial kidneys and *generative organs.*

4. Epithelial lining of alimentary canal, air passages and cellular parts of internal glands.

It is thus eventually from the middle or last formed layer that the germ cells of the newly started individual arise, usually on an area of the epithelium lining the body cavity. The new germ cells thus appear comparatively late in development and after "differentiation" has made considerable progress.

The object is apparently one of expediency—to form and furnish the house first, making it ready for the reproductive occupants, whose maturity is being secured, so that it is just commencing life (puberty), as it were, on the comparative maturity of the body itself.

Thus we can see how the idea of a distinction between the origin of germ cells and of body cells would suggest itself. We can further see, by following the daughter-nuclei into the morula and

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thence into the gastrula, with its three layers—the starting points of all future differentiations of organs and tissues—that *all* the cells of the new individual must contain not only hereditary matter, but that even in male and female portions. This matter—the chromatin filaments, loops or rods or coil, in fact *the mortal coil*, is what is considered to continue one generation of the race after another, we had almost said, was continued through each generation to another. But there, indeed, is the great point: Are the germ cells that appear in the sexual glands at a comparatively late stage on the general differentiation continued in lineal descent from the original pro-nuclie?

With that query we may meantime rest. We have presented the known facts, the material basis on which the modern theories of heredity are and must be founded.

METHODS ON THE HORSE FARM.

BY RAY MARSHALL.

EVERY horseman has his own ideas of business. Nearly all are aware that sometimes the methods of one would not be suitable for some other. The situation of the operator of a horse farm has much to do with the methods which he could find it profitable to employ. The quality of the soil makes often a very great difference in the plans that may be followed in getting the fullest profit from a given number of acres. In the case of uniformly deep, rich soil an owner will find often that it is desirable to devote a good share of the ground to growing grain and provender for the winter feeding.

In this connection, however, the value of the land per acre and the price at which grain, hay, etc., may be bought from the grain-growers who make a business of selling it, has much to do with forming the policy best to be adopted. Where corn and oats are to be bought delivered at the stock farm at an average price below 30 cents per bushel in territory west of Ohio, and at below 50 cents in the East, it is usually the better policy to buy grain almost exclusively. The distance of the farm, however, from a good town and railway station has much to do with deciding this question. The condition of the roads, too, through the farm districts must be considered. In parts of the country there are times when protracted rains and the resulting mud would make it impossible to have grain delivered for several weeks in the year. This contingency might be usually avoided by laying in a stock of grain for the coming year immediately after harvest, when the roads are seldom out of condition. It is often true, however, that those who have grain to sell, discovering one's policy of buying at a fixed time, may insist on a price for their grain and other feeding material that is away beyond reason. In many localities it is the better policy where the grain is bought instead of being grown upon a farm, to secure it from time to time as it is needed. The capital invested from six to nine months in a large amount of grain requires that the price of buying in the early autumn be low enough to permit the grain to shrink, and to allow for interest on the money while invested, as well as to allow for waste of the grain. The risk of having the grain destroyed by fire, as well as that of damage by rains and from other causes, such as dampness at the time it is stored, must be taken into account. It is one of the surprising things in life, that farmers who have grain to sell early in the season are more loath to dispose of it to a proprietor of a stock farm, perhaps adjoining that of the grain-grower than to sell at the railway station to be shipped out of the country. Because of this fact, it is not unusual for the manager of a stock farm to buy his grain through the regular buyer in town. The inconsistency of the seller drawing his grain by the stockman's door, and a considerable further distance to town, in preference to selling it at the same price to the stockman, is one of the anomalies which are beyond explanation. If the question of buying hay and having it drawn a considerable distance is considered, still more thought of the contingencies that

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are probable in the case from year to year is necessary.

The first important thing to take into account is the most economical method of providing the food supply for the stock. When the cost of growing the grain on the farm and that of buying it from the outside are about equal, the decision then is not always safely determined in favor of buying from the outside. If the manager has a considerable family of boys that are old enough to do a good share of the field work, and if they have the disposition to do his labor cheerfully, it is a serious question whether it is not best to grow the grain instead of buying. The matter of providing moderate and steady work for the mares is thus provided for. Where the blood lines of the breeding stock are of only the commoner strains, this would seem to be a condition calling for a considerable amount of food growing on the farm. It is true usually that not all of the farmer's boys will have special inclination to handling and training colts. In such cases, there is opportunity to divide up the work into departments, giving scope to the desires of those not in complete touch with the equine spirit. It is to be remembered also that the matter of providing water on a large farm throughout the year has in places great importance. It is not unusual to be compelled to expend hundreds and even thousands of dollars in sinking a deep well, and after this is accomplished there are times when the pumping apparatus is out of condition for several days, and the dry situation assumes serious proportions. The farmer who will be on his guard against this emergency must usually bear the further expense of providing a large cistern, and piping the roof of his barn to provide a reserve supply of water for the emergencies mentioned as well as for the failure of the wind and other agencies to do their part. In view of the fact that a large amount of work must be performed in the way of pumping by hand on the occasions of drouth, it is at least in such times that an investment of a part of one's capital in land for growing grain is preferable to a large investment in live stock and grain with only a moderate amount of ground for pastures. In this connection it may be mentioned that the drouth frequently requires in the early autumn months that the stock be provided with soiling crops to supplement the parched pastures. Great inconvenience follows in such cases, if the fresh hay, clover or corn, soiled fresh from the field can not be supplied. It is particularly desirable in the case of broodmares and their young in such situations that they have a full supply of food material, as there is a no more critical period in all the year when the growth of the youngster may be checked, when the dam may lose flesh that can be recovered with difficulty within the following year. It would seem to be in both cases by far the best policy to plan for growing all the hay, and from a third to half of the grain required on a stock farm, thus being dependent upon the outside for only a part of the grain and provender required. Then in the emergencies of failures of grain crops or hay, there will, as a rule, during all the grazing seasons, be on the farm a ready food supply, whenever any deficiency is to be supplemented.

Whether or not it pays to own a large number of broodmares and breed the youngsters one desires in preference to the policy of buying at weaning time or as yearlings, there is quite a diversity of opinion. It is argued by those, who breed almost exclusively that one has the advantage through a series of years, of a knowledge of the ancestry of his stock through several preceding generations. It is felt that this acquaintance with the history of the stock that is to be sold puts one in a much safer position to know what he is doing and what he is recommending. For instance, if one is selling a half-grown horse to a buyer who intends to speed the animal, expecting great results, the seller is able to tell, if so disposed, all the facts of the history of the ancestors, often from personal recollection of the traits, and peculiarities of gait, disposition and mien of the various members in the immediate branches of the pedigree. As an illustration of this, a case came under our observation during the last year, where an owner sold a standard producing filly,

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at two years of age, to a professional driver for a price double the amount which might otherwise have been realized, simply by assuring him of the trotting habit in the dam and the grandam of the animal in question. The outcome of the case was very satisfactory, from the fact that the filly proved square-gaited from the start and gave immediate promise of a good development of the desirable going qualities. This advantage applies mainly to the proprietor, who plans deliberately to do a straightforward business, and who is conscientious at every turn of his proceedings to state the truth as it is. There would be not only the advantage of selling, at good margins, the animals with a favorable record, but also the disadvantage of being compelled if true to his convictions, when required to state the bad history in some cases, and on this account dispose of some of his surplus without any margins of profit, perhaps even at a loss. With care as to the broodmares one keeps, this latter difficulty need be of only rare occurence. In the matter of uncertainty in the results of breeding by reason of the unfavorable outcome of "mating," following the uncontrollable laws of variation, one must expect occasional disappointments. But surely, if any one is to be able to judge the outcome of experiments in breeding, it is the man who has owned and been intimately acquainted with several generations of the immediate and perhaps more remote progenitors. A good share of the pleasure in handling the equine comes from the anticipatiou of expected results in applying the breeder's science. Systematic knowledge of the problems of breeding can but be of great advantage, when applied along the line of correct methods of procedure on the breeding farm. It is therefore to be considered that while the breeder may often feel disappointed in the appearance of the youngsters on whom he has counted highly for special conformation, yet there is room in unpleasant appearances for an outcome truly surprising. In this connection it is to be remembered that the trotter which sold for $105,000 was not a very promising phenomenon until past the age of two years. The sire was also several years older, before his inherent breeding qualities gave him great distinction. It is thus with the animal kingdom as with humanity that we can not judge the posibilities from first impressions, drawn from early appearances. Some of the most successful drivers and trainers profess to know nothing and to be unable to judge of the conformation of a youngster or even a mature animal, as to its power of endurance or its possessions of the various qualities required for high speeding. The breeder therefore who nurtures carefully a sorry looking but lively colt never knows certainly the outcome of his possessions.

On the other hand, the man who owns but a few broodmares and depends largely on buying his young stock for growth development and training, has certainly the advantage of being able to present, at times, what may be termed a magnificient appearance of his animals. He need not as a rule for a few months, perhaps years, have anything that is off in color or that is seriously defective in the way of chronic disease or blemishes; and with unlimited capital he may bring together a collection which will enable the issuing of a superlatively attractive catalogue.

The satisfaction in such a situation of being able to show one's friends the stock which he has selected affords certainly a superficial glare of brilliancy. The majority of one's friends will accord him the credit of being truly a genius in the art of making collections. The majority too, will probably think on one who succeeds in this line, as attaining greater distinction than the breeder, but so far as the highest success is concerned when everything is considered, of those who follow this line of buying their stock mainly, and thus assume the role of jobbers in the horse world, they who accomplish great things will be accompanied by many unsuccessful co-laborers. It is to be remembered that in the case of a farmer, who buys youngsters and holds them for two or three years for development and training expecting eventually a good profit from his business investment, that there are disappointments in store for him as well as for the professional breeder. Health is impaired

and constitutions are undermined by exposure, and blemishes result as well from the accidents attendant upon the handling and the contact of numerous animals with each other. By the time one has conducted an establishment for buying and selling, during a period of ten years or more the accumulations of animals with disagreeable defects will be somewhat astonishing to those you are most sanguine. There is a field, however, not yet occupied extensively by dealers, in which the interest of horse breeding could be very much benefited, viz.: that of buying the crippled and blemished broodmares as well as those of not-to-be-improved dispositions, and taking them clear out of the breeding world. Could they, by calling to their aid the veterinarian's art, completely destroy the power of reproducing themselves, the future would be very grateful for the improvement that could but follow in the drivers' and work animals that are to do much of the future service in the carriages, express wagons and other vehicles of pleasure driving and business locomotion. It is true, however, that the majority of fanciers of horses are only fitted for the calling of dealers and incidental breeders, and the field will no doubt be always well filled. It is probable, too, that the persistent breeder, who applies system to his work at every turn, will never have to contend with very serious rivalry. For such breeders lovers of domestic animals have the highest respect.

The great fault on many stock farms is lack of men to do the work properly. Not only is there deficiency in the number of men and boys required, but there is too often indifference in selecting the best men as regards character and industry. Some managers are too easily captivated by the glib tongue and the amusing manner of the applicants for positions as helpers and handlers of the horses. It is a safe rule where more than fifty horses are kept in more than one establishment to employ at least one extra man to be used as a substitute. On occasions in which by reason of sickness among the regular employes, and in case also there should be epidemic sickness among the animals, there is always room for the substitute almost every day of the year. It is poor economy to overwork the men, and in the end it will be found far more profitable to provide a sufficient number of workers that each may close his day's work in a cheerful spirit. As a rule the man who is disposed to strike for higher wages and to be discontented is the one who is not over-worked. Yet there is the difficulty of aggravating the best employe by putting too heavy burdens upon him. Lack of system in handling a force of men is a frequent source of trouble. As a rule each man should have definite work for which he alone is to be responsible. In cases where one is particularly skillful and performs his task in a brief time compared with the others it is unfair to deliberately give extra employment without additional compensation in some way. This policy would discourage alacrity and skill in that it would lead to the adoption by the men of a deliberate scheme to protract the time of their work to avoid any additional labors. The employer, of course, or his foreman in the case of unusually large establishments, needs to guard in turn against imposition and should know about what an average man should do in a given time, and have it understood when a man is engaged that he is to do a specified amount of work daily as a rule. In this way much of the contention which too often arises between the employer and his men may be avoided. It is important to encourage skill in every man. To this end especial effort should be made to induce each and every one to make a careful study to improve himself in his work. Books and reading matter pertaining to the horse, his care and management, can not be too freely provided in a pleasant reading room for such men. In our modern times, if possible, it is always desirable to employ only the men with brains and disposition to improve themselves mentally in their work from day to day. A gradation of salaries for the men which recognizes skill and fidelity, as well as continued year after year's service under the same employer, usually incites the men to effort in this direction. In addition to the policy of reading and seeking instruction, it as fully as important to take account of native ability in some of the men who seem to be indiffer-

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ent about seeking knowledge from books. A man is found sometimes who "picks up" much real information, we hardly know how, and is apt to apply all that he knows so much more effectually than do some of the voluminous readers that, in cases, it is more to be commended in one that he makes the best use of his limited knowledge, whereas others who know more in proportion to that knowledge do much less than the other. Tact and talent in modern times, as of old, accomplish wonders where there is opportunity for their employment. But the brighter polish that is given to minds of such workmen should always enable them to be still more valuable. Dissipation in the workmen can not be tolerated, except for a brief time in emergencies. The sooner the policy of requiring sobriety in all the work about the establishment is adopted, the sooner will one great source of accident be shut off.

The accidents on a stock farm are very numerous in too many instances. Some managers never expect anything else than that some one shall be hurt, or some of the animals damaged in some fracas about the barns or in the form of a runaway on the highway or in the field. It is certainly no credit to an establishment to have frequent accidents of this kind. It indicates a lack of system and thoughtfulness to anticipate the emergencies which too often arise. Every man should be taught soon after entering on his work how to avoid many of the ordinary accidents liable to affect himself, and it should be only an unheard-of emergency, as a rule, that should offer an occasion for any mishap to either the men or the animals. Whenever there is an unruly animal that is disposed to be belligerent when turned in the yard or pastures with other horses, immediate application of some of the modern appliances to prevent the evils of kicking, striking, etc., should be brought into service. In the handling of strange horses not owned on the farm, it is always a safe rule to use hobbles and take no risks whatever. While it is true that not more than one case in twenty may require it, the score of cases of precaution are the means of avoiding disasters when this one case of trouble arises. In this matter of outside work in breed- it is only a question of rigid rules in regard to the handling of mares from outside farms and others, that much of the repeated service may be avoided. In this as in other affairs of business, if the owner can not observe rules which are to his own advantage as well as that of the breeding establishment, his patronage may as well be omitted. In cases of mares and fillies brought several miles for breeding, the return the same day should seldom be expected, and especially not until after several hours of rest and quiet in a secluded darkened stall. It is always better too, especially in the case of fillies, that they be retained for several weeks on the breeding farm. The strict application of all rules of precaution with regard to both the sire and the mares can not be too strenuously insisted upon.

Much occasion for anxiety arises on the average farm from abortions, but a careful observation of these cases usually shows that the trouble arises from neglect upon the part of the managers, rather than from any epidemic. The food of the mares has much to do with this trouble; the pastures can not be too carefully guarded, nor can the use of oil meal, millet and various other foods be allowed except under very careful regulations. In this difficulty, as in others in life, prevention is by far more important then possible cure. Strict account should be kept of every female, and no dispatcher of railway trains should be more familiar with his forces than should the manager or foreman of a farm be with his numerous horses. It is not a hopeless task where the trouble has occurred one year to avoid the same trouble the successive season by the use of some preventive food or condiment. In the matter of preventing this trouble and others where the stock runs in the pastures and lots, nothing is to be more carefully observed than the fencing. Where it is so low as to tempt a mare to jump over it, there is particular danger. Where there is barbed wire even though sufficiently high, deserves care; the nervous starts which a scratch or the anticipation of it make the latter trouble almost as productive of the evil

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as the former. A muddy brook in the pastures often leads to straining or to evils from overexertion of the animals wading through it. The most desirable agency of prevention of numerous ills on the stock farm is a good roomy stall for each animal at nighttime. This is the only reasonably sure precaution against accidents at night. The most sensible horse can not be blamed for being occasionally frightened in the dark, and perhaps from maiming a fellow horse under a misapprehension of evil intention. As long as there is daylight the average horse has brains enough to know about what is the right thing and with the proper training and handling there need be but few accidents. However, with all the appliances of modern invention with animals of the very best disposition, and with the business in charge of a foreman of extensive experience and with a heart in sympathy with every desire of his animals, there is one thing especially needful. This desideratum is skill. The manager needs a double portion of it if possible as compared with any of his assistants. The more of it to be found among the helpers, the better results are to be expected from the outcome of every year's work. Owners of horses are learning more and more that the value of their animals over and above the actual cost of production lies largely in a trained disposition. If one can imagine a man who has grown to the age of maturity, without having had any training whatever more than to simply eat his food and cover his nakedness for comfort, having had none of the feelings of responsibility for his own preservation from day to day, and of tender regard for the welfare of his fellow-beings, he is in position to consider a horse grown to maturity with no attention other than having had its supply of food. When it is remembered that many of the horses of to-day are descended from the original wild horse which knew no master, and that through the various grades of descent only a semi-barbarous system of breaking after the animal has come to mature years has been employed, it is not to be wondered that animals are found occasionally that are difficult to conquer under the most favorable surroundings. The trainer of this noble animal has many suggestions to be found in the printed pages, which are of value, and no one should habitually handle the untrained animals without this information. If the skill arising from the practice in the work of training, and which is accompanied by a real love of the labor necessarily often arduous, is rightly employed, there is after all much relief to the operator who persistently seeks to do everything in the easiest way. It is by observation of the ways of the world that the greatest results oftener follow simple straightforward action as compared with the unusual effort too often exerted with idle returns. It may be safely asserted that one man with the skill which our age of invention renders possible is well worth as an operator in training animals a half dozen unskillful workers.

It is, also, a fact which tourists in Europe observe, that one man in our country in the common labor about the barns will accomplish as much as two or three in the old country. This demonstrates conclusively that the intelligence found among independent workers, who as a rule have sufficient manhood to take pride in their work, is in most situations well worthy the higher price which such, even though partly skilled labor demands.

Pre-eminent on the stock farm, however, of importance is the position of manager. A proprietor who has much other business should not expect to be his own successful manager, except in a general way. Where there is considerable capital invested it is desirable to employ both a manager and a foreman or supervisor of the work besides. The farm can not be shut down, so to speak, as can a factory in the case of emergencies. It matters not what the weather or what may be the trouble that may arise in the way of sickness, storms or flood, it is necessary that the farm animals have their attention. Where there are a score or more of horses there is an emergency every week. With larger numbers new trouble every day in the week may be expected. Where there are fifty horses or more, a night watchman patroling the premises will often need the assistance of two or three of the help at times, and occasionally

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that of the manager and the best veterinary skill. A proprietor of a large horse farm admitted to the writer that his foreman with a salary of $2,000 per year saved to his establishment fully five times the amount of his salary by the employment of his knowledge in various branches, which supplemented all the experience of the other workmen. It is thus true that economy is not always in saving of expenditures, nor in having a manager or foreman worn and weary at the close of the day from laborious physical exertion which tends to render the mental faculties in considering and anticipating the work of the night, tomorrow and of the days to come. It was a sensible remark which we heard the owner of a noted breeding farm make to his driver, when he told him that he wanted him to keep his hands off the pitchfork, the curry comb and the harness, and to employ his mind in planning and directing his help to the best effect. Too often proprietors of small establishments in managing their own affairs thus weary themselves in attempting to work with the men, with the idea that their own labor will incite more energy into the workman. In such cases it is too often true that the assistants stand a part of the time with their hands in their pockets admiring the skill of their employers, only emulating his example in a feeble way and seldom aspiring to copy from it. Do the best that one can, there are difficulties enough arising calling for overexertion of the manager's physical energy, so that he is in no danger of rusting out from lack of exercise of his physical powers. For the manager there is labor enough to plan the work of others and to do unusual parts which fall thickly to his lot.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

No one feature connected with the rise and progress of the trotting turf has exerted so powerful an influence for good as the chain of trotting meetings known as the grand circuit.

The highest aim of breeders has been to produce a trotter good enough to take "down the line" and win a share of the money and fame that this series of meetings made possible, and the lover of the trotting horse who aspired to be only a spectator looked forward each year to these contests as the greatest exhibitions of trotting to be seen in this or any other country.

The stakes, purses and wagers each year that compose the sinews of war in these great battles amount to a sum represented by millions, but aside from this the opportunity afforded breeders to bring the produce of the stud before the public and make a market for the same has been an impetus and benefit to breeding interests that can not be computed in dollars.

Amid the many noted contests at the different circuit tracks it is difficult to particularize any as superior to all others, and yet an impartial opinion, I think, must award the palm to the series of stake races inaugurated ten years ago by Charter Oak Park, of Hartford, and known as the Charter Oak stake. Ten of these battles royal have now been decided, each for a stake of $10,000, and to say that each had an added value of ten times as much in the wagers would be a very conservative statement. But these vast sums represent only the money value. Money could not buy the pleasure that Mr. C. F. Emery felt when his stallion Patron jogged home winner of the rich prize, nor could all Mr. C. J. Hamlin's millions buy the gratification he felt when for the second time the produce of Village Farm placed the coveted trophy in his possession after the hardest battle ever fought in the series.

It was my good fortune to witness the first race for this rich prize and also those that followed year after year, and many of the incidents will live in my memory while memory lasts.

It seems, as I turn the pages of the past, but a short time since in a gale of wind on a cold raw day I saw the game Director defeat the strong combination just as he had done at Cleveland but a few weeks previous and enroll his name as the first winner of the Charter Oak stake. The stake as originally opened

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s for the 2:19 class, and enough minations had made good the final yments to add $500 to the stake, thus ring that sum to the fifth horse in the mmary. The day of the race dawned d and gloomy with a strong wind wing that made top coats a necessity comfort. Eight starters appeared to tle for the stake, and the betting blic rated the chances of each to win the following order, and at about these ds: Wilson, $200; Phallas, $100; Di-tor, $60; Clemmie G., $30; Fanny itherspoon, $30; Overman, $15; J. B. omas, $5; Adele Gould, $5. The "tal-t" were on Wilson to a man, and it s understood that any assistance he ght need to make victory sure would t be lacking. Aside from this the lding had been especially prepared for e race under the supervision of his wner, Mr. Z. E. Simmons, and that ntleman said before the race: "If ilson is beaten I have no excuses to fer." Phallas was supposed to be in od form, but he was not strongly sup-rted in the betting, and of Director hn Goldsmith said: "I realize that I ust make my fight alone, but I guess e little horse can take care of himself." plan scarcely expected to win with the ratic Witherspoon, for, as he expressed "Although she has plenty of speed e large field will have a tendency to ake her unsteady."

Adele Gould was assigned the pole ith Witherspoon in second place and e favorite Wilson, at the outside in xth position. To add to this ill-luck lace did not have the gelding well up hen the word was given for the first eat, but he trailed the leaders to the alf, where both Adele Gould and Witherspoon broke. Goldsmith had arted out to "lay up" the heat, but hen the leaders were seen to be in ifficulties both he and Mace began riving, Wilson getting the heat in 2:17½, ut his actual time from wire to wire as one second faster than the recorded ime.

This made Wilson an immense favorite nd he sold at $100 to $40 over the field.

In the second heat Mace sent Wilson way fast, reaching the half in the face he strong wind in 1:09, but Director was right there too, and in a vain effort to shake off the black bulldog, Mace drove Wilson to one of his peculiar breaks, a sort of leap with all four feet that never cost him any loss of position. Around the second turn Director out-trotted the favorite, carrying him to a tangled break, and Splan, who was trailing at the pole with Witherspoon, when he saw that Wilson was beaten called out; "Let me through, Dan," and Mace pulled out, letting Splan through at the pole and of course carrying Director out. With this advantage and Witherspoon on her good behavior Splan had no trouble in winning the fastest heat of the race.

After weighing in Goldsmith made a strong protest to the judges against the unfairness of Mace and Splan helping each other, but Mace simply said that when he could not win he thought it only fair to let some one through that could win. Goldsmith went out for the third heat thoroughly nettled at the combination, and I question if he ever got up in the sulky more determined to win if it was in his horse. In scoring he gave the black horse no rest and in getting away well at the word he was never really headed.

The talent were now all at sea. It did not seem possible that Director, single-handed, could defeat the combination, and but little Wilson money was "played off." A long time was spent in scoring for the fourth heat, each being anxious to secure an advantage, but each score found Goldsmith and Director up in place and at the eighth attempt the word was given. Again Director cut out the work and again he was first under the wire. It was plain now that Director had the race at his mercy unless some unforeseen contingency came up, and for the first time he sold a favorite.

The fifth and last heat was a fine exhibition. Wilson was plainly out of the race, but Splan had given Witherspoon an easy mile in the fourth heat and he came out for the fifth ready for one of his famous drives that have so often turned impending defeat into victory. Goldsmith realized the situation and the entire mile was a duel between these two master hands and their game, high-bred

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horses. Director made a short break at the first turn, but he was back on his stride before Splan from the extreme outside could reach him, and from this point the little black horse kept his fleet competitor at his wheel. Even now I can see the grand struggle as if it had been trotted yesterday with each driver rallying his horse to the last stride, Splan sitting low in the sulky with head inclined to the right and the hands holding his flighty mare to her gait without, as it were, daring to move a muscle. It is a sight never to be forgotten to see Splan holding a nervous horse on tip-toes in one of his grand finishes, and I think that in this respect he excels any other trainer that ever sat in a sulky. Goldsmith drives a desperate finish in an exactly opposite manner. He sits erect with arms extended and the reins held high, and oh how he can hustle and arouse a tired horse! The man that can drive the last link out of a tired horse to excel John Goldsmith does not live.

The following year (1884) the association changed the stake from a 2:19 to a 2:20 class, and since then the conditions have remained unchanged. In that year the first money went to the noted campaigner Harry Wilkes, 2:13½. Seven starters appeared, but Harry ruled in the betting a favorite at 2 to 1 over the field, and he won easily after being "laid up" in the first heat, owing to a break just after getting the word. Andrew Jackson Feek had King Almont in the race and he had been figuring how to get second money, the other starters being Maud Messenger, 2:16¼; Captain Emmons, 2:19¼; Phil Thompson, 2:16½; Adelaide, 2:18, and Felix, 2:18¾. Several of these had more speed than Almont, but the final summary was in the order given above. When Feek saw Harry make a mistake he inferred that Van Ness would not make another drive for the heat and he never stopped driving King Almont until he had the heat won and second money virtually secure. The time of the heat, 2:21¼, just equaled Almont's record made in November of the year previous. That Feek was extremely fortunate in winning the heat is shown by the fact that Maud Messenger and Phil Thompson both had speed enough to force Harry to the half in the second heat in 1:06¾, but from there the little gelding jogged home in 2:17, and the race was all over but the formality of trotting two more heats.

What a wonderful campaigner Harry Wilkes proved. This was his first campaign as a prominent performer. I well recall his first appearance in the grand circuit. He then had a record of 2:23¼, and had been considered of but little account. Mr. W. C. France, then residing in New York, heard of the gelding during a visit to Kentucky, and he bought him, paying, if my memory is not at fault, about $3,500. He was placed in the hands of Frank Van Ness, and I saw him make his first start at the Pittsburgh meeting. My memory recalls that I classed the starters as a grand field of horses, among them Belle F., now with a record of 2:15¼; Mambrino Sparkle, 2:17, and several others that I saw win fame and money later on. Frank Van Ness and his pony proved quite a surprise at Pittsburgh, winning the race in straight heats all better than 2:20. From here he won everything before him, including the Charter Oak stake, until Providence was reached, when the big mare, Clemmie G., seemed able to take his measure. I had watched the little gelding win all of his races and had really come to believe him invincible, and when I saw George Saunders hold the big mare to her stride in a rattling finish and beat Harry with Van Ness using his whip, in 2:15½, I could scarcely believe that at last Harry was to be defeated. It was a great betting race, and Harry finally pulled it off, but the "nigger in the fence" kept the gossips busy for many a day, and the Boston race subsequently was a stench in the nostrils of the public. However, I am wandering from the Charter Oak stake series, and will leave Harry and his campaigns for a future reference.

The stake race of 1885 was a long-drawn-out affair, extending over two days and requiring seven heats. It had rained all of the preceding night and was cloudy and promised more rain all of the forenoon. When the sun came out, however, the track dried out quickly and in answer to the bell nine starters

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peared. It was not a sensational field, betting was not heavy, and there was hing notable about the race except t it was a long one. The betting pub- estimated the chances of the starters follows: Joe Davis, $100; Adelaide,); Jerome Turner, $50; Felix, $40; nilworth, $40; Tucker, $20; Judge vis, $20; William Arthur, $20; Wind- M., $10. The scoring was very tedi- s in both the first and second heats, imes being anxious to get away with favorite, and Murphy being un- le to get up in his place with Kenil- rth. Joe Davis won both heats, second being a rattling finish tween he and Judge Davis and nilworth, only a head separating ch. A smart shower now broke over track and Joe Davis did not seem take kindly to the heavy footing, the sult being that Adelaide won the third at and Kenilworth the fourth, when rkness compelled a postponement.

The following day was all that could desired, and at 11:30 the horses were nt away for the fifth heat. Murphy ade a desperate drive and would have on the heat, but Felix reached the me stretch in the lead and Murphy und himself in a pocket. "Knap" as not inclined to let him through; in act he was inclined the other way, and fore Murphy could take his horse back nd go around Felix, Adelaide had lead nough to win the heat. Under the rules nly the heat winners could now start, nd Kenilworth won the sixth heat by onest trotting, carrying Joe Davis to a reak in the home stretch. This made Kenilworth a prime favorite and Murphy lt sure of capturing the stake, but in he seventh heat at the second turn Ken- lworth was seen to suddenly falter and top. Murphy started him again, but he pride of the Fleetwood contingent vas completely done and he hobbled home far behind the flag, Joe Davis beat- ing Adelaide and winning the race.

The race on September 2, 1886, was probably, all things considered, the most sensational in the series. The bay geld- ing, Oliver K. by King Wilkes, had been winning everything before him, and the Charter Oak stake was considered at his mercy. The field included Belle F., Prince Wilkes, Kenilworth and Bonnie McGregor aside from the favorite, and the general opinion of the capabilities of the contestants was shown in the betting, a sample pool being Oliver K., $500; Bonnie McGregor, $125, Kenilworth, $100; Belle F., $60; Prince Wilkes, $40.

George Forbes had brought out Oliver K. at Detroit, beating the combination that "Counsellor" Crawford, Orrin Hickok and the talent generally had made to win, and from that time down the line Oliver had not been beaten, his record being 2:16½, made in the fifth heat at Rochester, when he had beaten Belle Hamlin. Mr. Forbes was as shrewd a horseman as ever mounted a sulky, and he had sold Oliver at a long price to be delivered after the Hartford race, he reserving his winnings there. I had a long talk with Forbes before the race and found him very confident of winning. He seemed to rate Bonnie McGregor as the best of the field, but as Bonnie was known to have feet which hurt him when at speed and made him unsteady, Mr. Forbes did not display any anxiety.

In the first heat Oliver K. was "laid up" and Crit Davis did not move Prince Wilkes. In fact many asserted that both Forbes and Davis "laid up" so carefully that both were behind the distance flag through an error in judgment, but both were placed by the judges. Forbes had evidently driven an easy heat to give Budd Doble, who had negotiated the sale of Oliver K., a chance to win the heat with McGregor, and thus secure second money. The surprise came when the bay mare, Belle F., that after being "off" for a whole season had been purchased by Mr. E. C. Long, of Minneapolis, and placed in the hands of "Knap" McCarthy, outfinished both Bonnie McGregor and Kenilworth and won the heat in 2:15¾.

This clip made Mr. Forbes somewhat uneasy, and although Oliver still sold at even money against the field, his owner and driver knew the limit of his speed better than the public, and to be obliged to beat 2:16 was not a rosy prospect. Up to this time Forbes had kept the big gelding really under cover, in that too

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had led the public to believe he was winning with a reserve of speed. I recall describing his heat in 2:16½ as being won in a big jog, and other turf writers credited the gelding with speed enough to trot in 2:12. All this helped to deceive the public. After the gelding had gone to his new owner, and his weak leg became so bad that he had to be thrown out out of training, Forbes made no secret to me of the fact that when I and others thought he was winning easily, he was really driving the gelding to his limit. "It looked to you like he was winning easy," said Forbes, "but the truth is I was generally fishing him lightly, just enough to keep him all out."

But to go back to the second heat of the big race. Forbes knew that Belle was not only dangerous, but that if she came back two heats more at the same clip she was liable to beat him, and he started out fully prepared for a desperate struggle. At the word he sent Oliver fast from the outside, and lapping Belle and Bonnie McGregor at the turn, the three passed the quarter pole in 34 seconds. Up the back stretch Oliver and Bonnie passed Belle, trotting the second quarter in 33½ seconds. Around the second turn Oliver made a break, losing two lengths, leaving him in third position, but after recovering his stride he came fast, and half way down the homestretch carried Bonnie to a break and reached Belle F. No one present will ever forget the finishing struggle. Forbes realized that the heat would probably decide the race, and for the first time in all his races Oliver felt the sharp sting of the whip. McCarthy, too, was driving with desperation, and as the pair neared the wire 10,000 spectators scarcely breathed, so intense was the excitement. In the last stride McCarthy lifted his mare, and, believing he had won, he turned and laughed at Forbes. The finish was so close that no outsider cared to express an opinion, but the judges said, "Belle F., 2:15¼," and an instantaneous photograph showed that the mare had won by a short head.

This made Belle a favorite, and it really looked as if she could defeat the big gelding. Many thought McCarthy would now "lay up" his mare, as she had two heats won, but "Knap" started out to win the third heat, and Forbes was equally determined to gather it in with Oliver. Up to the homestretch neither had any advantage, but the two hard heats had made Belle leg weary, and she went to a tired break and fell out of the fight. Even then Forbes found no rest, for Crit Davis, after finishing last in each preceding heat with Prince Wilkes, had started to make his drive. No sooner had Belle dropped back than Forbes found the Prince at his wheel, and again the spectators were treated to a whipping finish, Oliver just getting the heat in 2:16¼, his present record. The fourth heat was another fight to a finish between Oliver and Prince, the former being obliged to duplicate his record to win, and the fifth heat was a repetition, except that the time was a trifle slower. At that time the race stood as the fastest five-heat one on record.

The race of 1887 was really devoid of interest, except for the pleasure the public found in seeing a noted horse perform. Patron was the reigning star that season and he had vanquished all competitors, including the heretofore invincible Harry Wilkes. When it was known that he was named for the stake all speculation as to the winner ceased. The crowd present was the largest in my opinion that ever gathered within the historic park and I well remember being unable to secure a room at any hotel and was forced, with many others, to pass a sleepless night preceding the race. There were six starters: Prince Wilkes, Loretta F., Astral, Mystie and Dan composing the field the favorite had to beat. Prince Wilkes was the only one that could make a show of a race with Patron, and it was Fuller's intention to give the spectators the pleasure of seeing a fast heat. After jogging two winning heats in 2:17¾, 2:17, it was the idea to drive the third in about 2:12, but a heavy shower came up and made the track very muddy. As a fast mile was now impossible Fuller jogged Patron to the half in 1:11 and then moved him home in 1:07, the third quarter being trotted according to outside watches, in thirty-two seconds, and this in the mud.

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race of 1888 went to the credit Kentucky Prince family, although he original favorite, was not "in ter the first score. Before the e little black whirlwind sold in tting at nearly even money over d, the other starters being Spof- Kit Curry, T. T. S., White Stock- Thornless and Pilot Knox. Had rd been given on the first score ight have won the race, but after g steady once he refused to strike and was finally sent away on a and declared distanced, for he e entire mile. Spofford, a steady- sensible son of the same sire, won at and race, which with Guy out me.

greatest upset in the history of ake was when Alcryon defeated on August 28, 1889. I need not upon any of the gossip regarding job" that fell through, because the rom Maine did not keep his agree- for the public have had enough h Nelson and Noble and accom- ng scandal. The facts are that elson party threw away the race, Noble is always ready to find first y when it is $5,000. In the betting e the start Nelson was the hottest of a favorite, selling at $500—as s buyers could be found for the field 50. This field comprised Alcryon, va S., Jack, Sensation, Persica and light. The race promised to be a ght-heat affair and no man on the nds felt more confident of success the man from Maine. How true e old saying, "It takes more brains tand prosperity than adversity." Mr. Nelson and Woodbury, his er, gone into the race cautious and aying good judgment, Nelson could won easily. When he had the first well in hand and could have won out being extended, Woodbury drove to get a record, and this really cost the race. It is a common practice rive out the last heat of a race for a record, but I have never before or e seen a man select the first heat for cord effort. Nelson trotted the heat :14¼, when he could have won in seconds slower time, and the result at in the second heat when Alcryon reached him in the homestretch and both trainers drew the whip, Nelson swerved and gave evidence of distress and exhaustion, while Alcryon came away from every stroke and won by nearly a length.

This heat demonstrated the lack of judgment in both owner and trainer, especially the former. He of all others should have known that his horse was not a bull dog, either by breeding or inclination, and that while with his great speed he might win races in fast time if nursed, and his strength husbanded he could never hope to beat a good game horse when it came to a struggle of endurance.

When it was seen that Nelson was done, and that Alcryon in beating the favorite had also become weary, a strong tip prevailed that Doble could win with Jack. The fast son of Pilot Medium did not justify the expectations of his friends, for although he forced Robens to use his whip in the finish of the third heat, he was easily beaten in the fourth by Alcryon in 2:19½. The sequel to this race, the Balch stallion race, need only be referred to here, as it has long since become nauseating to the public. Had Nelson (the man) possessed the brains to win the Charter Oak stake it is not probable that the Balch race scandal would ever have been evolved.

"The cheapest big race on record" was what I termed the Charter Oak stake race of 1890, and I have never seen any reason to change my views. It gave promise of being the most sensational race in the history of the stake. Prince Regent had acquired a record of 2:16½ in his winning race at Buffalo, and a week later his most formidable competitor, Pamlico, had put his record at 2:16¾, also in a winning race. Among the other nominations to the stake was Edith R., with a record of 2:17¼, made also but a few weeks previous, and Fearnaught, Siglight and Betty Jones. For several weeks before the race, speculation as to the result was rife. "I will bet $1,000 to $500 that Prince Regent wins the race," said C. J. Hamlin at the Poughkeepsie meeting which preceded Hartford. When I repeated this to James Goldsmith, the trainer of Pam-

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lico, he assured me that it was not such odds that Regent would win. "My horse was never in better form," he added, "and Regent will have to trot a faster race than he has ever done to win."

The final facts of the race are so recent as to be still fresh in the minds of all readers. Prince Regent was "all off" and so were the others, and not a heat in the race was trotted as fast as 2:19. Of course there was the inevitable gossip when Pamlico could not beat 2:20. I never gave credence to the gossip, but I do know that after Edith R. won the second heat her party went to Mr. Goldsmith and offered to make a combination to defeat Prince Regent and divide equally the winnings of Edith R. and Pamlico, but Mr. Goldsmith declined the proposition.

The race of 1891 is of such recent occurrence as to call for but brief mention here. It was the longest and hardest-fought important race on record. Nine heats in all were trotted before a decision was reached. Eleven nominators had made the last payment, but only seven starters appeared to contest for the money. The betting was heavy, as each favorite had plenty of support and all had shown enough during the season to warrant it. Little Albert sold favorite at $300; Nightingale, $150; Abbie V., $100; Miss Alice, $50; Prodigal, $25, and Bellman and Frank F. at $10 each. Miss Alice won the first heat, but became unsteady later on, owing to her lack of condition, and Abbie V. won the second and third heats, and she then sold at $100 to $50 over the field. Little Albert, the original favorite acted sore and it was evident his hard race at Springfield the week previous had dulled his fine edge. The dead heat between Albert and Nightingale has always been a bone of contention. Andrews, the driver of Albert, was sure he had won, and many spectators took the same view. The local photographer took an instantaneous picture of the finish of the heat, and I was promised one for publication but I could never get it, and I was informed the plate did not develop sufficiently to make a clear print. The judges decided it a dead heat, and it really gave Nightingale the race eventually, as after she and Albert had each won two heats and Abbie V. had been ruled out, the weak leg that had bothered Albert gave way entirely and Nightingale virtually walked home in the deciding heat.

After winning the large juicy plum two years in succession, it was only natural that Mr. Hamlin should covet it again this year, and he named as his standard bearer the bay gelding Globe, that, although his harness record was 2:19¼, had trotted to the pole with Belle Hamlin in 2:12. The other starters numbered thirteen, making it the largest field that ever scored for the stake. Belle Vara was made the favorite in the betting, as she had shown speed enough so far to defeat all competitors. Globe drew the pole, which was a great advantage in so large a field, and when the big gelding gathered in the first heat in 2:14¾ it looked like Village Farm had a mortgage on the stake. The capabilities of one starter, however, had been an unknown quantity, and when the black mare Nightingale, by Osgood's Patchen, was "turned loose" she gave Globe a hard race and won the third, fourth and fifth heats and race. The time was phenomenal, every heat being better than 2:15. While it stands as the best on record for the stake, I question if it was really as fast a race, all things considered, as the race of 1886. It has been demonstrated that the bicycle sulky is from two to four seconds faster than the former regulation style. With this fact before us the race of 1892 becomes at least second in point of speed as is shown by the following: The four heats of the race in 1886 were trotted in 2:15, 2:15¼, 2:16¼, 2:16¼, and the four heats in 1892, 2:14¾, 2:13½, 2:14¼, 2:14, which leads me to ask: Are not the great reductions in the trotting record due more to the improvements made in track, sulkies and the many accessories rather than in the actual speed of the trotters as compared with noted predecessors.

L. C. UNDERHILL

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PROBLEMS IN FARRIERY.

BY S. T. H.

Merits of the Hind Shoe with the Extended Outward Curving Outside Heel.

WITHIN the entire range of fancy far-ery there has never been devised a orseshoe that has been so generally opted as this odd-shaped pattern. ere is probably no horse owner within wide radius of the large cities of Amer-, whose roadster can speed a four-min-e gait; no landau team that have the sired high-stepping action; no horse in ining for trotting speed, be his prom-great or small, but that their hind t have been shod with this now uni-rsally favorite form of armature, which supposed to add capacity for action yond the promise of each individual information. Its shape varies in ac-dance with the peculiar objects sought be attained. Sometimes one side is avier than the other. Quite often one e, generally the outer branch, is wider n the other. Frequently both heels provided with oblong heel calkins, t more generally the outside is thus nished, while the inside heel is edged to the same thickness without calkin. But in all cases the decided cacy of the shoe is supposed to be centrated in the projected, outward ving posterior branch of the outside l. The more excessive are both the ngation and the curve, the more effect-is claimed to be this form of the hind e. The writer recently entered a ithy where all classes of elegant ness horses are shod, and, from mass of cast-off hind shoes, selected lighter specimens, whose tracings presented for illustrations as figures and 2 of this paper. More than one-f of the worn-out hind shoes in this ensive shop had been wrought into popular pattern. On the race courses average is so much greater that it is exception to find a speedy trotter shod h plain, neatly fitting hind shoes, that ctly follow the outer margin of the l, and end with the curvature of the ls. While nearly all of them are shod in in front, with the web broad to pre-t sinking into the ground, and as t as possible to still further reduce friction and exhaustion, their hind t were almost universally armed with this peculiarly odd-shaped, unbalanced shoe, unknown in farriery prior to the past decade, with the outside branch extending from a quarter to a full inch and more beyond the heel of the foot, and terminating in an outward curvature, more or less violent, depending upon the fancy of the owner, or the extravagant pride of the smith in his workmanship. It is a forcible illustration of a sweeping fashion, a veritable rage in American farriery. Strange to add, very few of its advocates among owners and shoers attempt to give an intelligent reason for its universal adoption. The very appearance of the shoe gives the impression that it must be the embodiment of mysterious wisdom. The projecting outside curve gives it the impress of scientific construction when compared with the ordinary, plain hind shoe. The veteran as well as the amateur horseman has accepted the general conclusion, without subjecting it to careful investigation from its striking formation, that its operation must be both positive and instantaneous in widening and balancing the trotting action. The proof of this inference is the universality of its adoption, and yet this very popularity, upon searching inquiry, is plainly the result of blind imitation without investigation into its mechanical operation or its physiological effects, upon the part of its advocates.

The first horseman, whose hair has grown white and thin by streaming in the wind these many years behind his flying champions, the writer interviewed on this shoe, was the venerable Uncle Jack Hook, the driver of Dr. Sparks.

"Why do you have the outside heel of the hind shoe project beyond the heel of the hoof and turn out?" "Well really," he responded, "I can not answer better than to say that it is the general opinion it balances the action better." Then followed the interrogatory:

"In what way? What deficiency was there in the stride of Dr. Sparks, for instance, that this shoe corrected?" "He had no deficiency," he replied, "*the fact is I put them on him because nearly every other horse* has them on." Ninety

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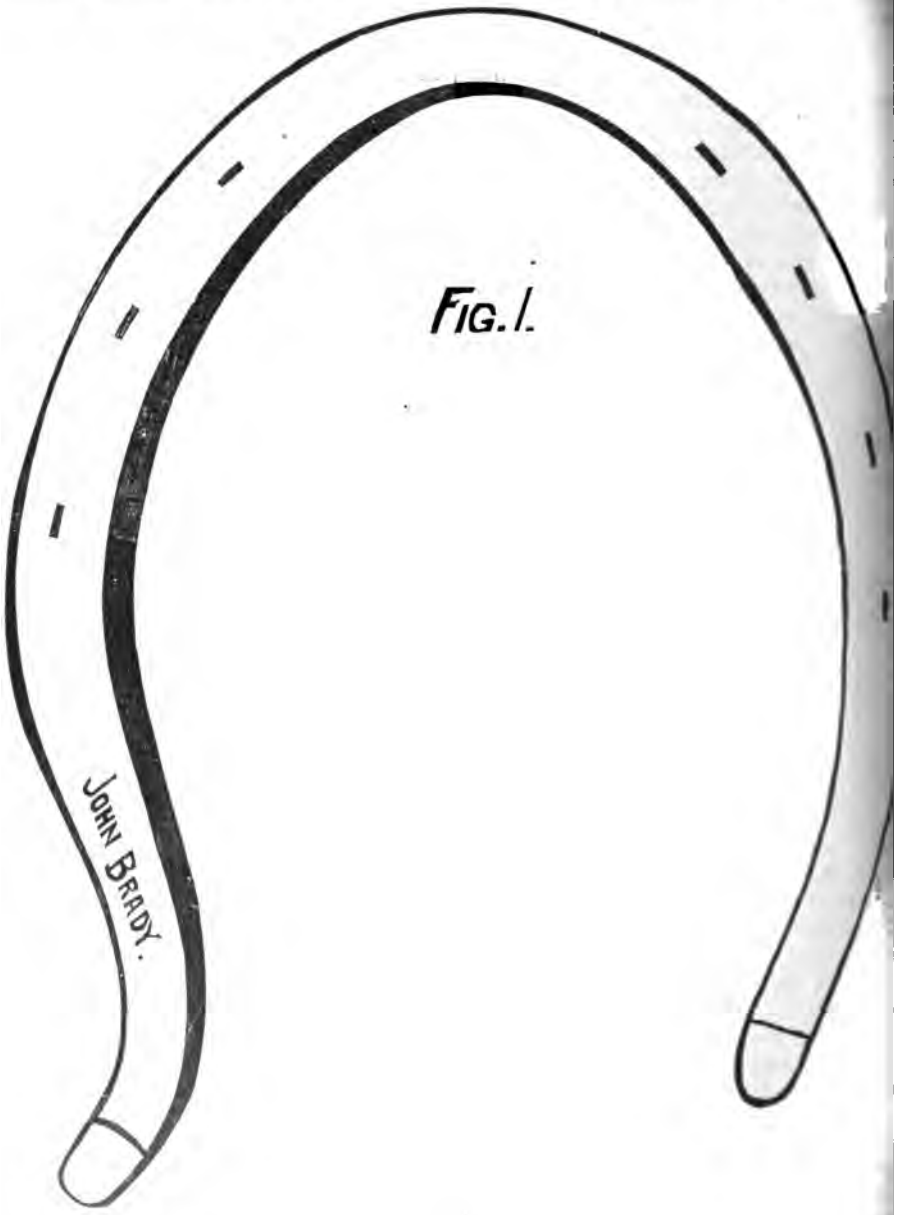
and nine out of every one hundred horsemen would give substantially the same answer. No matter whether the horse is heavy bodied on short limbs, or the reverse; whether lengthy in the carcass or compact; whether high or low gaited, the same pattern of shoe is almost invariably found on his hind feet, while the front shoe will vary widely in form and furnishings. It is generally made the web of the outside branch wide the inside half, which latter follow foot and curves neatly with the heel, being swedged as thick at the as the shoe and calkin combined, s to make both the posterior branche the same thickness. The intentio making both heels of the same thick



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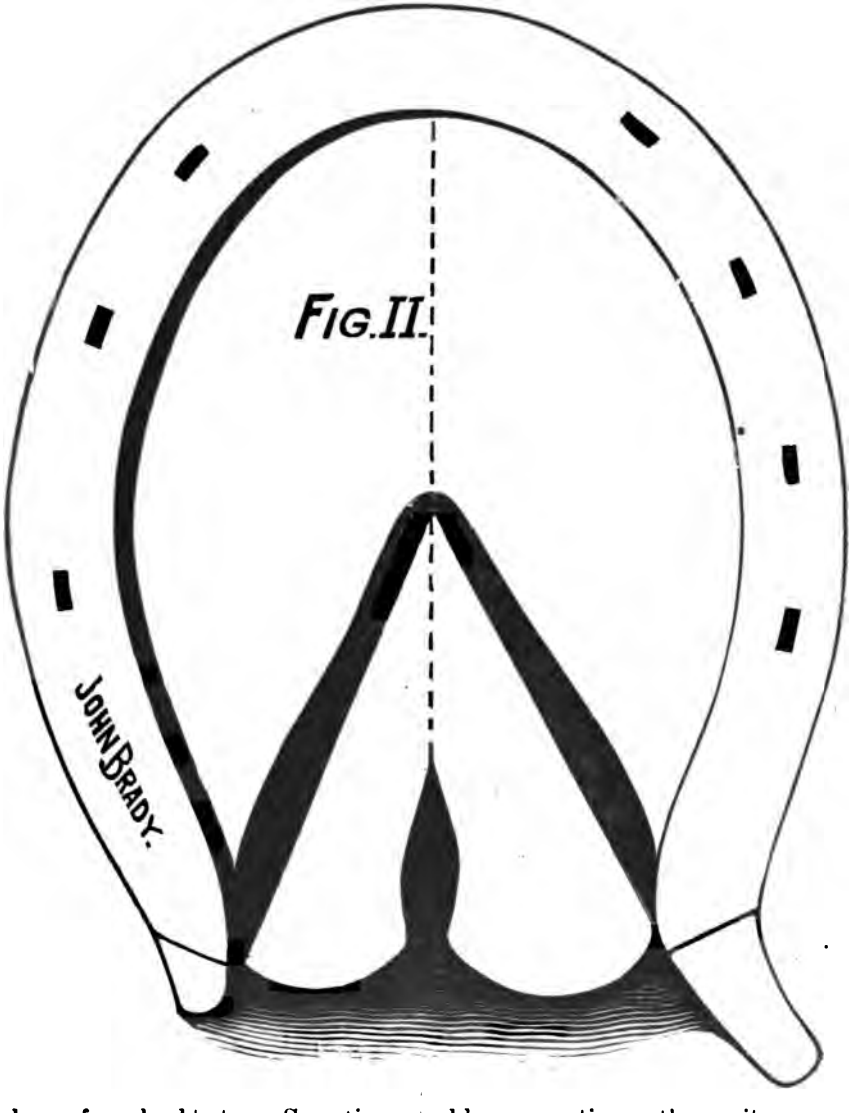
is to level up the heels so that they will strike the ground at once, on the same plane, but obviously this design is defeated, precisely by the degree of excess of the prolongation of the outside heel. Sometimes the outside calkin is not added, so that the web of the shoe is uniform



a thickness from heel to toe. Sometimes the shoe is exceedingly light, varying in weight from three to seven ounces, and, in other instances the outside branch is made so heavy and full at the forward arch of the toe that the weight will reach ten or twelve ounces. But the projection of the outside heel, always terminating in a curve, is supposed to be the most effective portion in improving the action.

After seeking information from a leading farrier on the ground, whose work on scientific horse-shoeing is full of valuable suggestions, the writer was able to summarize from all sources the supposed benefits of this shoe under the following enumerations:

1. This pattern is made broader and longer on the outside, to provide for the alleged extra bearing and pressure on

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the outside branch of the hoof. It is claimed that the preponderance of weight is always concentrated on the outside half of the foot. As a physiological proposition it is untrue. The preponderance of weight depends entirely upon the shape and position of the hoof.

If the inside branch is left higher than the outside, then the excess of pressure is on the inside. Whichever side is higher receives the primary concussion and consequently endures the greater friction, which invariably promotes an abnormal growth on the elevated side. Independently of this mechanical cause, some feet grow faster on one side than on the other, and, to preserve a level bearing, it is necessary to pare the side that grows with the greater rapidity, much more severely than the other.

But when the foot is dressed to an exact level and properly balanced and both heels are shod with the branches of a shoe of the same height, there is no excess of bearing on the outside. The reason is obvious upon reflection. When the foot is level and balanced, *the weight descends through the axes of the bones of the limbs and the center of the joints to the foot.* If there was more pressure on the outside branch of the foot this center line of concussion would be disturbed, by being thrown further over toward the outside and thus destroy the exact resolution of forces, and the accurate distribution of weight between the bones and the tendons which the equipoise of the level and balanced foot and limb alone insure.

The demonstration of the accuracy of this conclusion is furnished by the footprints, upon a planed surface of ground, which are rarely noted and considered by either owner, or farrier, in their studies of the effects of mechanical appliances on the feet. When the heels are of the same height, the horse lands true and square provided the branches of the shoe are of precisely equal length and thickness, with manifestly equal pressure upon both heels. The foot then revolves over level quarters, thereby distributing the weight equally upon them, and springs from a toe that is precisely equi-distant, and pivotal between the quarters. It is, therefore, a mechanical impossibility for a preponderance of pressure to be concentrated on the outside branch of the hoof. When the footprints of a hind foot, thus prepared, are examined, the impression of the inside branch is clearly as deep and well outlined as that of the outside branch. So far, therefore, as relates to pressure the extended outside heel, and the full outside margin of this peculiar shoe is not demanded by either the physiology or the mechanical action of the hind limb and foot.

II. "But," said the thoughtful farrier. when this use of the projecting hind shoe was shown to be untenable, "it "certainly widens the hind action, and "thereby prevents both forging, speedy "cutting, and cross-firing, produced by "sending one hind foot up, in between "the two front feet."

When asked to explain how the long outside heel and the wider outside web could perceptibly widen the action behind, he again referred to the supposed greater outside pressure thus produced, and could muster no other explanation although the wear of the shoe reveals an equal pressure on both branches. Just then a noted horse, thus shod, passed on the smooth course, trotting a twenty gait, and the footprints were closely observed. His trouble has always been that, like that of the gallant trotting gelding Jack, his hind action has been claimed to be too close, and many expedients have been adopted to widen it, but nothing has been tried, which, to the owner's conviction, has been so effectual as the extended outward curving, long heel, on the outside branch of the foot.

When the footprints were noted for several successive strides, the assembled horsemen were dismayed to discover *that the hind footprints invariably occurred inside and not outside of the front ones, though on a line with them.* The horse trotted like a dog, with both hind footprints between the front ones. The long, outside heel did not in the least widen the hind action. The mechanical effects of this peculiar construction upon the foot articulation have never been thoroughly analyzed. When the uplifted hind foot is projected forward, the long heel must necessarily land first. The deeper imprint of the

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outside heel of the shoe proves this assertion. The normal action of the foot articulation is for both heels to land at once. When the outside heel is thus forced to land first, it not only receives all the primary concussion, instead of equally dividing it with the inside heel, *but the foot careens over toward the inside heel to give it a bearing, and this unnatural inclination necessarily throws the toe outward, so that when the foot revolves over the quarters to rise upon the toe the entire foot is directed outwardly, and the spring into the air is in that outwardly direction. But the footprint, when the hind foot lands, is not thus outwardly pointed.* This complication presents an inextricable puzzle to farriers who vainly conclude that mechanical appliances uniformly override physiological construction. The footprint is invariably in a straight line if the ankle and stifle so articulate, and it is otherwise if they observe a different angle. Farriers must be taught to know that, without any possible deviation, the landing of the hind foot upon the ground, is unalterably governed by the inclination of the stifle, which not only influences the inclination in the movement of the hock, but of the ankle, in the final placing of the foot. If the anterior point of the stifle turns inwardly, the hocks will necessarily stand wide apart and the hind feet will toe inwardly. This conformation produces cross-firing or sending generally one hind foot up in between the front feet. But if the stifles turn outwardly the hocks must come close together and the feet toe outwardly. The uplifting of the toes turning inwardly prevents interference with both tendons, ankles and knees, just as the rising of the toes turning outwardly incline in the air just as far inwardly as they stand outwardly while on the ground, and this action causes the interferences above described. But when the foot lands, no matter how much its position may be changed by this mechanical device of a long outside heel on the shoe, its position upon the ground is determined absolutely by the anterior point of the stifle. If the stifle is straight the footprint of a level-balanced foot will be straight and in line with the articulation of the stifle. If the anterior point of the stifle turns outwardly, so will the hind foot point outwardly. If the stifle turns inwardly, so will the hind foot turn inwardly when it reaches its altitude for the forward extension, despite the outside branch of the hind shoe, no matter how indefinitely long it may be projected. The serious error that farriers make is the failure to comprehend that there are only four motions in the joint economy of the horse: (a) Either gliding, that is, one bone sliding upon another, such as the sesamoids; (b) angular—backward and forward on one plane, such as the elbow and the hock; (c) rotary—of a bone upon its axis, such as is only seen in the horse, in the joint between the first two vertabræ of the neck; (d) and circumducing, such as is exemplified in the ball-and-socket joints of the shoulder and hip. The set of the stifle, therefore, controls the circumducing compensations of the hip. If the toe is forced to turn outwardly by mechanical contrivances, the controlling effect of the stifle, made absolute by the revolving ball-and-socket joint of the hip above, overcomes all such mechanical interferences after the hind foot leaves the ground and causes it to land, as if there were no such interferences *in the line of the articulation of the stifle.* If this position is physiologically correct, all attempts to widen the action, either by the long outside heel or the raised inside forward arch of the web of the shoe, are utterly futile. The only practical method of regulating and adjusting the hind stride, to bring it into harmony with the forward one, is either to retard the one and quicken the other, or to elevate the one and lower the other, which can be done by dressing the two pairs of feet and properly shoeing them with reference to controlling the length, elevation and rapidity of these respective strides. But it may be said, if the set of the stifle makes the hind feet pigeon-toed or splay-footed, the former will promote a higher inside half of the foot and the latter a higher outside branch. This is the actual result and correctly explains why one side so often grows more rapidly than the other. When the inclination of the stifle thus deviates from a straight line it is a physiological

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defect. In the future, when a more accurate science is applied to breeding the trotting horse than merely the intensification of his trotting blood, and physiological perfection receives its adequate attention, defective construction of shoulder and hip, of elbow and stifle, will be so far remedied by judicious crossing of perfect specimens that there will be neither splay-footed nor pigeon-toed performers on the trotting turf. Physiologically, much more than in trotting potency, the perfect American trotter is in the distant future as a type.

Moreover, in this connection, the reflection is pertinent that the shape, weight and position of the head and neck, with reference to the length and elevation of the front and hind strides has not been sufficiently appreciated. Reference is made for illustration, to the experiments of Mons. Bouchèr, probably the most original and profound of modern French hippopathologists. He placed a hack mare, with her fore and hind legs on separate weighing machines. When left to assume the natural elevation of her head and neck, she weighed fore-handed 210 kilogrammes, and behind 174 kilogrammes. Her total weight on a single scale was 384 kilogrammes. It approximates near enough to accuracy for our purpose to add that a French kilogramme is about equal to two and one-fifth pounds avoirdupois weight. Now mark the value of his subsequent experiments in their relation to the complicated subject of balancing the American trotter, of which the able French veterinary surgeon never dreamed.

By depressing the head, so as to bring the nose to a level with the chest, eight kilogrammes were transferred from the hind to the front scales. When the head and neck were elevated to the height of the withers ten kilogrammes were transferred from the front to the hind scales, and eight additional kilogrammes were thus transferred from the front limbs to the hind ones, making a change of eighteen in all, or nearly forty pounds, by raising the head and neck by means of the ordinary side check. If he had been possessed of an American overdraw check he could easily have increased the transfer from the front to the hind parts, or vice versa, with the standing martingale, to at least sixty pounds. Thus by using the leverage of the head and neck, one fourteenth of the entire weight of the horse can be transferred at will, either to the front or hind limbs. The power thus afforded to bring into equilibrium the front and hind strides is so incalcuable that the petty contrivance of the outward curving branch of the extended outside heel under consideration is indescribably ineffectual. The older trotting horse trainers were aware that each horse in their charge trotted the best when the check rein was drawn to a certain hole, but they did not understand why the changing of the rein demoralized his speed, because they had not mastered the philosophy of balanced action. Thus physiology and empiricism indicate to the farrier and the trainer that their studies should be directed toward balancing the action of the trotting horse, in the line of the articulation of the elbow in front and the stifle behind, and not by attempting mechanical violence to the peculiarities of their structures. All such appliances including every means to change the natural direction of a leveled, balanced foot, such as transverse toe calkins, to pitch the toe either outwardly or inwardly; side weights, to unduly tax the muscles on the outside of the limb, in opposition to the line of articulation of the joints; and the projected long outside heel calkin, to widen the action contrary to the inclination of his entire hind construction must not only ultimate in his injury, but in disappointment to the experimenter. But this line of investigation merely comprehends the failure of desired change with reference to the forced direction in the foot articulation. The effects upon the ankle and coffin joints must be exceedingly violent. The careening of the ankle over from the long heel to reach the short heel is an actual twisting of the heads of the bones in their sockets, which strain comes upon the ligaments that hold them in their position, somewhat less, it may be, than a wrench, that in most instances excites active inflammation, but severe enough to cause positive discomfort, as it constantly opposes the normal func-

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tions of all these locomotive agents. When these conditions exist it is a physiological impossibility for the long-heeled shoe, either to widen the action or to assist the joints and bones and tendons and ligaments to produce a speedier trotting action.

III. But, probably the more intelligent farriers insist that the main use of this outside heel extension is to brace up the ankle when it naturally leans over to the outside, giving the hind limbs the appearance of being decidedly bow-legged. Various causes may produce this bending over of the hind ankle, which the average horseman has been taught to ascribe to the excess of pressure on the outside branch of the shoe. This alleged condition he concludes necessitates both the long heel, and the wide web, on the outside branch to prevent the outer half of the foot from unduly sinking into the ground. This undue sinking, where there is neither deformity nor weakness, he further claims, bends the ankle over, and hence the benefit of these outside braces.

The remedy is infinitely more omnipresent than either the existence of this alleged preponderance of pressure or resultant natural deformity. The ankle may bend too far under, when like that of the old-time pacer it is sickle in shape. It may be too upright in position, when the pastern is too short, and the points of the hips are on a line, or even back of the coupling. The former may produce weak tendons, and the latter, knuckled ankles. But very rarely, do the ankles assume the chronic deformity if bending either inwardly or outwardly. As well might the claim be made that the human ankle bends outwardly and becomes thus deformed, when, in fact it is a model of equipoise.

This alleged careening of the hind ankle, when in rare instances it does occur, when it is so positive that even the ball-and-socket joint compensation of the hip can not correct the malformation, is generally due to easily diagnosed causes. It may arise from weakness above the ankle, especially from spavin, as in the case of the famous Ethan Allen. He was spavined in both hind legs, and the pain caused him to throw the pressure on the outside of the hind limbs. It was said of him that the bowed hind legs prevented the necessity of spreading behind, but his footprints showed he trotted exactly in his tracks.

When the spavins from severe work produce painful inflammation, the horse, to relieve the pressure upon the spavin points, may bend the ankle over to the outside, thus shifting the weight and concussion, as far as possible, upon the outer, sounder portions of the limb, but that does not cause a weakness of the ankle. Indeed if the ankle is forced to its normal position, severe pain above results. Then, again, it may arise from defects below the ankle. If the coronet is raised at its inner half by either inherited or accidental causes, attended with an ossified cartilege on the inside branch of the hoof, the horse to ease the pain will bend the ankle over to the outside. But both of these instances are rare. Not one in a thousand horses thus shod are afflicted either above or below the ankle. If there is any bending over of the ankle it is generally due to an uneven wall. When the wall on the inside branch of the hoof is higher, that mechanical advantage will force the ankle over to the outside. The palpable remedy is to dress the foot to a perfect level, and then the ankle will resume its correct position without the interposition of any mechanical contrivance, be it awkward, like this ungainly shoe, or severe like the destructive side weights.

But the inquiry that now arises, "Does this shoe brace and straighten "up the weak or deformed ankle, thus "leaning over to the outside?" demands exhaustive consideration. The best test is the wear of the cast-off shoe. It is generally conceded that the outside wears faster than the inside, but repeated experiments where the wall is kept perfectly level and the hoof exactly balanced prove that the excess of wear is confined to the toe. The heels of the shoe that exactly fit the hind hoof will wear away evenly when the foot is straight, but not to the extent of the toe. If the foot toes out the wear will be greater toward the inside section of the toe, and then the inside heel will wear away faster than the outside heel. If it

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points inwardly then the reverse will occur. But if the foot is straight, the wear will be directly at the toe, and evenly balanced but lessening toward the heels. The correct straight foot, therefore, needs no one-sided bracing of the ankle. *Its greatest strength is derived from its articulation in its correct position, which insures even pressure.* When the horse shod with the long outside heel is speeded the outside projection on reaching the ground, glides forward, unassisted, thus making the ankle sustain this one-sided pressure for a perceptible space before the imprint of the shoe becomes fixed. Instead of being a brace, therefore, it must be a strain, for its long leverage must exert a tremendous power confined entirely to one side. In several instances this ungainly shoe has been removed, or both heels have been extended when the hind action was to be shortened, and, without a single exception, the ankle was not only thereby relieved from strain but the action was more perfectly balanced.

These are said to be the main functions of the long, outside heel. But there are several alleged minor benefits that require attention.

III. The transverse hook of the long outside heel, it is claimed, will prevent slipping after the foot lands upon the ground. The statement seems to be plausible, but actual experiment does not confirm its accuracy. The footprints show that the long heel actually skates before the foot finds a firm landing upon the ground. The check of the heels of the unshod hoof is based upon a much more complete principle. The inflection of the wall at the heel, forming the angle of the bar is the check which nature provides for preventing slipping. The calkin in any form is an indifferent substitute for nature's provision, even when they are welded on both heels of the shoe; but if only one heel touches the ground, obviously the checking is altogether one-sided, and, therefore, more liable to twist the foot at the pivotal calkin than to hold it firmly upon the ground.

IV. Yet the advocates of this shoe insist that this long-heeled, transverse calkin not only prevents slipping, *but the peculiar grinding of the hind foot upon the ground, which attends the articulation of some hind feet.*

If occular demonstration was conclusive in the affirmative of this position, its advocates would not need any further justification, but when such proof is in every instance painfully lacking, the remedial value of the shoe in this regard is absolutely worthless. Once a grinder always a grinder. Like stringhalt it is incurable. The writer has tried a sufficient number of experiments with horses that grind their hind feet upon the ground, armed with the long outside heel calkins, to assert positively that in no single instance has the grinding been perceptibly diminished.

Before this or any other mechanical remedy should be generally adopted, it would be more philosophical to ascertain the cause of grinding. Like stringhalt and cocked ankles, grinding is not only confined to the hind limbs and feet, but entirely among four-footed animals to the horse. Sometimes the heel grinds outwardly and in other instances inwardly. No matter what pattern of shoe is used, whether plain or concave on the ground surface, or the ordinary heel and toe-turned-up calkins, or the four oblong calkined shoe, the grinding goes on persistently at every footfall. When it is remembered that the movement of all the joints from the foot to the hip is almost rigidly that of flexion and extension, backward and forward; on the same plane, it is a physiological certainty that the grinding is not produced by either the joints of the feet and limbs, or by the muscles of locomotion, or their tedonous prolongations.

What else, then, the intelligent reader may enquire, can possibly produce this peculiar grinding movement? *It will be noted by the careful observer that the grinding does not take place when the foot lands upon the ground, but only when the heel is in the act of being almost imperceptibly raised for the uplifting of the foot upon the toe for the next step.* The grinding, therefore, is performed through the agency of some of the ligaments that are not powerful enough to act in opposition to the flexor and extensor tendons. Moreover the

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former must act when the latter are in only comparatively passive operation. This agency must be confined to some of the lateral ligaments. It can not be traced to the suspensory ligament, for after that splits into two strong bands it becomes continuous with the extensor tendon, located entirely in front of the limb. Nor can this grinding be located in any of the laterial ligaments above the ankle, either the superficial or deep seated, for their operation is confined to holding the limb and joints above the ankle in position, while the flexor and extensor tendous are locomoting the limb. The only ones that could thus grind the posterior portions of the hoof upon the toe, as the pivotal point, must be the two lateral ligaments of the pastern joint. They are not only thick, dense and powerful, but they pursue an oblique direction, from above downward, and from the front backward, on each side of the joint. They arise from two depressions, on the sides of the pastern bones, and terminate at the upper edge of the coronal bones. But their lowest fibres prolong themselves beyond the coronet bone to the extremities of the navicular bone, and thereby constitute the posterior lateral ligaments of the coffin joint. Their strength, location and operation, therefore, is to keep the foot in position, with reference to the pastern. If either one of these lateral ligaments of the pastern and coffin joints becomes contracted, the heel of the foot will be drawn toward the contracted ligament. This would be sufficient cause to produce grinding. If the outside ligament is constricted, the heel will be drawn outwardly in the grinding movement. If the inside ligament is shortened, then the heel will be drawn to the inside.

The writer was led to this train of investigation by the grinding of his colt's hind foot. This movement did not occur till the inside branch of his off hind foot had been afflicted with quittor.

The sinuses were deep and far reaching. They affected the inside lateral ligament of the coffin joint, and perceptibly shortened it, as was evidenced by the carrying of the heel in grinding towa l the other limb and hoof. When the quittor healed, and not before, the grinding began. It never increases or diminishes. The contraction of the lateral ligament of the coffin bone has become permanently established. This limits the degree of the grinding movement. All the methods known to farriery have been used to prevent it, but absolutely in vain. The reason of this impotancy is obvious to any one who has followed this diagnosis. The contracted lateral ligament of the coffin joint does not operate effectively till the flexor tendon is comparatively passive yet powerful enough in its incipient inflexion to raise the heel slightly from the ground. The contracted lateral ligament then instantly draws the heel to its side, while the toe operates as the pivotal point to enable it the more easily to accomplish its purpose.

All the calkins, therefore, that can be devised; whether at the heels, sides or toes; or whether straight or projected outwardly only on the outside heel, as in the pattern of shoe under consideration, will prove to be ineffectual, simply because the cause of the movement has become organic, and the time of its operation is when the calkins can not oppose any basic resistance.

But its advocates insist, further, that the long leverage of the projected outside heel calkin more effectually breaks the concussion, when the foot is either heel or toe sore, and perceptibly relieves the afflicted part. Any soreness within the hard hoof is imprisoned inflammation. It should be reduced and drawn out by medical agencies, not by iron or steel shoes. If the horse is sore in the heels he will make a desperate attempt to land either flat footed or upon the toe. This is the plain movement of the horse afflicted with navicular disease. If he is sore in the toe he will strike harder upon the heel. This is manifest when the foot, suffering from laminitis, plants the heel so firmly upon the ground that, on going up a grade, the lameness is more painful, because the toe comes first in contact with the ground. When the heel grows too high, inflicting heel bruises, or the toe too long, producing bruises around the forward arch of the sole, the remedial treatment is neither

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long heels nor short ones in any of these cases, but obviously, such a scientific dressing of the foot as will bring the length of the toe and height of the heel into their normal relationship. To claim that any form of shoe will be effective is ignorance as dense as it is impotent. Nature has made the heels equidistant from the extreme toe. Any device that disturbs this arrangement plainly disarranges the exact precision of the foot articulation. Undue length of heels is equivalent to undue height of heel in mechanical effect. Undue length of one heel is equivalent to undue height of that heel, and operates precisely as if that heel was dressed to a higher plane than the other. There are cases in which the heels of the shoe should be projected beyond the heels, obviously, when the foot grows rapidly at the toe and sluggishly at the heel, thereby leaving them abnormally low, and producing various forms of interference in action. But, as a general rule, the heels of the shoe should terminate with the heels of the foot, neatly and precisely, leaving the farrier to dress the foot to the proper level and balance, with reference to the correct length of toe and height of heel Then the weight descends normally through the axes of the bones and joints inflicting the least possible resultant concussion and insuring their greatest possible action and capacity. But when this level and this balance and these dimensions of the foot are disturbed by either one or two projected heels, the weight is very apt to be thrown unduly upon the bone structure, just as an enormously extended toe, by its extreme leverage throws a preponderance of the weight upon the tendons. Either excess produces soreness, and of the two evils bone inflammation is the more tense and protracted.

VI. But it is stoutly affirmed that when the heel "*wires in*," this turned-out, projected heel of the shoe compensates for the defect. This explanation almost assumes the proportions of the grotesque. "Wiring in" is the malady that afflicts the front feet occasionally, and, very rarely, the hind ones. Moreover the inside heel is the one almost universally contracted, yet the remedy is applied to the outside one, thereby aggravating the trouble. Even if the outside heel "wires in," there is no necessity for extending the outside heel of the shoe. That, in a mechanical point of view, would prove to be an exceedingly doubtful preventive. If the outside heel was forged full, yet extended no farther back than the heel of the foot, being widened exactly the distance the outside heel "wires in," the compensation would be complete, and the balance of the foot thus restored, which the long heel fails to accomplish. This is the correct practice in every other portion of the foot where the measurements of the compass discover a want of balance, and there is no reason why there should be any deviation at the outside heel.

Thus in every point of view the long outside heel of this exceedingly popular shoe is contrary to the physiological and mechanical action of the hind limb and foot. Its only recommendation is, that to the veteran as well as the amateur horseman it has the appearance of being strikingly scientific. Farriers place it upon all light-harness horses alike, and look upon their handiwork with a wise askance, that sometimes finds its expression in such prophecies as that, "These hind shoes will make him speed as if he had wings." But in most instances the speed never comes, although this one-sided wing is welded to his hind shoe. Yet if there is the slightest improvement in speed it is attributed to this mysterious hind shoe. The average horseman, who has adopted it will exclaim: "It is immaterial to me "whether it throws the foot out of balance, "and out of level, and twists the ankle, "or not, my horse has improved with it "on, and that is a sufficient reason to my "mind for its continued use." No credit is given to breeding and maturity and training, but all praise is accorded to this unseemly shoe. Because the trotter will persistently improve, in spite of the handicaps of abuse and ignorance, as he has done throughout his existence, is that sufficient justification for the application of the old adage, to "let well enough alone," and not to stimulate a more rapid progress by removing all methods that science condemns as encumbrances? Because McMann, at Kalamazoo, in 1859,

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drove the marvelous queen of the trotting turf, Flora Temple, a mile in 2:19¾ upon a course devoid of engineering skill in both construction and preparation, to a sulky weighing seventy-eight pounds with a straight bar axle and narrow shafts, with a seat perched so high in the air that the driver sat as upon an elevated tower, far above the line of the draft power, whose wheels, having many more spokes than strength and steadiness demand, reached up to the driver's shoulders, and were high enough for overshot milling; because the wonderful little queen, in addition to these handicaps, lived through the endless miles of jogging and repetitions of profuse blanket sweats that exhausted the vitality of most of the campaigners of her day; because of her triumphs, under all these difficulties, is there any reason in all this that Budd Doble should supinely adopt this paralizing policy of conservatism under precisely the same conditions as McMann did Flora Temple, instead of throwing off this "let well enough alone" policy, and seeking the kite-shaped course—the highest triumph of engineering skill, as applied to the race course, and securing the bicycle sulky, equally brilliant in design, whose ball bearings reduced the friction to the minimum, whose firm spokes destroy all ratcheting, and whose pneumatic tire compensates for all surface inequalities; and instead of blankets and sweats, calling into service the science of a competent veterinary surgeon to superintend the conditioning of Nancy Hanks, as she moved onward to champion honors? Science now has the call in the production and development of the modern trotting horse. Hence his marvelous progress. Farriery is on the move in his behalf, but still it lags behind.

It has too many forms of fanciful exaggerations as applied to his foot armament, and exaggerations in mechanical designs are always at war with the laws of mechanical advancement. When simplicity in the perfect adaptation of means to ends marks the application of farriery to the armament of the feet of the trotting horse, his improvement will receive an increased momentum. This simplicity has stricken off toe weights and heavy shoes and many other encumbrances. Before many seasons have passed it will strike off this ungainly projection of the outside heel and insist that the hind feet shall be properly balanced and evenly dressed; that the relative length of toe and height of heel shall be normal, and that the shoe, as light and firm as the best steel can insure and perfect action demands, shall be neatly fitted to the outside margin of the wall to the extreme inflexion of the heels. Then his feet will be shod for still greater performances than have made the present season the marvel of trotting-horse annals.

SOMETHING ABOUT LEAPING AND JUMPING.

BY HENGIST.

"No one jumps a five-barred gate, now-a-days, without looking for a pewter pot, with something in it, on the other side." This sentence has all the force of a proverb—truth that is widely applicable. As there is a continuous interest in jumping, we believe some space devoted to this, one of the brave equine's many accomplishments, will, at this fair season, not be altogether wasted. It is not only interesting to study and analyze, in connection with the two paces, but it valuable to study in other connections.

Is the Leap a Pace?—"Leaping may, with strict propriety, be considered in the light of a pace" [Blaine]. Though at first sight one might be inclined to dispute this, yet a few second thoughts show that it is a permissible definition of the fastest gait itself. "The racing gallop," says the same authority, "is but a succession of leaps." If we would, as indicated in our title, establish a distinction between the forms of movement for "leaping" and "jumping"—the one for length, the other for height—there would be little to quibble at in the view of leaping here presented.

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The horse, we know, has been gradually specialized from a five-toed ancestor to his present one-toed state. "The evolution took the course of adapting the original form," says Laing, "to the requirements of an animal which had to live on wide prairies or desert plains, where a bulky body had to be transported at high speed, *by leaps and bounds*, over great distances, both to find food and escape enemies by flight." From the above quotation we have the general idea of the action of a horse in freedom, as it might have appeared to man for the first time.

In the April MONTHLY the able "S. T. H." speaks of "the graceful leaping action that has long been typified as the poetry of motion." [Racing, we presume, might be likened to verses of single couplets; trotting, to verses of alternate rhymes; pacing, to verses of twin couplets.] Again, he describes Salvator's racing as "prodigious leaps through the air," and the race horse as "a perfect structure for leaping." Another well-known description of racing is: "Such running it was; it was more like the long leaping of lions in harness."

Some animals, such as the kangaroo, are entirely saltatory, using only two limbs to accomplish the act. A modified form of this saltatory progression is seen in the hare and rabbit.

Of galloping Youatt has more correct views than of pacing. He says it "is, in fact, a succession of leaps, by far the greatest interval of time elapsing while the legs are extended after the leap is taken." The word *gallop* was supposed to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *gehlopen*, to leap or jump. By later and more correct authorities this is declared to be "absurd." The word is a variation of English *wallop* or *gallop*—literally, to boil—the sound made by a horse galloping being apparently likened to that produced by the boiling of a pot. This word is thus of the class called *onomatopoetic*, that is formed from a simulation of the sound produced by the horse's hoofs in racing, a repetition of the word giving a close imitation. *Lope*, itself, is used to describe "a long step, an easy gait consisting of long running stretches or leaps." It has also been applied in this country, particularly in the western prairies, to describe the easy-running gait of the horse. This word has no connection, though it would look as if it had, with gallop; it is derived rightly from the Anglo-Saxon *hleapen*, and so has nothing in common. Such likeness is merely a coincidence.

But however legitimate or permissible these views may be, popularly, Dr. Stillman ("Horse in Motion") puts the matter practically, in saying that "the leap can not be considered as a pace; although it is a mode of progression, it is not a continuous one," as it is in the kangaroo, for instance.

So that though racing may be leaping, leaping may not be racing. Stillman was considering the high jump, not the long leap, between which, we suggest, a distinction ought to be established.

Arguments from Analogies.—A very interesting field is here opened up to the student of comparative modes of progression. If one observes even but casually the act of "jumping" or "leaping" in horse and man, as animal examples, one will observe that the spring is immediately preceded by a crouching attitude, so as to secure as firm and as extensive a foundation as possible (and during which momentary pause the lungs are inflated to their utmost) so that the great natural muscular levers obtain the fullest play and advantage, followed by the maximum of result, or greatest possible length or height. Now if we examine the peculiar construction of the kangaroo we see that nature has reduced the above requirements to actual construction. The crouching, wide solid basis, the greatest possible degree of which horse and man always endeavor to secure, is attained in a most wonderful manner. The animal, from the tip of the slim nose, is very light in the front or anterior (but which is really the "superior") portions, and gradually increases in bulk and width till its widest is attained in its posterior (or inferior) portion. The appearance might be described as that of a cone, and the natural attitude of the animal squatting or crouching on the ground with its hind limbs doubled up below its haunches. As if this was not extensiveness enough, the animal is provided with a great tail, thick at its insertion to the body, and

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pering to the point. This member aids the act of propulsion. The space om the toes to the hocks entirely uches the ground, and also the thickest rtion of the tail. In rest, then, the imal is supported by three wide props. he crouching, hugging-the-ground reairement, by nature as thoroughly unrstood as it is capable of interpreting to actual structure, is perfectly atined. From this advantageous basis action the animal, easily and graceilly to itself, propels itself forward in s, to unaccustomed eyes, most peculiar ltatory manner. In the air each anial is a sort of double cone, from the iddle of which (juncture of the basis of e cones, as it were) depend the vigorous ropelling agents, the hind limbs.

Such "theory" of the requirements f the saltatory movement is interesting o study. Observe, comparatively, the rouching amount in horse and man—in he former which has only the toe tips to est on, and the latter who has the whole oot, as in the kangaroo, but much shortr, to jump or leap from. The longer the elative length from "hock" to "heel," nd the more completely these rest, natirally, on the ground the greater the listance or height that can be covered.

The larger species of kangaroo can lear as much as thirty-three feet at a single bound and can jump from seven to ten feet in height at the same time. Such is the greatest saltatory development by animals using two extremities for the purpose. It must be noted that the above figures refer to a regular continuous mode of progression; the horse has actually got records that compare with them except the last, ten feet, a height certainly far beyond the horse's attainment.

Actual Jumps.—What distance and what height can a horse jump? The writer gave a few instances elsewhere lately. A steeplechase horse, Old Chandler, ridden by Captain Broadley, 1847, covered a distance of thirty-nine feet. There appears to be more than one instance of horses clearing a height of over seven feet of actual obstruction. Turnip, a horse descended from a famous winner called Pot-8-os, performed such a feat at Phœnix Park, Dublin. It was done for a wager of £500 ($2,500). An actual wall of the height stated was built. Turnip performed the task with ease. He did it twice. The wall of Hyde Park, six and a half feet on the inside with a drop of eight feet into the road beyond, has been cleared several times. Besides the above we have the following account preserved to us of a wonderful jump: In February, 1791, for a bet of 100 guineas, a hunter, of one Hill Darley, carried his groom, weighing twelve stone, in a flying leap over a six-foot stone wall, coped and dashed. This tall performance was accomplished with neatness and dispatch. The owner also won a large sum in bets, the odds being against the horse. A large company witnessed the feat.

In 1856 Alexander Campbell, of Monzie, cleared the river Leam while following the hounds in Warwickshire, England. The Earl of Leicester when a young man (known then as Mr. Coke) was hunting a stag that had been turned out of Melton park, the seat of Sir Jacob Astley, in Norfolk. The stag, instead of taking to the fields returned to the park followed by the hounds and huntsmen. Mr. Coke was foremost on a splendid hunter. The stag dashed into the lake, and swam to an island at a distance of about thirty-six feet from the shore of the lake. The hounds followed, and Mr. Coke, without hesitating, clapped spurs to his horse, and rode at the channel which he cleared at a bound.

For the following we are indebted to a contributor of Memorabilia (who has herein been previously frequently acknowledged and quoted) in the London *Live Stock Journal*: "Major Bayley on a little Irish blood horse, cleared five feet three inches." At Rugeley Fair, an Irish dealer rode a horse over a wall dividing the road from the paddock, which measured six feet in height. Prior to the leap the price asked for this horse was £30, when he had cleared the wall the owner asked and got £50; the horse was sold before the close of the fair for £100. A Roscommon horse, near Boyle, cleared a wall six feet three inches high. An Irish horse, near Paisley, Scotland,

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cleared a wall six feet high and one foot wide at the top. This jump was done for a bet, and all particulars were carefully ascertained. At a Dublin horse show a gray, named Jack Spring, three times crossed a wall six feet six inches high. Many six-feet jumpers "were common in the French park stables;" and in many Irish counties six-feet jumpers were still to be found. A wager was made by a gentleman, fifteen stone in weight, that he would produce a horse which would clear six feet with him on his back.

According to Lady Anne Blunt, the Arabs take to jumping in a perfectly natural way. She says: "The mare I rode on the journey carried me over the raised watercourses by the Euphrates in the cleverest way in the world, without the least hanging back or hesitation, and always with one foot ready to bring down in case of necessity." One of the mares brought home was let loose in her paddock on the night of her arrival. Forthwith she jumped the fence five feet six inches high. The lower rails were pulled down and she walked back under the top one, a thick oaken bar, several inches higher than her withers.

The Arabs give the name *Teneguizo* to "the leap." They think that the colt must be taught to leap, regarding the exercise as a necessary complement in the training of the colt. *El Gueloaa* is their name for the bucking leap, "the charm and crowning act of the fantasia."

Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, is the most famous, as she is perhaps the most fearless rider in the world. On one occasion she was out riding accompanied by a party of celebrated horsemen, Austrian and foreign. The Empress was riding a young horse. Passing a white milestone her horse suddenly shied, and becoming apparently uncontrollable, dashed headlong down the road in the direction of town. Her escort followed hotly in pursuit into the amazed burg. A short distance beyond this was a shipping canal. To the horror of those behind, they saw that the drawbridge was open. The Empress was rushing to destruction. An eye witness describes the next moments: "Faster and faster we went on in pursuit, but faster and faster also seemed the Empress' horse to fly. Now it had reached the open bridge. Would it stop? Before we had time to think, we saw the animal dash up the incline of the open bridge like a flash of lightning. For a moment we could not but close our eyes, and a shudder convulsed every man in the cavalcade. It was a terrible moment, a moment during which fear and horror alternately kept us mercilessly in their pangs. When we opened our eyes again, still riding as fast as our horses could go, the fair rider and her runaway had disappeared. * * * There we were, halting before that terrible bridge like a pack of cowards, with nobody among us plucky enough to ride into death with an Empress. A few seconds later the inclines of the bridge were lowered again, but nobody of our company seemed to even attempt to pass it. From the pangs of fear and horror we had passed into those of amazement. Several hundred yards beyond the bridge we beheld riding toward us a lady on a foaming steed. It was the Empress, and at her side the only gallant man of the crowd, Count Szepany. Her Majesty firmly sat her horse, and appeared as cool and collected as if nothing had happened. Smilingly did she make fun of us and our anxiety. Her fine raillery was just as much justified as it was inoffensive when she saw the pitiable figure we cut in her exalted presence. The Empress' horse was very lame, and closer examination showed that it had dislocated its right hind fetlock. In jumping the open draw between the wings of the bridge the hind feet of the Empress' horse had caught one of the iron rails at the edge and torn off one of its hind shoes. The most extraordinary feature of the accident was how the horse ever could have gone down the incline without breaking its own and the rider's neck. The only explanation for this small miracle, however, might be found in the fact that the Empress never lost her presence of mind for a minute when on horseback, and that, though the animal was uncontrollable, she must have sat it to perfection. With regard to Count Szepany, he was unable to give

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account of his escape. Moreover, did not even remember whether his se made the jump before or after the press'. He simply said that during jump he closed his eyes for a second, that he then experienced a sensation though the water were bubbling over head."

"Buffalo" Jones recently made a nderful jump with his little horse Ju-. He was corraling a rather obsti-e buffalo he was breaking, that had aped from him near his ranch at Mc-ok, Neb. To outflank the animal he d to make a jump which, afterward asured, was twenty-five feet seven hes in extent besides being over a oll" three feet high and five feet de.

Standing Jumps.—In a standing leap horse steadily raises himself on his nd feet, more or less perpendicularly, cording to the height and extent of e object to be passed over. Having lanced himself a moment, he com-ences his spring by very forcibly ex-nding the previously contracted angles his hind limbs, which action propels e body both upward and forward, but ore particularly to receive it in its scent, during which change of position e hinder limbs, which had been gath-ed up to keep them from interfering ith the obstacle passed over, are now t down to receive the hindquarters.

The greatest standing (high) jump as that achieved February 24, 1792, y a bay horse of Irish breeding owned y Mr. Bingham. This horse cleared e wall of Hyde Park, London, six feet nd a half high, and eight on the outside, here a bed of dung was laid to receive e horse in his descent.

The following was recorded 1881: A oung horse, bought in Lancashire, was tanding in his stall or box with a dumb ockey on his back. The coachman and groom were coming together in the table, preparing to take the young orse out to give him his morning's les-on. Suddenly they saw the animal, with the weight still in position, jump lear over the partition, which was six eet three inches high, into the next ox. He landed, without having blem-ed l imself in any way, not so much as by the loss of a hair. My neighbors of every degree, owners, servants and hangers on, say they never saw or heard such a leap being taken standing.

When a horse attempts a standing jump he raises himself almost perpendicularly and the elevation of his body will always be found to correspond to the height of the object to be overcome. This seems to be the same standard as among athletes, who say a man should jump his own height.

The high jump is a perpendicular long leap. In the "high" the height accomplished is governed by the weight against gravitation. In the "high" or "standing" jump is most clearly demonstrated the assertion that the fore limbs are but props to the hind, which are the propellers.

The Buck and Fly.—The bucking leap is similar to that of a deer, obtaining its name from thence presumably. The fore legs and hindquarters are gathered in under the body. Hence it is a dangerous mode for both horse and rider. The flying leap necessitates the horse springing from all four legs at the same moment, or so nearly at the same time that the difference is not perceptible. The fore legs are tucked close under the body, while the hind limbs are thrown out as far behind as possible. This leap is effected over double-timber fences or for river leaping.

A "High" Kicker.—Capt. C. W. Bellairs, late in the British service, tells in the *American Field* of a famous hunter he had in his young days. This was a beautiful, powerful Welsh-bred light gray, with lots of fashion, and yet substance to carry a castle. He had every point a man could ask and seemed to be without a fault. He had one, however, and a very bad one for the country where he was hunted, the excessively hilly Cotswold—he could not bear the least over-touch of the saddle on the loins and though he would go along quietly enough, as a rule, he would, if sat down on heavily, kick and kick for ten or fifteen minutes at a time. The Cotswold country is only second to Galway in the size of its stone walls, but, while the hunting with the blazers is done mostly on the flats, that with the Cotswolds is

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all up and down hill, except when by accident a fox takes to the Gloucester valley, and some of the riding when going down the steep hillsides of the range is really very desperate. A wall that shows only four feet as you go at it down hill means a landing of six or seven feet lower and this again means the necessity of lying back on the horse's croup. This was exactly what Williams, as the horse was named, did not like, and on every descent he set to work to kick until it seemed as if he would turn a turtle and send himself heels over head. He was a kicker of kickers, and possessed the faculty of kicking when off the ground and high above a fence, just as handily (or it should perhaps be said *heelily*) as if he had his fore feet nicely planted on *terra firma* and had nothing to interfere with his methods of driving his rider from the saddle to grass. Punishment would not stop him and he went on all the time, seeming about as anxious to gallop and to keep near the hounds as to kick. With each lift of his stern he would give vent to a squeal, and he really seemed to enjoy the run and kicking alike. He was terribly fatiguing to sit on and finally at a big drop on the first day he rode him Williams gave a mighty lift which nearly drove the rider over his head. The act of tightening to the saddle was accompanied with a sickening pain in both groins, and the result kept the Captain in bed on his first leave for the whole of the two months allowed young officers before joining. The gray was a great jumper, also, and could carry one over a field gun-carriage with ease.

But no sportsmen ever repines at such incidents, for:

> No sport was ever worth a rap,
> For sane, rational men to play,
> Where an accident or mishap
> Could not possibly find a way.

Mr. Apperley also refers to this "high-kicking" faculty: The most extraordinary fact relating to the act of leaping in horses, is the power they have of extending themselves by a second spring as it were, when, on being suspended in the air they perceive something on the further side of a fence, for which they were not prepared. That they occasionally do this under good riders, all good horsemen can vouch for. But whence the fulcrum is derived it would be difficult to determine.

Details of the feat of jumping over the dining-room table while loaded with the family silver and crystal, is one that the reader will occasionally meet with in English horse literature.

For leaping Youatt said the Irish horses were unrivaled. It is not, however, the leaping of the English horse, striding as it were over a low fence, and stretched at its full length over a higher one; it is the proper jump of the deer, beautiful to look at, difficult to sit, and both in height and extent unequaled by the English horse. The duke of Newcastle, in his famous treatise published in 1658, commended the northern horses of England which "excelled all others in leaping."

John Lawrence; *1809*, *on Leaping.*—Leaping is a natural action of the horse, but not that premeditated species styled the standing leap, which every horse must acquire, either by lesson or practice, in the field. A horse thus acquires the faculty of measuring with his eye the bar or obstacle to his progress before which he stands, and with a spring to surmount it, clearing any cavity or safe ground on either side. This is performed by elevating his fore quarters to the given altitude, launching forward, and as the finishing stroke, drawing up his hinder feet nearly to the level of his flanks, in order to escape hanging behind, or striking his legs against the top of the object to be surmounted. Almost any horse will take flying leaps after the hounds, but few uninstructed can be safely trusted to carry over a standing leap of any considerable height. This of course ought to be an object of careful instruction, for security's sake; and on account of the great additional worth at market of a stanch and high-standing leaper.

The Irish have always been the highest and steadiest leapers in the world. They begin to teach the accomplishment to their colts, whilst they suck, occasionally interposing a bar bound with furze between the foal and its dam, the former readily attempting a small height in order to get at the teat, and improving

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its leaps as the bar becomes gradually eightened. In England they practiced eir four and five-year-olds at the bar vered with furze, beginning with about breast height. A person always stood ehind with a whip, whilst the horse was d over the bar, and touched him gently hilst his hinder quarters were in action encourage him to clear them. Patience, oolness, short lessons which do not fague or irritate, and moderate heights, the true method of forming capital anding leapers. The school is not the lace to attempt very great heights. The weight of the body renders it necesary to reduce his speed, and with it his omentum before he can safely attempt t, even when the obstruction is of modrate height.

How to Negotiate a Jump.—To take a eap on horseback with safety depends atirely on practice, nevertheless, there re a few general rules which should lways be present to the mind of the horseman. He must conquer fear and t the same time acquire circumspection. His eye must devour the objects before him, and not be closed, as actually has been known of some riders during a leap. However unpracticed the horse may be, if you determine he should leap, the execution must be left entirely to his discretion, and he must never be checked or pulled. The bit must be held perfectly light in his mouth, unless, indeed, on his landing on the other side, when he may need support. "Hold the bridle-hand loose, grasp the horse firmly with the legs and thighs, the toes being up and outward, your back inward, and your neck steady. As the horse rises meet his crest with your body, most carefully observing not to bear on the bridle, which might pull him backward. The instant his forequarters descend, and his hinder ascend, keep time with him in your appropriate, but opposite motion, and throw your body sufficiently backward to be found in your seat at the conclusion of the leap. The leap depends on freedom from all support of the bridle or stirrups, on the firm grasp of the legs and thighs, on the due and instantaneous performance of the alternate motions, forward and backward, and on the preservation of the equilibrium."

In the flying leap the chief object is to maintain firm hold with the legs and thighs, and to lean sufficiently backward the instant the spring is felt, remaining in that position until the horse has firmly landed with his hinder feet. Unless one is careful in this respect the rider may possibly land with or before him. As to taking high and dangerous leaps, and with new, hot or impracticed horses, Lawrence has remarked: "I beg to be excused. I shall not attempt to quench the spirit in others. Should they break a limb or their neck, it is their affair. There should be some men qualified by nature to mount the breach."

Man has reason to guide him to avoid impossible leaps, yet he does not always refrain. The horse has no means of avoiding or escaping the unnatural fate of such headstrong attempts, but there ought to be some check placed on all dare-deviltry.

The sort of a saddle best adapted to this exercise is a not immaterial point, which one may find out when he attempts to negotiate a jump in a "seat" not suited to the same. Among the stock breeders of California, for instance, where the old Spanish saddle is yet used, leaping is totally out of the question, "for if your horse fall you would be impaled on the piques." The running or "mooly saddle" will be found to give most freedom.

Choice of a Jumper.—Where bred "cattle" are in use much skill is required in the choice of a jumper. First he must be equal to the weight, neither leggy nor long-waisted, nor slight-boned, nor having crooked pastern joints, nor small and tender feet. If he be from training he should be well set upon his haunches, previous to being used for the purposes in view. He should have a good loin, strong and well-knit joints, should go clear of his legs, have a lofty forehead, a good mouth, a striding gallop, and reach at least a height of fifteen hands.

How the Faculty has been Transmitted.—Lord Harrington thus writes on this subject, in our London comtemporary, showing how hereditarily transmissible the faculty is:

Undoubtedly, if it were possible to have the stallions that are sent out by

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the Royal Commission jumped, and if such jumping were taken into consideration in awarding the prize, we should get stallions that would show better jumping stock. It now happens too often that the dam has to find all the jumping, as there are many stallions at the stud that it was found impossible to teach to jump when in training. It may not be generally known that many years ago, in Ireland, sires were chosen for their powers of jumping, and they used to have regular jumping competitions. Some people think, and I must say I think they have reason on their side when they say, that is the reason why Irish horses jump so well to this day. We think too little in this country about this very important point, so long as the young one is really good looking, that is all we care about. How often we hear a judge say, 'Look at those thighs and hocks, he is sure to be a jumper.' Not a bit of it, he can not jump if neither his sire nor dam could. If one of them could, perhaps he can, but surely, if both could, the matter would be reduced to a certainty. I have had a good opportunity of studying this matter, as I make all my young ones jump in a school. I find the get of some horses invariably jump badly. For instance, I have several by Downpatrick (who was a very fine jumper himself), they all jumped beautifully the first time they were put in the school. I have several by a premium horse that do not seem to be able to jump at all, and will never make hunters. You will say it is impossible to have our stallions jumped; they are all shown in hand at the Agricultural Hall, London, and it would be dangerous to show them in any other way. It would at present be difficult to show many in the saddle, but it would be possible to have a class for young stallions to be ridden over jumps at the hall. If such a class should be instituted it would be a good thing in two ways. It would show that the horse had a good temper, and that he could jump, and these horses mated with good mares would get extraordinary jumpers. It sounds an odd idea to jump stallions, but I imagine more persons would enter horses for the class than people suppose. I have now, and have several times in my life had, stallions that would jump in the hall or anywhere else you chose to take them."

Miss E. Dillon, a noted horsewoman, also regrets that at most shows no stallion is allowed to compete for a jumping prize. At some shows, such as Islington (London) and Bath, etc., horses have, however, a chance. She hunts all her horses and their performances in the field are well known. Some years ago she showed a horse in the thoroughbred competition at Islington. This horse was in hunting condition and looked a skeleton beside the fat beasts exhibited. A farmer remarked: "I wonder how many of these fat beasts would get over a plowed field?" Her horse on the next day to that on which he left the show was given a brush after a severe run over deep ground with plenty of fencing. The other day a three-year-old son of this horse was tried over some jumps, and he took them like "an old hand." He, like his sire, is entire and has been at stud. The old horse Emir, was known in the field, now several of his sons are more than upholding his reputation.

Miss Dillon is quite sure there should be a jumping test for hunting sires, as her experience goes to prove that the jumping faculty is strongly hereditary. If this was the custom we should see more good jumpers than we would expect. These jumping contests would be free of all "professional" tendency—being confined to the management of reproducers.

Training.—The time-honored *Baily's Magazine of Sports and Pastimes*, of London, had an interesting account in one of its recent numbers describing a "prairie school" for jumpers. The writer was introduced to Dick, a wonderful pony, who acts as the jumping-master. He is turned loose into a ring, running out of which is impossible, and where a horse must either jump or stand still. Dick starts off at once round the fences, and is quickly followed by some three or four of the youngsters. These very soon get to learn their business and to jump in good style.

The results of training must not be confused with heredity. Heredity—its nascent power—has always been pres

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nt, more or less in the animal. Train-ig, in such lines as such faculties may xist, develops it, intensifies it. The ore of each the more there will be to xpect as the combined result.

The arguments expressed as to en-ouraging, competitively, the jumping owers of sires, for instance, is evidence f the reality of the hereditary power; it an not be developed without training, hich may be either natural or artificial. ut who would train an animal in which was certain the hereditary power did ot exist? Who would train a Clyde ex-ept for draft, a hunter except for clear-ng obstacles, a trotter except for trotting?

Brain Power of Animals.—Few people, rgues one, will gainsay the fact that rain power is hereditary, as we have mple proof in human beings, and it is lso very well demonstrated in homing igeons. The young birds, although early always inheriting the homing pro-ensities of their parents, do not neces-arily inherit their physical capabilities, nd are not always such stout or quick lyers as their parents may have been. Now what one wants for in a horse, so hat he may be likely to make a good umper, are those qualities ruled over by he brain, such as good temper a quiet and illing disposition, etc. "Given a horse with good hocks and thighs, a short, strong coupled back and good shoulders, with the above-named attributes, there is little doubt that he will be a good jumper." But to excel he will have in-herited not only good brain power, but the physical conformation as well.

Miss Dillon is assured that horses jump as naturally as they canter. "My fields are divided by iron hurdles and the foals often jump them. This year a lit-tle unbroken colt was cornered in a yard, where he stood up quite straight and jumped a wall over four feet six inches. I saw a foal this year jump, in a long flying stride, rails, very nearly, if not quite, four feet high. My young horse, Iman, has a blemish caused by being impaled on a spiky hurdle at three months old. There was a big drop, and he had negotiated it successfully the first time, but the return jump being uphill was too much for him. He afterward red on a field in which there was an old sawpit with some poles, and he used to climb down and jump the poles in play. We made a jump across the pit and when he saw us coming he would stand by the edge of the pit, and on clapping our hands go down and jump the hurdles in fancy style, sometimes standing, some-times flying or slantwise, as he felt in-clined. He is a remarkably fine jumper in the hunting-field, and as clever as a rat. Many good hunters will not jump straw jumps. I tried once with an old steeplechaser, which refused sturdily and at last laid down and rolled. He carried me and other ladies afterward while in the hunting field, but he objected to a circus performance at his time of life."

Dr. Stillman, too, is of the same opin-ion: "That leaping is naturally acquired there can not be a doubt, as it is neces-sary to all quadrupeds in a wild state to enable them to overcome obstructions otherwise unsurmountable." Dr. Still-man's careful definition is a valuable statement, especially in view of the much discussed theories of heredity promul-gated, almost infallibly, by Professor Weis-man. This scientist denies that there is any hereditary force in acquired charac-ters. Now, in so far as artificially ac-quired "characters" are concerned, we might agree with him, but as to naturally acquired characters, such as the one we have been considering, which horsemen will believe with Stillman is an acquired character, we would certainly disagree with him. Training proves such char-acter acquired; breeding proves it hereditary.

Some Accidents Incident to High Jumping.—Speaking of poor Rosebery's death, his owner is reported to have said that the horse did not lose his life from pure jumping, but by an accident that might have happened in any place at any time in approaching the hurdle. He swerved and slipped, thereby straining his off hip and rupturing a blood vessel close to his spine over his kidneys, which caused paralysis. The noble animal even tried to make the jump and cleared his forward, but could not raise his hind quarters, and of course the bars came down with him. Roseberry had cleared more than this height before on the track, and had he been jumping outside on

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this occasion, no doubt this slip would not have happened, and he would have been alive to-day. All the ropes and straps were actually removed and the poles were loose and only steadied in their place by the hands, so that all possible chance of an accident over the jump had been removed.

This view has received recent support from the fact that Miss Cahill, "the high-kicking soubrette," slipped and burst one of the largest arteries in her body situated in the leg (sciatic or branch). Fortunately it was not in a dangerous position and the agile lady recovered. If it had been in a position in proximity to other organs, recovery might have been impossible.

Split Pastern.—This is, says Fleming, "a more or less longitudinal fracture of one or even both bones of the pastern, produced accidentally and most frequently on landing while jumping. The peculiar formation and situation of these bones predisposes them to fracture in this way." In the opinion of some veterinarians "it is sometimes impossible to tell whether it is due to accident or disease. Mr. Clement Stephenson. F. R. C. V. S., before a British Royal Commission on horse breeding, and whose authority stands unchallenged said: "I have seen a case where it was transmitted to the progeny, although produced by accident." It would be interesting to confront Weismann with the above bit of experience. On the other hand Lord Harrington had "three broodmares that all had split pasterns. They were bred to a split-pasterned horse, and the progeny are all right in their pasterns." How was "predisposition," the new explanation of heredity, affected in these cases?

THE SPORT OF KINGS.

WE give our readers an intelligent article on racing as it is in old England to-day, depicted by Jeannette L. Gilder in an exchange:

No wonder that horse racing is called England's "great national sport." Besides whole libraries which have been written on the subject for and by Englishmen, there are at the present time three daily journals, as well as a dozen weekly papers, exclusively devoted to what has been called "the great game" and other sports. In addition to these the daily newspapers contain full accounts of the race meetings, and also publish weekly commentaries on the sport at considerable length. The latest addition to the literature of the turf is called "A Mirror of the Turf, or the Machinery of Horse Racing Revealed, Showing the Sport of Kings as It Is To-day." The author is Louis Henry Curzon and the publishers Chapman & Hall, of London. Mr. Curzon treats at length of the dark side of horse racing, and has a great deal to say about the frauds and chicaneries of the turf. He explains as his reason for this that racing has unfortunately become a business of the most sordid kind. The majority of men engaged in the "sport" run their horses only as "instruments of gambling," while not a few of them, to ensure sucess, condescend to practices that will not bear the light of day. The turf gambling of the period, according to Mr. Curzon, has become enormous, but few outside the range of racing circles have hitherto had much knowledge of the immense amount of money which changes hands day by day in the various betting rooms, or the enormous turf clubs that abound in almost every city and large town in the kingdom. Just at the present time there is a tremendous outcry in New York, not so much against horse racing as against pool rooms, and Mr. Curzon's book will be read, by those who have an opportunity to read it, with particular interest, as it denounces in strong terms and with knowledge the practices that are going on in London and in this city to-day.

TIPSTERS AND THEIR METHODS.

After writing about the history of the turf and giving a *resume* of some classic races, Mr. Curzon gives us a chapter called "With the Prophets," the prophets in this case being those persons who follow the profession of "tipsters." A point worthy of notice in connection with the advertisements of these gentry is the

style now adopted in fashioning them. New and improved methods of communicating with the public are constantly being devised. Tipping nowadays is a "business" of importance, requiring large dealings with the telegraph; but long ago—say about the close of the "thirties" and in the "forties" of the present century, when the writer of this book became interested in horse racing, consequent on having won a few sovereigns by the victory of Merry Monarch in the Derby—tipping was very much less obtrusive than it is to-day, and was carried on chiefly by means of what may be called "disguises."

The first of the prophets to whom Mr. Curzon refers were a man and a woman, both persons of ability, able to assume a variety of characters, and by doing so to carry on their little game industriously from season to season. There was no collusion between them, however, as they were in no way connected. The man, before he began work as a tipster, had been for several years under butler in one of the big Pall Mall clubs, and, having made a goodly sum of money by a fortunate bet, gave up his butlership and opened a public house in a little street off Fetter lane. The landlord's turf proclivities attracted turfmen to his house, but he himself became the victim of a turf sharp, and his house was wrecked by an indignant mob. It was then that he set up as a tipster, and under the designation of "a retired club steward," offered to give all who pleased to forward half a crown to his house in Pemberton row the horse which would win the Derby. Some of his prophecies proved good and business thrived, but the tide turned and his patrons fell off. Then he advertised under another name, as "late valet to a sporting nobleman, who, being in possession of several important racing secrets, will send the winners of two thousand guineas and chester cup to a select number of gentlemen on receiving a remittance of five shillings." Once again luck was on his side, and he did well for a time, but at last he stopped completely out. The woman tipster was a Mrs. Merryweather, who, under various names, masculine and feminine, carried on a thriving business.

Nowadays the business is carried on much more extensively, and without disguise. At the present time there are tipsters who carry on business in a different fashion. Some ask for a fee that will cover a week's work, while others are willing to take a percentage on successes. As there are a great many fools in the world, these tipsters make a good deal of money, but they seldom keep it. The proprietors of several weekly racing periodicals with large circulations send out, so Mr. Curzon says, daily tips by telegraph, or "pen rightly letters to all who will pay the requisite fee," and, according to their own accounts of what they achieve, their success as tipsters is great.

EXTENT OF THE BETTING MANIA.

The enormous extent to which betting on horse-racing goes on all the year round is known to those only who make the matter a special study. It has been computed by persons who should know that not less than 5,000 bookmakers are daily engaged throughout the United Kingdom in laying the odds against horses at stakes ranging from sixpense to perhaps, on some occasions, as much as £500 or even £1,000. In one Scottish city there are, it has been calculated, 100 bookmakers at work every day on the streets or in clubs or offices, doing business with all comers at market rates, and to stakes varying in amount from shillings and half-crowns to "tenners and ponies." According to this calculation London would have 1,000 bookmakers. "Here everyone bets," said a London club steward one evening to Mr. Curzon, whilst busy entering names for the annual Derby sweep, "everyone from the city to the West End; the cabman who brought you from the railway station, the porter who took your hat, the man who sold you that copy of the special *Standard*, all bet, and in hundreds of our public houses and tobacconists' shops you can find a bookmaker if you want him."

"To affirm that a sum of from £4,000,000 to £5,000,000 is annually risked in bets on horse races in Great Britain looks," says Mr. Curzon, "like wishing to play on the credulity of the public, but good reasons exist for believing that

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the amount named is about right, and under rather than over the real total could it be ascertained. It is still possible to back a horse running in a big handicap to win from £20,000 to £50,000."

There are writers on turf matters who maintain that there is not now so much betting as there used to be, but that contention can only apply to particular races, for Mr. Curzon has every reason to believe that there is in reality five times the amount of turf speculation to-day that there was forty or fifty years since. He takes Scotland as an example. Half a century ago there was no person there earning a living by "bookmaking" alone. To-day in one city there are 200. There may not be so many big bets as there were half a century ago, but there are a great many more smaller ones. The great obstacle to big bets being made is "the miserly rate of odds now offered by the bookmakers." In the case of Surefoot, that did not win the Derby in 1890, "the odds laid on that horse at the start required the investment of £90 to win £40, a luxury that only people with more money than brains were able to afford."

Many schemes are resorted to by the bigger class of betting men to obtain information. Jockeys are pumped, trainers are interviewed, stablemen are bribed with the view of enabling the "plunger" to land a big bet or two at every meeting. There are men, of course who would scorn to take a vulgar money bribe, but who do not scruple to receive a case or two of champagne, or a ten-gallon cask of whisky, nor are they very angry when some energetic person sends their wife a diamond ring or their daughter a gold watch. Upon one occasion, while visiting a training establishment, Mr. Curzon was struck with the display of jewelry which adorned the person of a trainer's wife. Likely enough, none of the wives of the owners who had horses in that man's stables possessed such a valuable collection of gems as she wore on her fingers and bosom, nor did the lady evince much reluctance about giving their history.

It is the most extraordinary thing that ready money betting is decried in England, and an attempt has actually been made to prove it illegal. Why betting with ready money should be wrong, and betting on credit should be right, is something that only a very prejudiced person can be made to understand. Betting between private friends the writer of this book regards as a "horror of the worst description," and in that I thoroughly agree with him.

THE ENGLISH JOCKEY AS HE IS.

Mr. Curzon has a very interesting chapter on jockeys. In Newmarket and other racing stables there are a very large number of boys employed, one for each horse, most of whom are apprenticed while very young to the trainers, to be taught the business of a groom. Only a small number of these boys develop, however, into passable jockeys, and fewer still into what may be termed great horsemen. Many of the lads grow so rapidly that they soon become useless in the racing saddle, but as there are more than 1,000 stable boys and only, perhaps, twenty jockeys of repute, it is obvious that the prizes, as in other professions, are few and the blanks many.

These stable lads are taught their business with much care, and in every respect are well looked after. They are taken to church every Sunday, and in some training establishments there is a Sabbath school and other training as well. One trainer, a remarkable man in his calling, not satisfied with two visits to church for his lads, invariably read to them at night from one of Blair's sermons. If one of the boys was so unlucky as to fall asleep he was at once brought to a sense of his iniquity by a touch or two from a long whip which his master kept beside him ready for use. Discipline is strictly observed in a racing stable, but, as a rule, the lads are humanely treated.

A successful jockey is petted like a prima donna and made a companion by sporting lords. His movements are chronicled as carefully as those of a prince of the royal blood. His photographs are in constant demand. He is surrounded by a host of parasites; his "mounts" are "backed" till they are quoted at the shortest odds; his opinion of the animal he rides is anxiously asked

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r by owner and trainer, while the ragged regiment of gamblers who pin eir faith to his horse" are pleased ith a smile even from his valet. Sport-g journals publish his portrait and rnish their columns with criticisms of s riding and anecdotes of his career; s bon-mots are circulated as witticisms, d his clothes are imitated by the vulgar.

A PROFITABLE CALLING.

Moreover, he earns a larger income an a prime minister, his services being trigued and paid for with a power of plomacy and at a rate of remuneration ly known "on the turf." The fees on by a successful jockey form the least rtion of his income, as the presents ven him by owners of horses and nu-erous "admirers," in the shape of bettors ho have backed his mounts, are fre-uent and valuable. Gold watches, dia-ond rings, and breast pins set with ibies, riding horses, dog carts, and achts, as well as suits of clothes, new ats, boxes of cigars, and cases of cham-agne, fall to the lot of fortunate jockeys ho win important races. Money gifts successful jockeys are now, however, e order of the day, and are often of reat magnitude. It is well known, for stance, in turf circles, that the jockey ho rode "Roseberry," the winner of the Czarowitz at Newmarket, was presented by the owner of that horse with a check for £1,000. The jockey who rode the winner of a sensational Derby was presented by the owner of the winning horse, "Hermit," with a sum of £3,000. The policy of paying large sums to jockeys has frequently been discussed. The interests at stake, however, since the horse became the instrument of gambling it now is, are so gigantic as to render it imperative that jockeys be placed beyond temptation. The total value of the stakes which were contested during the year 1890 amounted to considerably over £446,000, not to speak of the sums dependent on wagers, which were probably ten times that amount. Race horses are frequently backed to win sums of from £1,000 to £100,000. The horse called Hermit, which was victorious in the sensational Derby already referred to, won for his owner £100,000, so that he could well afford to pay his jockey £3,000 as a testimonial of his gratitude.

After reading these facts and figures one is left to reflect on the peculiar division of spoils which brings the jockey not only higher pecuniary rewards than literature ever brings to its professors, but even higher than falls to the lot of the Prime Minister of so rich and great a country as Great Britain.

TROTTING REFORMATION.

Disquisitions on breeding trotters are leasanter topics than sermons anent the anagement of trotting affairs; pleas-nter, at least, for the writer, and, as a ule, more satisfactory to the reader. o long as controversies are conducted in ood temper and with proper fairness, ontestants are likely to evolve something hat will be beneficial to breeders, and ith these conditions fulfilled, as ex-ressed by good nature and a desire o be just, with advantage to them-elves.

We are all more or less partisans, and ince the days of feudal allegiance noth-ng is so likely to engender one-sided feel-ngs as advocacy of particular families of ses, more so when trotting lines are der discussion than thoroughbreds occasion, though far beyond all other themes to incite is that when near crosses of thoroughbreds in fast trotters forms the subject of contention. It appears to awaken an acrid temperament in many who take the negative of the proposition, and I must also admit that oftentimes there is a good deal of foolishness displayed by advocates on both sides. But while there are so many opinions regarding the breeding of fast trotters, there is one point where agreement is nearly unanimous, that being the necessity of reformation in the handling of trotting meetings in order to increase the popularity of what may be termed harness sports. Unanimity in one respect, the only possible disagreement being the details, the better methods of carry-

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ing the purpose to a successful termination.

Breeders are, by far, the largest in numbers and the most interested division of all other classes which are anxious to secure improvement in trotting methods, and owing to these improvements enlarge the field of operations and increase the demand for the products of breeding farms. Few, if any, will contradict the statement that racing, in the last decade, has completely overshadowed trotting, in the way of attracting people, especially near the large centers of population, where "big crowds" are the most readily gathered. Completely overshadowed is none too strong a phrase to express the difference between the two branches of sport, clearly shown wherever brought into juxtaposition. New York presents the most emphatic endorsement of the truth of the statement, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities not far behind with corroborating testimony. It may be taken for granted, then, that racing at the present time is altogether superior to trotting, in the estimation of the sport-loving public, and it will be a legitimate use of that knowledge to search for the cause of greater popularity.

Not very many years ago trotting was the most popular in all of the middle, western and northern states. Immediately after the close of the war the only race meetings which attracted attention were those held in the vicinity of New York. Without going over the whole field, and as it will serve my purpose for illustration, the history of racing in Chicago will be the topic, and though necessarily the account will be brief, it will be sufficient to form a basis of comparison, and explain one of the causes for the retrogression of trotting, while racing has taken an upward flight, astonishing the most enthusiastic of its votaries, verifying, or rather, so far exceeding the expectations and prophesies of a quarter of a century ago, that amazement is almost too tame a word to express the feelings of those who witnessed the start. The first regular race meeting ever held in Chicago may be dated 1864. Some twenty years before, a few horses took part in races there, but the meeting was unimportant. The story of the meeting in 1864 can soon be told. In 1860 or 1861 a Mr. Smith built a track between Michigan avenue and State street, north of Thirty-first street, the northern boundary, I think, Twenty-first street. He held a fair on it in which there were premiums for trotting and running.

The project did not pay, and in 1863 a club was organized called the Chicago Driving Park association, rented the track of Hon. John Wentworth, and gave a trotting meeting the fall of that year. I attended with some horses and assisted the officers in managing the business, and was employed by the club to take the general management during the season of 1864. A trotting meeting was the first regular event of the season and in some respects it was quite noteworthy.

There was a large amount of money at stake for those days, $13,000 in ten purses, and unusally large wagering on every race. In one of them in which Harry Clay defeated Quaker Boy, Jim Rowell and Princess, more money was laid than I had ever seen on one trotting race up to that time, the owner of Quaker Boy losing $22,000. Greenbacks were plenty and the spirit of speculation ran very high. The spring race-meeting at St. Louis had been very successful, and I was extremely anxious that Chicago should take a hand in the "legitimate," urging the association to "get up" a meeting if even the beginning was on a small scale. With an abiding faith in the locality and enterprise of the people I felt assured that it was destined to be a great "racing center," and talked, wrote, and labored to get others to think enough of the project to give it a trial. Few, very few, agreed with me. The trotter was so far away in the lead in the affection of the people that it seemed like throwing away "good money" which the trotters had earned to give even a small portion of it to the "leppers." That was before the day of the bang tails, and that derisive epithet was freely bandied by those who favored slang above argument. Persistency, however, carried the day, and I was authorized to get out a program, of which the following is a copy:

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RIVING PARK COURSE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HE FIRST REGULAR RUNNING MEETING

for the Fall of 1864, will commence on

SDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, AND CONTINUE FIVE DAYS!

IRST RACE—Sweepstakes for two-year-olds; dash mile; $100 entrance $50 forfeit, with $100 added if stake is run. Three or more subscribers to fill. ame and close the 25th of Aug., 1864.

ME DAY.—SECOND RACE—Mile heats, best three ve; all ages. Purse $500.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

IRST RACE—Sweepstakes for all ages; $100 entice, $50 forfeit, $100 added if the race is run; mile ts. Three or more subscribers to fill. To name close the 25th of August.

ME DAY.—SECOND RACE—Heats of two miles, ll ages, carrying 100 pounds; $300.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH.

weepstakes for three-year-olds, mile heats; $100 enice, $50 forfeit, $300 added if the race is run. Three ore subscribers to fill the stake. To name and close 25th of August, 1864.

ME DAY.—SECOND RACE—Heats of two miles, ll ages; Purse $500.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH.

IRST RACE—Purse $200, with an inside stake of p p.; mile heats, best three in five.

ME DAY.—SECOND RACE—Handicap Purse $200, an inside stake of $50, half forfeit; $10 declaration. ies to be made Tuesday, the 6th of September. ights announced at the close of Thursday's two- race, dash of two miles.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

eats of three miles, for all ages; Purse $800.

all of the above purses, three or more entries reed to fill.

With the prevailing antagonism to ing it could not be called a bad beining and it was a labor of love on my rt to do all I could to make the meet- successful. Made two trips to Kenky, bought a two-year-old and threear-old of "old" John Harper to put in colt stakes; attended the race meets and was so fortunate as to obtain a r list of entries. The great Idlewild k a part, though defeated by Surse, a son of Bonnie Scotland and a ndson of Fashion. Panic, Bowen, st Roxbury, Kate Duncan, Abe Beker d several others of note contested and attendance much better than was icipated. There was not a man in the ociation, with one exception, who ew anything of "racing law and the ages of the turf," and Dr. Weldon s employed to preside—probably the st instance in America where a "paid lge" was in the stand. As will be n from the bill, the start in every race s from the stand, judge and starter ed by one person, the signal being a wack on the drum.

Little enthusiasm was awakened in ing, but a strong opposition from who favored trotting. A "combined meeting" was the program for the summer meeting, 1865, but the opponents of racing succeeded in having the track coated with cinders from a rolling mill which, of course put an interdict on racing on that, and an inside one which was built was far from being adapted for fast galloping, and racing and racehorses played an unimportant part thereafter on the old cinder track. I resigned my position of secretary and general manager after the close of the summer meeting. The state fair was held on these grounds the fall of 1865, with some liberal purses for trotting. The following year was sadly notable. Dexter made his first western trip, was defeated in a saddle race by Butler, his half owner, George Trussle, was killed by a woman who bore his name, and not long after McKeever, the driver of Butler, was mortally wounded while engaged in a race against Cooley. The murder of McKeever, for murder it was, though the intention in all probability was to cripple the horse, raised a whirlwind of excitement all over the country. He was a general favorite, genteel in his deportment, so genial that every one he met was attracted, and in place of having enemies it is safe to assert that everyone, however brief their acquaintance with him, was friendly. I attended the meeting again assisting in the management, but left for my home in Iowa immediately after it closed, and as the race with Cooley came off afterward, was not present. There have been many misstatements in regard to that melancholy affair. Not long ago a paragraph went the rounds of the papers that McKeever was killed on Dexter park and that was the cause of the stockyard course being broken up. Although that raised an intense feeling, horror, indignation on the part of the citizens of Chicago, and large rewards offered for the conviction of the culprits, that tragedy was not the cause of the Driving park being abandoned.

A glance at the map will show that even as long ago as 1865 the ground on which it was constructed was not very far from the center of the city, and that one of the main thoroughfares, Wabash avenue,

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ran through its building on State street, was advancing with rapidity, and there was a general clamor to open the streets. Mr. Wentworth had struggled for years to keep the property intact. He gave a verbal promise that if streets were not forced through he would convey it to the city in his will for a park. The condition being that it should be called Wentworth park, but he refused to make a deed at that time. I remember distinctly a visit that Mr. Wentworth made to the judge's stand during the meeting and urged the directors to stay the opening of the streets, agreeing that if successful he would extend the lease indefinitely, payment of taxes being the whole rental. Opposition did not avail, the streets were opened and the Chicago Driving park a thing of the past.

It may not be amiss to mention *en passant* that it was a "paying concern." All the money paid in when the club was organized was $7,500. Tens of thousands were expended in improvements, and when broken up there was quite a handsome dividend to the stockholders. On that course was what may be called the initiation of racing in Chicago, the probationary period, the Dexter park era. The opening year on that had little in the way of racing reminiscences to chronicle, but in order to keep up the continuity of the story an outline sketch will be proper.

John B. Sherman and William F. Tucker were the lessees of the Hough house, afterward rechristened and better known under the name of Transit house. Mr. Sherman was a large stockholder in and superintendent of the stockyards. Mr. Tucker was also the landlord of the Briggs house, in the city. A. F. Fawsett was a dealer in live stock, and though a resident of Baltimore owned a good deal of property in the vicinity of the stockyards. In 1867 he owned Dexter. Mr. Sherman had quite a strong fancy for trotters, especially road horses, and at Mr. Fawsett's solicitation the track was built. It was completed in time so that a meeting might have been held in midsummer, but in order to obtain the attendance of the crack trotters the date fixed September 1 for the opening day, which gave the horses engaged in the grand circuit a chance to participate.

The proprietors sent for me to assist in "getting up" a program and take charge of the trotting department of the fair. Racing was not in accordance with the views of either of the proprietors. The superintendent of the track, George B. Mansur, was bitterly opposed. But we incorporated an exhibition department confined to horses, the show premiums and minor races being decided in the forenoons and the main trots in the afternoons.

It is worthy of note that Chicago was the first place to offer big money for harness races, over $16,000 being appropriated for purses, the show premiums swelling the amount to nearly $20,000. That year Buffalo gave $12,000, Narragansett park $10,000, and these were next in order. Dexter made his last public appearance on the park to which he gave the name, and this time there was no defeat to mar the brilliancy of his farewell of the public. Contrary to a large majority of prognostications, the morning sessions drew out a fine attendance, and on the afternoons of the big trots large crowds assembled. A blank year as regards racing, but the following, 1868, made amends. That year John J. McRimero, an enthusiast in racing affairs and in all pertaining to the blood-horse, succeeded in imparting a fraction of his enthusiasm to the proprietors and formulated a program which was a long way in advance of any heretofore announced in the Northwest and left the initial meeting of 1864 ever so far behind. It embraced fifteen events, $12,000 given in purses and added to stakes, and as no entrance fee was charged that large amount was given outright. This for a five-day meeting and before bookmakers came to aid, monetarily, was certainly liberal. The arrangement of distances augured favorably, judging from the knowledge of the day. A three-quarter dash for two-year-olds, two dashes of two miles, dash one mile, three-year-olds, two races, heats of a mile, two "3 in 5," dash of 2½ miles, heats of 3 miles and 4 miles, dash 2 miles over 8 hurdles, handicap hurdle 2 miles and consolation purse 1¼ miles. It is easy to see

re it would be faulty were the ent the test, but twenty-four years he past places it in a different light. hat summer I passed in New York, igh it "goes without saying," that first big Chicago race meeting was not ed. In high glee, too, that the prohesies our years ago appeared to be in the of fulfillment, and that the "City on Lake" had earned the title to one of "great racing centers," so far as en-aging the owners of horses to do their . The response was hearty. There e ten starters in the first race, heats mile, Gilroy won it. The second, same distance, Pat Malloy won. The sher won the first heat, seven to t. The two-year-old race was won Alta Vela, eight ran. The hurdle s were won by Lobelia, and her er had good reason to rejoice that e were offered. When he reached stockyards he had only five cents. freight on the mare was unpaid, but unately for him Mr. Sherman was ent, and settled. The first hurdle was a stake of $25 p. p., $1,000 ed, all going to the winner. Edin-was in it and he had the record, I think, and Lobelia's owner was ewhat despondent, although he felt st confidence in his mare, but being ad broke" the outlook was gloomy. offered the owner of Edinboro the nings of Lobelia for $200, but was rejected without giving it a nent's consideration. The first race ed $1,100, so that he was on velvet the second, and in that he again beat nboro, 132 pounds up, while Lobelia 145 pounds to carry. Plantagenet both long races, heats of three and r miles, and Pat Malloy the dash of and a half miles. Twelve starters in consolation, a big field for those days, brought to a close a meeting which a success and a failure. Those who ored trotting to such an extent that were wholly absorbed in that line sport would not attend and influenced ers to stay away, and the expenses, side of the money given for the races, re far heavier than they should have n, so that the loss was quite vy on Messrs. Tucker and Sher-That opposition was not satisfied with working against the success of race meetings. I argued that there should be no antagonism between saddle and harness sports, that properly managed one would aid the other by cultivating a fondness for both, and notwithstanding the loss on the big meeting another might prove remunerative. The proprietors consented, and things were progressing favorably, when the old tactics, which proved victorious at the Driving park, were again put in force and again won the day. The plan was to coat the track with Joliet gravel, which had the quality of "packing" with greater compactness than cinders, and Mr. Sherman informed me that he had become so thoroughly tired by the importunities that he had consented and would have an inside course prepared. All that could be done in time for the advertised meeting was to plow and harrow, and to add to the trouble rains fell during the first days of the meeting. Two miles were run in 4:31¼. As good a horse as Victory was distanced in the first heat of three miles in 6:10, the second was run in 6:29 and when the track was at its best Gilroy was also distanced in a 3 in 5 race in 1:59¾. And yet this caricature of racing had attraction, quoting from an account published in a daily paper: "The closing day of the races at Dexter park attracted a large concourse of spectators; they packed the grand stand and the ladies' stand was filled with a brilliant gathering of beauty and fashion. Outside of the ropes as many as a thousand carriages and other vehicles were counted, and the number of visitors in all estimated at fully 7,000 person." It took just 7,000 paying visitors at the regular admission fee, $1, to cover the cost of coating with gravel, and, as is well known at the present time, was not "the thing" for trotting, especially for training trotters.

The last meeting I was connected with was held in 1873, at Dexter park, a combined display of trotting, running and pacing. It covered four days and the purses were liberal, in fact big—$31,700 for trotting, $8,000 for running and $500 for pacing, nearly a round $40,000, close to $10,000 for each day. Successful financially, although rain fell

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on three of the days, part of the time a deluge.

But if I were to go into even a short history of all the old-time meetings in Chicago it would take far too much space for one number of the MONTHLY, and as enough has been shown to base my argument upon, will bring the reminiscence part to a close.

From these brief statements it is evident that when in its infancy racing had a troublesome time in Chicago, and when out of the cradle it had to fight for a foothold. It fought under the disadvantage of being still burdened with the traditions of the past, and though partially rejuvinated, faulty methods were not entirely relinquished.

Trotting with everything in its favor tenaciously clung to obsolete ideas. That illiberality which sought to kill a kindred sport also tended to foster a spirit of bourbonism, an intense conservatism that abhorred the thought of "advanced ideas;" that favored a Chinese wall against innovations; that had more faith in their own narrow circle than in new worlds outside. Racing progressed, trotting at a standstill; and in accordance with established laws, retrogression. Chicago, which in 1873 gave $31,700 for four days' trotting, and which drew an attendance of 14,000 people in one day, fell back and back until an outside association took the matter in hand and that failed too, until one step forward was made. From the $8,000 for racing in 1873 until the present time, there are such a succession of advances that mere reference is all that is necessary to be able to draw a parallel.

It would seem an act of wisdom on the part of managers of trotting meetings to study the lessons which racing presents and endeavor to profit by the example. Let us take a look at the main divergences. The racing program does not show large sums of money appropriated for special premiums, that specialty being celebrities coming one at a time, upon the stage, making a polite bow, cavorting around the arena, and raising a whirl of excitement if a fraction of a second is subtracted from the time some other celebrity has accomplished. It "draws" unquestionably, but at the expense of thousands who are not endowed with speed enough to secure a star engagement. This emasculated racing may answer the purpose of bringing people to the track who would not come if the exhibition were withheld, but the bulk of the receipts go to the star, and the education that teaches that the only real sport in trotting is witnessing a surprising effort "against time," is not the correct course when the welfare of breeders and owners is taken into consideration The only handicaps in trotting, or rather the only attempt to equalize the chances of horses to win, is a classification based on time made. That this does not answer the purpose is so evident that argument is supererogatory. There is not so good a chance to "bring horses together" in trotting as there is in racing, but something might be done by a change of distance, and in place of the stereotyped mile at a time increase the length of the contests. And now that a sulky has made its appearance which unquestionably enables a horse to go faster than with the best of the old patterns, a genuine trotting handicap could be inaugurated. What with carts of different weight, old-fashioned sulkies and the pneumatic tire, a range of several seconds to the mile could be harmonized and that without loading a horse to an injurious degree. If heats must be the integral in a trotting program, surround them with such safeguards that every heat will be a *bona fide* struggle between the horses engaged, and in this way emulate the spirit of the dashes in running.

How quickly the managers of the race meeting at Washington park corrected an evil akin to laying up heats by announcing that horses *must* run for a place. I do not intend to moralize over the betting features of race and trotting meetings. That speculative mania has always existed, and in all probability will continue in force so long as horses contend for supremacy, and that must be managed so that everyone will be protected. If protection can not be awarded in heats, there is no guarantee that the race of heats will be any better, and to grant that heats can not be governed is to admit that there is no such thing as

honest trotting. This laying up heats, in my opinion, has been one of the causes, if not the main cause, for the waning popularity of trotting. Until heat racing was practically done away, it had a depressing effect on that branch of sport. It permitted combinations to the detriment of straightforward turfmen, and gave sharpers a chance to carry out schemes which were not many degrees above trick-of-the-loop and thimble games. Still more baneful its effects in trotting. Losing races a logical sequence to losing heats and gave people an idea that the system of ethics which prevailed on trotting tracks was an extremely low standard. Were anything wanting to prove the general demoralization among those whose interests are so closely identified with the well-doing of trotting, the storm which followed an attempt of the National Trotting association to remedy the evil would be ample testimony. Several prominent drivers were indignant, one of their most highly cherished prerogatives was attacked, and rigorous protests entered against the passage, or rather the enforcement of a law which denied them the privilege of fooling the people. Many writers on trotting affairs were incited to strong expressions of dissent, ridicule being freely employed, and members of the convention who favored the passage of the act denounced for endeavoring to relieve trotting from an incubus which was crushing it to the ground. To show how ancient customs swayed the minds of some men, two of the directors of a prominent trotting association were in favor of adding a condition to their program that the rule forbidding laying-up heats would not be observed, and at the same time advocated the withdrawal of the clause limiting the number of heats which a horse could start in to three, if not a winner of one. See-sawing must be stamped out. Look over the summaries of the late meeting at Washington park, and if one man of sound mind, who is not hopelessly bigoted in his support of old methods will sanction the practices which these summaries disclose, I shall be disappointed. Next to the abolition of specials, the question of restricting the number of starts granted non-winners of heats will elicit the most contention. For the doing away of the practice of giving large sums to sensational performers, all the breeders of trotters, all the owners of trotters, should present an unbroken front. Managers of trotting meetings who are anxious to secure as much "gate money" as can be collected by the incitement of celebrated names, the owners of celebrities, and those who make money from the display of their powers, will advocate the retention of this feature. But I would urge on managers to study racing methods and commence to follow them, and by rigidly adhering to the determination to discard all that is not *legitimate* racing, and with joint action on the part of the main trotting associations, it can be remedied in one season. The heat question is just as easily handled. Racing folk have nearly discarded heats "three in five," a past recollection and in the few races of heats still on the bills a horse must win one in two to entitle it to start in the third. "Three in five" races are yet so largely in the majority in trotting that practically they are the whole bill. To enliven this oftentimes weary parade of tired horses, listlessly dragging for an entire afternoon their leaden feet mile after mile, the maneuvering by astute drivers to "make a killing," the apparently interminable scoring to the intense disgust of ninety-and-nine per cent. of the spectators, anything which gives promise to remedy a part of these tribulations, should meet united approval in place of antagonism. Fortunately the opposition is mainly confined to drivers, and when trotting associations realize the thraldom they have been under for so long a time to this order of trotting men, the bonds will be sundered.

Scoring, scoring, scoring. Could this be remedied and the tedium of long-delayed starts be in a measure overcome, it would be worth millions to the trotting-horse cause.

It may appear as the extreme height of assumption to recommend racing methods when the long delays at the post, the breakaways, the straggling starts which are so frequently witnessed

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when the most competent starter wields the flag, and yet I do not hesitate in proffering such advice.

In old times the starter of race horses was enthroned in the judges' stand. Look over the old programs, take for instance 1856. Opening a volume of the *Spirit of the Times*, May 10, of that year, there are twelve advertisements of race meetings, not a race under one mile, that a dash of a mile for two-year-olds, and not one of fractions. That of the Fashion Course, N. Y., is a fair sample. Heats of four miles, three miles, two miles, heats of a mile, three in five, and heats of a mile. The starter, therefore, had only one station, as the courses were a mile in circuit. From his commanding perch he ordered the jockeys and those in attendance on the horses, and gave the word by striking a drum. The only difference between the running starter in 1856 and the trotting starter in 1892, in place of a drum, the trotting official taps a bell or vociferates "go."

Fractional distances compelled stationing the starter away from the judges' stand, and that was so manifestly an improvement that when races began under the winning score he was placed there, and then, still better, a few yards from the wire.

Now for my proposed plan. Adopt that much of the racing method in having the starter separated from the judges, and also follow the racing rules in that being his whole duty. Station him say from fifty to 100 yards up the stretch on a pedestal of sufficient elevation to overlook the horses and drivers. Place a flag a certain number of yards, say seventy-five, still further up the stretch, between which points all the horses must turn. Another flag 100 yards beyond the judges' stand as a mark for the horses to be pulled up after a false start. Give the starter an assistant to aid in getting the horses marshaled between the designated points, seeing that they are in their proper places, etc. The starter must, of course be given full authority to fine the drivers for misbehavior, and that without an appeal for remission being considered unless sanctioned by him. No one who has had any experience with starting race horses and trotters will contend that the trotters are nearly as hard to control as race horses, men in place of boys being in charge, and nothing like the reluctance on the part of the trotters to come up. Were trotters subjected to the same cruel punishment in a race that racers suffer the like backwardness to start and excitement would follow.

The starter and his assistant are in a situation to better observe what the drivers are doing, and he can insist that the horses be brought up at a pace which is within the rate of them all. The point from which the time will be measured is far enough in advance to give the opportunity of getting the horses in their full stride, and the only object in hurrying to the starting score will be to get the best of it. Fines will be a potent correction of that desire, and when the drivers are fully impressed with the idea that endeavors in that direction will not only fail, but also subject them to penalties, they will have to be satisfied with an equal chance. When the starter gives the signal to start there shall be no recall. When the signal is not given there should be a bell within his reach to give notice, a bell being better than a flag when trotters are recalled, as the whole occular attention of the driver is frequently required to manage his horse. And then it is always better that the man who sends them off should be the one to recall, avoiding misconception, and not infrequently it has happened that one judge has "given the word," another has rung the bell. Isolation is surely an advantage to the starter. When he is one of a trio he is subjected to advice which, as a rule, does more injury than good. Many which would have been good starts have been passed from an associate crying out not to start, and bad ones given, due to the same interference. That this system of starting in running is an improvement on the old plan will not be denied, at least it would be a hardened believer in the efficacy of ancient things over modern who disputed that assertion. That it will be still more potential in trotting I am firm in the belief, and aid materially in diminishing the time required to get races under way, confident, too, that drivers, when fully schooled in the method, will give it preference, although a majority of

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em do not accept novelties with good race. But "the public," the people ho frequent trotting tracks, more important to please them, and still more so conduct trotting affairs so that the far rger number who do not attend trotting meetings under present methods, ill be attracted and swell the gate receipts from hundreds to thousands.

I would like to see the trial made by ne of the first-class starters of race orses, who had acquaintance enough ith trotting to know when they were 'on their gait," and be able to discover tendency to come up on a pace, single-oot, hitching, etc. The advantage he ould have over a trotting man would be hat he was accustomed to deal with reactory jockeys, and was not awed by rivers who control big stables. There ould be lots of protests, threats of staying away, no more entries, etc., and take lenty of backbone in associations to sustain a starter of the right stamp. But he public would be with them and fortunately times are different now than they ere a few years ago, and reforms must nd will prevail no matter who endeavors o wreck the train which carries the progressive battalions.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, Cal., September 19, 1892.

Defaulting Trotting Associations.

TO THE EDITOR:

The failure to pay premiums in accordance with the advertisements by such prominent associations as the Grand Rapids Horsemen's association; the Des Moines Driving Park association; the Richmond Driving Park association and others of less prominence, has justly caused widespread dissatisfaction and distrust among the horsemen of the country, which will doubtless have a damaging effect on the trotting interests. Whether this disastrous condition of affairs is the result of reduced entrance fees, poor management or worse than either, bad faith, is a mooted question and some adequate means must be devised, if possible, to insure the payment of purses offered and the sacred holding and paying of stake money contributed nominators.

The rules of the National and the American Trotting associations give exactly the same protection and impose the same penalties on associations as on horsemen. A horseman making an entry and failing to pay, is suspended until the claim is paid, and the suspension follows the horse for a period of six years regardless of change of ownership. An association failing to pay its purses or stakes is, upon application, suspended until the claim is paid, and the claim attaches to the grounds regardless of sale or lease.

The trotting of horses has ceased to be a matter of sentimental amusement, and has become a legitimate occupation, and must be conducted on the same basis as any other recognized business. The same rules that apply to bargain and sale must necessarily attach to trotting engagements. The horseman must exercise his judgment as to the good faith and responsibility of associations. The associations have the privilege of demanding the entrance fee with the nomination, but as is more frequently done, require the entrance to be paid before starting in the race, and upon failure to pay depend upon the machinery of the parent association to collect by suspension of man and horse. Thus, as in other business, it is, to a large extent, a matter of good faith between the contracting parties.

The innovation of stake races for the trotter has become deservedly popular, and will doubtless be more so in the future, provided such safeguards are thrown around them as to insure a faithful performance of the conditions and prevent misappropriation of the stake money. There should be but three kinds of stakes permitted by members of the American or the National associations:

First. A stake where the nominators contribute all the money to be trotted for.

Second. A stake where the nominators contribute a specified amount, to which the member adds a specific sum.

Third. A guaranteed stake for a specified amount, for which the member is responsible, the excess, if any, to be added to the stake.

No other conditions should be permitted to attach to a stake and the money

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contributed by the nominators should be paid direct to the parent association to which the member belongs, by it held in trust subject to the decision of the judges of the race and the rules governing it.

Where the member adds money to the stake the added money should also be deposited with the parent association. In a guaranteed stake the member should be required to give a bond to make good any deficiency that might arise from lack of nominations to make the amount guaranteed.

Both parent associations have ample means to carry on their business, are not engaged in any enterprise that would call for the expenditure of money to be recouped by gate receipts, entrance fees or sale of privileges which might be affected by bad weather, competition or other causes. The parent associations are ably conducted by competent officers who give ample bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties. If such rules were adopted by the parent associations a fruitful source of litigation caused by senseless and ambiguous conditions would be obviated and the breeders of the country could make nominations with a feeling of safety not possessed under the prevailing practice of the present period.

The two associations should call a special meeting of their congresses before the first day of January, 1893, to be held at some central point at the same date, and adopt this needed reform, for without so doing concerted action can not be had, as they meet alternate years, and rules can only be made by the congress.

"BREEDER."

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

In speaking of the Pilot Jr. mares in your last issue, you mention "Dixie, 2:30, dam of Dixie Sprague, 2:25¼; Zephyr, dam of Baroness, 2:30." You might have added, also, dam of Bay Dixie, the dam of Monitor Chippie, 2:27, and of Monocrat, 2.27¾. These records were obtained by Monitor Chippie at the late meeting at Sedalia, Mo., and by Monocrat at the late meeting at Louisiana, Mo., on a very slow half-mile track.

Yours, etc., N. J. COLMAN.

St. Louis, September 26, 1892.

An Old-Time Trotter.

Forty-five years ago a little round-shouldered Frenchman was sitting in the old Stanwix Hall, Albany, when several of the "talent" of that day were discussing the merits and demerits of the then most noted trotters. Two thirty-five or thirty-six was at that time about what 2.07 or 2.08 is now.

That little Frenchman moved his chair nearer the company, and, looking at the fullest patterned man in the crowd—General Dunham—asked what would be given for a horse to trot in two "tirty." Judging from the look of scorn and disgust on the faces of the little company, one would think he would have been frozen out of the room. But consciousness of being in the right makes one assume an expression not easily disregarded. The little Frenchman didn't move, but said:

"I show a mile in two tirty."

He seemed so much in earnest that the General made an appointment with him, then and there, to meet him at the track and see the horse go, half suspecting something phenomenal. He made the arrangement to meet the little fellow at five o'clock in the morning. The little Frenchman was there, and had been waiting half an hour. The horse was hitched to an old-fashioned high-wheeled spring sulky, weighing about one hundred and twenty pounds. To make a long story short, the little innocent from Canada showed them a mile in 2.29. This clip had never been seen before. General Dunham, who died only a few years ago in West Twenty-fourth street, bought the horse—old Moscow—and paid $10,000 for him. This was the highest price ever paid for a trotter up to that time.

Those who were in the secret of this exhibition and purchase were very sure that as soon as the horse could get used to a sulky of sixty or seventy pounds, he could trot in 2.25. Of course, with such an instrument, they could break everybody and retire with millions. But to the fact. They never drove him better than 2.30 with all the new appliances they could employ, including smaller wheels and lighter frame.

—*Rider and Driver.*

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WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

AMERICAN TROTTING REGISTER ASS'N, Publishers.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1892.

Office: RIALTO BLD'G, CHICAGO, ILL.

TERMS:

THE MONTHLY.—The subscription price of this magazine is $2 per annum, payable in advance, and never less to single subscribers. Single numbers, 20 cents.

Ten dollars in one remittance will secure six copies for a year, five of which must go to strictly *new* subscribers. This is a gratuitous copy to the man getting up the club, and not a reduction of the price to the members of the club.

Subscription agents and postmasters will be allowed a commission of 30 cents on each new subscriber, and 15 cents on each renewal.

Let it be understood that there is no reduction on clubs or parts of clubs of less than six.

THE YEAR-BOOK.—Notwithstanding the increased size and cost of the Year-Book for 1891, there will be no change in the price.

Single copies at the office or post paid.....$ 2.50
Six copies in one order, at the office..... 12.00
1886, '88, '89 and 1890, in one order..... 6.00

The Year-Book for 1891 contains 1,000 pages. These prices will be strictly maintained in all cases.

THE TROTTING REGISTER.—Vols. 1 and 2 are out of print.

Volumes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, each.....$ 5.00
All in one order..... 35.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN MONTHLY.

Space.	One Year	Six Months	Three Months	One Month
One Page.....	$100	$65	$40	$25
One-half Page.....	62	40	25	18
One-quarter Page.....	40	25	18	12
One-eighth Page.....	25	18	12	8
One-sixteenth Page (12 lines).....	16	12	8	6
Card (6 lines).....	10	7	5	3

Doubling Up Good Blood.

FANNIE SWOPE, 2:19¼, that is by the inbred Hambletonian stallion Florida and out of a mare by Mambrino King, has been bred to the great two-year-old trotter Ralph Wilkes, 2:18, and as he is by Red Wilkes it will be seen that Fanny Swope's foal by him will have a lot of Hambletonian blood backed up twice by that of Mambrino Patchen, Mambrino King being a son of that horse and the dam of Ralph Wilkes his daughter. This sort of breeding is a kind that men who are looking for the very topsawyers among race-horse trotters will be indulging in more and more from this time on.

It is being proven in the production of trotters, just as it has been in fixing a type of animal life in other directions, that a certain amount of inbreeding is necessary to produce the highest results in the direction aimed at. It has been demonstrated beyond question that the union of the blood of Rysdyk's Hambletonian with that of Mambrino chief, American Star, Pilot Jr. and some other strains has given us our best trotters and the greatest percentage of standard speed. The blood of Hambletonian through his son George Wilkes, which horse got a Clay cross through his dam, has been especially potent in producing trotting speed of a high order when crossed with that of Mambrino Patchen, the latter being unquestionably the best son of Mambrino Chief, and the fact that he is a brother to Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, one of the greatest trotters of her day, adds to the value of his blood in the eyes of those who believe that the laws of heredity which obtain in other departments of animal life must also make themselves felt in the case of the light-harness horse. It is now being found that in addition to producing extreme speed in the first generation the Wilkes-Mambrino Patchen cross is breeding on with great regularity, as witness the stallion Simmons, who in addition to himself beating 2:30 with little preparation and also being a brother to Rosa Wilkes, 2:18¼, has sired about as much 2:30 speed as any horse of his age in the world. It is therefore an intelligent move on the part of the owner of so fast a mare as Mattie Swope, that is by an inbred Hambletonian stallion, and out of a mare by the greatest son of Mambrino Patchen, to mate her with a stallion of the calibre of Ralph Wilkes, himself a sensational two-year old and combining the same general lines of blood that are prominent in the pedigree of Fannie Swope, thereby doubling them up in the produce and imparting to the foal an intensified, inherited predisposition to adopt the trotting gait and attain a high rate of speed at that way of going.

It may truthfully be said that with few exceptions the breeders of trotting horses are thoroughly converted to the idea that not only are developed parents the best from which to breed in the hope of securing trotting or pacing speed, bnt also that it is practically a waste of time and money, now that developed trotters of both sexes are so numerous, to experiment with any other kind where more than an ordinary work horse or common driver is expected in the produce. The trotting season of 1892 has thoroughly established the fact that not only are stallions which themselves have a great deal of speed siring nearly all the young stake winners, but that this rule works (as by all the rules of logic it should) just as well in the female line. The great broodmares of the future and the best young broodmares of the present day are those which in addition to having a fair amount of breeding, are also the possessors of records which make them standard. Mill Girl is a case in point. She is by Jay Gould, a horse that when foaled

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combined the best blood lines of his time, being by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and out of an American Star mare. He was likewise one of the fastest trotters of his day, winning all of the six races in which he started and making a record of 2:21½. From Dolsey, a mare by a little pacing stallion known as "The Shaffer Pony," Jay Gould sired two fairly good trotters in Mill Girl, 2:22¼, and Mill Boy, 2:26, their second dam being by Vermont Black Hawk. Mill Girl was foaled in 1878 and made her record in 1887. This was only five years ago, and yet she now has three representatives in the 2:30 list: Wilkes Maid (2), 2:25⅛; Wilkes Girl (3), 2:28¼, and Capitana (2), 2:30, all by the developed stallion Young Wilkes, 2:28¼, a sonof George Wilkes, 2:22. Mill Girl has produced five foals, three of which are already in the 2:30 list at three years' old or under, and a yearling pacer out of her and by Count Wilkes, a son of George Wilkes, has already shown quarters in thirty-five seconds and is expected to beat 2:30 before the season closes. Her other foal is said to be fast, but that cuts no figure, as from what Mill Girl has already accomplished in the breeding ranks she has stamped herself as a great producing mare.

It will not escape the attention of thoughtful men that her performers thus far are by a stallion whose record is 2:28¼, and who in turn was sired by a horse with a record of 2:22. Also it is a notable fact that Mill Girl herself has a record of 2:22¼, that her sire is a trotter with a mark of 2:21½, and that her dam was by a pony which showed considerable speed at the pace. There is nothing but trotting and pacing blood in any of the near lines of the pedigrees of Mill Girl's performing foals, and even an approach to thoroughbred blood is not made until the American Star strain is reached through Jay Gould, as the dam of the sire of Mill Girl's 2:30 performers was by Prince of Wales, a son of Royal George. Mill Girl herself was not esteemed a particularly great trotter when on the turf, and in common with the rest of the get of Jay Gould was forced to bear the stigma of faintheartedness which attached to that branch of the Hambletonian family just as it did to the Happy Medium tribe. But now that a daughter of Happy Medium has beaten the world's trotting record the status of that horse's get is being viewed in the light of reason instead of prejudice and people are beginning to see that while Happy Medium was kept in Philadelphia during the best years of his life the class of mares bred to him did not as a rule have particularly good blood lines, and that those of his sons and daughters that have come out as trotters recently and that are from the mares bred to him in Kentucky, have plenty of speed and the determination to carry it to the end of the mile. Nancy Hanks is an inbred Hambletonian, her sire and the sire of her dam being sons of that horse, and in the light of recent experiences it is probable that when she is retired from the turf she will be bred to a stallion of the Hambletonian family, most likely Arion, 2:10¾, a son of Electioneer that is the champion two-year-old trotter of the world. Arion also carries a double infusion of Hambletonian blood, his sire being a son of Hambletonian and his dam by Nutwood, a great-grandson of the same horse, so that if Arion and Nancy Hanks are mated, the resultant foal will have in the near crosses of his pedigree so many strains running direct to Hambletonian, that they will practically form a network, and to them alone will inevitably be credited whatever merit the colt possesses.

Will Electricity Get Pacers?

AMONG the stallions at the Palo Alto ranch of Senator Stanford the big black horse Electricity has been more or less famous ever since he was foaled, a matter of eight years or so ago.

In the first place there was a good deal of talk, long before it was born, about the foal by Electioneer and out of Midnight, because, although even at that time Electioneer was a great sire, the fame of the Pilot Jr. mares, and especially of the one that had produced Jay Eye See and Noontide, the latter having a record of 2:20½, while Jay Eye See had been a four-year-old champion with a mark of 2:19, a five-year-old phenomenon with 2:10¾ to his credit was national, while the doings of Maud S. and other trotters out of Pilot Jr. mares had demonstrated that the blood of the stallion that was got by a Canadian pacer was prepotent to the highest degree when united with that of the Hambletonian family. It was also a fact that none of Electioneer's trotters was from a Pilot Jr. mare, and there was consequently all the more curiosity and interest among horsemen and breeders over the outcome of his mating with a representative of the Pilot Jr. family that had already furnished a double champion in Jay Eye See and a 2:16 mare in Noontide, it being a well-known fact

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that the mare's record was no measure of her speed.

When the offspring of Electioneer and Midnight came it proved to be a colt, and to add to the excitement of the occasion the old mare died soon after maternity's pains were over, so that it was necessary to bring the youngster up under circumstances that as a rule are not favorable to the best development of horseflesh. But Electricity, for so the colt was named, grew like a weed, was so big and gangling, in fact, that the usual forcing process in vogue at Palo Alto was in his case dispensed with. As a six-year-old he beat 2:30 several seconds, and last season reduced his record to 2:17¾, a respectable mark for any horse. And now comes the news that his first descendant to start in a race, a yearling called Jesse, has carried the banner of Electricity to the front in great style, doing his mile in 2:45½. Of course the yearling trotting record is 2:25¼, but breeders are well aware that any yearling which beats three minutes is above the average and will call attention to its sire. That Electricity should at eight years of age have a stake-winning son is a great card.

And now that his get are showing speed, the question at once arises: "Will Electricity get many pacers?" It is a fact that the Electioneer blood has not thus far been potent in the production of speed at the sidewheel gait, but the conditions surrounding Electricity are in this respect different from those which environ other sons of Electioneer. There is nothing characteristically Electioneerish, to coin a phrase, in the general make-up and appearance of the big black stallion, and in color he corresponds with his distinguished half-brother Jay Eye See. This last-named horse has been a turf sensation this season by coming out when fourteen years old and pacing to a record of 2:06¼ after having been a champion trotter with a record of 2:10. It may be claimed that in the case of Jay Eye See the pacing inclination comes from the Dictator side of his pedigree, and not from the Pilot Jr. strain, the fact that Dictator got Director, and that he in turn produced the pacer Direct, 2:06, being a strong card on this side of the contention, but it is nevertheless true that the sire of Pilot Jr. was a remarkably fast pacer, and anyone who has had experience in breeding horses is well aware that family characteristics of that sort are pretty hard to keep in the background. On the other hand it has always been the policy at Palo Alto to permit no animal bred there to assume the pacing gait as a mode of progression, the ukase of the proprietor being that if colts could not trot they should either run or walk. The enforcement of this rule will of course militate against the chances of Electricity becoming a sire of pacers, but the fact that his dam was a member of the Pilot Jr. family, and has produced a 2:06¼ pacer can not be overlooked.

The Dash Race Idea.

In a recent number of the Monthly appeared an article on the subject of dash trotting races, the same consisting of an expression of opinion by a number of well-known breeders. That article has been extensively copied, appearing in nearly every journal devoted to the interests of the trotting horse, and a discussion has been begun which can end only in a fair trial being given trotting dashes. It has already been noted in these columns that the Kentucky Association of Trotting-horse Breeders, under whose auspices there is given at Lexington in October of each season one of the most successful trotting meetings in the country, has decided to include in its program for the coming meeting a number of dash events and to one of them has been given the name the Phœnix Hotel stakes. This event is a dash of a mile and an eighth for trotters of the 2:14 class, the idea being to bring together a number of exceedingly fast horses and test them at a distance a trifle over the ordinary one, the amount of money added, $800, being sufficient to induce a starting of only first-class trotters. At the Columbia, Tenn., meeting which follows close upon that at Lexington, there will also be a number of dash races decided, and if they seem to take well with the public and horsemen it is promised by the Lexington association that still further advances in that direction will be made next season, in which case it is probable that at least half the racing on the card each day will be in the shape of dashes.

Of course there is a variety of opinions on this subject but still the general trend of editorial expression is in favor of the innovation. Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson takes up in *The California Breeder and Sportsman* one phase of the subject, that of distance, and treats it as follows:

If dashes, in place of heats, rule at trotting meetings, as they do on the turf, great care must be taken in fixing distances which will attract public attention. There is a preponderancy of short dashes in racing, owing to owners being more anx-

ious to engage in contests which will tax their horses as little as possible and permit them to run often than to take part in longer, although more popular with the race-going public, but a greater tax on their powers, and, consequently, necessitating a longer interval between their races. Owing to the difference, in nearly every respect, between racing and trotting sport, short racing contests are more interesting than when trotters take part in the spin. Saddle and jockeys, in place of vehicles and drivers, larger fields, a higher rate of speed, etc., it is evidently supererogatory to go into details to understand the causes for preference. There is one huge stumbling-block in the way of dash-trotting which did not obstruct the racing field—a big bowlder, more than a fragment of rock, its rounded and polished sides covered with numerals. From the nearly obliterated scrawl which marked the astounding performances of Boston Blue to the deeply-cut and diamond-decked figures which tell the last great story of trotting and pacing speed; there are histories of every epoch, nearly every side of this enormous register taken up with the Arabic tokens, and nearly every legend under the same caption; the minutes and seconds and fractions of a second in which a mile has been trotted and paced. One would be apt to think that this sameness would pall on the senses, and, recalling the old maxim that "variety is the spice of life, which gives it all its strength and flavor," there must come a change. Vain delusion! At least, so far as those who are the most deeply interested in trotters are concerned, time is everything; the record for a mile the one thing worthy of supreme effort, everything else of so little importance that it can not be said that they are in the race. These folk, like people addicted to narcotic stimulants, appear to have become more and more infatuated, until nothing but a mile, and a fast mile at that, can awaken any interest. I was forcibly impressed with the prevailing craze in a conversation a few days ago, when dashes for trotters and pacers was the topic under consideration. One of the party held that it was imperative that one mile should be the limit, and, when pressed for a reason, replied, in order that a record for the conventional distance could be obtained. This to him was the grand total, the summing up of all the advantages, and while agreeing with the others that shorter distances were inadmissible, to increase them to one or more miles and fractional parts of a mile, there was no record of time, previously made, and, consequently, no chance for comparison. Two miles might do if horses could be found to trot that distance; three, four, five miles would *not* answer, inasmuch as the time, when divided by three, four or five, would be slower than if the same horse had only a mile to overcome. That argument, so confidently advanced, in my opinion is favorable to the adoption of distances which are novel. The time craze will not be an overwhelming issue, and the actual contest of greater interest. Then, too, the distances can be arranged so as to give a fairer chance to all the contestants. One mile and three-sixteenths, for instance, will afford a chance to score, and also give the benefit of over three hundred yards of straight work after the start, enabling the horses to get steadied and secure positions before the turn is reached. One mile and eleven-sixteenths would secure similar advantages, though still better than distances divisible by sixteen, those which would require pencil and paper to "cipher out" the equivalent for a mile, thus dethroning that bug-a-boo which has reigned with imperious sway for half a century at least. It is quite likely that a large proportion of those whom clowns have held in subjection will repine and grumble and give vent to ill-temper, to the discomfort of those enjoying the contest, but they can find relief by timing the last mile, and, as in all probability that will be faster than it would had the dash been limited to 1760 yards, that should be a recompense for going contrary to their views. Could something be invented to lift trotting management out of the deep rut it has apparently got in to stay, a great boon it would prove to the interests depending upon good management, something like the pneumatic tire in effect, which would stimulate the brain, remove the inertia of long years' standing and set the mind bounding and ricocheting out of and over the indentations, the long-ago grooves, hurl the bowlder aside with its hundreds of legends with one caption, and bring the whole of the sport-loving public into touch with the sports of the track.

Mr. Simpson's views are those of a man whose experience with trotters covers more than a quarter of a century, and as he is known all the country over as a breeder and driver of trotters, as well as a graceful, polished and forceful writer upon trotting topics, his words on this subject of dash racing are well worth reading. The other side of the subject is taken by the *American Trotter*, which paper has always opposed dash races, although thus far unable to present any very valid reasons why they should not at least be given a trial. Says the *Trotter*:

The subject of dash races as an element of the plan by which to increase popular interest in trotting meetings, co tinues to receive consideration, and appears to be growing in favor. It seems probable at any rate that something will be done next year to shorten the contests, and if the extreme measures above referred to are not adopted, at least the heats will be reduced to two in three. It should be understood that the demand for shorter contests on the trotting tracks comes not from the associations nor from the breeders, but that any change from present methods in this connection is in deference to what is supposed to be the desires of the spectators at the races. Indeed, the inauguration of dash races means either a sweeping reduction in the size of the purses, or a pecuniary sacrifice to the trotting associations, for where under the present plan, two or three events are sufficient to fill an afternoon, there would be opportunity for a half a dozen dashes, each requiring a purse. We do not believe that dash races can ever become popular with the breeders, nor can they have the effect of developing a hardy, courageous, enduring class of horses. The very best justification of their use that has been stated, is the alleged fact that they will suit the public and improve the facilities for betting. It seems likely that they would accomplish the latter purpose, but as to the other, only a trial can determine their status in public opinion. There is one class of single heat races that might be introduced with benefit to the trotting horse and edification to the public, and this is the dash of two, three or more miles, a revival of which promises to be seen next year. A race of this sort might furnish some sort of an idea of the quality of the horse's endurance as well as speed, and there is little doubt that a close, vigorous contest of the above character would awaken a lively interest among all privileged to see it.

The Philadelphia *Record*, whose proprietor and editor has long been an owner of fast trotters, says:

Make the races two-in-three; give three contests in the afternoon; sandwich between these races mile dashes to harness, wagon or saddle, and one two-mile dash—such a program would give six good races each day and attract large crowds of spectators. Which track will start it? Make the dashes for purses of $100 or $200, and the entries $10 or $20. They would fill, and soon put the trotting tracks to the front. Have the horses up promptly, and avoid long waits between heats. Favorites are often beaten before they go a heat by judges permitting unnecessary scoring. These things disgust the public and help make trotting unpopular.

"Aurelius," one of the best known writers in the country on turf and breeding topics, said not long ago to a reporter for the *Kentucky Stock Farm*, speaking of his visit to the Independence trotting meeting: "From what I saw there I am more than ever impressed with the idea that to make trotting races popular, it will be necessary to make each heat a race, that is, allow no laying up whatever. When this is done I fully believe the trotting turf will soon become as popular as the running turf."

In a recent issue of *Clark's Horse Review* the

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or of that paper in the course of an article eat betting, which practice he deprecates, incidentally: "There is great conflict of ion between breeders and turfmen as to most advisable methods to be used in the ing efforts to popularize the trotting turf. s generally admitted that the painfully -drawn-out contest, almost an inevitable lt of the three in five heat system, will e to go, along with many of the practices ch gave them being."

Sires of 2:20 Speed.

HE present season has brought to the front re horses of extreme speed among the ters and pacers than it appeared probable, n after the speed revelations of 1891, could sibly make an appearance during any npaign. While the production of horses able of a mile in 2:30 has now reached h proportions that something like a usand of them may be expected to put in appearance every year, and while the 2:20 t has grown to gigantic proportions, it will found by an examination of the records for 92 that perhaps an even greater proporate showing is made when it comes to imals that have demonstrated their ability to t a mile in 2:15 or better, as on August 15, is season, thirty-three trotters had for the st time made records of 2:15 or better, this mber being equal to the entire 2:15 list at e close of 1890. These thirty-three horses at have entered the 2:15 list in 1892, together ith their blood lines in the first generation re as follows:

NAME.	Record.	Sire.	Sire of Dam.
Martha Wilkes	2:08	Alcyone, 2:27	Clark Chief
Moquette	2:10	Wilton, 2:19¼	Ericsson, 2:30½
Lord Clinton	2:10¼	Denning Allen	
Battle H	2:11¼	Abdallah Mambrino	Octoroon
Lobasco	2:11½	Egmont	General Hatch
Evangeline	2:11¾	Director, 2:17	Red Wilkes, 2:40
Magnolia	2:12½	Haw Patch	Bourbon Chief, Jr.
Ryland T	2:12¾	Ledger Jr	Ulverston
Alix	2:12¾	Patronage	Attorney
Little Albert	2:12¾	Albert W., 2:20	
Ponce de Leon	2:13	Pancoast, 2:21¾	Cuyler
Paragon	2:13¼	Storm King, 2:29½	Lord Coke
So Long	2:13¼	Erelong	Harold
St. Vincent	2:13½	Wilkes Boy, 2:24½	Mambrino Boy, 2:26½
Kentucky Union	2:13½	Aberdeen	Balsora
New York Central	2:13½	Simmons, 2:28	Mambrino Boy, 2:26½
Lakewood Prince	2:13½	Wilkesonian	Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½
Nightingale	2:13½	Osgood's Patchen	Mambrino Howard
Walter E.	2:13¾	Patchen Mambrino	s. t. b. son of Wagoner
Junemont	2:14	Tremont, 2:28½	Jack Rosey
Steve Whipple	2:14	Hambletonian Chrisman	Whipple's Hambletonian
Muta Wilkes	2:14¼	Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼	Sultan, 2:24
Nightingale	2:14¼	Mambrino King	Wood's Hambletonian
Instant	2:14¼	Startle	Belmont
Honest George	2:14½	Albert	
Globe	2:14¾	Almont Jr., 2:26	Hamlin Patchen
Hazel Wilkes	2:14¾	Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼	Arthurton
Geneva	2:14¾	Leland	Edwin Forrest, 49.
Hulda	2:14¾	Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼	Bull Pup
Norval	2:14¾	Electioneer	Norman 25
Trailold	2:14¾	Simmons, 2:28	Clark Chief
Belle Vara	2:15	Vatican, 2:29¼	Estill Eric
Richmond Jr	2:15	A. W. Richmond	

A noticeable feature of this list is the fact that of the thirty-three trotters comprising it no less than sixteen, or practically fifty per cent., are by stallions with records better than 2:30, which is certainly quite a card in favor of the developed-sire theory. Looked at from another standpoint it will be seen that the developed sires are more than holding their own when it comes to the production of 2:15 or better trotters, as in the above list there are six that are four years old or under, and four of these are by sires with fast records, they being:

Name.	*Record.*	*Sire.*	*Record.*
Moquette (4)	2:10	Wilton	2:19¼
Evangeline (4)	2:11¾	Director	2:17
Muta Wilkes (4)	2:14¼	Guy Wilkes	2:15¼
Hulda (4)	2:14¾	Guy Wilkes	2:15¼

It will be noted that Guy Wilkes has had three of his get enter the 2:15 list this season, which is an honor shared by no other stallion. In fact the only other stallion that has had as many as two of his get enter the 2:15 list this year is Simmons, and it is a notable fact that both he and Guy Wilkes are bred in precisely the same lines so far as the first cross on each side of their pedigrees is concerned, they being by George Wilkes and out of daughters of Mambrino Patchen. This analysis of the 2:15 list for 1892 places in a very strong light the merits of the Wilkes strain of blood when it comes to the production of extreme speed, as nine members of the list, or more than one-quarter of it, are by sons of George Wilkes.

And writing of this matter of siring extreme speed, there comes in very pat at this time a statement, printed in *Clark's Horse Review* of recent date, showing that seven stallions had ten or more representatives in the 2:20 list up to August 15 of the present year. These horses, arranged in the order of merit from the standpoint of their 2:20 list, are:

Name.	*Rec.*	*No. in 2:20 list.*
Electioneer	——	24
Nutwood	2:18¾	18
George Wilkes	2:22	14
Red Wilkes	2:40	14
Guy Wilkes	2:15¼	11
Onward	2:25¼	11
Alcyone	2:27	11

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It will at once strike the reader that not only does every one of these seven stallions that have sired ten or more 2:20 performers trace directly in the male line to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, which is a significant and instructive fact, but also that George Wilkes is a member of the list and that four of his sons are also to be found there, leaving only Electioneer and Nutwood in the seven select sires that do not belong to the Wilkes family. It is certainly a severe test, this one of taking a list of stallions that have sired ten or more 2:20 performers, and it is of interest to know among other things the year in which each one was foaled, as it is only in that way that a fair comparison between them can be made. This information is given herewith, together with the age of each stallion. George Wilkes has been a long time dead, and in his case allowance must be made for the fact that he has had no opportunity of siring speed of any sort since 1882. Electioneer died only a year or so ago.

Name.	*Foaled.*	*Age.*	*No. in 2:20 list.*
Electioneer	1868	24	24
Nutwood	1870	22	18
George Wilkes	1856	36	14
Red Wilkes	1874	18	14
Guy Wilkes	1879	13	11
Onward	1875	17	11
Alcyone	1877	15	11

This tabulation shows the superiority of Guy Wilkes in a more marked degree than any other exposition of the subject that has been made, because at thirteen years of age there are only four horses that lead him in number of 2:20 performers, and the youngest of these, Nutwood, was foaled nine years before Guy Wilkes saw the light, and has eighteen 2:20 or better trotters to eleven by Guy Wilkes. At the present rate of progress made by Guy Wilkes he will, if he lives to Nutwood's present age, have nearly or quite twice as many 2:20 representatives as the great son of Belmont now has. Onward was foaled four years before Guy Wilkes, and Alcyone two years in advance of the California stallion, yet they are only a tie with him as to 2:20 performers.

Greatest of His Age.

No young trotting sire has shown more prominently this season through the performances of his get than the California stallion Sable Wilkes, and his prestige is now so great as a sire of early trotting speed that something more than a mere mention of the fact that at eight years of age he has seven representatives, in the 2:30 list, one of them, a yearling, and four that became standard by performance at two years of age is his due.

Herewith is given a list of the 2:30 representatives of Sable Wilkes to date:

Name.	*Record.*	*Sire of Dam.*
Freedom (1)	2:29¾	Arthurton.
Sabledale (2)	2:18½	Nutwood, 2:18¾.
Ora Wilkes (2)	2:21¼	Director, 2:17.
Macleay (2)	2:22¼	Nutwood, 2:18¾.
Sabina (2)	2:27½	Le Grand.
Native Son (3)	2:28	Arthurton.
Lou Wilkes (3)	2:29¼	Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼.

No other horse ever made such a showing as a sire of baby trotters as has Sable Wilkes, and it is doubtful if the near future will produce one who will equal or excel him in this respect. In view of this important consideration to breeders it will not be amiss to call attention at this time to some facts which unquestionably have had influence in placing Sable Wilkes at the head of all trotting sires of his age. To begin with, it is significant that Sable Wilkes himself was a precocious trotter, being at three years the champion stallion of his age with a record of 2:18. This makes it clear that not only is he a horse of more than average speed, but that his ability to trot fast was a natural gift and not the result of long-continued training in skillful hands. Looking then to the blood lines of Sable Wilkes for a possible explanation of his surpassing merit as a three-year-old of his day, it is found that in the male line of his pedigree there are two conspicuous records held by horses of unquestioned merit as campaigners, they being Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼, the sire of Sable Wilkes; and George Wilkes, 2:22, his grandsire, back of which comes Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Along this line of developed trotting speed are reinforcements through the dams of Hambletonian, George Wilkes and Guy Wilkes, which mares were respectively by Bellfounder, Harry Clay and Mambrino Patchen, the second dam of Guy Wilkes, being a fast trotting daughter of Seeley's American Star. So much for the paternal ancestors of Sable Wilkes. His dam is Sable, a daughter of The Moor, a trotter whose record is 2:37, but who was capable of a mile about five seconds faster than the figures given. The dam of Sable was Gretchen, a famous producer, she having given the turf Del Sur, 2:24, and sire of the pacer San Pedro, 2:10¾; Inca, 2:27, sire of Incas, 2:14½; Romero, 2:19½; and Neluska, 2:30½, dam of Nehushta, 2:30. This great producing

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re Gretchen was sired by Mambrino Pilot, horse that had a harness record of 2:34¾ l one of 2:27½ under saddle, he being by mbrino Chief and out of a mare by ot Jr.

t would be difficult to find a horse in whose ns there flows more performing and pro-cing trotting blood than is contained in the ments constituting the pedigree of Sable lkes. Looking at his breeding, resplend-with trotting records, it is not a matter of rprise that in his day he should have been champion three-year-old trotting stallion; d it is equally plain to be seen whence mes his precociousness and wonderful tency as a sire. To have a yearling in the 0 list and a two-year-old in the 2:20 list is mething no other eight-year-old stallion s accomplished, and the success as a sire the trotting-bred trotter Sable Wilkes is those who believe in sticking close to otting blood strong evidence of the impreg-bility of their position.

The Best Two-Year-Olds.

The two-year-old filly, Rowena, that recently ok a race record of 2:19½ in California, is a reat card for those who assert and believe at a large infusion of thoroughbred blood of distinct value in a trotting pedigree, as er sire is from a thoroughbred mare, and her am is likewise thoroughbred. This makes owena carry over eighty per cent. of thorough-red blood; but while on paper this is a tre-endously strong showing for the upholders f the theory referred to, there are other facts connection with the blood lines of this are which can not be overlooked, and which the estimation of most people who have ad to do with trotting horses and have given e subject of their breeding considerable at-ntion have a direct and potent bearing on e case.

The first one of these is that Azmoor, the re of Rowena, was, although out of a thorough-red mare, a naturally fast and level-headed otter, making a record of 2:20½. This ability trot, and the inherent disposition to stick to e trot, came to Azmoor from his trotting sire lectioneer, a horse that according to the pub-c testimony of Charles Marvin was driven a uarter by that eminent reinsman in thirty-our seconds. Electioneer, as everybody knows, as intensely trotting-bred, being by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, a fast trotter in his day, and out Green Mountain Maid, a remarkably speedy mare at the trot; she by Harry Clay, a trotter with a record of 2:29. In other words the blood of Electioneer, a stallion whose action-controlling power was greater than that of any other horse in the world, produced from a thoroughbred mare the stallion Azmoor, that, instead of taking after his dam and becoming a runner, took after his sire and became a trotter, just as did Palo Alto, another son of Electioneer that was out of a thoroughbred mare, and that trotted to a record of 2:08¾. Electioneer has got extreme trotting speed from three classes of mares — thoroughbred, trotting-bred and pacing-bred — and when from thoroughbred mares he sired level-headed trotters like Palo Alto and Azmoor, it is not at all extraordinary that these horses should in turn get other fast trotters, even from thorough-bred mares. That Electioneer did not always sire trotting speed from thoroughbred dams is well known, and that from the same mare he could on one occasion get a fast trotter, one that took so naturally to that gait that he was a remarkably handy horse in his breaks, and another that would sometimes be driven for hours before striking a trot, was well exem-plified in the case of Dame Winnie, the dam of Palo Alto and Gertrude Russell. The last-named is a thoroughbred in appearance and generally one in action, as it was ordinarily the case that when brought on the track to be worked as a trotter she would gallop fifteen or twenty miles before she could be made to strike the gait at which it was desired to handle her. In other words, Gertrude Russell took after her dam, the running-bred mare, while her brother Palo Alto took after their common sire, the trotting-bred trotter Elec-tioneer. Rowena, the daughter of a 2:20½ trotter, is a great two-year-old, her record of 2:19½ being the fastest ever made in a race by a trotter of her age, but we can not see that her remarkably good performances at the trot can by any ordinary process of reasoning be attributed either to the fact that she is out of a thoroughbred mare, or the further fact that the dam of her sire was likewise a thorough-bred. On the contrary the only conclusion which can be reached by a logical mind in the consideration of Rowena's pedigree is that beginning with Electioneer, that horse, by reason of his intense impressiveness as a sire especially in the line of action-controlling, suc-ceeded in siring a level-headed trotter from a thoroughbred mare, and that this trotter in turn imparted his speed to a daughter who

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was also running-bred in the maternal line.

In other words the blood of the trotting-bred Electioneer wiped out that of the running mare which produced Azmoor, and the trotting blood of the trotter Azmoor in turn overcame and nullified the running blood of the dam of Rowena. There is nothing particularly remarkable about this, as it is almost the universal experience in the breeding of any type of animals that a certain strain of blood will often overcome all other strains with which it is sought to be blended, and the blood of Electioneer is in this respect phenomenal. If no other two-year-old trotter had approached the performance of this filly Rowena, who carries eighty per cent. of running blood, there would be some ground for the contention that it was the thoroughbred strains in her pedigree which gave her unusual speed at the trot at an early age, and enabled her to carry that speed for a mile; but we find that some intensely trotting-bred two-year-olds have also beaten 2:20, and far eclipsed the 2:19½ performance of Rowena. For instance here are a few of them:

NAME.	Record.	Sire.	Sire of Dam.
Arion	2:10¾	Electioneer	Nutwood, 2:18¾.
Monbars	2:16¼	Eagle Bird, 2:21	General Knox, 2:31½.
Ralph Wilkes	2:18	Red Wilkes, 2:40	Mambrino Patchen.
Sabledale	2:18¼	Sable Wilkes, 2:18	Nutwood, 2:18¾.
Lena Wilkes	2:20¾	Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼	Arthurton.
Silicon	2:20½	Wilton, 2:19¾	Hambrino, 2:21¼.

This list of what may be called intensely trotting-bred two-year-old trotters that have made performances that are as creditable as those of Rowena, not only shows that near crosses of thoroughbred blood are unnecessary for the production of a phenomenal two-year-old trotter, but it also demonstrates beyond the possibility of a doubt that these baby trotters get their speed at the trot from their trotting sires and trotting-bred dams, inasmuch as six of the seven two-year-old trotters in the above list are by sires with records better than 2:30, and the other is by Electioneer, a horse that could speed a 2:16 gait. More than this the dam of Arion, the fastest two-year-old trotter in the world, is not only by a horse with a record of 2:18¾, but sister to a couple of trotters with records of 2:16½ and 2:21 respectively. Monbars, the next one on the list, is out of a mare with a record of 2:18¼, and her sire had a record of 2:31½. The dam of Ralph Wilkes is by the brother of Lady Thorne, a 2:18¼ trotter, and so it goes. The advocates of close crosses of thoroughbred blood in trotting pedigrees will have to produce a few trump cards of another variety than that exemplified by Rowena before their arguments will have much weight. "It is a poor rule that won't work both ways" is a familiar axiom.

If running blood is of so much value in the female line of a trotter's pedigree, why is it not of equal potency in the male line? Why not show us a first-class trotter by a thoroughbred sire, and out of a trotting-bred mare? Or, better still, give us one that is strictly thoroughbred.

The Developed Sires.

THE list of developed sires whose get have entered the 2:30 list this year in greater or less numbers continues to grow and its publication is the most convincing argument that could be made of the value of developing the speed of horses from whom it is intended to get trotters. At the present time the list is as follows, the record of each horse following his name, while in another column is given the number of his get that have entered the 2:30 list as trotters or the 2:25 list as pacers this season.

Name.	*Record.*	*New 2:30 Performers.*
Abbottsford	2:19½	2
Acolyte	2:21	3
Adjuster	2:26	1
Administrator	2:29½	1
Albert W	2:20	1
Alcazar	2:20½	1
Alcantara	2:23	5
Alcyone	2:27	1
Alexander Button	2:26½	2
Allegheny Boy	2:27¼	2
Almont Eagle	2:27	1
Almont (Hamlin's)	2:26	4
Altamont	2:26¾	5

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Name.	Record.	New 2:30 Performers.
Ambassador	2:21¼	5
Anderson Wilkes	2:22¼	1
Ansel	2:20	3
Anteeo	2:16¼	2
Antevolo	2:19½	1
Antonio	2:28¾	1
Ashland Wilkes	2:19¼	1
Atlantic	2:21	1
Atto Rex	2:21¾	1
Axtell	2:12	1
Azmoor	2:20½	1
Bald Hornet (p)	2:21	1
Baron Wilkes	2:18	3
Bashaw	2:28¼	1
Bay Rose	2:20½	1
Ben Franklin	2:29	5
Ben Morrill	2:27	1
Benton	2:20¾	1
Bermuda	2:20¼	2
Billy Wilkes	2:29½	2
Black Ambassador (p)	2:25	2
Bonnie McGregor	2:13½	1
Brown Hal (p)	2:12½	2
Brown Wilkes	2:21¾	1
Cadmus Hambletonian	2:29¾	2
C. F. Clay	2:18	3
Champion Morrill	2:27	1
Charles Derby	2:20	1
Charley Wilkes	2:21¾	1
Chimes	2:30¾	4
Civilization	2:23¼	1
Clay	2:25	1
Clinker (p)	2:20	2
Como	2:26¾	1
Consul	2:22½	2
Cyclone	2:23½	4
Del Sur	2:24	2
Don Cossack	2:28	1
Director	2:17	3
Dumas (p)	2:18¾	1
Eagle Bird	2:21	1
Earl	2:23¾	4
Egotist	2:22½	1
Endymion	2:23¼	2
Epaulet	2:19	2
Elyria	2:25¼	2
Eros	2:29½	2
Fallis	2:23	1
Favorite Wilkes	2:24½	1
Gambetta Wilkes (p)	2:22¼	3
General Wilkes	2:21¾	1
George O	2:21½	2
George Wilkes	2:22	3
Glen Miller	2:18	1
Goldenbow	2:27¾	1
Gold Leaf	2:16½	2
Greenlander	2:15¼	1
Guy Wilkes	2:15¼	14
Haldane	2:26½	2
Hambletonian (McCurdy's)	2:26½	2
Hannis	2:17¾	1
Happy Medium	2:32½	3
Happy Thought	2:22¼	1
Harry Pulling	2:29¼	1
Hartford	2:22¼	1
Hermes	2:27½	1
Independence	2:23½	1
Ira Wilkes (p)	2:22¾	1
Israel	2:28	1
Jay Bird	2:31½	5
Jay Gould	2:21½	1
Jerome Eddy	2:16½	3
Jerome Turner	2:15½	1
Jersey Prince	2:27¼	1
J. R. Shedd	2:19¼	1
Kaiser	2:28½	1
Kentucky Wilkes	2:21¼	2
King Rene	2:30½	1
King Wilkes	2:22¼	1
Lumps	2:21	1
Madison Wilkes	2:28½	1
Magnet	2:27¼	1
Mansfield	2:26	2
Menlo	2:21½	1
Montgomery	2:21¼	1
Moody	2:18½	1
Motion	2:29	1
Nelson	2:10	1
Nil Desperandum	2:24	1
Norval	2:14¾	1
Nugget	2:26¾	1
Nutmont	2:28¼	1
Nutwood	2:18¾	7
Onward	2:25¼	7
Olmedo Wilkes	2:26½	1
Orange Blossom	2:26½	1
Palo Alto	2:08¾	1
Pan	2:28½	1
Patchen Wilkes	2:29¼	2
Patron	2:14¼	2
Phallas	2:13¾	2
Piedmont	2:17¼	3
Principe	2:24½	1
Princeton	2:19¾	2
Redwood	2:21½	1
Reveille	2:21¾	1
Robert Burns	2:30	1
Robert McGregor	2:17½	1
Roscoe Conkling	2:30	1
Sable Wilkes	2:18	5
Santa Claus	2:17½	1
St. Bel	2:24½	2
Sam Purdy	2:20½	1
Sealskin Wilkes	2:30	1
Shadeland Onward	2:18½	4
Shawmut	2:26	1
Sidney (p)	2:19¾	3
Silver Cloud	2:22¼	1
Simmons	2:28	3
Slander	2:29¾	1
Sphinx	2:20½	1
Sprague (Rounds')	2:24½	2
Stamboul	2:11	1
Star Hambletonian	2:23¾	1
Steinway	2:25¾	2
Talavera	2:30	1
Tennessee Wilkes	2:27	2
Thomas Jefferson	2:23	1
Tom Pugh	2:30	1
Tom Rogers	2:20	1
Valensin	2:23	1
Valiant	2:28¼	1
Vatican	2:29¼	2
Viking	2:19¼	1
Whips	2:27½	1
White Line	2:30	1
Wilkes Boy	2:24½	1
Wilkeswood	2:23½	1
Wilkie Collins	2:30¼	1
Wilton	2:19¼	5
Woodnut	2:16½	1
Young Fullerton	2:20¾	1
Young Wilkes	2:28¼	4

Up to the 20th of September the get of 389 stallions had entered the 2:30 list this season and of this number 155, or considerably over forty per cent. are developed sires, as shown by the above list. It will be noted also that many of the fast young stallions of the day are represented this season for the first time. Axtell is the most prominent of these. Other remarkably fast stallions whose names also appear above are Stamboul, Nelson and Palo Alto, the latter champion of the world at the time of his death, while Nelson went into winter quarters last season with the best stallion record on an oval track. It is also true, as any one may see by glancing over the list given above that nearly all of the prominent young stallions of to-day have fast records, and in the matter of producing speed that shows itself at an early age the developed horses are also far in the lead, as witness Guy and Sable Wilkes, Sidney, Alcazar, Shadeland, Onward and others.

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Notes and News.

ULEE WILKES, that recently made a record of 2:23 against the watch, is a full sister to the great young sire Sable Wilkes, 2:18, as a three-year-old, and as she is now only four years old the chances are that with further handling she will beat 2:20, and may do the trick this season before starting for California again. Leo Wilkes, that is a brother to Sable and Ulee Wilkes, has also entered the 2:30 list out in California with a mile in 2:29¾.

THE little brown mare Kit Curry, that was quite a card down the Grand Circuit a few years ago by reason of the peculiar way in which her driver, an old man named Kyger, handled-himself in the sulky, has been retired to the broodmare ranks. She has a record of 2:18½.

THE dam of the pacer Chapman, 2:19½, has been bred back to St. Omer, the sire of that horse, in the hope of getting a brother or sister to the member of the 2:20 list.

KENTUCKY UNION, that is by Aberdeen and out of the old-time trotter, Kentucky Central, that has a two mile record close to five minutes, was sold at the dispersal sale of the Fairlawn horses in 1888 for $525.

LADY RUSSELL, sister to Maud S., now has three representatives in the 2:30 list and is consequently a member of the Great Broodmare table.

ANOTHER recent instance of the interchangeability of the trotting and pacing gaits is Boone Wilson, which horse has a trotting record of 2:20½ and a pacing mark of 2:26.

THE pacer Budd Doble, 2:13½, by the trotter Indianapolis, 2:21, has been going well over the half-mile tracks down East, recently stepping a mile at Ansonia, Conn., in 2:16½.

THE fastest yearling in Canada this season is Altoner, a son of Sphinx, 2:20½.

ASHLAND WILKES, a son of Red Wilkes, that is owned in Kansas, recently reduced his record to 2:19¼.

PATSY CURTIS, that was quite a sensational two-year-old trotter and that is now four years of age, took a race mark of 2:16½ in Kansas recently.

EGYPTIENNE, that won a race at Columbus Ind., recently, making a record of 2:19¾ in the third heat, is a sister to the Mambrino King mare, Henrietta, 2:17¼.

THE pacer Emma, 2:16¼, by Egbert, has been retired from the turf and will be bred to the Onward stallion, Acolyte, 2:21.

PRINCE M., 2:19¼, that was trotting in $10,000 stakes last season, is doing the Canada free-for-alls this year, and is proving very successful.

THE two-year-old pacer To Order, that has made a record of 2:26¼ this season, received his name from the fact that he was bred for a pacer, being by Thistle, 2:14, and out of Maud, 2:20.

IT is explained that Celerrina, a name given a daughter of Happy Medium that recently took a record of 2:19¼, means "The Swiftest."

MARTHA Wilkes, 2:08, is the dam of three foals; Pickpania, 2:14¼ of two, and Mary Marshall, 2:12¾, of one before being worked for speed.

AMONG the horses to be disposed of at auction in Kentucky this month is Mascot, that was bought by the western mining millionaire, Marcus Daly, for $26,000 in New York a few years ago.

THE old pacer Bawley reduced his record to 2:15 at Decatur, Ill., not long ago.

ABOUT the best race nag at the California meeting this season is Richmond Jr., a trotter that was brought East a few years ago to perform only indifferently well. He is now trotting as gamely as could be asked, and won a race at Sacramento in 2:15, 2:17, 2:16. Another good one that has stepped out in California is Aster, a son of Kentucky Prince, that up to last spring was used as a work horse. Now he has a record of 2:16, and several races to his credit.

SEVEN of the three-year-old trotters and pacers that have beaten 2:20 this year were bred in Kentucky.

YUBA, that has a record of 2:24½, and that is by Harold, and out of the famous broodmare Yolande; she by Belmont, dam Young Portia (a member of the Great Broodmare list), is now herself a producer, her son Yarmouth having recently made a record of 2:25¾ at Lexington. He is a four-year-old, and the first of the get of Sandwich to enter the 2:30 list.

REFERRING to the ex-championship of Sunol, a contemporary puts the facts rather flippantly when it says: "The moss is gathering on 2:08¼."

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AMONG the recent deaths of trotters is that of Versailles Girl, 2:25¼, a daughter of Stephen A. Douglas. She was foaled in 1870, made her record as a seven-year-old, and was in foal to Bellman, 2:17½, at the time of her death.

CALHOUN, a son of Pilot Medium, that has a record of 2:24¾, but that has shown the ability to go in 2:15, if only an ailing leg would stand work, recently worked a mile in 2:17 over the Washington Park track, Chicago, but pulled up so lame that he has been thrown out of training.

THE most notable record breaking among the trotters recently was done by the Hamlin double team, Belle Hamlin and Honest George, they trotting in 2:12¼ at Providence, September 24, hitched to a pole sulky with pneumatic tires. On the same day the five-year-old stallion Kremlin, that is owned by the Allen farm at Pittsfield, Mass., won a great race in the stake for 2:20 horses, as after Constantine had captured the opening heat in 2:13¼, Kremlin took the next three in 2:13½, 2:12¼, 2:11¾. Of course this performance of Kremlin breaks the race record for five-year-old stallions, and there can be no question that the Allen farm stallion is a remarkably fast trotter as well as a grandly bred horse, and that he is game to the core was shown by his taking a fifth-heat record of 2:22¼ as a three-year-old when trotting against aged horses. But this race between Constantine and Kremlin shows what a remarkable advantage the pneumatic sulky is to certain horses, and while it of course does not make them trot any faster—that is, it can not add to their natural trotting speed—still, the absence of friction enables the horse to show at his best, which is of course the point to be desired. Kremlin is certainly bred for a trotter as he is by Lord Russell, brother to Maud S.; dam Eventide (dam of Evermond, 2:24¼, and Erin, 2:24¾), by Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½; second dam Vara (dam of the well-known sire Vatican, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. It will be noted that Kremlin gets two direct crosses to Hambletonian, one through his sire and another through his second dam, while on the other side of his pedigree is the stout blood of Woodford Mambrino, a horse, that when well along in years trotted some wonderfully game races and made performances that are equal to a 2:16 record at the present day. More than that, the blood of Woodford Mambrino has proven itself potent in the right direction—that is, by producing racehorse trotters. Constantine, who took a record of 2:13¼ in the first heat of Kremlin's race, is by Wilkes Boy, 2:24½, dam by Mambrino Patchen. He made a four-year-old record of 2:19¾ at Independence last season and has reduced it in such a marked degree as to show him one of the fastest young trotters in training.

MENTION has heretofore been made in these columns of the fact that Adelaide, 2:18, is proving a good broodmare, her first foal, Adelaide McGregor by Bonnie McGregor, 2:13½, having entered the 2:30 list as a two-year-old. At a recent trotting meeting at Butte, Mont., Adelaide McGregor trotted in the 2:26 class, winning the second, third and fourth heats in 2:23¼, 2:20 and 2:28¼. A third heat in 2:20 is a good enough performance for any three-year-old, and as Adelaide's only other colt that has been broken to a harness—Adelaide Simmons, by Simmons, 2:28—won a stake for two-year-olds at the Butte meeting, trotting the second and third heats in 2:39, 2:37, and beating among others the highly-bred colt W. W. Dixon, it is evident that Adelaide's blood is breeding on in grand style. Adelaide was a good race mare, her mark of 2:18 being taken in a race where she trotted two heats in that time. More than this, she was quite a colt trotter in her day, being one of the first three-year-olds in this part of the country to make a public appearance in races, and win. It was September 12, 1881, that Adelaide made her first start it being at Chicago in a race for three-year-olds. She beat True Blue and Phantom in 3:09, 2:55, 2:59, a rate of speed that at the present day would cause its owner to be double-distanced in a three-year-old stake open to the northwest. W. W. Dixon, that was Adelaide Simmons' opponent in this race, winning the first heat in 2:40, is by Nutwood, 2:18¾, and out of the famous trotting mare Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼, and two-mile record 4:43. Dixon is owned by Marcus Daly, the California copper mine magnate, who, by the way, says he is going to quit trotting his horses, preferring the plan of selling everything as yearlings.

PICKPANIA, that was the best horse in Miller's stable, has gone lame.

THE dam of H. C. T., 2:17¼, is in foal to Temple Bar, 2:17¾.

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THE miserable fiascoes that have been the most prominent feature of certain trotting meetings this season, the associations failing to pay the purses when the time for settling with horsemen arrived, has no doubt, taught some people the folly of expecting to draw a large attendance at trotting meetings held far away from centers of population. It is in the west alone that this mistake of giving rich stakes for trotters and pacers, making the conditions such that a large attendance was necessary to insure financial success, has been practiced. The latest failure to settle when the meeting ended was at Richmond, Ind., and in that case it appears to have been a bunko game, as horsemen were required to pay all entries in cash, while not one cent was given up by the treasurer to the money winners in races. Of course this was robbery, pure and simple, and should be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. At Grand Rapids and one or two other places where the associations failed to meet their bills there was at least an honest effort to pay out all the money taken in, but at Richmond the treasurer of the track disappeared and with him went not only the unpaid purses but the money paid in by horsemen in stakes, which, of course, so far as the association was concerned was simply a trust fund. There is no doubt that the success in 1891, of the kite track at Independence, Iowa, deluded a good many people into the belief that all that was necessary to make money with a race track was to build one of the kite pattern, put a fence around it and advertise some big stakes. The residents of Sturgis, Mich., tried this to their sorrow, but they honorably paid every dollar that was offered. Other kite tracks in the northwest have lost money this season, that at Kankakee, Ill., being a case in point. It is all well enough for the men in every community who are interested in the trotting horse to band together for the purpose of building a good mile track, and in nearly every instance it will be found that the promoters of such an enterprise will be well repaid for their investment by the opportunity which is afforded them of developing their trotting-bred stock. But to imagine that a paying race meeting, one in which thousands of dollars are given away in purses, can be maintained every season in small cities, is a mistake.

AN eastern correspondent of the *Chicago Horseman* tells how the trotter The Bull, that has been quite prominent in the east this season, making a record of about 2:25, came to receive his peculiar name. Says he: "Old turfites will remember that William B. Smith, of Hartford, Conn., often selected the tall Narragansett trainer Tom Carpenter to pilot his favorite black stallion Thomas Jefferson to victory, and occasionally Tom's brother George Carpenter would sit behind the horse in his races. George was of such a stubborn temperament that his associates frequently called him 'The Bull.' Away back in the sixties William B. Smith traded with old Ad Carpenter for a handsome, big, high-bred looking bay mare, Irene, by Dallas, the thoroughbred sire whose colts used to fill with admiration his owner, George E. Waring, of Newport, R. I. Mr. Smith bred Irene to Jack Sheppard, the produce being a mare he called Shepherdess. This mare he bred for several years to Thomas Jefferson and produced Tom Carpenter, 2:23½, and The Bull, 2:30, named in remembrance of the two brothers."

ONE daughter at least of Green's Bashaw will go down in trotting history as a wonderful producer. Bashaw Belle is the dam of Strong Boy, whose pacing record of 2:12 was the best by a four-year-old at the time it was made; None Better, 2:23¾, a sister to Strong Boy; Secure, 2:30, and Carrie 2:29¾, she in turn producing Manager, champion two-year-old pacer with a record of 2:16½, and who subsequently paced in 2:11½ as a four-year-old, and now has a record better than 2:10.

THE grandam of Midnight Chimes, 2:16¼, is owned by J. C. Hoge, Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. He has a fast colt by St. Bel out of her.

THE three-year-old Guy Wilkes filly Siva, that made a record of 2:24½ at Lansing, Mich., not long ago, is a sister of the pacer Rupee, 2:14½, and also to the young stallion Golden Gateway that is owned by Mr. C. J. Hamlin.

THE gray colt, Bob Frost, that is by Independence, 2:21¼, and out of Kate Sprague, 2:18, recently stepped a mile over the Cleveland track in 2:28¾. He is owned by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, who some years ago took quite a fancy to fast horse flesh, but of late has not done much in that line.

THE three-year-old filly, Christo Queen, by Monte Christo, dam by Standard Bearer, recently went a mile in 2:22½ at Lexington.

A SISTER to the pacer Chapman, 2:19½, was foaled in Ohio recently.

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AFTER the sensational race trotted by Krem- at Providence, September 23, the Allen rm management made public through a al paper some interesting facts in regard to best three consecutive heats to the credit trotting stallions where such animals had ne that number of miles below 2:15 in a ce. To the close of 1891 a race record aver- ing three heats below 2:15 had been made but three horses, viz.: Nancy Hanks, Del- arch and Allerton. This has been beaten rteen times during the present season, and t there are only three five-year-old stallions titled to this honor. They are Kremlin, nce de Leon and Allerton, and in respect of ce performances they stand as follows:

REMLIN, b h, foaled 1887, by Lord Russell, brother of Maud S., 2:08¾; dam Eventide, by Woodford Mam- rino, 2:21½. September 23, 1892, Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I., six starters. Time, 2:13¼, 2:13½, 2:12¼, 2:11¾. Average time of four heats, 2:12 3-5. Average time of Kremlin's three winning heats, 2:12½.

NCE-DE-LEON, bl h, foaled 1887, by Pancoast, 2:21¼; dam Elvira, 2:18½, by Guyler. September 6, 1892, Fort Wayne, Ind. Five starters. Time, 2:13, 2:14, 2:15¼. Average 2:14.

LLERTON, b h, foaled 1886, by Jay Bird, son of George Wilkes; dam by Mambrino Boy; g d by George Wilkes, October 14, 1891, Lexington, Ky. Match race with Delmarch. Time, 2:13¼, 2:15, 2:15¾. Average, 2:14⅔. Allerton has a record against time over the Independence kite track of 2:09¼, but this is his fastest race record.

In addition to holding the world's five-year-d stallion trotting race record, 2:11¾, and ree heats averaging 2:12½, Kremlin is also inner of the fastest four-heat trotting race d record over a regulation track, the average me of the four heats being 2:12 3-5.

It has been apparent in all the trials of Nan- Hanks against the watch during the present otting season that at no time has the great aughter of Happy Medium been fully ex- nded, because, so intense is the conservatism f Mr. Doble in such matters, he would sooner iss the chance of a world's championship an risk injury to a priceless piece of horse esh. But although it seemed to many that the val track record of 2:07 made by the mare at t. Paul not long since was capable of reduc- on by her, not even the most enthusiastic and ptimistic of trotting-horse admirers imagined hat before this season closed the trotting mark ould be 2:04, and on an oval course. And yet Nancy Hanks accomplished this feat at Terre Haute, September 28. The day and track were erfect and the mile phenomenal in every re- pect, one of the quarters, the third, being rotted in 29¾ seconds, a rate of speed never efore attained by a trotter. Here is the time y quarters:

First	31
Second	31¾
Third	29¾
Fourth	31½
Mile	2:04

This tells the whole story. Doble was carried to the judges' stand by the people, who cheered till they were hoarse, and it was a jubilee all around. And it was deservedly so. The equal of Nancy Hanks as a trotter has never been seen, while as a driver Mr. Doble stands pre-eminent and is no less liked for his personal qualities than his skill as a trainer and reinsman. Nancy Hanks has done more than he claimed for her. She is a triumph of breeding, and especially is her work a credit to the Hambletonian blood, both her sire and the sire of her dam—Happy Medium and Dictator—being sons of that horse. On the same day that Nancy Hanks trotted the stallion Monbars, that as a two-year-old made a record of 2:16½, started against the three-year-old stallion record, the 2:12 of Axtell, also made over the Terre Haute track, and lowered it by a quarter of a second, the quarters of the mile being 33¾, 33½, 32½, 32, a remarkable even mile and a strong finish. Monbars is by Eagle Bird, 2:21; dam Lady Maud, 2:18¼, and is therefore a good exponent of the developed-sire-and-dam idea. Wilkes and Gen. Knox are the leading strains in his pedigree.

THE first brothers to sire 2:15 trotters are Guy Wilkes and William L., and Leland and Arthurton. It is a curious coincidence also that a good many of Guy Wilkes' best trotters are out of Arthurton mares.

THE get of Gibson's Tom Hal have twice held the pacing record, Little Brown Jug and Hal Pointer being the standard bearers.

ELECTRO BENTON, a stallion that is bred like Sunol, being by Electioneer and out of a General Benton mare, took a record of 2:25 at Maysville, Ky., not long since.

JOSIE KING, that is by The King, a son of George Wilkes, and out of the dam of Constantine, 2:13¼, recently took a record of 2:29¼ in Kentucky.

THE two-year-old filly, Avena, the first of the get of Palo Alto, 2:08¾, to enter the 2:30 list, is out of a mare by General Benton, second dam by Kentucky Prince.

THE Electioneer stallion, May King, 2:23½, that is out of the old-time trotter May Queen, 2:20, will start at Lexington this fall for the purpose of lowering his record.

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THE gray gelding, Darbee, that won a seven-heat race at Great Falls, Mont., not long since, taking a record of 2:24¼, is by Almonarch, 2:24¾, making the eighth of the get of that horse to beat 2:30, not one of them being out of a standard bred mare.

THE pacer Chris Smith, that is by the trotter Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼, and out of the old-time pacer Lucy, 2:14, recently won a heat in 2:22½ out in California, thereby making his dam a member of the great broodmare list, she having also produced Lucyneer, that as a three-year-old last season made a record of 2:27.

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ABILITY, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Prince Jerome 6834; dam Ella Goodell, by Almont Jr., 1829; g d Caulkins Mare, by Damon 1987. [See Ella Goodell, Vol. VIII.] Bred by G. M. & F. H. Morton, Chicopee Falls, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

ACTRESS, (6) b m foaled 1886; by Alcantara 729; dam Camille, by Daniel Lambert 102; g d Doane Mare, by Young Columbus 95, etc. [See Camille, Vol. V.] Bred by R. L. Rose, Providence, R. I. [Vol. XII.]

ALCAROSE, (6) ch m foaled 1888; by Alcantara 729; dam Camille, by Daniel Lambert 102; g d Doane Mare, by Young Columbus 95, etc. [See Camille, Vol. V.] Bred by R. L. Rose, Providence, R. I. [Vol. XII.]

ANGELICA, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Alcantara 729; dam Camille, by Daniel Lambert 102; g d Doane Mare, by Young Columbus 95, etc. [See Camille, Vol. V.] Bred by R. L. Rose, Providence, R. I. [Vol. XII.]

ARLENE CHASE, (7) ch m foaled 1892; by Pickering 3094; dam Harbina, by Harbinger 1899; g d Black Bess, pedigree not traced. Bred by Charles A. Chase, Carmel, Me. [Vol. XII.]

ARMOUR MAID, (6) ch m foaled 1892; by Vyzant 11114; dam Maggie W., by Exile 1143; g d Mollie L., by Alar Clay 706, etc. [See Maggie W., Vol. IX.] Bred by Rufus Walston, Rolfe, Iowa, foaled the property of Peter Haspers, Armour, S. Dak. [Vol. XII.]

ARTHENA, (6) b m foaled 1882; by Arthurton 365; dam Belle Thompson, by Alexander 490; g d Belle Brown, by Hambletonian 725, etc. [See Belle Thompson.] Bred by Ben E. Harris, passed to G. A. Pope, San Francisco, Cal.; then to F. C. Talbot, San Leandro, Cal. [Vol. XII.]

AURIOL 19895, (6) b h foaled 1891; by William M. Rysdyk 5703; dam Nelly, by Champion King 4855; g d Effie G., by Greyhound 154, etc. [See Nelly.] Bred by Henry Peterson, Lodi, N. Y., passed to Freeman I. Lott, Montrose, Pa. [Vol. XII.]

BELLNA, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Shadeland Onward 6010; dam Bellena, by Satellite 2500; g d Belle, by Washington Hambletonian 334. [See Bellena, Vol. VI.] Bred by E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb. [Vol. XII.]

BOURBONITE 20299, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Bourbon Wilkes 2345; dam Mary Turner (dam of Red Rover, 2:28½), by Westwood 2363. [See Mary Turner.] Bred by Miller & Turner, Paris, Ky., passed to A. A. Swearingen, Mendota, Ill., then to W. V. E. Steel, Dixon, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

BOURBON JIM 19947, (6) b h foaled 1882; by Bourbon Wilkes 2345; dam Nelly R. (dam of Monroe Wilkes, 2:24¾), by Jim Monroe 835. [See Nelly R.] Bred by I. N. Sims, Attica, Ind., passed to William Fisher, Columbus, Ind., then to J. B. Curtis & Sons, North Vernon, Ind., then

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to Charles H. Wright, North Madison, Ind., then to D. B. Greathouse, N. S. Greathouse and T. D. Rutledge, then to T. D. Rutledge, Lewisport, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

AR BORGIA 20569, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Prince Eugene 9621; dam Roxie, by Mambrino King 1279; g d Lady Barnes, by Hamlin Patchen 3519, etc. [See Roxie, Vol. IX.] Bred by William H. Fearing, Jobstown, N. J. [Vol. XII.]

lo .02, (10) b h foaled 1890; by Civilization 5807; dam *Minnie K.*, 2:18¾, by Billy Cone, said to be a son of Flying Morgan 2936, etc. [See Minnie K.] Bred (at Woodstock, Ohio) by S. P. Kimball, passed to N. M. McDaniels, Dallas, Ore., then to Holmes & Key, McCoy, Ore. [Vol. XII.]

ONEL COAST 19809, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Cuylercoast 5800; dam Dolly, by William M. Rysdyk 5703; g d Nell, by Seneca Chief 278, etc. [See Dolly.] Bred by Jacob Meeker, Lodi, N. Y., passed to W. L. Eastman, Ovid, N. Y., and D. A. Johnson, Dundee, N. Y. [Vol. XII.]

STER ROSE, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Rosemont 15200; dam Julia, by Tattersall 299; g d Julia, by Morrill 850 etc. [See Julia Vol. X.] Bred by P. H. McCall, Petrolia, Ont., Can. [Vol. XII.]

TH P., (7) b m foaled 1890; by Vic Monroe 8545; dam Sadie P., by Little Wonder 1304. Bred by William L. Peed, New Castle, Ind. [Vol. XII.]

IE COLES, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Forseti 9264; dam Jenny Patchen, by Admiral Patchen Jr. 4890; g d Nell, pedigree not traced. Bred by W. W. Coles (at Lansdowne, Pa.), Kokomo, Ind. [Vol. XII.]

ORENCE BLACK, (7) gr m foaled 1892; by C. P. R. 15851; dam Sis Lee, by Abdalbrino 2646; g d Early Bird, pedigree not traced. Bred by John O'Donnell, Covington, Ky.; passed to John A. Sroufe, Dover, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

ZEL WOODNUT, (6) ch m foaled 1892; by Woodnut 5334; dam Myrtle, by Nil Desperandum 1389; g d Kentucky Heiress, by Kentucky Prince 2470; g g d Heiress (dam of Foxie, 2:28½ and Nightingale, 2:28¾), by Abdallah 15 etc. [See Myrtle, Vol. IX.]. Bred by Robert Steel, Philadelphia, Pa.; foaled the property of M. B. Richardson, Lime Rock, Conn. [Vol. XII.]

HAYWORTH 19957, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Hannis 821; dam Dolly (dam of *Mambrino Hannis*, 2:16½), said to be by Patrick Henry (Preston's). [See Dolly, Vol. X.] Bred by William H. Whitridge, Baltimore, Md. [Vol. XII.]

HELENE CHASE, (7) ch m foaled 1891; by Pickering 3094; dam Harbina, by Harbinger 1899; g d Black Bess, pedigree not traced. Bred by Charles A. Chase, Carmel, Me. [Vol. XII.]

HERNDON 20582, (6) br h foaled 1891; by Pagan 2077; dam Victrix, by Charley B. 812; g d Vic by George Wilkes Jr. 20238, etc. [See Victrix]. Bred by J. D. Thomas, Ovid, N. Y. [Vol. XII.]

INDIANA CHIEF 18982, (6) b h foaled 1891; by General Bayard 9228; dam Sunlight, by Beacon Light 2996, etc. [See Sunlight.] Bred by John Dimon, Fort Wayne, Ind. [Vol. XII.]

JEANNETTE L., (7) br m foaled 1892; by Robert L. 4409; dam Belle, by Mike Stafford 1655. Bred by F. B. Leonard, North Manchester, Ind. [Vol. XII.]

Jenny Wren, (2) bl m foaled 1885; by Hailstorm 813; dam Jessie, by Republic 4898; g d Cricket by Flying Cloud 134; g g d Old Loon, pedigree not traced. Bred by John W. Lynn, New Moorefield, Ohio; foaled the property of L. B. Hagerman; passed to W. A. Dowell; then to John Wren, Springfield, Ohio. Pacing record 2:17½. [Vol. XII.]

MAUD EASTMONT, (7) br m foaled 1888; by Eastmont 10767; dam Mambrino Girl, by Mambrino Brown 1336; g d Fanny by Anglo Saxon. Bred by James Reece, Charlestown, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

MAUD VERNON, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Mount Vernon 19514; dam Mag, by General McClellan 143; g d Kitty, pedigree not traced. Bred by A. F. Gilbert, Modesto, Cal. [Vol. XII.]

NEATWILL 19833, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Williams 4013; dam Neta Wood, by Neatwood 3665; g d Lady Field, by Mark Field 10177, etc. [See Neta Wood, Vol IX.] Bred by W. V. E. Steel, Dixon, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

NETTIE PRIAM, (7) bl m foaled 1886; by Priam 1798; dam Bessie, by Nephew 1220; g d Jane, pedigree not traced. Bred by R. C. Baily; passed to A. F. Gilbert, Modesto, Cal. [Vol. XII.]

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RAMONA, (2,6) b m foaled 1886; by Alcyone 732; dam Rachel 2:26¾, by Woodford Mambrino 345; g d Princess Ann, by Abdallah 15, etc. [See Rachel, Vol. V.] Bred by P. S. Talbert, Lexington, Ky.; passed to R. L. Rose, Providence, R. I. Record 2:19½. [Vol. XII.]

SENOR ALCANTARA 19846, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Alcantara 729; dam Senorita, by Sentinal 280; g d Fortuna, by Abdallah 15 etc. [See Senorita, Vol. IV.] Bred by J. G. Davis, Lee, Mass.; passed to John S. Olney, Leonsdale, R. I. [Vol. XII.]

VATICINE, (7) ch m foaled 1892; by Vatican 11308; dam Kate, by Balsora 1024. Bred by T. J. Pollard; passed to John F. Ryan, Atlanta, Ga. [Vol. XII.]

WESTINGHOUSE 19893, (6) b h foaled 1891, by Alfonso 9700; dam Grace Medium (dam of Alcantarus, 2:27¾,) by Happy Medium 400; g d Net (dam of Breeze Medium, 2:22¼), by Frank, son of Charles E. Leow, 241, etc. [See Grace Medium, Vol. XI]. Bred by Estate of Elizur Smith, Lee, Mass., passed to James D. Callery, Pittsburg, Pa. [Vol. XII].

WHITE CEDAR 19845, (6) ro h foaled 1892; by Brown Cedar, 7939; dam Miss Bonesetter, by Trouble 509; g d Florence, by Bonesetter 1031, etc. [See Miss Bonesetter Vol. V.] Bred by David C. Colvin, Albert Lea, Minn. [Vol. XII.]

APPENDIX TO TROTTING REGISTER.

ANIMALS NOT STANDARD.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees from the non-standard department of any volume of the Register will be published here on the same conditions as stated at the head of "Standard Animals." Under the current rules, the following are eligible to entry in the Register as non-standard: 1. Mares, fillies and geldings by standard horses. 2. Animals that are historical and worthy of preservation. Stallion colts can not now be registered unless they possess two standard crosses.

BELLE KING, ch m foaled 1884; by Mambrino King 1279; dam Kit, by Ethan Allen (Ladd's) son of Ethan Allen (Bellinger's); g d Jenny, pedigree not traced. Bred by J. Arthur Fulmer, Moravia, N. Y.; passed to F. M. Hale, Spencer, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

MAUDE, ch m foaled 1889; by Elial G. 2199; dam Belle, said to be by Stockholm 15596. Bred by C. J. Warner, Canton, N. Y.; passed to W. M. Harvard, Bassett, Neb. [Vol. XII.]

RECORD OF OFFICIAL TRANSFERS.

NOTE.—When registered animals change owners the transfer may be recorded here and will be carried into the next volume of the Register, thus maintaining the identity of the animal with the new ownership. The fee is twenty-five cents.

ABBE, b m foaled 1886; by Autocrat 3228; dam Young Fan, by Platte Allen, son of Ethan Allen, 43. [See Vol. VII, p. 540.] Passed to A. L. Thomas, Salt Lake City, Utah, July 25, 1890.

ADAGIA, (6) ch m foaled 1890; by Onward 1411; dam Contralto, by Crittenden, 433 etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to H. E. Picket, Akron, Ohio, February 2, 1892.

AFFECTIONATE, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Autocrat 3228; dam Annie Elmo, by St. Elmo 275, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to A. L. Thomas, Salt Lake City, Utah, July 25, 1890.

AGATHA, (6) bl m foaled 1891; by Stranger, 3030; dam Amelia, by Wilkes Boy, 3803, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to H. E. Picket, Akron, Ohio, February 2, 1892.

ALAMO, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Steinway 1808; dam Inex (sister to Inez, 2:22¼), by Sweepstakes 298, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont.

ALEIN, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Anteeo 7868; dam Lou Milton (dam of Redwood, 2:21½ and Ethel Mack, 2:29½), by Milton Medium 4782, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to William McConnell, Petaluma, Cal., then to D. J. Murphy, Milpitas, Cal.

ALMADAGA, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Onondaga 3510; dam Elsie B., by Alamo 359, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. D. Macauley; then to J. C. Burnett, Shelbyville, Ky.; then to A. E. Wood, Hume, Ill., October 17, 1891.

BELLE F., (2,6) b m foaled 1878; by Masterlode 595; dam Belle Hastings, by Magna Charter 105, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont. Record 2:15¼.

BELLE HARBY (6) gr m foaled 1888; by Judge Salisbury 5872; dam Aimee 2:30, by Bayard 53, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Desnoyers & Duchateau, Green Bay, Wis., February 2, 1892.

BELLENA, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Satellite 2500; dam Belle, by Washington Hambletonian 334. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb., October, 1888.

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LE NOIR, (7) bl m foaled 1890; by George Willis 17777; dam Aurelia, by Tommy Wilkes, 7735, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to A. H. Gray, Emporia, Kas., May 5, 1892.

LLE V., (7) br m foaled 1889; by Hansard 7111; dam Belle, by Creeper 1664. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Waters Stock Farm, Genoa Junction, Wis., March 9, 1892.

LMONET 15026, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Sarcenett 4073; dam Dolly F., by Fritz 4317, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. H. Loehr, Hampton, Iowa, May 1, 1891; then to Wesley Aldridge, Concord, Iowa, June 15, 1892.

ULAH, (6) b m foaled 1884; by Beverly Wilkes 8706; dam Josie, 2:30½, by Night Hawk 514, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to J. D. Creighton, Lexington, Ky.

ANCHE, (6) ch m foaled 1887; by Ben Franklin 753; dam Gipsey (dam of Bessie, 2:29¾), by Bay Lambert, son of Daniel Lambert 102. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to W. R. Javier, New York, N. Y.

UNDLESS, (6) br m foaled 1891; by Nutpatch 8713; dam Essay, by Onward 1411, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to H. E. Picket, Akron, Ohio, May, 1892.

ILLIANT KING 17926, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Mambrino King 1279; dam Brilliant, by Almont Jr. 1829, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to C. Emson Hartshorne, Prospertown, N. J.

MILLE, (6) ch m foaled 1875; by Daniel Lambert 102; dam Doane Mare, by Young Columbus 95, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to R. L. Rose, Providence, R. I.

MPION 19071, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Campaign 9811; dam Nelly Brown, by Hawthorne 10935, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to E. Horan, Newton, Kas.

ARLOS BELLE, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Carlos 6750; dam Homlet, by Hambletonian 157, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. H. Blümelinck, Richmond, Va., February 18, 1892.

AVENDISH 19262, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Norval 5335; dam Chenille, by Onward 1411, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to L. S. Hart, Harrisburg, Pa., for Donegal Farm, Peabody, Kas., August 5, 1892.

LAYTONIAN 4574, (1) ch h foaled 1883; by Hambletonian Downing 4530; dam Belle Clay, by Cassius M. Clay Jr. 22, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to H. E. Picket & H. Dewolf, Akron, Ohio, February 5, 1892.

DAISY L., (6) ch m foaled 1889; by Harry Lambert 6479; dam Molly R., by Ethan Allen 474, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Walter R. Janvier, New York, N. Y.

DAUNTLIEN, bl m foaled 1878; by Dauntless 3158; dam's pedigree not traced. [See Vol. X, p. 641.] Passed to H. L. Fitts, Worcester, Mass., April 15, 1892.

DAVIEL, gr h foaled 1891; by Davenant 1095; dam Perplex, by Davenant 1095, etc. [See Vol. XI, p. 801.] Passed to W. B. Griffin, Albia, Iowa.

DELTA, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Macon 3891; dam Fadette, by Japan 4806, etc. [See Vols. IX and XI.] Passed to D. H. Rice, Towson, Md.

DEVICE (6) b m foaled 1891; by Onward 1411; dam Narka, by Mansfield 1358, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to L. S. Hart, Harrisburg, Pa., for Donegal Farm, Peabody, Kas., July 13, 1892.

DOLLY SPRAGUE, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Gilbird's Sprague 2715; dam Kitty Patchen, by Ben Patchen 1725. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to A. A. Busch, St. Louis, Mo., July 1890.

DOLPHIN, (8) b m foaled 1885; by Fallis 4781; dam Eliza Dolph, by Wildidle, son of imp. Australian, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to M. A. McDonald, Pittsburg, Pa., January 28, 1891.

DOVE WING, (7) ch m foaled 1887; by Egalite 13958; dam Shilda, by Hambletonian 539, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to A. H. Gray, Emporia, Kas., May 5, 1892.

EASEL, (6) b m foaled 1881; by Commodore Belmont 4340; dam Irene, by Dictator 113, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont.

EASTER W., (6) br m foaled 1888; by Red Hawk 8508; dam Lidd, by Little Henry 3883, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Will J. Davis, Chicago, Ill., March, 1891.

ELECTRA, b m foaled 1887; by Electioneer 125; dam Lizzie Collins, by Woful (Stansifer's), son of Woful; g d said to be by Berthune. [See Vol. VII, p. 552.] Passed to Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., March 4, 1892.

ELLA GOODELL (7) b m foaled 1884; by Almont Jr. 1829; dam Caulkin's mare, by Damon 1987, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to W. O. Selkregg, North East Pa.; then to Sigmund Cohn, New York, N. Y.; then to G. M. & F. H. Morton, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

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EMMA CAMPBELL, (7) br m foaled 1891; by Campaign 9811; dam Kitty Harris, by Daniel Lambert 102, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Waters' Stock Farm, Genoa Junction, Wis., March 8, 1892.

EPIGRAM, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Lord Russell 4677; dam Englewood, by Belmont 64, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., January 28, 1892.

ETRETA, (7) bl m foaled 1888; by Jersey Wilkes 2516; dam Lady Geraghty, by Blue Bull 75, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Will J. Davis, Chicago, Ill., December, 1891.

FAVONIA, (2, 6) b m foaled 1879; by Wedgewood 692; dam Fadette (dam of Glenview 1170, etc.), by Abdallah 15, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont. Died April 16, 1891. Record 2:15.

FEDOR COSSACK 6897, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Don Cossack 980; dam Minx, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to J. W. Shepherd, Paris, Ill.

FIREFLY, (6) ro m foaled 1889; by Director 1989; dam Steinola, by Steinway 1808, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont.

FIRST HOPE, (7) b m foaled 1878; by William Welch 341; dam Lucy Bowman, by Clark Chief 89, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to Millard Scott, Normal, Ill. January, 1887.

FITZ 7158, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Cortland Wilkes 4715; dam Wingate (dam of Edmonita, 2:30), by Blackwood 74, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Beauchcamp & Jarvis, Concordia, Kas.; then to Fred Blake, Hastings, Neb.; then to F. J. Casterline, Colby, Kas.

FLORA WILKES, (6) ch m foaled 1878; by Wilkes Spirit 5866; dam Glencoe Maid, 2:40 (dam of Preston Wilkes, 2:29½), sire unknown, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Henry H. Purdy, Monterey, Mass.

FRANK, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Claytonian 4574; dam Topsy, by John E. Wood 838, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to H. E. Picket & H. Dewolf, Akron, Ohio.

GEORGE REINECKER 15990, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Onward 1411; dam Katy Did, by King Rene 1278, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to George C. Astle, Prairie du Sac, Wis., May 5, 1892.

GIBRALTAR, (6) br m foaled 1887; by Madrid 1835; dam Zerlina, by Mario 1359, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to D. W. Beatty, Warren, Pa.; then to Augustus Sharpe, Louisville, Ky.; then to I. H. Odell, Evansville, Ind.

GLENNIE C., (6) bl m foaled 1886; by Currency 3709; dam Lady Washington, by J. H. Welsh 2765, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Thomas Greenwood, South Egremont, Mass., May, 1892.

GOLDBRIGHT 14760, (6) ch h foaled 1890; by Goldbeater 3223; dam Woodlark, by Volunteer 55, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to W. L. Bear, Lewistown, Pa., February 18, 1892.

GONDOLINE, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Gondolier 1665; dam Molly, by Pacing Abdallah 6038, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Gilbert Adams, Mount Carmel, Ky., November 1, 1891.

GRIT, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Erebus 1860; dam Maud, by Robert Whaley 2214, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to H. A. Vedders, Grand Rapids, Mich., September 14, 1892.

HERMIONE, (6) b m foaled 1877; by Squire Talmage 668; dam Leah (dam of Alcavala, 2:29), by Blue Bull 75, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. T. Huguely, Danville, Ky.; then to Peter S. Duncan, Hollidaysburg, Pa., February 21, 1892.

IGERNA, (7) ch m foaled 1888; by Nutwood 600; dam Merrymont, by Mammont 2052, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., November 18, 1890.

INDIA, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Barney Wilkes 7433; dam Inverness, by Indicator 1243, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to F. W. Burton, Carlinville, Ill., January 28, 1892.

IONE, (6) ch m foaled 1889; by Woodford Abdallah 1654; dam Ella, by Adonis 2315, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to H. S. Henry, Morrisville, Pa.; then to Peter S. Duncan, Hollidaysburg, Pa., February 10, 1892.

ITHURIAL 13568, (1, 6) b h foaled 1888; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Topsey, by Strathmore 408, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Horribin & Birkett, Austin, Minn. Record 2:29¾.

KONADO 13011, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Kokomis 7457; dam Belle Homer, by Homer 1235, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Edwin Slomer, New Albany, Ind., October 25, 1891.

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DY FIELD, (6) b m foaled 1884; by Mark Field 10177; dam Lucy, by Graphic 1195, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Waters Stock Farm, Genoa Junction, Wis.; then to E. Cooper, Adrian, Minn.

DY HANNIS, (7) ch m foaled 1885; by Hannis 821; dam Potapsco Maid, by Sherman Morgan 2626. [See Vol. X.] Passed to John Green, Glen Arm, Md., May 1, 1891.

DY MARIE, (6) bl m foaled 1891; by Black Victor 2635; dam Stella, by Marshal Ney 12019, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to C. F. Kingman, Woodstock, Ill., May 3, 1892.

GONI 14730, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Lothair Jr. 6284; dam Empress M., by Judge Advocate 1263, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Henry F. Bessom, Mansfield, Mass.

TTIE MOORE, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Lady Backman, by Kentucky Prince 2470, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa.

CY A., (7) ch m foaled 1887; by Gifford 2346; dam by Chief 3383, [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. A. Shoecraft, Sturgis, Mich.

CAP, (6) ch m foaled 1889; by Robert McGregor 647; dam Mary Cap (dam of Linnie, 2:25), by Mambrino Time 1686, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont., October, 1890.

AE S., (6) br m foaled 1887; by Nutwood 600; dam Alicia, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to J. C. Lineman, Lima, Ohio; then to Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa.

AJOR EDDY 7229, (7) b h foaled 1887; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Cora Turner, by Clark Chief 89, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Fred Westbrook, Brantford, Ont., Can., May 27, 1892.

ANUEL, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Onward 1411; dam Cygnet, by Harold 413, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to L. S. Hart, Harrisburg, Pa., for Donegal Farm, Peabody, Kas., July 13, 1892.

ARSHAL C. 19122, (6) bl h foaled 1891; by Black Victor 2635; dam Bessie, by Marshal Ney 12019, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to C. F. Kingman, Woodstock, Ill., May 3, 1892.

ARY, (7) br m foaled 1881; by Edgewater 12730; dam Kate, by Cloud Mambrino 1816, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Will J. Davis, Chicago, Ill.

MARY MARTIN, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Minstrel 6382; dam New Moon, by Nugget 1398, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to William Thomas, Palmyra, Ohio, August 23, 1892.

MINNIE, (7) ch m foaled 1887; by Gondolier 1665; dam Molly, by Pacing Abdallah 6038, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Gilbert Adams, Mt. Carmel, Ky., November 1, 1891.

MISS HATCH, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Hawthorne 10935; dam Mistake, by Le Rocke 10934, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Waters Stock Farm, Genoa Junction, Wis., March 9, 1892.

MISS ROY, (7) ch m foaled 1890; by Independence 3536; dam Marjorie, by Nisi Prius 2279, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to C. W. Nichols, Spring Creek, Pa., December 22, 1890; then to H. W. Mead; then to M. W. Merry, Hebron, Ill., June 1, 1892.

NELLY MOSER, (7) br m foaled 1887; by Mambrino Swigert 2089; dam Jenny, by Pelham Tartar 4699. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to W. B. Griffin, Albia, Iowa, December, 1891.

NELLY S., (7) gr m foaled 1884; by Royalty 1503; dam Nelly, by Swigert 650. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to M. W. Merry, Hebron, Ill., May 18, 1892.

NETTIE, (7) ch m foaled 1888; by Abdallah Woodford 2185; dam Alma W., by Tom Hal 3000, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Will J. Davis, Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1891.

NINA, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Warpath 6269; dam Miss Flanigan, by Lakeland Abdallah, 351. [See Vol. X.] Passed to A. C. Bray, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

PATCHMARK, (6) b m foaled 1886; by Victor Bismark 326; dam Kate Patchen (dam of Bedford 2:30), by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Bowerman Bros., Lexington, Ky.; then to J. C. Lineman, Lima, Ohio; then to Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa.

PATRONELL, (6) ch m foaled 1890; by Patronage 4143; dam Mermaid, by Attorney 1005, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Will J. Davis, Chicago, Ill.

PET CUB, br m foaled 1876; by Administrator 357; dam Pet Cub (thoroughbred) by Enquirer, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., March 7, 1891.

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PETREA, (6) ch m foaled 1888; by Belmont 64; dam Petrel, by Onward 1411, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., February 4, 1892.

PINKERTON 6689, (6) ch h foaled 1884; by Hambletonian 1221; dam Olivet, by Blue Grass 382, etc. [See Vols. VII and XI.] Passed to Charles P. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont., Can.

PORTIA, (7) bl m foaled 1881; by Stillson 670; dam Lucy, by Hambletonian 2400, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. W. Hinckley, Boston, Mass.

PRODIGAL 6000, (1, 6) br h foaled 1886; by Pancoast 1439; dam Beatrice (dam of Patron, 2:14¼, etc.), by Cuyler 100, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont. Record 2:17¼.

PROOFSHEET, (6) ch m foaled 1888; by Lord Russell 4677; dam Novel, by Princeps 536, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa.

RALEIGH 15029, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Cuyler 100; dam Queen Bess, by Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to W. W. Cawley, Lewisburg, Pa., January 21, 1892.

RAYMON 12007, (1, 6) b h foaled 1885; by Simmons 2744; dam Lady Raymond, by Carlisle 395, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to John A. Cole, San Bernardino, Cal. Record 2:27¼.

RILL, (6) ch m foaled 1885; by Prompter 2305; dam Lillian, by Romulus 271, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to John F. Boyd, Danville, Cal.

ROSE GARFIELD (7) b m foaled 1891; by General Garfield Jr. 10265; dam Zip, by General Garfield 3867, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to W. R. Patty, Ord, Neb.

RUMOR 1465, (7) ro h foaled 1876; by Daniel Lambert 102; dam Fanny Hoskins, by Hambletonian 814, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to Milton A. Brooks, Middlebury, Vt., November, 1891.

SADIE HOLMES (7) br m foaled 1882; by Shelby Chief 923; dam by Whip Clay 4131. [See Vols. IX and XI.] Passed to D. H. Rice, Towson, Md.

SHADELAND ACME, (2, 6) b m foaled 1888; by Wilkes Nutwood 8000; dam Annabel Lee, by Satellite 2500, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb., February, 1891. Record 2:28¾.

SHADELAND NORRETA, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Normaneer 5444; dam Lauretta, by Satellite 2500, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb., February, 1891.

SILK PATCH, br m foaled 1885; by Mambrino Patchen 58; dam by Pure Gold (Harris') son of Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to W. C. France, Lexington, Ky.; then to Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., November 28, 1890.

SORCERESS, (6) b m foaled 1887; by King Rene 1278; dam Ulrica, by Harold 413, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Disston & Killgore, Woodstown, N. J.; then to A. Killgore, Flemington, N. J.

STAMINA, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Stamboul 5101; dam Nettie Ward, by Echo 462, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont.

SUNLIGHT, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Steinway 1808; dam Katie G., by Electioneer 125, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont.

THORNBEL 10407, (6) br h foaled 1888; by Saint Bel 5336; dam Susie Thorn, by Romulus 271, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., June 20, 1890.

TOPSEY R., (7) b m foaled, 1889; by Combination 2684; dam Nelly, by Captain Bogardus 4246, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Jacob Eiler, then to Daniel Agnew, Rochester, Ind., November 10, 1891.

TURBAN, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Lord Russell 4677; dam Tweedle, by Woodford Mambrino 345, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa.

VIXEN, (6) b m foaled 1879; by New York 524; dam Mischief, by Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont.

VROWSKY 8166, (1, 6) b h foaled 1887; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Nelly, by Hambrino 820, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to T. H. Love, Montreal, P. Q. Can. Record 2:24¼.

WESTERN BELLE, (6) ch m foaled 1886; by Robert McGregor 647; dam Ida Lyne, by Mambrino Abdallah 2201, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Will J. Davis, Chicago, Ill., December, 1891.

ZOUAVE 14353, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Navarre 5662; dam Edmonia, by Dictator 113, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to George E. Patten, Otsego, Mich., April 9, 1892.

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*Patchogue, New York.

July 4.—Purse $50; 2:50 class.

Seth M., b h—R. I. Bartlett	3	1	1	1
Mabel C., gr m—T. P. Main	1	3	3	2
Jessie, b m—J. Bayles	2	2	2	3

Time, 2:54—2:52—2:53—2:55.

*Manheim, Pennsylvania.

August 6.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Lancaster Belle, ch m, by Tom Scott	1	1	0	1
Lady H., ch m—Hiram Swarr	2	2	0	2
Hanover, br g—E. H. McGonigle	3	3	0	3

Time, 2:39½—2:42—0:00—2:43.

Purse $100; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Billy B., gr g—John Bowers	1	1	1
Rhine L., ch g—William Leber	2	2	2
Midnight, bl g, by Warwick Boy	3	3	3

Time, 2:37—2:38½—2:40.

*Baltimore, Maryland.

August 25.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Linkwood Chief, ch h, by Hannis	1	1	1
Calhoun, b g, by Sam Purdy	3	2	2
Nelly Souther, b m, by Kirmo	2	3	5
Fanny Miller, b m, by Harry Hamilton	4	5	3
Frank Brown, br g—A. Fenneman	5	4	4

Time, 2:28¼—2:29—2:30.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Gracie Almont, bl m, by Almont Mambrino	1	1	1
Waverly Boy, br h—J. H. Herd	3	3	2
May Flower, b m, by Lightfoot	4	2	3
Sonoma, b m, by Orange Blossom	2	4	4
Harold Allen, b h, by Harold	dis		

Time, 2:35—2:38—2:37.

*Auburn, New York.

July 4.—Purse $500; 2:50 class.

McO'Donnell, ch g—W. H. Pearson	5	1	1	1	
Mickey Free, br g—S. Phelps	1	2	2	2	
Despair, b g—C. E. Rand	2	6	6	3	
Belfast, ch h—N. W. Foster & Son	3	4	5	4	
Sleepy Ned, bl g, by Hamlin Patchen	4	5	3	5	
J. B. C., br m—Mossbrook Farm	7	3	4	6	
Parnell, b g—Geo. Lewis	6	7	8	8	
Ben Hur, ch g, by Cuban Chief	9	8	7	7	
Frank G., b g—J. B. Burlew	8	9	dis		

Time, 2:40½—2:36¼—2:37—2:37.

Purse $150; 2:34 class.

Honest Abe, ro g, by Roman Chief	1	1	1
Gray Mark, gr g—C. E. Rand	2	2	2
N. O. Lancewood, ch m—J. Ryder Jr	3	3	3

Time, 2:41½—2:42—2:39¼.

Purse $150; 2:23 class.

Navarro, ch h, by Nutmont	2	1	2	1	1
Grace W., br m, by Blackwood Mambrino	1	3	3	2	2
Cedric, b g, by Jefferson Prince	3	2	1	3	dr

Time, 2:33¾—2:32—2:35½—2:29—2:31.

July 5.—Purse $500; 2:37 class.

Harry McGee, b g, by Gen. McGee	3	1	0	1	1
Gen. Marion, b h, by New Jersey Volunteer	1	4	0	2	2
Cambridge Girl, ch m, by Ben Franklin	2	3	0	3	3
King Wales, b h, by Mambrino King	4	2	0	4	4

Time, 2:41—2:31¼—0:00—2:39—2:37.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Tempest (*D. H. Rounds*), b g, by Rounds' Sprague	1	1	1
Dick B., b g, by Stonewall Jackson	3	3	2
Jimmy Patterson, br g—P. Conboy	2	4	3
Marvin, ch g—Scriba Boy	4	2	4

Time, 2:30½—2:30—2:30½.

July 6.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.

Otard, b g, by Jay Gould	1	1	1
Guess, b g, by Landmark	6	2	2
Black Prince, bl h—Wm. Morse	2	3	5
Fred E., b g—J. V. Palmer	4	6	3
Prince, b g—C. A. McCarthy	3	7	4
Gold Boy, ch g, by Charley B	7	4	7
Royal King, ch g—Mossbrook Farm	5	5	6

Time, 2:33—2:33—2:32.

Purse $500; 2:26 class.

Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy	1	1	1
Galen Prince, b h, by Judge Folger	2	2	2
Anna May, b m, by Delmonico Sprague	3	3	3
Little Ben, br g—W. A. Garlick	4	4	4
Nelly C., ch m—Oak Grove Stk. Farm	5	5	5

Time, 2:28¼—2:27—2:27½.

July 7.—Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Daisy C., b m, by Mountain Boy	1	1	1
Kitchen Belle, b m, by King Almont	2	2	4
Emma W., b m, by Young Peacemaker	3	3	2
Full Prince, b g, by Young Fullerton	7	7	3
May R., b m, by Charley B	8	4	7
Frank Dana, b g—Ed. Gray	4	8	6
Harry P., b g—J. V. Palmer	5	5	5
Dick Eddy, br h, by Jerome	6	6	dr

Time, 2:28½—2:28½—2:30¾.

Match $100.

B. B., ro g, by Veto Jr	1	1	1
Gray Harry, gr g, by Tempest Jr	2	2	2

Time, 2:20¼—2:22¾—2:22½.

*Binghamton, New York.

July 7.—Purse $—; to beat 2:18.

Mascot, b g, by Deceive	won

Time, 2:16.

August 16.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Story Teller, b m, by Peter Story	6	1	1	1
Algonquin, b g—A. Fowler	1	3	3	2
Corna, br m—G. W. Miller	2	2	2	4
Mamie Wells, b m—D. E. Hayes	3	7	6	3
Honest Jake, b g—J. Holcombe	5	8	5	5
Billy Book, b g—M. L. Bricker	7	5	7	6
Gordon, b g—Green & Noble	4	4	4	7
Pan Handle, br m—J. L. Holland	8	6	dr	

Time, 2:38—2:31½—2:32¾—2:35.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Sheriff, gr g, by Schoble	4	1	1	1
Fanny Wilkes, b m—H. Landon	1	2	2	2
Charley Stillson, b g, by Stillson	2	4	7	5
Bob Ingersoll, ro g, by Frank M	3	3	5	3
Dick B., b g—H. H. Bellinger	6	6	4	4
Den Ledyard, ch h—W. J. Kerlin	5	7	8	6
Kissel's Pointer, b g, by Ravenwood	7	5	3	7
Bessie, br m—J. B. Simons	8	8	6	8

Time, 2:30½—2:25½—2:25½—2:28½.

Purse $500; 2:23 class.

Colden Belle, b m, by Almont Jr	1	1	1	
Rachel B., b m, by Chester Chief	3	2	3	
Monroe Wilkes, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	4	3	2	
Cedric, b g, by Jefferson Prince	2	4	4	

Time, 2:27½—2:29½—2:26.

August 17.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Ollie B., b m—R. Arthurs Jr	1	1	1	
Altogether, gr g, by Almont Jr	5	3	2	
May R., b m—Champion Farm	8	2	3	
Oscar W., gr g, by Mambrino Duncan	2	7	6	
Myrtle, ch m—H. F. Allen	3	4	5	
Dandy C., b g—J. Critchfield	4	5	4	
C. A. B., ch g—M. E. Cornell	6	6	7	
St. James, b g—L. Don Patterson	7	8	9	
George Ralph, b g—F. Stilwell	10	10	8	
Frank, ch g—F. E. Brooks	9	ro		

Time, 2:29½—2:29½—2:32.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

E. J. S., b m, by Superior	3	1	1	1
Welter, b g—G. Cook	1	4	5	3
Gladstone, bl g—H. F. Allen	4	2	2	5
Morganthaler, ro g—C. T. Blausett	2	3	4	4
Doc H., bl g—A. B. Spofford	5	5	3	2

Time, 2:31½—2:30¼—2:29½—2:28¼.

August 18.—Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Lucky Baldwin, ch g—A. Fowler	8	1	1	1
Molly W., b m—J. D. Cody	1	2	6	7
Guess, b g—Dr. C. S. Roberts	3	3	2	2
Sleepy Dick, b g—F. Pierce	2	6	7	4
Gold Boy, ch g—Champion St. Farm	6	9	3	3
Famous Girl, b m—Elwood Smith	5	4	4	6
Molly H., ch m—Monroe & Briggs	4	5	8	5
Parthenia Pedro, b m—H. W. Voorhees	7	7	5	8
Yellow Jacket, cr g—Teal & Crowley	9	8	9	9
Merchandise, b m—P. J. Duffie	dis			

Time, 2:32¼—2:33¼—2:34¼—2:32¼.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

George M., br g—M. E. Cornell	3	1	1	1
Nelly M., gr m, by Barkis	1	2	2	4
Maud B., ch m—M. T. Reynolds	2	3	4	2
Bravado, bl h, by Kentucky Wilkes	5	5	5	3
Lexington Belle, b m, by Lexington Chief	6	6	3	5
Kitty Frazier, b m, by Peacemaker	4	4	6	6

Time, 2:29¼—2:27¼—2:28¾—2:29.

Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Florence Jones, b m—J. D. Cody	1	1	1
Miss Huon, b m—E. J. Stokes	2	3	3
Artemus B., br g, by Artemus	3	4	2
L. and N., gr h—W. J. Kerlin	4	3	4
Frank Kane,—F. E. Brooks	5	6	5
Kentucky Regent, b h—Marshland Farm	7	5	6
Prince W., b h—M. A. White	6	dis	

Time, 2:37½—2:37½—2:39½.

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August 19.—Purse $500; 2:34 class.

Monreve, b g—J. Runch	1	1	1
F. E. B., b g—F. E. Brooks	2	2	4
Geo. Sherman, b h—L. D. Burton	7	9	2
Residuary Legatee, b g	5	3	3
Maud Clay, ch m—Monroe & Briggs	4	4	6
Lochinvar, b g—W. Kennely	3	7	5
Lee Hontas, b h—Coons & Cornell	9	5	7
Reality, b g—M. D. Lane	8	6	10
Dorcas, b m—J. H. Glass	10	8	9
Miss Anna, bl m—W. J. Kerlin	6	10	8

Time, 2:31¼—2:29½—2:29½.

Purse $600; free for all.

Corneta, b g, by Coronet	3	2	1	1	1
Gray Harry, gr g, by Tempest Jr.	2	1	2	2	2
Kissel's Dallas, ch g, by Indiana Chief	1	4	3	3	3
Marvin, ch g, by Scriba Boy	4	3	dis		

Time, 2:28—2:23¼—2:21¼—2:22½—2:21¼.

*Boston, Massachusetts.

[MYSTIC PARK.]

August 9.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Billy Bird, ro h, by Jay Bird	1	1	2	1
Lizzie L., bl m, by Thomas Carlyle	4	2	1	6
Alcazar Belle, ch m, by Alcazar	6	6	3	2
Marchioness, b m—E. L. Norcross	2	4	7	7
Stoneridge, br h, by Happy Thought	3	3	4	4
Marguerite, b m—Charles Opdyke	5	5	5	3
Silver Spray, ch h—J. M. Galvin	7	7	6	5

Time, 2:26¼—2:28—2:27¼—2:26½.

Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Daily News, b g, by Franklin	3	1	1	1
Sandy Morris Jr., ch h, by Sandy Morris	2	2	2	2
Billy Cleveland, ch g, by Don	1	3	3	dis
Lady Leavitt, b m, by Jersey Wilkes	4	4	dis	
Frank, b g—Chas. Opdyke	dis			

Time, 2:28½—2:26¼—2:24½—2:21¾.

Purse $500; 2:31 class.

Swanton Boy, br g, by Jimmy Blaine	4	1	1	1
Peerless Ben, ch h, by Ben Franklin	1	2	2	4
Hattie L., b m—W. W. Sherman	2	4	6	6
George Allen, b h, by W. H. Allen	6	5	5	2
Nelly D., br m—H. Pope	3	3	3	3
Etta H., b m—Jerry O'Neil	5	6	4	5

Time, 2:26¼—2:24—2:25—2:28¼.

August 10.—Purse $500; 2:18 class.

Lucille, b m, by Wedgewood	1	3	2	1	3	1
Lady Sheridan, b m, by Confidence	4	1	1	2	2	2
Queen Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	3	2	3	3	1	3
Ilderim, b g, by Wade Hampton	2	dis				
John, b g—J. J. Bowen	5	dis				
Henry H., b g, by Revenue	6	dis				
Chesterfield, ch g, by Strathmore Jr	7	dis				

Time, 2:19¼—2:17¼—2:17¼—2:16¾—2:17—2:20.

Purse $500; 2:28 class.

Pickett, ch g, by Pickett	1	1	1
Athlete, b g, by Barkis	7	2	4
Country Boy, br g, by Pegalia	2	5	6
Little Sport, gr g, by Happy Thought	9	6	2
Puritan, br g, by Steele	3	4	3
J. Y. G., b g, by Harvester	6	3	5
Dora Thorne, b m, by Draco Medium	4	7	6
The Bull, br h, by Thos Jefferson	8	dis	
Maud C., b m, by Sir Charles	5	dr	

Time, 2:24¾—2:20¾—2:21¼.

August 11.—Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Psyche, sp m, by Bayard	1	2	1	1
Little Rocket, b g—R. M. Durland	2	1	4	2
Hazel Kirke, bl m, by Red Cloud	4	4	2	3
Warren H., b g, by Hinkston Boy	3	3	3	dis

Time, 2:25¾—2:25¼—2:28—2:22¾.

Purse $500; 2:23 class.

Maggie T., b m, by Sir Charles	2	5	2	1	4	1	1
Grace Gothard, b m, St. Gothard	3	2	1	7	1	2	2
Archie B., ch g, by Thought	5	4	8	2	3	ro	
Tom Carpenter, b g, by Thomas Jefferson	6	7	7	6	2	ro	
Present, b g, by Young Rolfe	4	3	3	3	5	ro	
Huldy B., ch m, by Ben Franklin	8	8	4	4	6	ro	
Dunnette, b m, by Rienzi	7	6	5	5	dr		
Kremlin, br h, by Lord Russell	1	1	6	dr			

Time, 2:20¾—2:21—2:21¾—2:23¼—2:23¼—2:21¼—2:24¼.

August 13.—Purse $500; 2:34 class.

Billy Bird, ro h, by Jay Bird	1	1	1
Hulda, b m—John H. Nay	6	2	2
James A. Garfield, bl g—F. Wilson	2	4	5
Big F., b g—C. H. Fletcher	5	3	3
Wentwood, br h, by Redwood	3	6	7
Henry H., b g—O. Roberts	4	7	4
Billy C., b g—J. G. Platt	7	5	6

Time, 2:31¼—2:31¼—2:31¼.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Leo, b g, by Pluto	2	1	1	1
R. D. F., bl g, by Aristos	1	2	3	2
Resolute, gr h, by Lothair Jr	3	3	2	3
Shipman, b h, by Kentucky Prince	5	4	5	4
Louis P., b g, by Pickering	4	5	4	5
Clay Forest, ch g, by Clay Davis	dis			
Merry Bird, ro h, by Jay Bird	dis			

Time, 2:26—2:22¼—2:23¼—2:24¼.

Purse $500; 2:21 class.

Classmate, br g, by Lumps	1	1	1
Falcon Jr., b h, by Falcon	2	2	2
Brava, b m, by Baron Wilkes	3	4	3
Dusty Miller, ro m, by Triceps	4	3	4

Time, 2:23¼—2:21¼—2:20¼.

**Butte City, Montana.

July 29.—Purse $1,000; 2:45 class.

Chattel, b g, by Chatham	2	1	1
Freedom, b g, by Maxim	3	2	2
Extravagrant, ch m, by Woodnut	1	3	dis

Time, 2:28½—2:31¾—2:33½—2:37¾.

Brown Silk given first money by agreement.

July 30.—Purse $1,500; 2:20 class.

Florida, bl m, by Montana Wilkes	1	1	1
Silver Bow, b h, by Robert McGregor	2	4	2
Lady Wilton, br m, by Wilton	5	2	4
G. B., b g, by Don Pedro	3	3	3
Conde, ch g, by Abbotsford	4	5	5

Time, 2:20¼—2:23¼—2:20¼.

August 1.—Stake $855; two-year-olds.

Adelaide Simmons, b m, by Simmons	2	1	1
W. W. Dixon, ch h, by Nutwood	1	2	3
Corlett, b h, by Satinwood	3	3	2

Time, 2:40—2:39—2:37.

Purse $1,000; 2:33 class.

Leap Year, b m, by Tempest	2	1	2	1	1
Nadjy, b m, by Stamboul	1	2	1	2	3
Robbins, ro h, by Black Walnut	5	3	3	3	2
Darbee, gr g, by Almonarch	4	4	5	4	4
Emin Bey, b h, by Guy Wilkes	3	5	4	5	dr
Commodore, b g, by Prospect	dis				

Time, 2:27¾—2:30—2:28½—2:29¾—2:30½.

August 2.—Purse $1,500, 2:23 class.

Klamath, b g, by Morookus	3	3	1	1	1
Nevada, bl g, by Nevada	1	5	5	3	4
Deputy, b h, by Echo	2	2	2	4	2
Delco, b h, by Oneco	4	4	3	2	3
Holmdel, br h, by Hermes	5	1	4	dr	

Time, 2:23—2:23½—2:25—2:25½—2:23.

Purse $1,000; 2:23 class.

Lady H., b m, by Sidney	1	1	1
Montana Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes	4	2	2
S. B., b g, by Knight Errant	2	4	3
Geraldine, b m, by Mount Vernon	3	3	4

Time, 2:25½—2:19½—2:25.

August 3.—Purse $1,500; special.

Thornless, b g, by Dauntless	4	2	1	2	1	1
Sister V., b m, by Sidney	3	3	2	1	2	2
G. B., b g, by Don Pedro	2	1	4	4	4	4
Frank M., ch g, by Priam	1	4	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:22¼—2:22¾—2:22½—2:22½—2:22½—2:23½.

August 4.—Stake $785; three-year-olds.

Bud L., bl h, by Don L	1	1
Magenta, b m, by Tempest	2	2

Time, 2:32¾—2:29¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:38 class.

Ottinger, br g, by Nephew Jr	1	2	1
Chattel, b g, by Chatham	2	1	2

Time, 2:32¼—2:29½—2:26¾—2:27¾.

Purse $500; special.

Georgie Woodthorpe, gr m, by Altamont	5	6	1	1	1
Darbee, gr g, by Almonarch	1	1	5	4	4
Night Shade, b g, by Sir Knight	3	2	7	2	5
Young Gipsey, bl h, by Gipsey Boy	2	5	3	6	3
Freedom, b g, by Maxim	4	4	4	3	2
De Soto, ch h, by Ranchero	7	3	2	5	dis
Commodore, b g, by Prospect	6	7	6	dis	

Time, 2:32—2:32—2:31—2:30¼—2:30½.

August 5.—Purse $1,000; 2:18 class.

St Patrick, b h, by Volunteer	1	1	1
Lady H., b m, by Sidney	3	2	2
Rosie C., br m, by Duroc Prince	2	3	5
Montana Wilkes, bl h, by Red Wilkes	5	4	3
Hummer, ch g, by Sidney	4	5	4

Time, 2:18¾—2:21½—2:17¾.

Purse $1,000: 2:26 class.
Adelaide McGregor, b m, by Bonnie McGregor 2 1 1 1
Georgie Woodthorpe, gr m, by Altamont 3 3 2 2
Red Cherry b m, by Red Wilkes ..... 1 2 dr
Time, 2:22½—2:23¼—2:26—2:28½.

August 6.—Purse $1,500; 2:18 class.
Florida, bl m, by Montana Wilkes 2 1 2 1 1
Silver Bow, b h, by Robert McGregor. 1 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:19¾—2:20½—2:21½—2:22¾—2:21½.

August 8.—Stake $870; two-year-olds.
Montana Kate, b m, by Ranchero 2 1 1
Primrose, ch m, by Ben Lomond Jr 1 2 2
Suffolk, b g, by Ben Lomond Jr ..... dis
Time, 2:49¾—2:54—2:53.

Purse $1,000: 2:29 class.
Nadjy, b m, by Stamboul 1 1 2 1
Almont Medium, b h, by Happy Medium 3 2 1 2
Robbins, ro h, by Black Walnut 2 3 3 3
Leap Year, b m, by Tempest ..... 4 4 4 dis
Time, 2:27½—2:28½—2:30¾—2:28½.

August 9.—Stake $900; three-year-olds.
Magenta, b m, by Tempest 2 2 1 1
Extravagant, ch m, by Woodnut 3 1 2 2
Kitty B., b m, by Sidney 1 3 3 3
Time, 2:35—2:32—2:31¼—2:32.
Red Cherry given first money by agreement

Purse $500; special; trot or pace.
Crown Prince, ch g, by Dexter Prince 1 1 1
S. B., b g, by Knight Errant 2 2 4
Delcho, b h, by Oneco 3 4 2
Nevada, bl g, by Nevada 4 3 3
Time, 2:24½—2:23—2:25.

August 10.—Purse $500; to beat 2:17¾.
St. Patrick, b h, by Volunteer ..... won
Time, 2:14½.

Purse $1,500; free for all.
Silver Bow, b h, by Robert McGregor 3 2 1 1 1
Thornless, b g, by Dauntless 1 1 2 3 2
Klamath, b g, by Morookus 2 3 3 2 3
Time, 2:20¾—2:19—2:20½—2:21¼—2:21¾.

**Cincinnati, Ohio.

August 9.—Stake $800; yearlings.
Normandy, ch h, by Egotist 1
Nelly A., b m, by Wilkes Boy 2
Allan King, b h, by Allandorf 3
Celaya, ch m, by Allandorf 4
Billy Parks, gr h, by Dauntless 5
Periwinkle, b m, by Ponce de Leon 6
Freeland, b h, by Alfonso 7
Rose Light, ch m, by Light Hal 8
Charley Smith, b h, by Altar 9
Eda S., b m, by Cadmus Hambletonian 10
Red Heat, ch h, by Red Hot 11
Kiersted, b h, by Referee 12
Judge Wilson, gr h, by Tom Rogers 13
Time, 2:49¾.

Stake $2,000; 2:30 class; three-year-olds.
Trevilian, b h, by Young Jim 1 1
Connor, bl h, by C. F. Clay 2 2
Ballona, br m, by Stranger 3 3
Trotwood, b h, by Phallas 4 5
Hazel Dell, br m, by Stranger 5 4
Matrimony, b m, by Aberdeen 6 6
Sensorium, b h, by Sphinx ..... dis
Dandy Sprague, b h, by Ashland Sprague ..... dis
Enid, b m, by Eros ..... dis
Bifty Duck, b m, by Bezant ..... dis
Time, 2:18—2:19¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:18 class.
Madge Hatton, br m, by Glencoe Jr 1 0 2 4 0 1 1
Gillette, bl g, by Cyclone 2 0 1 1 0 2 2
Katherine S., ro m, by Messenger Chief ..... 4 3 3 2 ro
Grace W., bl m, by Blackwood Mambrino ..... 3 4 4 3 ro
Time, 2:22 · 2:17¼—2:18—2:20—0:00—2:23½—2:26¾.

Stake $2,500; 2:29 class.
C. C., b g, by Calumet 1 1 1
Erminie, bl m, by Plymouth 3 2 2
Geneva, ch h, by Leland 2 3 3
Myrtle B., b m, by George Chief 4 4 4
Hixie McGregor, ch m, by Robert McGregor dis
Time, 2:20¼—2:20¾—2:21¾.

August 10.—Stake $1,600; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.
Georgie Lee, bl m, by Gambetta Wilkes 1 1
Wistful, br m, by Wedgewood 2 3
Luzelle, b m, by Patron 7 2
Silicon b m, by Milton 3 4
Frenchier, br m, by Valdamere 4 6
Notre Dame, b m, by Robert McGregor 5 5
Stamping Ground, b h, by Colonel Hambrick .. 6 7
Bellado, gr h, by King Wilson 8 8
Anthony, gr h, by Willoughby ..... dis
Lady Belleview, ch m, by Belleview ..... dis
Time, 2:29¼—2:30¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:25 class; three-year-olds.
Dora Martin, b m, by Petoskey 1 1 1
Rosemary, ro m, by Bermuda 2 3 2
Hustler Russell, b h, by Lord Russell 3 2 3
Martha H., b m, by Gambetta Wilkes 4 5 4
Natalie Wilkes, b m, by Red Wilkes 5 4 5
Lady Princeton, b m, by Princeton ..... dis
Don Lorenzo, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes ..... dis
Time, 2:19¼—2:22¾—2:20¾.

Stake $2,500; 2:24 class; four-year-olds.
Cleo, b m, by Gambetta 2 1 1 1
Belle Cassett, gr m, by Willoughby 1 2 2 2
Andy Cutter, gr h, by Cyclone 3 3 3 3
Stamina, bl m, by Patron 4 5 4 4
Re-election, br h, by Electioneer ..... 5 4 5 dr
Sternberg, br h, by Wilkes Boy ..... dis
Time, 2:22½—2:21—2:24¼—2:25.

Purse $1,000; 2:35 class.
Potens, b g—Melrose Farm 1 1 1
Bamboo, br h, by Lumps 5 2 2
Stella, bl m, by Shawmut 2 5 4
Jenny Wilkes, b m, by Woodford Wilkes ... 3 3 5
Colonel Bullitt, b h, by Squire Talmage 4 4 3
Hurricane, b g, by Cyclone 7 6 6
Blanalco, b h, by Artemas 6 7 8
Alma, bl m, by Almont M 11 9 7
Letcher, gr h, by Director 9 8 9
Delia Ship, by Major Landers 8 10 10
Leontus, ch h, by Alcantara ..... 10 dr
Time, 2:23—2:25—2:22¾.

August 12.—Stake $1,000; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.
Lottie Loraine, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes 1 1
Joe Wilkes, ch h, by Allie Wilkes 3 2
George Campbell, br h, by Reno Defiance 2 3
Hattie Hood, b m, by Prince Echo 4 4
Wayward, b h, by Ohio Onward ..... dis
Gawain, gr h, by Gambetta Wilkes ..... dis
Time, 2:25—2:23¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:27 class.
Ben Wallace, b g, by Hamenger 2 1 1 1
Billy Wilkes, by Georgia Wilkes 1 2 2 2
Verlinda B., gr m, by Orion 6 3 5 3
Black Storm, bl h, by Simmons 11 6 3 4
Nelly Lloyd, b m, by Elgin Boy 3 4 8 9
Arctic B., b h, by Squire Talmage 4 5 4 8
Gass, b g, by Sleepy Rock 8 7 6 5
Little Mack Jr., b h, by Little Mack 5 9 7 6
Maumejan, b g, by Messenger Chief 10 8 10 7
Pretty Belle, b m, by Messenger Chief ... 7 11 11 dis
Petitioner, b h, by Sherman's Hambletonian ..... 9 10 9 dis
Time, 2:22¼—2:19¼—2:21¼—2:19¼.

Stake $200; yearlings.
Billy Parks, gr h, by Dauntless 1
Charley Smith, b h, by Altar 2
Freeland, b h, by Alfonso 3
Periwinkle, b m, by Ponce de Leon 4
Celaya, ch m, by Allandorf 5
Rose Light, ch m, by Light Hal 6
Kiersted, b h, by Referee 7
Time, *0:00.

*Heat given to third horse.

Stake $400; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.
Silicon, b m, by Wilton 1
Notre Dame, b m, by Robert McGregor 2
Frenchier, br m, by Valdamere 3
Stamping Ground, b h, by Colonel Hambrick .. 4
Time, 2:29¾.

Stake $500; 2:30 class; three-year-olds.
Trotwood, b h, by Phallas 1 1
Matrimony, b m, by Aberdeen 2 2
Bifty Duck, b m, by Bezant 4 3
Hazel Dell, br m, by Stranger 3 5
Enid, b m, by Eros 5 4
Time, 2:27½—0:00.

Purse $50; match.
Vrowsky, b h, by Red Wilkes 1 1
Parnell, ch h, by Enfield 2 2
Time, 2:24¼—2:28.

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August 13.—Purse $1,500; 2:15 class.

Pickpania, b m, by Pickpocket	1	1	1
Belle Archer, b m, by Rene	3	4	2
Nelly W., gr m, by Rolla Golddust	4	2	3
New York Central, br g, by Simmons	2	3	4

Time, 2:14¼—2:15—2:16¼.

Purse, $1,500; 2:40 class.

Black Ide, bl m, by Cyclone	1	1	2	5	1
Kate Dillard, ch m, by Hamenger	3	3	1	0	3
Celerrima, br m, by Happy Medium	2	2	3	0	2
Bow Bells, b h, by Electioneer	4	4	5	3	4
Jack Slade, ch g, by Prince Monroe	5	5	4	4	5
Daddy Brooks, br h, by Harkaway	dis				

Time, 2:26¾—2:24½—2:23¾—2:26½—2:25¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:25 class.

Nuthurst, ch h, by Nutwood	1	1	1
Golddust, dn m, by Dr. Spaulding	2	3	3
Mabel Flood, ch m, by Pocahontas Abdallah	3	5	2
Tip-o-Tip, br g, by Peacock	8	2	7
Lady M., ch m, by Pilot Wilkes	5	4	4
Dr. McClelland, b g, by Maitland	4	6	6
Lydia Wilkes, b m, by Red Wilkes	6	8	5
Clara J., b m, by Rattler Brooks	7	7	dr
Gyp, b m, by Tom Hal	dis		

Time, 2:19¼—2:17½—2:18½.

*Chillicothe, Ohio.

August 10.—Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Cyclone, br g—H. Hunston	1	1	1
John D., b g, by Dr. Downing	2	3	2
Jim Wilkes,—G. W. Gardner	5	2	6
Fannie Hassett, b m, by Blennerhassett	7	6	3
Big Brown Jug, br g, by Referee	4	5	4
Success, — by Onward	6	4	5
May Simmons, — by Simmons	3	dis	

Time, 2:37—2:39½—2:37¾.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Lucile H., b m, by Socrates	5	1	1	1
Bobby Burns, gr h, by Gen. Wilkes	1	5	2	2
Green Wilkes, b h, by Embassador	2	4	4	dis
Cook Medium, b h, by Laclede	4	2	3	dis
Laura Bell, — by Commander	3	3	5	dis

Time, 2:31—2:30½—2:27¾—2:29½.

August 11.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Julia H., ch m, by Monaco	1	3	1	3	1
Louisa Almont, br m, by Almont Jr	2	1	2	1	2
Blanche Morrison, b m, by Harry Clay	4	2	3	2	3
Maud A., b m—A. J. Trador	3	4	4	4	4
Charley M., gr g, by Westwind	5	dr			

Time, 2:33¼—2:33½—2:33—2:34—2:33.

Purse $500; free for all.

Puritan, b g, by Almont	1	1	1
Sorrel Dan, ch g, by Commander	2	5	2
Daisy S., br m, by Hiatoga Jim	6	2	3
Henry H., b g, by Bashaw Jr	4	4	4
O. B., ch g, by Strathmore	5	3	dis
Edwin C., b g—Cusac & Harris	3	dis	

Time, 2:22¼—2:25—2:27.

August 12.—Purse $250; three-year-olds.

Church Belle, b m, by Onward	1	2	1	1
Cymro, br h, by Mambrino Swigert	2	1	2	2
Clifford, b h, by Blackwood Prince	3	3	dis	

Time, 2:43½—2:45—2:41½—3:03.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Cyclone, br g—H. Hunston	1	1	1
Miss Hastings, b m, by Sir Walkill	2	2	2
John D., b g, by Dr. Downing	4	7	3
California Girl, dn m, by Flying Dutchman	5	3	8
Peerwood, br h, by Piermont	3	13	5
Hustler, ch g—G. H. Baker	9	5	4
Koaline, b m, by Montgomery	7	4	10
Daisy F., b m, by Masterlode	10	6	7
May Day, b m, by Dominion	6	8	11
Grover C., b g—W. G. Willey	11	9	6
Roman, b h, by Armagh	8	10	9
Henry Wilkes, b g, by Enterprise	13	11	12
Miss Kirkman, b m, by Wedgewood	12	12	dr

Time, 2:33—2:31—2:32½.

Purse $500; free for all.

Dandy, b h, by Atlantic	1	1	1
Gense, br m, by Longfellow	2	2	2
Mary R., ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	4	3	3
Jeff Davis, bl g, by Atlantic	3	dis	
Dauntless L., ch g, by Dauntless Jr	dis		

Time, 2:25¼—2:23—2:22¾.

**Columbus, Ohio.

August 23.—Purse $1,200; 2:50 class.

Marvel, b g, by Adjuster	1	1	1
Aurilla, b m—P. O. Shank	2	2	4
M. W., b g—W. W. Miller	3	3	2
Koaline, b m, by Montgomery	4	6	3
Anna B., gr m, by Dusky V	7	4	5
Louise Macey, b m, by Thomas K	6	5	6
Alma, br m, by Almont M	5	7	7
John D., br g, by Doctor Downing	8	8	8
Wilkes Bird, b h, by Jay Bird	9	9	9
Fanny Hassett, b m, by Blennerhassett	dis		

Time, 2:25¾—2:29¼—2:26.

Purse $1,200; 2:30 class.

Bobby Burns, gr h, by Gen. Wilkes	4	1	1	1
Fanny L., b m, by Mountain Boy	1	2	6	2
Dusty Bob, ch g—M. V. Cowdrey	8	3	2	7
Henry H., b g, by Bashaw Jr	2	8	5	6
Harry Lynn, b h—Dixiana Farm	3	5	3	3
Dick B., b g, by Alhamer	7	6	4	4
Leslie C., b g—W. C. Stewart	6	7	7	5
Mack H., ch g—C. F. Nester	5	4	dis	
Burlington, b g, by Sexton's Blue Bull	9	9	dr	

Time, 2:23¼—2:20¼—2:19¼—2:20¼.

Purse $1,500; 2:16 class.

Evangeline, b m, by Director	2	2	1	1	1
New York Central, br g, by Simmons	1	1	2	2	2
Suitor, br h, by Blackwood	dis				

Time, 2:14¾—2:13½—2:13½—2:15½—2:18.

August 24.—Purse $1,200; 2:28 class.

Commodore Porter, b h, by Nutwood	4	1	1	1
Stanza, bl h, by Stranger	1	2	2	2
Dirego, br h, by Principe	5	3	3	3
Tipseco, br h, by Louis Napoleon	3	8	4	7
Lamar, br g, by Baker Pilot	7	4	7	4
Arctic B., b h, by Squire Talmage	6	5	6	5
Berwick Boy, gr g, by Pilot Medium	8	7	5	6
Harold Chief, b h, by Harold	9	6	8	8
Bogardus, b g, by Lebed	2	dis		
Gretna, b m, by Mambrino Dudley	10	dr		

Time, 2:23¼—2:19¼—2:20¾—2:19½.

Purse $1,200; 2:22 class.

Venture, ch h, by Bald Hornet	2	1	1	1
Min Young, ch g, by Harry Green	1	3	2	3
Shawhan, b g, by Twilight	4	2	3	2
Golddust, dn m, by Dr. Spaulding	3	8	8	5
Hustler, b g, by Bluffton L	7	6	4	4
Arctic, bl h, by Atlantic	5	4	5	6
Lady M., ch m, by Pilot Wilkes	10	5	7	9
Lucille H., b m, by Socrates	9	7	6	8
Daisy S., by Hiatoga Jim	11	10	9	7
Little Joker, b h, by Charley Foster	8	9	dr	
Alli, b h, by Phillip's Blue Bull	6	dis		
Harry Strathmore, gr h, by Major Strathmore	dis			
Jack Shiel, b h, by Ross Wilkes	dis			
Tip o' Tip, br g, by Peacock	dis			

Time, 2:19¾—2:15¾—2:18¼—2:17¾.

Purse $1,200; 2:20 class.

Coralloid, bl h, by Simmons	1	1	1
Frank B., br g, by Bog Oak	2	3	4
Ollie Wilkes, b m, by Favorite Wilkes	3	2	5
Cleo, b m, by Gambetta	5	5	2
Little Daisy, br m, by French's Bashaw	6	4	3
Alabama, ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	4	6	7
Kentucky Star, br g, by Volunteer Star	7	7	6
Suitor, br h, by Blackwood	dis		
Ayers P., b g, by Prosper Merrimee	dis		

Time, 2:15½—2:17¼—2:18¼.

August 25.—Purse $2,000; free for all.

Major Wonder, b g, by Major Edsall Jr	1	1	1
Elmonarch, ro g, by Almonarch	2	2	3
Telegram, ch g, by Telegraph	3	3	2

Time, 2:14¼—2:16¾—2:11.

Purse $1,200; 2:39 class.

Jim Wilkes, b g, by Young Jim	1	1	1
Allen Boy, br h, by Almont M	2	5	2
Bow Bells, b h, by Electioneer	4	2	4
Marvel, b g, by Adjuster	3	3	3
Aurilla, b m—P. O. Shank	5	4	5
Emblem, ch h, by Ambassador	7	6	6
Alma, br m, by Almont M	6	8	dr
Miss Hastings, b m, by Sir Walkill	8	7	dr
Elbertie, b h, by Egbert	dis		
Butternut, b h, by Brod Walnut	dis		
H. B. M., b g, by Belladonna	dis		

Time, 2:21¼—2:22¾—2:25.

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Purse $500; 2:50 class; two-year olds.
ada, b m, by Princeer 2 1 1
rio, b m, by Alcantara 1 3 3
ra Trego, bl m, by Gambetta Wilkes 3 2 2
detalde, b m, by Armagh 4 4 4
man, ch h, by Ossidine 5 5 5
Time, 2:41—2:46—2:42.

Purse $5,000; special.
al Pointer, b g, by Tom Hal 1 1 2 2 0 1
irect, bl h, by Director 2 2 1 1 0 2
Time, 2:11¼—2:10—2:15—2:20—2:14½—2:11¾.

August 26.—Purse $1,200; 2:25 class.
once-de-Leon, bl h, by Pancoast 1 1 1
ommodore Porter, b h, by Nutwood 2 2 3
ittle Daisy, br m, by French's Bashaw 3 3 2
lford, b h, by Bourbon Wilkes 4 4 4
lab, bl m, by Defiance ..... dis
Time, 2:15¼—2:17¼—2:17¼.

Purse $1,500; 2:17 class.
lvin Swift, b h, by Alvin 1 4 1 1
eorine, bl m—Shelley Bros 3 1 2 2
ick H., br h, by American Boy 4 2 3 3
inger, b h, by Longfellow 2 3 4 4
Time, 2:22—2:20½—2:17¼—2:19.

Purse $1,200; 2:32 class.
Bamboo, br h, by Lumps 4 1 1 1
Homer, br g, by Hermes 1 2 3 2
Rague Dragan, b g—P. O. Shank 6 3 2 3
Minnie Keene, gr m, by Young Jim 2 4 4 4
Whip, bl g, by Jackson's Whip 3 7 5 5
K. P.,—W. W. Miller 5 6 6 6
Citizen, b h, by Happy Medium 8 8 7 7
Spruce Lawn, ch g, by Almont M ..... 9 5 8 dr
Alpha, b g, by Armagh ..... 7 9 dr
Coldridge, b h, by C. F. Clay ..... dis
Time, 2:22¼—2:22¼—2:23½—2:20¼.

*Commack, New York.

July 25.—Purse $25; to beat 2:35.
Nora Lee (18 yrs.), b m, by Woodford Mambrino .. won
Time, 2:29¼.

Purse $20; match race.
Jet, b m, by Piedmont 1 1 1
Mayberry, b m, by Commack 2 2 2
Time, 2:38¾—2:37¼—2:36.

*Concord, New Hampshire.

August 2.—Purse $300; 3:00 class; trot or pace.
Daily News, b g, by Franklin 1 1 1
Crazy Jane, b m, by Milo 2 5 2
Plunckey, ch g—E. H. Cunningham 4 2 3
Hartell, b m, by Almont Eagle 3 3 4
Woodburn Wilkes, bl h—C. W. Davis 5 4 5
Davis, b g—J. H. Fifield ..... 8 7 dis
Juno, ch m—S. W. Fletcher ..... 7 8 dis
Ariel, ch g, by Abington ..... 6 6 dr
Spider, bl m—F. A. Slayton ..... dis
Time, 2:36½—2:36—2:31¼.

Purse $300; 2:30 class; trot or pace.
Frank P., b g, by Walkill Jr 1 1 1
Bob R., b g, by Woodburn Pilot 4 2 2
Otto, b g, by Onawa 2 5 5
Maggie M., b m, by John Bright 5 3 3
Josie Howe, bl m—Chas. Record 3 4 4
Hyde Park Lambert, b h, by Addison Lambert ..... dis
Time, 2:27¼—2:30—2:31.

August 3.—Purse $100; 2:50 class.
Nixie, ch g—L. E. Currier 2 1 1 1
Kepler P., br g—J. C. Hart 1 2 2 2
Laconia Boy, b g—J. E. Welch ..... dis
Colonel, ch g—J. E. Hall ..... dis
Reindeer, gr h—H. G. Buzzell ..... dis
Canterbury, b g—R. E. Foster ..... dis
Time, 2:46¼—2:47½—2:47½—2:48½.

Purse $300; 2:27 class.
Sylvester K., b g, by Lambertus 1 1 1
Dr. Smith, gr g, by Gov. Morrill 2 2 3
Fanny W., b m, by Hardy Horse 4 4 2
Eastern Boy, b g, by Little Eastern 3 3 4
Time, 2:28—2:29½—2:32¾.

August 4.—Purse $300; 2:40 class; trot or pace.
Daily News, b g, by Franklin 1 2 1 1
O. N. B.,—E. H. Cunningham 2 1 2 2
Charley P., ch g—C. E. Mosher 3 3 4 4
Joe, b g—N. J. Stone 6 4 3 3
Fred Wilson, gr g—E. M. Gillis 4 5 5 5
Phil W., b g—W. L. Spofford ..... 7 6 6 dr
Raymond, b h, by Rex Patchen ..... 8 7 dis
Annie Thorne, b m, by Thorndale Chief .. 5 8 dr
Time, 2:29½—2:28½—2:27¼—2:27¼.

*Cortland, New York.

August 23.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.
Story Teller, b m, by Peter Story 1 5 1 1
Algonquin, b g—A. Fowler 2 1 2 2
Molly W., b m—J. D. Cody 3 2 3 3
Billy Book, b h—John Ranch 4 3 6 5
Mamie Wells, b m—D. E. Hayes 5 4 4 4
Clarence H., bl g—A. J. Russell 6 6 5 6
Time, 2:32¼—2:32¼—2:28¼—2:30¼.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.
James M., b g, by Landmark 2 1 1 1
Cornelia Wilkes, ch m, by Wilkes Spirit. 1 2 3 2
Prescott, ch g—A. J. Russell 4 4 2 3
Dandy C., b g—D. J. Critchfield 3 3 4 4
Time, 2:29½—2:23¼—2:30½—2:26¾.

Purse $400; 2:24 class.
Cedric, b g, by Jefferson Prince 1 1 1
George M., b g, by Landmark 2 2 3
Monroe Wilkes, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes 3 3 2
Otard, b g, by Jay Gould 4 4 4
Time, 2:26¾—2:26—2:26.

August 24.—Purse $400; 2:34 class.
Monreve, b h—John Ranch 1 1 0 2 2 1
Halo, bl m—L. J. Fitzgerald 4 3 0 1 1 2
Residuary Legatee, b g—J. J. Dennison 2 2 0 3 3 3
Lee Hontas, b h—Coons & Cornell .. 3 5 0 4 4 4
Kirkwood, b g—D. E. Hayes ..... 5 4 0 5 5 ro
Dorcas, b m—M. Hilsinger ..... 6 dis
Time, 2:31—2:31¾—0:00—2:34¼—2:34¼—2:35.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.
Anna May, b m, by Delmonico Sprague 2 1 1 2 2 1
Lexington Belle, b m, by Lexington Chief Jr 1 3 3 1 3 2
Maud B., ch m, by Charley B 3 2 2 4 1 3
Nickle Plate, br h—D. E. Kinney ..... 4 4 4 3 4 ro
Time, 2:29½—2:28—2:31—2:28½—2:26½—2:33½.

**Freeport, Illinois.

July 26.—Purse $200; 2:19 class.
Bonnie Mack, b h, by Bonnie McGregor. 1 2 1 1
John W., b g, by John Wentworth 2 1 3 3
Murtha, b m, by Stamboul 3 4 2 4
Moody, b g, by Moody 4 3 4 2
Time, 2:25—2:22—2:23—2:23½.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.
Wisconsin King, bl g, by Wisconsin 3 1 1 3 1
Tezuca, b m, by Reserve Fund 5 2 2 1 3
Drelincort, b h, by Hambrino 1 3 4 2 4
Frank Logan, ch h, by Little Logan 4 4 3 4 2
Midland Maid, b m, by Carlton 2 5 5 5 5
Time, 2:27¼—2:25¾—2:30—2:29¼—2:24.

July 27.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.
Amoskeag, ch h, by Ambassador 1 1 1
King Patchen, ch h, by Mambrino King 2 2 3
Carnegie, ch h, by Robert McGregor 3 3 2
Time, 2:36½—2:26—2:33.

Purse $500; 2:33 class.
Anita, br m, by Baron Wilkes 2 3 4 3 2 1 1 3 1
Scott Ashton, b g—A. D. Carson 10 4 1 1 7 6 5 2 2
Volusia, b m, by Antar 1 1 3 7 5 2 3 4 3
Aurora Prince, b h, by Florida M 5 9 2 0 4 3 6 1 4
Robin, b g, by Swigert 8 2 6 4 3 5 4 5 5
Baron Brown, br h, by Baron Wilkes ..... 11 6 5 2 1 4 2 6 dr
Royal Prince, ch h, by Dexter Prince ..... 3 10 9 0 6 dr
Bradford, b h, by Fugleman ..... 4 7 7 8 dr
Risk, b g, by Valentine Swigert ..... 6 5 8 dr
Algonquin, br h, by George O ..... 7 8 dr
Iona, br m, by Combat ..... 9 11 dr
Time, 2:26½—2:29—2:27¼—2:28—2:33—2:33¾—2:29¾—2:37—2:33.

Last three heats trotted July 28.

July 28.—Purse $500; 2:25 class.
Charley Ford, ch g, by Dexter Prince 4 1 1 1
Jo Jo, b g—V. L. Shuler 1 3 3 3
Henry F., b h, by Princeton 2 2 2 2
Mary Trueblood, ch m, by American Boy 3 dis
Time, 2:24—2:23¼—2:26—2:25.

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Purse $500; 2:29 class.
Hustler, ch g, by Haldane..... 1 1 1
Utility, b m, by Electioneer..... 3 2 2
Independence, bl g, by Edward Everett..... 2 3 4
Humbolt, b h, by Almont..... 4 4 3
Hiatoga Chief, ch g, by King Patchen..... 5 dis
Time, 2:26—2:25¼—2:28.

July 29.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Halo, b h, by Haldane..... 3 1 1 1
Royal Prince, ch h, by Dexter Prince..... 1 3 4 2
Nelly F., b m, by Anteros..... 2 2 2 3
Tyler Wilkes, br h, by Wild Wilkes..... 4 4 3 4
Time, 2:34¼—2:34¼—2:36—2:32¼.

*Glen's Falls, New York.

August 9.—Purse $250; 2:37 class.
Nelly, b m, by Oberon..... 1 1 1
Hyde's Billy, b g, by American Ethan..... 2 6 2
Joe Alcyone, ch h, by Alcyone..... 3 2 3
Carillion, b h, by Deucalion..... 4 3 5
Eli, ch g, by Melrose..... 5 4 6
Carlotta, ch m, by Aristos..... 6 7 4
Arnutta, b m, by Nuthorne..... 7 5 7
Lucina, br m, by Serento..... 8 dr
Time, 2:30¾—2:33¾—2:34.

Purse $250; two-year-olds.
Madge Wilkes, ch m, by Victor Wilkes..... 1 1
Quiz, b m, by Wilkmont..... 2 2
Adella, b m, by Victor Wilkes..... 3 3
U-tell, br m, by Sherrie B..... 4 4
Time, 2:47¼—2:46.

Purse $250; three-year-olds.
Shea Wilkes, b g, by Alcyone..... 1 1 1
Concentrator, b h, by Sweepstakes..... 2 2 2
Edward V., b h, by Almont Star..... 3 dis
Time, 2:44¼—2:38½—2:36¾.

Purse $250; four-year-olds.
Belmont Prince, br h, by Waxford..... 1 1 1
Etiquette, ch m, by Alcantara..... 2 2 2
Jumbo Wilkes, ch h, by Victor Wilkes..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:30½—2:29½—2:31.

August 10.—Purse $250; 2:50 class.
Nutpine, ch h, by Nutwood..... 1 1 1
Getty Grant, ch m, by Motion..... 2 2 2
Addie Wilkes, bl m, by Madison Wilkes..... 4 3 3
Kitty B., bl m, by Franklin Chief..... 3 4 5
Hamlin, gr h, by Alcantara..... 5 5 4
Time, 2:28¼—2:26¾—2:28¼.

Purse $250; 2:28 class.
Daisy P., b m, by Gov. Seymour..... 1 1 1
Daisy Kenmore, ch m, by Kenmore..... 3 2 2
Bryan McGregor, ch h, by Robt. McGregor. 2 3 3
Time, 2:30—2:34—2:32¼.

Stake $200; three-year-olds.
Mercedes, br m, by Alfonso..... 1 1 1
Highland Princess, br m, by Princeps..... 2 2 2
Time, 3:14½ - 2:57½—3:19.

August 11 and 13.—Purse $250; 2:50 class.
Alice Wilkes, b m, by Alcantara..... 1 1 1
Felix, gr g, by Melrose..... 2 3 2
Lock Boy, bl g—Conkling & Stone..... 3 2 3
Morning Star, b h, by Almont..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:32½—2:31¼—2:35½.

Purse $250; three-year-olds.
Miss McGregor, b m, by Robt. McGregor..... 1 1 1
Juno Wilkes, ch m, by Victor Wilkes..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:38—2:28¾—2:29¼.

August 13.—Purse $250; two-year-olds.
Briggs, b h, by Almont Star..... 1 1
Batchelor Wilkes, b h, by Victor Wilkes..... 2 2
Happy Cross, b g, by H. H. Franklin..... 3 3
Success, br h, by Alcyone..... 4 4
Time, 2:48—2:45¾.

Purse $400; free for all; trot or pace.
Frank Burgess, b h, by Peacemaker..... 1 1 1
Jones Ordway, ch g, by Alcyone..... 2 2 2
Scramble, br g, by Antenor..... 4 3 3
Belmont Prince, br h, by Waxford..... 3 dis
Time, 2:25½—2:27½—2:31¾.

Purse $250; three-year-olds.
Mercedes, br m, by Alfonso..... 1 2 1 2 1
Josie Wilkes, b m, by Red Wilkes..... 2 1 2 1 2
Time, 2:51¼—2:48¼—2:46—2:45½—2:43.

Purse $250; four-year-olds.
Crescent, b m, by Robt. McGregor..... 1 1 1
Contestor Wilkes, ch h, by Victor Wilkes..... 2 2 2
Mina B., ch m, by King Aristos..... 4 3 3
Duncan McGregor, ch h, by Robt. McGregor 5 4 4
Arpansa, ch m, by Pancoast..... 3 dis
Time, 2:34—2:35½—2:37½.

**Grand Rapids, Michigan.

August 9.—Purse $2,000; 3:00 class.
Azote, b g, by Whips..... 1 1
Jimmy Temple, bl g, by George Wilkes..... 5 2
Clara D., b m, by Belmont..... 2 3
Richard W., b h, by Hambletonian Mambrino..... 3 4
Erector, br h, by Director..... 4 5
Time, 2:24¾—2:25¾—2:22¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:40 class.
Merry Chimes, b h, by Chimes..... 1 1 1
San Pedro, br g, by Del Sur..... 2 2 3
Prima Donna, ch m, by Betterton..... 4 4 2
Cleveland S., b h, by Montgomery..... 3 3 4
P. T. Barnum, br g, by Jim Wilson..... 5 dis
Time, 2:14¾—2:18¾—2:15.

Purse $1,000; 2:40 class; two-year-olds.
Sable Dale, b m, by Sable Wilkes..... 1 1
Antella, b m, by Ansel..... 2 2
Ed Easton, b h, by Chimes..... dis
Verdi, b h, by Rumor..... dis
Time, 2:27—2:30.

Purse $10; to beat 2:32¼.
Ernest Wilkesmont, b h, by Belmont Chief..... won
Time, 2:30½—2:29¼.

August 11.—Purse $2,000; 2:19 class.
Nightingale, ch m, by Mambrino King. 2 1 2 1 1
St. Vincent, b h, by Wilkes Boy..... 3 2 1 2 2
Steve Whipple, b h, by Hambletonian Chrisman..... 1 3 4 4 3
Una Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes..... 4 4 3 5 4
Coralloid, bl h, by Simmons..... 5 5 5 3 5
Time, 2:14½—2:19—2:18½—2:19¼—2:19¼.

Purse $5,000; special.
Hal Pointer, b g, by Tom Hal..... 1 1 1
Direct, bl h, by Director..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:09—2:11½—2:13¼.

Purse $5,000; 2:30 class.
Muta Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Diego, br h, by Principe..... 2 2 2
Independence, bl g, by Edward Everett..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:25—2:21¼—2:19½.

Purse $1,000; three-year-olds.
Belleflower, b m, by Electioneer..... 4 1 1 1
Digma, b h, by Rumor..... 1 4 4 4
Gift O'Neer, ch h, by Sphinx..... 3 2 3 2
Sabina, br h, by Sable Wilkes..... 2 3 2 3
Time, 2:27¾—2:25¾—2:28¼—2:22¾.

To beat 2:10.
Nancy Hanks, b m, by Happy Medium..... won
Time, 2:09.

August 12.—Purse $1,500; 2:27 class.
Magnolia, b m, by Haw Patch..... 1 1 1
Max, gr g, by Pilot Medium..... 2 4 3
Answer, b g, by Ansel..... 5 3 2
Stanza, bl h, by Stranger..... 4 2 4
Prince Henry, bl g, by Lothair Chief..... 3 5 5
Time, 2:24—2:23—2:18½.

Purse $3,000; 2:30 class.
Flying Jib, b g, by Algona..... 1 1 1
Wisconsin King, bl g, by Wisconsin..... 3 2 2
Robert J., b g, by Hartford..... 2 3 3
Atlantic King, bl h, by Atlantic..... dis
Time, 2:08½—2:16—2:14¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:30 class—three-year-olds.
Directum, bl h, by Director..... 2 1 1 1
Vassar, ro h, by Vatican..... 1 2 2 2
Jean Wilkes, —m, by Guy Wilkes..... 3 3 3 3
Kitchel's Red Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:27¼—2:23—2:23½—2:27½.

Purse $10,000; free for all stallions.
Alvin, ch h, by Orpheus..... 1 1 1
Bonnie Wilmore, b h, by Wilmore..... 2 3 3
Lobasco, b h, by Egmont..... 4 4 2
Fred S. Wilkes, ro h, by Hector Wilkes..... 5 2 5
Roslyn, b h, by Robert McGregor..... 3 5 4
Senator Conkling, b h, by Roscoe Conkling. dis
Time, 2:15¼—2:14¼—2:14¼.

Purse $2,000; 2:23 class.
Belle Vara, b m, by Vatican..... 1 1 1
Paragon, b g, by Storm King..... 2 2 2
Mattie H., b m, by Abdallah Mambrino..... 3 3 3
May Mitchell, gr m, by Pasacas..... 4 4 4
Clay Herr, br h, by Dr. Herr..... 6 4 5
Little Daisy, br m, by French's Bashaw..... 5 5 dis
Excellence, b h, by Mambrino King..... dis
Time, 2:15½—2:15—2:15½.

rse $2,000; free for all.
, gr h, by Shiloh..... 1 1 1
or Wonder, b g, by Major Edsall Jr.... 4 2 2
Wilkes, br h, by Adrian Wilkes..... 2 3 4
ee, br h, by Guy Wilkes..... 3 4 3
Time, 2:10½—2:11—2:12½.

ugust 13.—Purse $2,000; 2:15 class.
rtha Wilkes, b m, by Alcyone..... 1 1 1
est George, b g, by Albert..... 2 2 2
el Wilkes, ch m, by Guy Wilkes..... 3 3 3
ont, b g, by Alburn..... dis
Time, 2:12—2:14½—2:14¼.

*Haverhill, Massachusetts.

uly 26.—Purse, $300; 2:50 class.
arley Kesler, b g, by Jerome Eddy.... 2 1 1 1
ssie F., b m—G. Stiles..... 1 3 3 2
tchwood, b h—W. B. Cook..... 3 2 2 3
er Spray, ch h—J. Galvin..... 4 4 4 4
ck Nelson, b g—J. H. Richardson..... dis
ter Mark, b h—C. E. Abbott..... dis
volver, ch h—B. F. Rogers..... dis
Time, 2:35¼—2:35—2:35½—2:35.

urse, $300; 2:24 class—trot or pace.
llie, ro g, by Abdallah Jr..... 4 2 2 1 1 1
chie B., ch g, by Thought..... 5 1 1 2 3 2
. M., br g, by Brown Prince..... 1 4 5 5 5 3
uis P., b g, by Pickering..... 6 3 4 3 2 ro
ggie T., b m, by Sir Charles..... 3 5 3 4 4 ro
yche, sp m, by Bayard..... 7 6 6 dr
D. F., bl g, by Aristos..... 2 dis
Time, 2:27½—2:26¼—2:26½—2:27¾—2:29¾—2:32½.

July 27.—Purse, $300; 2:37 class.
lly D., bl m, by Robinson D..... 1 1 1
ba, gr g, by Goodwin's Hambletonian.... 2 2 2
omer Wilkes, gr h, by Mambrino Wilkes.. 5 3 3
rago, bl h, by Steele..... 3 7 4
aunce B., b g—C. E. Abbott..... 4 5 8
tty Ladd, ro m—A. W. Gillis..... 8 4 6
tty S., br m—William Sprague..... 6 6 5
mo, b g—B. G. Kimball..... 7 8 7
Time, 2:35½—2:33¼—2:33¼.

Purse, $300; 2:32 class.
aby S., b m, by Cromwell..... 1 1 1
lford C., b g—J. J. McCarty..... 2 2 2
ing Charles, b h, by Sir Charles..... 3 4 3
. M. P., br g—G. C. Edwards..... 4 3 4
Time, 2:30¼—2:30¼—2:26½.

July 28.—Purse, $300; 2:35 class; trot or pace.
Dirigo Jim, b g—W. B. Cook..... 1 1 1
Fred Wilson, gr g—A. W. Gillis..... 2 2 3
ssie, bl h—B. F. Rogers..... 3 3 2
uy C., br g—G. C. Edwards..... 5 4 4
Bessie Thorn, br m—R. I. McKenzie..... 6 5 5
Lucy K., ch m—C. E. Abbott..... 4 dis
Time, 2:34—2:34—2:34.

Purse, $300; 2:28 class.
. Y. G., b g, by Harvester..... 1 1 1
Little Sport, gr g, by Happy Thought..... 4 2 2
Frank Dana, b g, by Aristos..... 2 6 5
Leroy, ch g—C. B. Cook..... 3 3 4
Sunshine, ch m, by Charley B..... 6 4 3
Dora Thorne, b m, by Draco Medium..... 5 5 6
Time, 2:30½—2:29½—2:30¾.

July 29.—Purse, $300; 2:40 class.
Greenwood, br g—G. F. Stiles... 6 5 4 1 1 2 1
Edward, ch g—G. A. Banks..... 1 4 1 2 2 3 3
Revolver, ch h—B. F. Rogers.... 5 1 3 7 4 1 2
Julia D., b m—C. Yapp..... 2 2 6 5 7 ro
Lady Richmond, bl m, by Richmond..... 8 8 2 6 3 ro
Stoneridge, br h, by Happy Thought..... 3 3 5 3 6 ro
Water Mark, b h—C. E. Abbott, 4 6 7 4 5 ro
Lady Mac, br m—A. Merrill..... 7 7
Time, 2:35—2:35½—2:37½—2:36—2:36—2:38—2:37½.

Purse, $300; 2:22 class—trot or pace.
Arthur Wilkes, b g, by Mambrino Wilkes..... 1 5 5 1 1
R. D. F., bl g, by Aristos..... 3 1 2 2 5
Dirigo Maid, b m, by Dirigo..... 5 4 1 3 4
Gratz, b g, by Bourbon Wilkes..... 4 2 4 5 2
Grace Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard.. 2 3 4 3 3
Time, 2:26¼—2:28¼—2:27½—2:30—2:30½.

**Joliet, Illinois.

August 9.—Purse $300; two-year-olds.
Conibear, b h, by Butler Bashaw..... 2 1 1
Elsie Wood, b m, by Wilkeswood..... 1 2 4
Professor Wells, bl h, by Durango..... 3 3 2
Tuln Cossack, ch m, by Don Cossack..... 4 4 3
Time, 2:48—2:49—2:58¼.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.
Hustler, b g, by Blufton L..... 1 1 1
Henry O., br g, by Clipper..... 2 2 2
Sateen, b m, by Alroy..... 4 3 3
Lon G., bl g—William Marvin..... 3 dis
Time, 2:26—2:27¼—2:24.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.
Kate F., b m, by Fugleman..... 1 1 1
Belle Wilson, gr m, by Jim Wilson..... 3 2 3
Strontia, gr g, by Sam Purdy..... 4 3 2
Thalia, b m, by Col. Hambrick..... 2 4 4
March, gr h, by Climax..... 5 5 5
Time, 2:25½—2:24½—2:25.

August 10.—Purse $300; four-year-olds.
Louisville, br h, by Greenlander..... 3 1 1 1
Minnie Monroe, b m, by Mark Monroe... 1 3 2 2
Maggie Wilkeswood, b m, by Wilkeswood..... 2 2 3 3
Good Night, br m, by Sir Knight..... 4 4 4 4
Asa Hamilton, b h, by Fairy Gift..... dis
Time, 2:34¾—2:32¾—2:35¼—2:36.

Purse $'00; 2:30 class.
Cyclone, b h, by Telegraph..... 1 2 3 1 1
Lilly, gr m, by Captain Clay..... 4 1 1 2 3
Freeland, b h, by Bald Hornet..... 2 3 2 3 2
Paola, b m, by Frank Logan..... 3 4 4 4 4
Henry O., br g, by Clipper..... 5 5 5 dr
Colonel Lewis, b h, by Louis Napoleon. 7 6 dis
Sam Webb, b g—Mrs. J. W. Patterson..... 6 dis
Time, 2:30—2:28½—2:29—2:25¼—2:28.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.
J. S., b h, by J. W. South..... 1 5 1 2 1
Red Line, ch g, by Hidalgo..... 4 1 5 1 2
Nubbins, b g, by Herod Jr..... 6 2 2 3 3
Betty K., ch m, by Mambrino Lexington..... 5 3 3 5 4
Twinebinder, b g, by Panic..... 3 4 4 4 5
Werther, b h, by Red Wilkes..... 2 dis
Actress, bl m, by Star Wilkes..... dis
Time, 2:32—2:28—2:29—2:29¼—2:29¼.

August 11.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.
Nancy Carr, b m, by Kenny Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Fanny A., b m, by Abdamed Allen..... 2 3 3
Huron Boy, ch h, by Pasacas..... 3 2 4
Neponset, b h, by Nutwood..... 5 4 2
American Jay, ro h, by Eagle Bird..... 6 6 5
Ethel B., b m, by Bonnie McGregor..... 4 5 dr
Moderator, b h, by Beaumont..... dis
Time, 2:31½—2:31—2:34¾.

Purse $500; free for all.
Venture, ch h, by Bald Hornet..... 2 1 1 4 1
Shiloh, b h, by Pilot Duroc..... 1 2 3 2 3
Maud P., ch m, by Pepper Pharaoh... 4 3 2 1 2
Prince T., ro g, by Climont..... 3 4 4 3 dis
Time, 2:24—2:22—2:23¼—2:29—2:26.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.
Monte K., ch g, by J. W. Norton..... 4 1 1 1
Jim C., b g, by Jim Swigert..... 1 2 2 2
Dictum, br h, by Dictator Almont..... 2 3 5 3
Merodock, ch h, by Matterhorn..... 3 4 3 4
Cephas, bl h, by Fairy Gift..... 6 5 4 5
Sherbet, b h, by Sherman..... 5 6 dis
Time, 2:32—2:28¾—2:27¾—2:28¼.

August 12.—Purse $300; three-year-olds.
Elect Cossack, b h, by Don Cossack..... 1 1
Roywood, ch h, by Neatwood..... 2 2
Bellewood, ch m, by Wilkeswood..... 3 3
Puzzle, br h, by Phallas..... dis
Time, 2:37¾—2:36.

Purse $500; free for all.
Billy G., b g, by Brilliant Golddust..... 3 1 1 1
Jenny Sprague, ch m, by Rounds' Sprague..... 1 2 2 2
Frank Middleton, ch g, by Bay Middleton..... 2 3 3 3
Time, 2:27—2:24¾—2:27¼—2:24.

Purse $500; 2:34 class.
Joe Wonder, b g, by Bonny Richards.... 2 1 1 1
Jessie B., ch m, by General Grant..... 1 2 2 3
Aurora Prince, b h—C. Grampp..... 5 5 3 2
Galatea, gr m, by Pilot Medium..... 3 4 6 5
Alzine, ch m, by Alroy..... 6 3 4 7
Nemo, br h, by Clay..... 4 7 5 6
Lady B., ch m, by Telegraph..... 7 6 7 4
Flora Wilkes, gr m, by Olmeda Wilkes.. 8 dis
Time, 2:32—2:30—2:31¾—2:29¼.

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Purse $500; 2:20 class.
Proctor, b h, by Pancoast..... 1 1 1
Riley, br g, by Howard's Copperbottom..... 2 3 2
Fred Douglas, b h—T. Erwin..... 3 2 3
Time, 2:30—2:27—2:26¾.

**Kenosha, Wisconsin.

August 26.—Purse $40; 3:00 class.
Stewart, gr h, by Pilot Medium..... 1 2 1
Bell Sprague, ch m, by George Sprague..... 3 3 2
Jim King, b h, by Prairie King..... 4 4 3
Golden Hair, ch m, by Tramp..... 2 1 dr
Time, 2:29¾—2:44¼—2:33¾.
Purse $30; 2:27 class.
Redwald, b h, by Lord Russell..... 1 1
Marvin, b h, by Electioneer..... 2 2
Time, 2:27—2:25¼.
Purse $10; to beat 2:37.
Manipulator, b h, by Nutwood..... won
Time, 2:34¼.
August 27.—Purse $30; 2:23 class.
Bohemian, b m, by Onward..... 1 2 1
Pactolus, br h, by Patronage..... 2 1 2
Time, 2:30¼—2:19¾—2:30.
Purse $30; 2:37 class; trot or pace.
Gee Z. Dee, br g—H. Kupper..... 2 1 1
Prince A., b g, by Hambletonian Prince..... 3 2 2
Trevor, ch h, by Gogebic..... 1 dr
Time, 2:25—2:52—2:37½.
Purse $10; to beat 2:16¼.
Alix, b m, by Patronage..... won
Time, 2:14¼.
September 3.—Purse $30; 2:45 class.
Hannancon, (2) b h, by Alencon..... 3 1 1
Golden Hair, ch m, by Tramp..... 1 2 2
Belle Sprague, ch m, by George Sprague..... 2 3 3
Time, 2:39½—2:39½—2:39¼.
Purse $30; 2:20 class.
Poctolus, br h, by Patronage..... 2 1 1
Bohemian, b m, by Onward..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:28—2:19¼—2:23½.
Purse $10; to beat 2:14¼.
Alix, b m, by Patronage..... won
Time, 2:12¾.
Purse $10; to beat 2:25¼.
Redwald, b h, by Lord Russell..... won
Time, 2:23½.
Purse $10; to beat 2:34¼.
Manipulator, b h, by Nutwood..... won
Time, 2:30.
Purse $200; match.
Lulu P., b m, by Sankey..... 1 1 1
Paddock's Moody, bl h, by Moody..... 2 2 2
Time, 3:02¾—2:52¾—2:45.

**Keokuk, Iowa.

August 2.—Purse $100; two-year-olds.
Peleg, b h, by Reno Defiance..... 1 1
Iowa Sphinx, b h, by Sphinx..... 2 2
Annie K., bl m, by Nihilist..... dis
Annie B., b m, by Fleetwood..... dis
Time, 3:03¼—3:02.
Purse $400; 3:00 class.
Bad Actor, b g, by Black Ambassador..... 1 1 1
Judge P., b h, by Pennypack..... 2 2 2
Roseberry Jr., b h, by Roseberry..... 4 3 3
Alertine, b m, by Ensign..... 3 4 dis
Time, 2:44¾—2:46¼—2:45¾.
Purse $300; 2:35 class.
Albert E., b g, by Penrose..... 1 1 3 1
Rosewater, ro h, by Alleghany Boy..... 4 3 1 4
John C., bl g, by Dresden..... 3 2 2 3
Strathberry, b h, by Roseberry..... 2 4 4 2
Minnie L., bl m, by General Lee..... 5 dr
Judge B., b h, by Green Bashaw King..... dis
Time, 2:32—2:30—2:31¼—2:36½.
August 3.—Purse $300; 2:34 class.
Red Line, b h, by Red Wilkes..... 4 5 2 1 1 1
Harry C., ch g, by Beaumont..... 1 1 3 2 5 3
Dolly B., b m, by Austerlitz..... 5 3 1 4 2 2
Laura B., b m., by Willie Schepper..... 2 2 4 3 4 ro
Zuleka, ch m, by D'Aubigne..... 3 4 5 5 3 ro
Pope Leo, gr h, by Romero..... 6 6 dr
Time, 2:32¾—2:35—2:32½—2:32¾—2:35—2:34½.
Purse $300; 2:28 class.
How, br g, by Valentine Swigert..... 1 1 1
Rosewater, ro h, by Allegheny Boy..... 2 2 2
Maid of Rocky Run, b m, by George Forrest 5 3 3
Tontine, br g—J. B. Ross..... 4 4 4
Lady Rowena, bl m, by Bellfounder..... 3 dis
Time, 2:35—2:37¼—2:38¼.

August 4.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.
The Colonel, b g, by Son of Denton's Uwharie 1 1 1
Dolly B., b m, by Austerlitz..... 2 2 5
Bridal Gift, dn m, by Ambassador..... 4 3 2
Bad Actor, b g, by Black Ambassador..... 3 4 3
Sardis Ensign, b h, by Ensign..... 7 5 4
Prince Albert, b h, by Royal Clay..... 5 6 6
Grover, br h, by Almont Commander..... 6 dis
Bay Crook, b h, by Diamond Dale..... 8 dis
Roseberry Jr., b h, by Roseberry..... dis
Time, 2:37½—2:31—2:32½.
Purse $500; free for all.
Incas, br h, by Inca..... 2 1 1 1
Clinker Jr., b h, by Clinker..... 1 3 3 3
Trixter, ch h, by Executor..... 3 2 2 2
Time, 2:30½—2:28½—2:30½—2:28½.
August 5.—Purse $400; 2:29 class.
Mercurius, gr h, by Kensett..... 2 1 1 2 1
Richelieu, b g, by Reno Defiance..... 1 2 2 1 2
Risk, b g, by Valentine Swigert..... 3 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:36¼—2:32½—2:33½—2:35—2:33½.
Purse $500; free for all.
Blizzard, b h, by Sandy Short..... 2 1 1 1
Dick G., b g, by Gloster..... 1 5 3 5
Kit Carson, b g, by Gray Dick..... 3 3 2 2
Billy Gault, b g, by Frank Noble..... 5 2 5 3
Lilly Banks, gr m, by Black Hawk Morgan..... 4 4 4 4
Strathberry, b h, by Roseberry..... dis
Time, 2:26¾—2:25½—2:25¾—2:30¼.

**Knoxville, Iowa.

August 9.—Purse $500; 2:50 class.
Frank Quirk, ro g, by Defiance..... 1 1 1
Lewellyn, ch h, by Aberdeen..... 2 2 2
McIntosh, br h, by Mountain Boy..... 4 3 3
Don Donnan, b h, by Dictator Wilkes..... 3 5 4
Belle Underhill, b m, by Walter Lewis..... 6 4 5
Basil Cossack, b h, by Don Cossack..... 5 7 dis
Jerry, b g, by Garnet Wilkes..... 8 6 dis
Pama, b h, by Woodford Pilot..... 7 dis
Doctor Franklin Jr., bl h, by Doctor Franklin..... 9 dis
Time, 2:34½—2:29—2:29¾.
Purse $500; 3:00 class; three-year-olds.
Star Medium, b m, by Union Medium..... 2 4 2 3 1 1 1
Fay, b h, by J. R. Shedd..... 1 1 4 4 4 2 2
Auburn Maid, ch m, by Garnet Wilkes..... 4 3 1 1 2 3 3
Frank Simmons, b h, by Onslaught..... 3 2 3 2 3 ro
Chester, ch h, by Garnet Wilkes. dis
Time, 2:40½—2:39—2:41—2:42¾—2:40—2:39—2:40¾.
Purse $300; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.
Blizzard, b m, by Advance..... 1 1
Almandine, b h, by Garnet Wilkes..... 3 2
Kassell, b h, by Dunton Wilkes..... 2 3
Genevieve, b m, by Garnet Wilkes..... dis
Dale, b h, by Good Luck..... dis
Time, 2:40—2:35½.
August 10.—Purse $1,000; 2:29 class.
Ramona, br m, by Whitney..... 2 1 1 1
Pet Davis, gr m, by Crit Davis..... 1 2 5 4
Belton, b h, by Belden Boy..... 6 5 2 2
Maggie N., ch m, by Cupid..... 7 3 3 3
Sabin's Counsellor, b h, by Counsellor..... 3 4 4 5
Jim Star, gr h, by Star of the West..... 5 6 dis
Hiatoga Chief, ch g, by King Patchen..... 4 dis
Marion Wilkes, ch h, by Garnet Wilkes. dis
Exit, b m, by Konantz..... dis
Trombone Rex, b h, by Dictator..... dis
Fannette, ch m, by Erelong..... dis
Time, 2:31—2:31¼—2:31¼—2:29.
Purse $500; 2:30 class.
Jordan, bl h, by Baymont..... 1 1 1
Richard Jay, b h, by Dictator Wilkes..... 2 2 3
Weber Wilkes, br h, by Penrose..... 4 3 2
Kentucky Wilkes, b h, by Almont Wilkes..... 3 4 4
Dona D., b m, by Abdallah Bruce..... dis
Lucy Dumas, br m, by Dumas..... dis
Fascination, b h, by Broadway..... dis
Time, 2:31½—2:31½—2:32¼.
Purse $500; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.
Betty King, b m, by Betterton..... 1 1
Lone Star, b h, by Memento Wilkes..... 2 2
Iowa Spinx..... dis
Jimmy B., ch h, by Harry Turner..... dis
Norma, br m, by Inveterate..... dis
Maplewood, b h, by Advance..... dis
Precede, gr h, by Pelletier..... dis
Time, 2:44½—2:50.

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August 11.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Female Pirate, bl m, by Archer's Almont	2	1	1	1
Fleetfoot, ch m, by Clear Grit	1	4	3	2
Glide, b m, by Tom Hal	5	2	2	3
Nigger Baby, bl g—C. W. Hengen	4	3	4	dis
Una Forrest, ch m, by Success	3	dis		
Abdallah Pride, bl m, by Abdallah	dis			

Time, 2:19½—2:21¾—2:22½—2:20½.

Purse $1,000; 2:36 class.

Dinah, b m, by Israel	1	1	1
Mahaska, b h, by Advance	2	4	2
Claytonian Chief, b h, by Clark Chief	5	2	4
On Time, b m, by Konantz	4	3	5
King Patchen, ch h, by Mambrino King	3	5	6
Hazel Maid, b m, by Charles G. Hays	6	7	3
Big Pan, br h, by Pangloss	7	6	dis

Time, 2:29¾—2:31½—2:28½.

Purse $1,000; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.

Tulu, b m, by Oriole	2	2	1	1	1
Fred Nelson, b g, by O. F. C	1	1	2	3	2
Dictator Prince, b h, by Dictator	3	4	3	2	2
Islam Mahomet, b h, by Sphinx	4	5	4	4	4
Prince Egbert, br h, by Egbert	6	6	5	5	dr
Arispie, b h, by J. R. Shedd	5	3	dis		
Brown Boy, br h, by Advance	dis				

Time, 2:33¼—2:32½—2:31½—2:30—2:30¼.

August 12.—Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Galileo Rex, br h, by Billy Sayre	1	1	1
Mike Logan, b h, by Mike Logan	2	2	2
Tontine, br h—J. B. Ross	3	3	dis

Time, 2:25½—2:31—2:21¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:24 class.

Lycurgus, b h, by Aberdeen	2	2	1	1	1
Watchword, br h, by Nil Desperandum	3	1	2	2	3
Clinker Jr., b h, by Clinker	1	3	7	6	6
Moody, b g, by Moody	4	4	3	4	2
Primmont, b h, by Belmont	6	6	5	3	4
Girflue, gr g, by Pilot Medium	8	5	4	5	5
Oliver W., br h, by Wagner Bashaw	5	8	6	dr	
Senator A., gr h, by Tramp Panic	7	7	dr		

Time, 2:24¾—2:20—2:19½—2:20½—2:23¼.

Purse $200; yearlings.

Little Pan, br h, by Big Pan	1	1
Gladys, br m, by Inveterate	2	2
Alletta, ch m, by Advance	3	3
Anthracite, b h, by Nutcoal	dis	

Time, 2:52—3:06.

**Jacksonville, Illinois.

August 23.—Stake $377.50; two-year-olds.

Captain Walbridge, b h, by Arsaces	3	1	0	1
Millard Warren, ch m, by Almont Wilkes	1	2	0	2
Roy Ayers, b g, by Lacount	2	3	2	3
Monon Max, b h, by Monon	dis			
Bertha McGregor, b m, by Don McGregor	dis			

Time, 2:53¼—2:48½—2:56½—2:48¾.

Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Linkwood, b h, by Walsingham	6	6	2	1	1	1
Darkwood, b h, by Right Onward	1	1	5	5	2	2
Goldwood, bl h, by Rockwood	3	4	1	2	3	3
Cantrell, ch h, by Tennessee Wilkes	2	2	8	4	6	6
Ethel B., ch m, by Bonnie McGregor	8	9	7	3	7	5
Jack Riley, b h, by Don McGregor	5	8	6	6	4	4
Llewellyn, by Happy Medium	7	3	4	8	5	dr
Harrell's Almont, b h, by Morris Almont	4	5	3	7	dr	
Hindoo, bl g—J. R. Stice	9	7	dis			
Thornlander, b h, by Greenlander	11	10	dis			
Alfast, by Commodore Belmont	10	12	dis			
Dick Reed, ch h, by Corbin Bashaw	12	11	dis			

Time, 2:39½—2:38½—2:31¾—2:31—2:35¾—2:34½.

Purse $350; 2:29 class.

Olivette, b m, by Rescue	3	1	1	1
Stanley, b h, by Valentine Swigert	1	2	2	2
Nancy Carr, bl m, by Kenny Wilkes	2	3	3	6
Red Line, b m, by Red Wilkes	5	6	5	3
Georgia, b m, by Diatonic	4	5	4	4
Lida D., b m, by Brilliant Golddust	6	4	6	5

Time, 2:27—2:26¼—2:27¼—2:31¾.

August 24.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Byerly Boy, br h, by Byerly Abdallah	5	1	1	1
Ali, bl h, by Palmetto	1	3	2	5
St. Louis Maid, b m, by Rysdyk Chief	2	2	4	3
Joe Fifer, b h, by Bloomfield	3	4	3	2
Elsie Neal, bl m, by Jacksonville, Rhode Island	4	5	5	4
Billy C., b g, by Brilliant Golddust	6	dis		
Billy F. K., b h, by Strawn	dis			

Time, 2:37¾—2:36—2:45—2:42.

Purse $400; free for all.

Proctor, b h, by Pancoast	1	1	1
Alexander Dumas, b h, by Dumas	2	3	2
Beeley, br g, by King Pharoah	3	2	3
Bullmont, gr g, by Blue Skin	4	4	4
Pat Murphy, bl g, by Palmetto	5	dis	
Pilot Gift, br h, by Fairy Gift	6	dis	

Time, 2:20½—2:24—2:29.

Stake $375; three-year-olds.

Bel Onward, bl m, by St. Bel	1	1	1
Harry W., b h, by Usurper	2	2	2

Time, 2:52—2:44—2:44½.

August 25.—Purse $300; 2:25 class.

Cyclone, b h, by Telegraph	7	3	4	1	1	1
Golden Boy, ch h, by Plato	5	1	1	3	2	3
Hill Boy, ch h, by Dictator Jr	1	2	2	2	3	2
Tommy Wilkes, b h, by Dumas	6	6	3	4	dis	
Dannes, ch h, by Rockaway	2	5	dis			
Noah the Kid, b g, by Illinois Chief	4	4	dis			
Cutler, b h, by Strathmore	3	dr				

Time, 2:29¾—2:25—2:25½—2:30½—2:31¼—2:31½.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Don McGregor, ch h, by Robert McGregor	1	1	1
Fay Pulling, br m, by Harry Pulling	2	3	2
Biddy B., gr m, by Hazlett's Amboy	6	2	4
Galatea, gr m, by Pilot Medium	4	4	3
Black Slayer, bl h, by Jacksonville Rhode Island	3	6	5
Nut Pick, b h, by Nutbreaker	5	5	6

Time, 2:33¾—2:31½—2:33¾.

Purse $350; free for all.

Romeo, b g, by Ringgold	1	1	4	4	1
J. W. Tedford, gr g, by Ensign	2	2	1	1	4
Don Pedro, b h, by Toilet	3	4	2	2	2
Olof, b g, by Mambrino King	4	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:25¾—2:27¼—2:31—2:30—2:27¼.

August 26.—Stake $425; yearlings.

May Kilrush, b m, by Count Kilrush	1	1
Rosie L., b m, by Motor	2	2
Red Frost, b h, by Walsingham	3	3
Ione, ch m, by Illinois Chief	4	4
Jack Coker, b h, by Illinois Phallas	9	5
Allie Mack, b m, by Artist	7	6
Ruler, b m, by Mambrino Rule	8	7
Dessa D., b m, by Matadon	5	dis
Dean Roosa, b m, by Motor	6	dis
Lenamore, b m, by Speedmore	10	dis

Time, 3:19½—3:19.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Eva Wilkes, b m, by Dumas	1	1	2	1
Racea, b g, by Ringgold	2	2	1	2
Topsy H., b m, by Diatonic	dis			
Billy Holmes, b h, by Black Douglass	dis			
Dick K., b g, by Black Cloud	dis			
Sangamo, b g, by Strathmore	dis			
Blong, ch g—Otis Barnett	dis			
Rosa, ch m, by Ashley's Ethan Allen	dis			

Time, 2:26—2:33—2:44¼—2:36.

Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Rustic Lady, b m, by Mambrino Rule	1	2	1	1
Chief Onward, b h, by Right Onward	3	1	2	2
Belle Pepper, b m, by Pepper	2	3	3	3
Judge Honesty, b h, by Honesty	4	5	4	4
Jenny June, br m, by Motor	5	4	5	5

Time, 2:44½—2:46—2:41¼—2:44½.

**Kirkwood, Delaware.

September 3.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Beverly, br g, by Mansfield Medium	1	1	1
Happy Partner, gr h, by Happy Medium	4	2	2
R. H. W., gr g—D. H. McCray	2	3	3
May S., b m—W. F. Harriott	3	4	4
Reckless Boy, ch h—F. L. Tatmon	dis		

Time, 2:52—2:39—2:39½.

Purse $100; 2:50 class.

Nutwood Prince, b h, by Nutwood	1	1	1
Modock, gr g, by White Mountain	2	2	dis
Dusty, b h, by Golddust	5	3	dis
Agate Wellington, ch m, by Lord Wellington	3	dis	
Mistletoe, gr h—W. J. Gracie	4	dis	
Bronson, ch h, by Cuyler Clay	6	dis	

Time, 2:41—2:35—2:29½.

Purse $250; 2:45 class.

Fred Ensign, b g, by Sir Folko	1	1	1
Nutwith, b h, by Nutwood	2	3	2
Onward, ch g, by Clematis	3	2	3
Nelly, b m—W. H. Biggs	4	4	dis

Time, 2:44—2:40—2:32¼.

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Purse $250; 2:34 class.

Civilian, b h, by Lucifer	1	1	1
Dynamite, br g, by Teak Blackwood Jr	2	2	3
Sonnet, ch h, by Grand Sentinal	3	3	2

Time, 2:27¼—2:26—2:26½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30½.

Wilkes Bird, b h, by Jay Bird	won

Time, 2:31¾—2:29½—2:32½.

*Lawrence, Massachusetts.

July 19.—Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Billy C., b g—J. G. Platt	2	5	4	2	1	1	1
Matchwood, b h—W. B. Cook	4	3	1	1	9	2	2
Judge Hampton, b g—B. Bush	5	1	2	4	5	5	4
Charley Kesler, b g—V. A. Snyder	3	4	3	6	2	3	3
Slick Nelson, b h—J. H. Richardson	8	8	5	5	3	4	5
Bessie F., b m—Geo. F. Stiles	1	2	8	7	6	6	dis
Annie B., b m—A. Wood	9	9	9	10	7	dr	
Lady Mae, br m—C. E. Pinkham	7	7	6	3	4	dr	
Jessie Wilkes, bl m—W. H. Mills	6	6	7	8	dr		
Beulah R., b m—Geo Sawyer	11	11	dr				

Time, 2:33¼—2:35½—2:37¼—2:35¾—2:37½—2:39—2:39½.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Dirigo Jim, b g—W. B. Cook	1	1	1
Guy C., br g—G. Edwards	4	2	2
Fred O., b g—J. J. Bradley	2	3	3
Fred Wilson, b g—E. M. Gillies	3	4	5
Union Wilkes, b h—A. Glody	5	5	4
G. A. B., b g—G. A. Banks	6	6	6

Time, 2:33½—2:35—2:33½.

July 20.—Purse $300; 2:37 class.

Maud H., ch m—C. E. Swan	1	1	1
Zamo, b g—B. G. Kimball	4	2	3
Ella, b m—F. W. Brown	5	4	2
Kitty Ladd, ro m—E. M. Gillies	2	5	5
Homer Wilkes, gr g, by Mambrino Wilkes	3	3	6
Kitty S., b m—W. H. Sprague	6	6	4

Time, 2:33¾—2:35—2:31½.

Purse $300; 2:25 class.

Johnny Knott, b g, by Mohawk Hambletonian	1	1	1
Tellie, ro g, by Abdallah Jr	2	2	2
Doctor M., b g—Geo. Sawyer	3	3	4
Louis P., b g, by Pickering	4	4	3

Time, 2:26½—2:27—2:27½.

July 21.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Greenwood, br g—Geo. Stiles	1	1	2	1
Seba, gr g, by Goodwin's Hambletonian	3	2	1	2
Lady Richmond, bl m—W. Hobert	2	4	3	3
Lookout, b g—J. H. Manter	4	3	4	4
Superb, b m—W. H. Sprague	5	dis		
Knox Girl, b m—A. N. Locke	6	dis		

Time, 2:37½—2:36¼—2:36¼—2:34¼.

Purse $300; 2:28 class.

Sylvester K., b g, by Lambertus	2	1	1	1
Whist, b g, by Motion	1	2	5	2
Almont Maid, ch m, by Gen. Withers	3	3	2	3
Sunshine, ch m—R. S. Bent	4	4	3	4
Grace, br m—F. H. Osgood	6	5	4	5
Frank Dana, b g, by Aristos	5	6	dr	

Time, 2:26¼—2:27¼—2:31¼—2:27¼.

**Moberly, Missouri.

August 9.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Miss Fullerton, b m, by Young Fullerton	1	1	1
Harry Pennington, br g, by Aaron Pennington	4	2	2
Linkwood, br h, by Walsingham	2	4	3
Allie C., b m, by Alladin	3	3	7
St. Louis Maid, br m, by Rysdyk Chief	5	7	4
Josie Sprague, ch m, by Rounds' Sprague	6	6	5
Colonel D., gr g, by Prospector	8	5	6
Elevator, b h, by Clark Chief	7	8	8
Gilbert C., —, by Gilbirds Sprague	9	9	dr

Time, 2:33—2:33¼—2:35½.

Purse $25; county horses.

White Stocking,—John Breckenridge	1	1	1
Bonnie B., b m—Hez. Brown	2	2	2
Dock—N. F. Haworth	3	3	3
Blackbird, bl m, by Walker C	4	4	4
Jenny A.,—Tom Affick	5	dr	

Time, 3:07½—3:03½—3:03¾.

August 10.—Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Molly Sprague, ch m, by George Sprague	7	2	1	1	1
Pilgrim, br h, by Coriander	2	1	2	2	2
Grey Jim, gr g, by Strawn	1	3	6	8	3
Bessie Allen, b m, by Dresden	6	9	9	3	5
Bertha, b m, by George Patchen	3	7	10	5	8
Monitor Prince, b h, by Monitor	9	8	3	10	7
Hat Sprague, b g, by Rounds' Sprague	8	4	4	4	6
Basilee, ch m, by Nutbreaker	4	5	11	6	4
Steelmont, br h, by Egmont	11	10	7	7	dr
Hattie S., br m, by Comet	12	11	8	9	dr
Pride, b m, by Sherman's Hambletonian	5	6	5	dr	
Ali, br h, by Palmetto	10	12	dr		

Time, 2:30½—2:33—2:29¼—2:29½—2:27.

Purse $300; two-year-olds.

Captain Walbridge, b h, by Arsaces	1	1
Fred P., bl h, by Charles Caffrey	2	5
Knoxie Walker, ro m, by Eagle Bird	5	2
Strongmont, b h, by Dr. Strong	4	3
Lydi, b m, by Joe V. See	3	4

Time, 2:52—2:47½.

August 11.—Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.

Dick Hartford, br h, by Bay Dick	1	3	1	1
Black Prince,—M. A. Dolan	2	1	9	3
Lord Caffrey, br g, by Charles Caffrey	6	6	5	2
Ham Jr., bl h, by Ham	7	7	2	6
Barney Allen (Midnight), bl g, by Panic	5	4	3	4
Henry J.,—by Hermes	3	5	4	5
Altoona,—William Martin	4	2	10	dis
Harry Pennington, br g, by Aaron Pennington	9	9	6	dr
Joe Almont, b g, by Almont Pilot	10	10	7	dr
Autocracy, b h, by Jim Monroe	8	8	8	dr
Red Cedar, ch g, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	11	dis		

Time, 2:33¼—2:30¼—2:32—2:31.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Pat Murphy, br g, by Palmetto	3	1	1	1
Lannwood, gr h, by Clinker	1	2	2	3
Beattie, ch g, by Ben Lomond Jr	2	3	3	2
Roseburg, b h, by Strathmore	dis			

Time, 2:32½—2:38—2:30½—2:26.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Trumpeter, br h, by Challenger	4	1	1	1
Huxham, ch h, by Nest Egg	1	2	2	7
Grace Napoleon, b m, by Louis Napoleon	2	3	4	3
Nina Medium, br m, by Riley Medium	3	4	3	2
Mondace, b h, by Ringgold	8	6	6	4
Gipsy Queen, b m, by Bomont	6	8	7	5
Ben Cole, b g, by Ben Lomond Jr	9	5	8	6
Bertie Sprague, b m, by Gov. Sprague	5	7	3	dr
Hurly Burly, ch h, by Rumor	7	10	dr	
Orator, b h, by Dictator	10	9	dr	

Time, 2:24—2:26¼—2:22¼—2:22½.

August 12.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Albert S., gr g—J. M. Sealts	3	2	5	1	1
Cicirone, b h, by Cyclone	2	1	3	10	4
Monocrat, b h, by Monitor Prince	12	6	1	5	3
Billy Bolton, br g, by Almont Pilot	1	12	11	7	6
Sarah Gilbirds, bl m, by Gilbirds' Sprague	4	5	7	3	2
Carroll Wilkes, b h, by Ashland Wilkes	8	11	9	2	8
Maud, b m, by Clay Cadmus	10	4	2	6	5
Billy B., b g—Hundley & Godfrey	6	9	6	8	7
Crayon, b h, by Cuyler	9	7	4	4	dr
Missouri Chief, b g—F. Shoemaker	11	8	12	9	dr
Harry K., bl h, by Consul	5	10	10	dis	
Boniface, b h, by Altorf	7	3	8	dr	

Time, 2:28—2:26—2:29¼—2:29½—2:30½—2:31¼.

Purse $300; three-year-olds.

Alamito, ro h, by Eagle Bird	1	1	1
Revolt, b h, by Reveille	2	2	2
Red Ink, ch h, by Colonel Lillard	3	3	3
Billy Blackburn,—by Joe Blackburn	4	4	4
Shrader, b h, by Arabesque	5	dr	

Time, 2:32¼—2:36—2:34½.

August 13.—Purse $400; 2:20 class.

Riley Medium, b h, by Happy Medium	1	1	1
Susie G., b m, by Little Henry	4	2	3
Addie Belle, gr m, by Archie	2	3	4
Dandy O., b h, by Dall Brino	3	7	2
Dick Hal, b h, by Tom Hal	8	4	6
Laura T., b m, by Al West	6	5	5
John Carpenter, gr g, by Tennessee Driver	5	8	7
Great Western, ch h, by Saturn	7	6	8
Door Knob, b g, by Grantham Chief	9	9	dis
Crescent, b g, by Cresco	10	10	dis
Dick Trumpet, b g—C. H. Race	dis		

Time, 2:19¼—2:18½—2:20.

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Purse $150; yearlings.

Lady Russett, ch m, by Joe V. See	1	1
C. W. Williams, b h, by Reveille	2	2
Nora B., — by Joe Blackburn	dis	

Time, 3:08¼—2:55.

Purse $100; match.

Link, b g—L. D. Boulton	1	1
White Stockings, ch g—John Breckenridge	2	2

Time, 2:49½—3:07.

*Nicholasville, Kentucky.

August 16.—Purse $1,250; three-year-olds; 2:27 class.

Trevilian, b h, by Young Jim	2	1	1	1
Oneida, b m, by Florida	1	2	3	3
Dorfmark, b h, by Allandorf	3	3	2	2
Lakewood, br h, by Norwood	4	4	4	dis

Time, 2:24½—2:21½—2:22¾—2:20¼.

Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Harrietta, b m, by Alcyone	2	1	1	1
Jenny Wilkes, b m, by Woodford Wilkes	1	2	2	2
Hurricane, b h, by Cyclone	3	dis		
Fred McGregor, b h, by Robert McGregor	4	dis		

Time, 2:28¼—2:18¾—2:25¼—2:19½.

Purse $50; to buggies.

Wooley, ch h—S. D. Hinkle	1	3	1
Blossom, b m—G. L. Knight	3	1	2
Joe, b h—R. Bryan	2	6	4
Marshall, b m—A. H. Jewell	5	2	6
Massie Bryan, b m—J. W. Patterson	4	4	3
Zella D.,—J. H. Blackford	6	5	5

Time, 4:50—5:00—5:00¾.

Purse $—; match.

Electro Benton, b h, by Electioneer	1	2	1
Woodstock, ch h, by Robert McGregor	2	1	2

Time, 2:33—2:30—2:31¼.

August 17.—Prize cup; for record.

Lella May, b m, by Recorder	won

Time, 2:29.

Purse $500; green horses.

Dan Cupid, b h, by Barney Wilkes	4	1	1	1
Blauvelt, b h, by Deucalion	1	2	3	3
Wilkie G., ch m, by Robert McGregor	2	3	2	2
Daddy Brooks, br h, by Harkaway	3	4	4	4
La Belle, ch m, by Jay Bird	5	6	dis	
Coalburg, bl h, by Commodore Wilkes	6	5	dis	

Time, 2:29¼—2:26¼—2:26¾—2:22¼.

Purse $300; yearlings.

Claya, ch m, by Allandorf	1
Allen King, b h, by Allandorf	2
Rose Light, ch m, by Vatican	3
Ernice, b m, by Wilkes Boy	4
McKenney, b h, by Vasco	5

Time, 2:54½.

Purse $1,000; two-year-olds.

Georgie Lee, bl m, by Gambetta Wilkes	1	2	1
Jay Hawker, ro h, by Jay Bird	2	1	3
Elsie Wilkes, gr m, by Thorn Wilkes	3	3	2
Vaseola, b m, by Vasco	dis		
Kentucky Girl, b m, by Anteeo	dis		

Time, 2:26½—2:24½—2:26½.

Purse $600; three-year-olds; 2:27 class.

Dora Martin, b m, by Petoskey	1	1	1
Lady Princeton, b m, by Princeton	3	2	2
Hustler Russell, b h, by Lord Russell	2	4	3
Martha H., b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	4	3	4
Willelah, bl h, by Wilkes Boy	5	dis	
Don Lorenzo, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:21—2:21—2:20¾.

Purse $500; 2:28 class.

C. C., b g, by Calumet	1	1	1
Erminie, br m, by Plymouth	2	2	2
Black Storm, bl h, by Simmons	4	3	3
Verlinda B., gr m, by Orion	3	4	4
Trafford, ch h, by Red Wilkes	5	dis	
Idol Gift, bl h, by Idol	dis		
Hixie McGregor, ch m, by Robert McGregor	dis		

Time, 2:19¼—2:18¾—2:22.

August 18.—Purse $1,000; 2:30 class; four-year-olds.

Cigarette, ro g, by Col. Hambrick	1	1	1
Black Ide, bl m, by Cyclone	2	2	6
Dan Cupid, b h, by Barney Wilkes	5	4	2
Prince Wood, bl h, by Norwood	3	5	3
Naboth, b g, by Walsingham	4	3	5
Orianna, ch m, by Onward	6	6	4
Mary Crit, b m, by Rhomer	dis		

Time, 2:23¾—2:25—2:24.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Sally B., ch m, by Young Jim	1	1	1
Jake, b h, by Messenger Chief	2	2	2
Pat-My-Boy, ro g, by Hinder Wilkes	3	3	2
Jack Offutt, ch h, by Nantucket	5	4	4
Spartan, b g, by Strathmore	4	5	5

Time, 2:20¼—2:21½—2:22½.

Purse $300; two-year-olds.

Lottie Lorene, br m, by Gambetta Wilkes	w o

Time, 2:21¼.

August 19.—Purse $500; 2:50 class; three-year-olds.

Ballona, br m, by Stranger	1	1	1
Bill Lindsay, gr h, by Vasco	2	2	2
Electro Benton, b h, by Electioneer	3	3	3

Time, 2:38—2:33—2:37.

Purse $500; 2:33 class.

Stella, bl m, by Shawmut	1	1	2	1
Hinda W., b m, by Greenbush King	2	3	1	2
Happy Promise, b h, by Happy Medium	4	2	3	3
Jenny S., br m, by King Cæsar	3	4	4	4

Time, 2:35—2:31—2:26—2:25¾.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.

Rattler, b g, by St. Mark	3	1	1	1
Mary Lou, br m, by Petoskey	1	2	2	2
Blanche Louise, b m, by Red Wilkes	2	3	3	3
Everett F., ch h, by Egbert	4	4	dis	

Time, 2:29¼—2:25¾—2:25½—2:27.

**Port Huron, Michigan.

August 9.—Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.

M. J. Henderson, b g, by Landmark	4	1	1	0	1
Vic Hunter, b m, by General Thomas	1	2	2	0	2
Mamie S., b m—William Simpson	2	3	3	0	3
Prince A. G., ch h, by Princeptor	5	5	4	0	4
Sim Watson Jr., bl h, by Sim Watson	6	4	dis		
Cherokee, gr g, by Pilot Medium	3	dis			
Little Jake—Charles Guelick	7	dis			
Consult, ro g, by Monarch Jr	dis				

Time, 2:32¼—2:31—2:31—0:00—2:36.

Purse $800; 2:30 class.

Clara K., b m, by Clarion Chief	2	3	1	1	3	
Forest Boy, ch g, by Forest Mambrino	1	1	3	7	2	
Andrew C., b g, by Harlan	6	2	2	2	1	2
Charles D., gr g, by Rooker	4	4	4	3	5	ro
Molly B., b m, by Marcus	3	5	5	5	4	ro
Parone, ro h, by Almont Rattler	8	7	7	4	7	ro
Stevie H., bl g—W. A. Teed	7	8	8	6	6	ro
Mascot, ch m, by Triceps	5	6	6	dis		

Time, 2:30½—2:27¼—2:28¼—2:31½—2:29¼—2:32¾.

August 10.—Purse $800; 2:25 class.

Gertie B., b m, by Fulton	1	1	1
Floral Boy, b h, by American Boy	2	2	5
Hugh A., gr g, by Prince Hal	9	7	2
Florence G., br m, by Clear Grit	4	5	3
Rosa B., ch m, by Bob Ingersoll	7	3	4
Little Wonder, ch g, by Lober	3	6	7
Young Bonair, b h, by Bonair	5	4	6
Oscar, b g, by De Soto	8	8	dis
John McKay, b g, by Star Hambletonian	6	dis	

Time, 2:23¼—2:27—2:26.

Purse $800; 2:45 class.

Prohibition, b h, by Petoskey	1	1	1
Nettie, B., ch m, by Gen. Stanton	2	2	2
Jay Bird, b g, by Jay Bird	3	3	3
Pantoon, ch h, by Jay Gould	dis		
Doctor Hardwood, ch h, by Hardwood	dis		
Bohemian Boy, b g, by Pilot Medium	dis		

Time, 2:47¾—2:42½—2:34.

Purse $800; 2:35 class.

Maud J., br m, by Winfield Scott	1	1	1
Mary E., br m, by General Stanton	3	2	2
Clarence H., br h, by Ajax	2	3	6
Strogoff, gr h, by Grand Sentinel	4	6	3
Bell Mora, ch m, by Almore	8	8	5
Patsey D., ch g—Otto L. Dettmar	5	4	4
Len Davis, ch g, by Pinnacle	7	7	7
Johnny Golddust, b g, by Golddust	6	5	dis

Time, 2:42½—2:42—2:33¾.

August 11.—Purse $800; free for all.

Five Points, b g, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	2	1	2	1	0	1
Brother Dan, ch g, by Joe Bassett	3	3	4	4	0	2
Silver Cloud, gr h, by Mambrino Chief Jr	4	4	3	3	0	3
Ayers P., ch g, by Prosper Merrimee	1	2	1	2	0	dis

Time, 2:24¼—2:23—2:25—2:26—0:00—2:31½.

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Purse $2,000; 2:40 class.

San Pedro, bl g, by Del Sur	1	1	1
Joe Jett, b g, by Billy Wilkes	3	2	2
Rinehart, gr g, by Monroe S	2	3	dis
Polly T., bl m, by Red Bird	dis		
Dick Vail, bl g, by Detractor	dis		

Time, 2:19¼—2:24¼—2:28.

August 12.—Purse $800; free for all.

Subscriber, bl h, by Jim Schriber	4	1	1	1
Emma, b m, by Egbert	1	3	2	6
Corncracker, b h, by Texas Jack	2	2	4	5
Finnigan, gr g, by Joe Hooker	6	5	6	2
Billy the Kid, bl g, by Onion's Uwharie	3	4	3	3
Lochinvar, bl h, by Clipper Brooks	5	6	5	4

Time 2:22½—2:24¼—2:24—2:25.

Purse $1,500; 2:28 class.

Five Points, b h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	4	1	1	1
Kentucky Star, br g—Dixiana Stock Farm	1	2	2	5
Clara K., b m, by Clarion Chief	2	3	3	3
Lee's Pilot, gr g, by Pilot Medium	5	4	4	2
Blackstone, bl g, by Blucher	3	5	5	4

Time, 2:27¼—2:27—2:27½—2:24½.

**Ottawa, Illinois.

August 2.—Purse $300; two-year-olds and under.

Elsie Wood, b m, by Wilkeswood	2	1	1
Conibear, b h, by Butler's Bashaw	1	2	3
Tula Cossack, ch m, by Don Cossack	4	3	2
Professor Wells, bl h, by Durango	3	4	4

Time, 2:43¼—2:49¼—2:52½.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Hustler, b g, by Bluffton L	1	1	1
Sateen, b m, by Alroy	2	2	3
Lon G., bl g, by Bald Hornet	3	3	2
Gyp, b m, by Tom Hal Jr	dis		

Time, 2:27¾—2:26¾—2:24½.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Belle Wilson, gr m, by Jim Wilson	1	1	1
Tipton Boy, b g, by Gipsey Chief	2	3	4
Kate F., b m, by Fugleman	4	5	2
Watchword, br h, by Nil Desperandum	5	2	5
March, gr h, by Climax	3	4	6
Thalia, b m, by Colonel Hambrick	7	6	3
Belle Medium, gr m, by Pilot Medium	6	dr	

Time, 2:28¼—2:25½—2:24½.

August 3.—Purse $300; four-year-olds and under.

Louisville, br h, by Greenlander	1	1	1
Maggie Wilkeswood, b m, by Wilkeswood	3	2	2
Minnie Monroe, b m, by Mark Monroe	2	3	3
Asa Hamilton, b h, by Fairy Gift	4	4	4

Time, 2:36½—2:34¾—2:36½.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Cyclone, b h, by Telegraph	1	1	1
Paola, ch m, by Frank Logan	2	2	4
Freeland, b h, by Bald Hornet	3	3	2
Leverone, b h, by General Hancock	4	4	3
Colonel Lewis, b h, by Louis Napoleon	5	5	dis
Sam Webb, b g—J. W. Patterson	dis		
Henry O., ch g—Gee Grimes	dis		

Time, 2:25½—2:25¼—2:26¼.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.

Turk, gr g—P. H. McNamey	4	1	1	1
Guerita, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	1	2	3	2
Prince T., ro g, by Climont	2	3	2	3
Fred Douglass, b h, by Phil	5	4	4	4
Shiloh, b h, by Pilot Duroc	3	5	dis	

Time, 2:21¾—2:20½—2:26—2:21.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Nubbins, b g, by Herod Jr	1	1	1
J. S., b h, by J. W. South	3	3	2
Betty K., ch m, by Mambrino Lexington	2	4	3
Red Line, ch g, by Hidalgo	6	2	5
Werther, b h, by Red Wilkes	5	5	4
Twinebinder, b g, by Panic	4	8	8
Tommy Wilkes, br h, by Young Wilkes	8	6	6
Actress, bl m, by Star Wilkes	7	7	7

Time, 2:26¾—2:28—2:27.

August 4.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Huron Boy, ch h, by Pasacas	1	2	1	1
Nancy Carr, br m, by Kenney Wilkes	2	1	2	5
Neponset, b h, by Nutwood	5	4	3	2
American Jay, ro h, by Eagle Bird	3	5	9	3
Jennie King, b m, by Paragon Mambrino	9	3	8	4
Greenwood, br g—J. J. Murray	4	7	4	6
Sadie, ch m—H. Holmes	8	6	5	7
Ethel B., b m, by Bonnie McGregor	6	8	6	8
Wayside, ch m, by Ottawa Chief	7	9	7	dr
Whirler, b g, by Whirlwind Chief	10	10	dis	

Time, 2:29¼—2:28½—2:29½—2:35½.

Purse $500; free for all.

Maud P., ch m, by Pepper's Pharoah	3	4	1	1	1
Proctor, b h, by Pancoast	1	1	3	3	2
William M. Singerly, gr g, by Ahue	5	2	2	2	3
Venture, ch h, by Bald Hornet	4	3	dis		
Prince T., ro g, by Climont	2	dis			

Time, 2:21—2:23½—2:22¼—2:23¾—2:22½.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Loughran W., br g, by Allie Wilkes	6	5	3	5	2	1	1	1
Merodock, ch h, by Matterhorn	7	8	2	1	1	2	2	4
Dictum, b h, by Dictator Almont	2	1	1	6	7	5	6	6
Jubilee, De Jarnette, b h, by Jubilee Lambert	1	11	7	7	5	7	7	7
Jim C., b g, by Jim Swigert	4	2	6	4	4	3	5	2
S. W. Bennett, b h, by Pilot Medium	9	7	5	2	3	4	3	3
Monte K., ch g, by J. W. Norton	3	3	4	3	6	6	4	5
Sherbet, b h, by Sherman	10	10	dis					
Twinebinder, b g, by Panic	5	4	dr					
Cephas, bl h, by Fairy Gift	11	6	dr					
Lady H., b m, by Thatcher Hambletonian	8	9	dr					

Time, 2:29¼—2:27½—2:28½—2:27½—2:25¼—2:25¼—2:29—2:28½.

Last six heats trotted August 5.

August 5.—Purse $300; three-year-olds and under.

Roywood, ch h, by Neatwood	1	1
Elect Cossack, b h, by Don Cossack	2	2
Bellewood, ch m, by Wilkeswood	3	3
Puzzle, br h, by Phallas	4	dis

Time, 2:39½—2:33¼.

Purse $500; free for all.

Billy G., b g, by Brilliant Golddust	1	1	1
Jenny Sprague, ch m, by Rounds' Sprague	2	2	2
Frank Middleton, ch g, by Bay Middleton	3	3	dis

Time, 2:23½—2:25½—2:21¾.

Purse $500; 2:34 class.

Joe Wonder, b g, by Bonny Richards	5	1	1	1
Flora Wilkes, br m, by Olmedo Wilkes	1	2	2	4
Jessie B., ch m, by General Grant	2	4	4	2
Galatea, gr m, by Pilot Medium	3	3	8	3
Lady B., ch m, by Telegraph	4	6	3	5
Tural, br g, by Mambrino Startle	6	8	6	7
Alzina, ch m, by Alroy	11	10	10	6
Aurora Prince, b h, by Florida M	9	7	7	dis
Nemo, br h, by Clay	8	5	5	dr
General Custer, br h, by Lenore Chief	10	11	9	dr
Hat Maker, bl h, by Legal Tender	7	9	dr	

Time, 2:26¾—2:28¼—2:29½—2:27¼.

*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

August 25.—Purse $2,000; match.

Irene Wilkes, br m, by Ira Wilkes	2	1
Force, b g, by Oshrick	1	dis

Time, 2:35¼—2:52½.

August 29.—Purse $200; match.

Realization, b h, by Great Hopes	1	1
King Charles, b h, by Sir Charles	2	2

Time, 2:29¾—2:26¾.

August 30.—Purse $600; 2:18 class.

Instant, b m, by Startle	1	2	1	1
Bert Sheldon Jr., bl g, by Warwick Boy	4	1	3	4
Sadie M., b m, by Prince Orloff	3	5	2	2
Clayton, b g, by Harry Clay	2	3	5	3
Grace Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	5	4	4	5

Time, 2:16¼—2:16½—2:14¼—2:15¼.

Purse $500; 2:33 class.

Georgie H., b m, by Alcantara	1	3	1	1
Remson, b h, by Mansfield	2	1	5	8
Lady M.—J. V. D. Beekman	3	2	7	9
Famous Girl, b m—Elwood Smith	4	4	2	4
Santie, br h—S. R. Clark	7	8	4	2
Nelly D., b m—Henry Pope	5	7	3	3
Charles Dickens, gr g—G. Scattergood	8	5	6	6
Fin Fan, b m, by Gen. Brock	9	6	8	5
Orange Flower, b g, by Orange Blossom	6	11	10	7
McKean, b h, by Volunteer	11	10	9	dr
Alchemist, b h, by Almont	10	9	dr	

Time, 2:26¼—2:24¼—2:25¼—2:26¼.

Purse $600; 2:27 class.

Fascination, b g, by Flatbush Abdallah	3	1	1	1
Rosa Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	1	2	2	3
Henry H., b g—Henry Pope	2	3	4	4
Doctor Miller, b g, by Young Volunteer	4	4	3	2

Time, 2:26¼—2:27¼—2:24½—2:25¼.

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Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Monocacy, b h, by King Wilkes ..... won
Time, 2:29¼.

August 31.—Purse $600; 2:25 class.

Harry McNair, ro g, by Allegheny Boy	5	7	0	1	1	1
Rachel B., b m, by Chester Chief	1	1	0	2	2	2
Sister Barefoot, b m, by Kent	2	4	4	4	5	ro
Orphan Lass, b m, by Florida	7	5	3	3	3	ro
Tom Murray, b g, by Chester Chief	3	3	7	5	4	ro
Kioto, b h, by Marmion Golddust	4	2	5	6	dr	
Hokeland, b h, by Dundee	6	6	6	7	dr	

Time, 2:22½—2:22¾—2:18¼—2:19—2:22¼—2:21.

Purse $600; 2:16 class.

Paul, ch h—L. C. Manley	1	1	5	6	1
Saladin, br h, by Sultan	5	5	1	3	2
Queen Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	4	3	4	1	4
Nelly B.,—by Notable	3	2	2	5	5
Cæsar, b g, by Steinway	7	7	6	2	6
Tempest, (*D. H. Rounds*) bl g, by Rounds' Sprague	6	6	3	4	3
Puritan, b g, by Almont	2	4	dis		

Time, 2:13¼—2:15—2:15¼—2:16—2:14¼.

September 1.—Purse $600; 2:20 class.

Nelly Mason, b m, by Onward	1	1	1
Pocahontas Prince, bl h—Ben Stanley	2	7	2
Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy	3	2	4
Maggie T., b m, by Sir Charles	4	5	3
Lady Ulster, b m, by Clay Hambletonian	6	3	7
Claudius, ch g—S. R. Clark	5	4	5
Soudan, br g, by Combat	7	6	6

Time, 2:21¼—2:21½—2:19¼.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Falkland, b h, by Happy Medium	1	1	1
Realization, b h, by Great Hopes	5	2	2
S. J., ch g—W. C. Trimble	2	3	3
Currito, b h, by Idol Gift	3	4	4
Taunhauser—J. Foster	4	5	dr
Bird McGregor, ro h—Geo Cook	6	dis	
Joe Beck, ch g, by Crit Davis	7	dis	

Time, 2:26¼—2:25¼—2:27¼.

Purse $—; double team; special.
Bert Sheldon Jr., bl g, by Warwick Boy }
Clayton, b g, by Henry Clay } .....
Time, 2:20¾.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Dutchess, b m, by Sidney	1	1	1
Wineshade, br h, by Indiaman	5	2	2
Altogether, gr g, by Almont Jr	2	3	4
Orange Chief, b h, by Orange Blossom	6	5	3
Ben Duroc, b g, by Hills Duroc	3	11	5
Easter Wilkes, b g, by Wilkes Spirit	4	4	10
Frazie, ch g, by Brussells	8	6	8
Christine, b m—G Scattergood	11	9	6
Hattie Bell, b m—Phenix Farm	7	7	11
Charley R., ch g—C. B. Myers	9	10	7
Sid, bl g, by John Goldsmith	10	8	9

Time, 2:25¼—2:22¼—2:21¼.

September 2.—Purse $600; 2:23 class.

Linkwood Maid, ch m, by Tripolitan Chief	1	1	1
Clayton Edsall, b h, by Major Edsall	2	2	6
Capt. Lyons, b h, by Sweepstakes	6	5	2
Sisal, ch m, by Harold	3	3	4
Gypsy Girl, b m, by Junius	5	4	3
Ranger, b g, by Nil Desperandum	4	6	5

Time, 2:22¼—2:21½—2:20¼.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Nutpine, ch h, by Nutwood	5	4	1	1	1
Madge Miller, b m, by Young Wilkes	1	5	2	2	4
Welter, b g—Geo. Cook	4	2	4	4	2
J. S. L., br g, by Sam Purdy	3	3	5	3	3
Gray Joe, gr g—W. Nicholson	6	6	6	5	dis
Duke, b g, by Texas Prince	2	1	3	dis	

Time, 2:22¼—2:28¾—2:24¼—2:23½—2:24.

*Poughkeepsie, New York.

[NEW YORK TROTTING HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.]

August 16.—Purse $500; yearlings.

Pawling, ch h, by Col. Kipp	1
Coincident, b m, by Calaban	2
Lady Potter, gr m, by Young Fullerton	3
Marjo, gr m, by Sherman	4
Geraldine, bl m, by Kaiser	5

Time, 2:49¼.

Purse 500; 2:50 class, trot or pace.

Crafty, b h, by Kentucky Wilkes	1	1	1
Nulpine, ch h, by Nutwood	2	2	2
Hamlin, gr h, by Alcantara	3	3	3
Klick Klock, br m, by Mambritonian	5	4	5
Linda Gale, b m, by Chasterlard	4	5	6
Sunset Patchen, br h, by Seneca Patchen	6	6	4

Time, 2:22—2:22½—2:21.

Purse $1,000; two-year-olds.

Princess Royal, br m, by Chimes	1	1
Capt. Macey, b h, by Macey	2	2
Ferndale, bl m, by Simmocolon	3	dis
Ben H., ch h, by Gen. Turner	4	dis
Alice L., bl m, by Hermines	dis	
Lacrosse Girl, b m, by Waxford	dis	

Time, 2:30½—2:20.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¼.
Dolly Wilkes, b m, by Kaiser ..... lost
Time, 3:26½—2:47¼—2:30¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
Juliette, br m, by Kaiser ..... lost
Time, 2:32½—2:36—2:35¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:38.
Hexameter, b h, by Heptagon ..... won
Time, 2:31¾—2:32¾.

August 17.—Purse $10; to beat 2:30¼.
Arnutta, b m, by Nutbourne ..... won
Time, 2:27¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¼.
Edith Almont, b m, by King Almont ..... won
Time, 2:36—2:29¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:29.
Oro Fino, b m, by Eros ..... won
Time, 2:18.

Purse $1,000; three-year-olds.

Midnight Chimes, b m, by Chimes	1	1
Warwitch, br m, by Warlock	2	2
Shea Wilkes, b h, by Alcone	4	3
Sequel, ch h, by Lord Russell	3	5
Henrico, bl h, by Patchen Wilkes	5	4
Linda Stanford, b m, by Stanford	dis	
Jet, b m, by Piedmont	dis	

Time, 2:21—2:22.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Darlington, b h, by Wellington	1	4	8	3	1	1
Lucretia, b m, by Almont Jr	3	1	1	2	3	3
Alcyone Jr., ch h, by Alcyone	2	5	5	1	2	2
Daisy P., br m, by Gov. Seymour	4	2	4	5	4	ro
Lora J., gr m, by Gloster	5	9	3	4	dr	
Miss McGregor, b m, by Robert McGregor	7	6	2	dr		
Ranger, b g, by Nil Desperandum	8	3	6	dr		
Galen Prince, b h, by Judge Folger	6	7	7	dr		
Twilight, b m, by Pocahontas Boy	9	8	dr			

Time, 2:19½—2:20—2:21½—2:20¾—2:23½—2:27½.

Purse $500; 2:50 class.

Maggie Mitchell, br m, by C. W. Mitchell	1	1	1
Hannan, br g, by St. Arnaud	2	2	2
Magnolia King, b h, by Pocahontas Abdallah	3	dis	
Little Giant, b g, by Artillery	dis		

Time, 2:34½—2:27¼—2:27¾.

August 18.—Purse $500; 2:18 class.

Grace Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	1	1	2	1
Bush, bl m, by Alcyone	2	3	1	3
Fleet, bl m, by Sidney	3	2	3	2

Time, 2:20—2:21—2:22½—2:21½.

Purse $1,000; 2:30 class; four-year-olds.

Lissa dn m, by Patchen Wilkes	1	1	1
Princesonian ch h, by Mambritonian	2	2	2
Chimes Boy, b h, by Chimes	3	3	3
Grex, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes	4	4	5
Island Wilkes, br h, by Red Wilkes	5	5	4
Alcyrene, b m, by Alcyone	dis		
Crescent, ch m, by Robert McGregor	dis		

Time, 2:19¾—2:21—2:22¼.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Hibibi, br m, by Valensin	1	1	1
Zero, bl g, by Alcantara	3	2	2
Nelly Mayo, b m, by Pocahontas Abdallah	2	4	3
Juliette, bl m, by Kaiser	4	3	4

Time, 2:25—2:25—2:22½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:32.
Jet, b m, by Piedmont ..... won
Time, 2:30½—2:31¼—2:31.

Purse $10; to beat 2:46.
Sunlight Patchen, b h, by Seneca Patchen ..... won
Time, 2:43¼—2:43¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:25.
Linda Gale b m, by Chastelard ..... won
Time, 2:23¼—2:26½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¼.
Wehina, ch m, by Woolsey ..... won
Time, 2:28¾.

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August 19.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Alice Wilkes, b m, Alcantara	2	4	1	4	3	1	1
Sunset Patchen, br h, by Seneca Patchen	3	2	2	1	1	3	2
Maggie Mitchell, b m, by C. W. Mitchell	1	1	4	2	2	2	3
McKean, b h, by Volunteer	4	3	3	3	dr		
Mustache, br h, by Sweepstakes	5	5	dis				
Keeler, br h, by Dictator	6	6	dis				
Arnutta, b m, by Nutbourn	7	dis					
El Mahdi, ch h, by Onward	8	dis					

Time, 2:22½—2:21¼—2:20¾—2:24¾—2:25¼—2:26—2:27.

Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Col. Kipp, b h, by Kenwood	4	1	0	1	1
Ranger, b g, by Nil Desperandum	1	2	0	2	2
Addie Lee 2d, b m, by Electioneer	2	5	2	3	3
Madison, b h, by Leland	5	3	3	4	4
Judge Rysdyk, br h, by Judge James	9	8	8	7	5
Jessie Sheridan, b m, by Ellal G	3	4	4	5	dr
Etiquette, ch, m, by Alcantara	8	7	5	6	dr
Dutchess Wilkes, b m, by Favorite Wilkes	7	6	6	9	dr
Wehina, ch m, by Woolsey	6	9	7	8	dr
Frank S., b g, by Seneca Chief	10	dis			

Time, 2:24¼—2:20¼—2:24—2:20¼—2:21½.

Purse $90; two-year-olds.

Sunolo Maid, b m, by Sunolo ..... w o

Time not reported.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Island Wilkes, br h, by Red Wilkes ..... won

Time, 2:30—2:27¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:33½.

Mabel Mack, b m, by Sweepstakes ..... won

Time, 2:25½—2:25.

Purse, $10; to beat 2:20.

Fleet, bl m, by Sidney ..... won

Time, 2:19½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:32½.

Juliette, bl m, by Kaiser ..... won

Time, 2:30.

*Red Bluff, California.

August 16.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Gladys, gr m, by Alonzo Hayward	2	1	2	1	1
Sample, b g—A. L. Hinds	1	2	1	2	2
Peo, b g, by Fernecliffe	3	dis			
J. H. S., ch g, by Naubuc	dis				

Time, 2:40—2:33¾—2:40—2:45½—2:48.

Purse $350; 2:40 class.

Maud Merrill, bl m, by Antevolo	1	2	1	2	1
Col. Hickman, b g, by Nevada	2	3	2	1	4
Maud M., br m, by Anteeo	4	1	4	3	2
Thayermont, gr h, by Judge Salisbury	3	4	3	4	3
Hattie B., b m, by Alexander Button	5	5	5	5	5
Dotys Brigadier, b g, by Brigadier	7	6	dis		
Centello, b h, by Antevolo	8	7	dr		
Pat Reddy, br h., by Gibralter	6	dr			

Time, 2:26½—2:24¾—2:26¾—2:30½—2:28¼.

August 17 and 18.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Balance All, b m, by Bidger	1	2	1	2	1
Grand Admiral, br h, by Le Grand	2	1	2	1	2

Time, 2:41¼—2:40—2:40—2:41—2:36½.

August 18.—Purse $250; two-year-olds.

Wild Victor, br h, by Wildnut	1	1
Escort, br h, by Guide	2	2

Time, 2:40—2:39.

Purse $300; 2:27 class.

Falrose, b h, by Fallis	5	5	1	1	4	2	1
Lucy L., br m, by Gen. McClellan Jr	3	1	4	3	3	3	2
Frenchy, b g, by Royal George	2	4	2	2	1	1	dis
George Wapple, ch h, by Brigadier	4	3	3	4	2	ro	
Bessie H., br m, by May Boy	1	2	dr				
Cyrus, b g, by Capt. Webster	dis						

Time, 2:25¾—2:22¾—2:24—2:23¾—2:27—2:28½—2:25¼.

August 19.—Purse $250; three-year-olds.

Lulu F., b m, by Christmas	1	1	1
Liska, b m, by Electioneer	2	2	3
King of the King, ch h, by Silver King	3	3	2
Sadie Benton, br m, by Tom Benton	4	4	4

Time, 2:29—2:31—2:31.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Thayermont, gr h, by Judge Salisbury	2	5	5	1	1	1
Nenox, bl g, by Nephew	3	1	2	3	2	2
Lymont, b h, by Almont Medium	1	2	3	2	4	4
La Grand, b g, by Le Grand	5	3	1	5	5	3
Dotys Brigadier, b g, by Brigadier	4	4	4	4	3	ro

Time, 2:30½—2:33—2:33¾—2:31¾—2:35—2:37.

August 20.—Purse $400; 2:26 class.

Col. McNaser, ch g, by Starlight	1	1	1
Maud H., ch m, by Carr's Mambrino	3	2	2
Annie E., b m, by Tilton Almont	2	3	3
Melrose, br g, by Sultan	4	4	4
Re Elect, b m, by Elect	6	5	5
Dubec, b g, by Sultan	5	6	6

Time, 2:28¼—2:25¼—2:29.

Purse, $400; 2:20 class.

Flora B., b m, by Mambrino Wilkes	1	1	1
Frenchy, b g, by Royal George	3	2	3
John L., ch g, by Joker	2	3	4
Howards St. Clair, br h, by Robert St. Clair	4	4	2

Time, 2:25—2:27¾—2:23.

** Richmond, Indiana.

July 12.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Nelly Lloyd, b m, by Elgin Boy	1	1	1
Rosa Turner, b m—H. B. Rea	3	2	2
Coon Hollow, ch g—George Lindenberger	2	3	3
Fanny A., b m, by Abdamed Allen	5	4	4
Oklahoma Wilkes, b m, by Onward	4	5	6
Star Hawk, ch h, by Star of the West	6	6	5
Silver Maid, b m, by Silver Tail	dis		
Rob Roy, bl g, by Mambrino Barker	dis		

Time, 2:26¼—2:28¾—2:29¼.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Floral Boy, b h, by American Boy	1	2	1	1
Fred Douglas, b h, by Phil	2	1	2	2
Laura Belle, ch m, by Commander	3	3	3	3
Lady Vivian, br m, by Aristos Jr	4	4	dis	

Time, 2:23¼—2:20¼—2:20—2:28½.

Purse $500; 2:16 class.

New York Central, br g, by Simmons	1	1	1
N. T. H., b g, by Pilot Mambrino	2	2	2

Time, 2:28½—2:15½—2:19.

July 13.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Walnut Boy, br h, by Ferguson	6	1	1	1
Laurel, b m, by Brown Hal	2	2	2	2
Mac Widdle, b g, by Artemus	5	4	3	3
Laredo, b h, by Wedgewood	4	5	4	4
Lady M., ch m, by Pilot Wilkes	1	3	dis	
Beatrice O'Hara, br m—Mystic Park Farm	3	dis		

Time, 2:25½—2:25¾—2:23¼—2:30.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.

Frank B., b g, by Bog Oak	1	2	1	1
Blazeberry br m, by Roseberry	4	1	2	4
Wauseon, gr h, by Vacher	2	4	4	2
Mambrino Dudley, b h, by Woodford Mambrino	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:23¼—2:20¾—2:21¼—2:20½.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Lucy Dumas, br m, by Dumas	1	2	1	1
Bessie M., gr m, by White Cloud	2	1	2	4
Freeland, b h, by Bald Hornet	4	4	3	2
Stephen W., ch h, by Tasco	3	3	4	3

Time, 2:23½—2:24½—2:26¼—2:26.

July 13.—Purse—; to beat 2:35.

Emma C., ch m, by Walkill Prince ..... won

Time, 2:26¾—2:26½.

Purse—; to beat 2:37¼.

Gray Fanny, gr m, by Monroe Boy ..... won

Time, 2:28¼—2:27.

July 14.—Purse $500; 2:17 class.

Reflector, b h, by Duplex	2	1	1	1
Alexander Dumas, b h, by Dumas	1	2	2	2
Sorrel Dan, ch g, by Commander	3	3	4	3
Lady Vice, b m, by Viceroy	4	4	3	4

Time, 2:18¾—2:18¼—2:15—2:17.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Grace Napoleon, b m, by Louis Napoleon	2	1	1	1
Billy D., b g, by Squire Talmage	1	4	4	4
Tommy Lee, b g, by Rescue	4	2	2	2
Monte K., ch g, by J. W. Norton	3	3	3	3
Miss Van S., ch m, by Simmons	7	6	5	5
Bay Prince, b g, by Louis P	8	5	dis	
Black Joe, bl h, by Black Frank	5	dr		
Edgewood, ro g, by Tom Rodgers	6	dr		

Time, 2:23½—2:23¼—2:23¼—2:24¼.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Maud P., ch m, by Pepper's Pharaoh	1	1	1	
Cuckoo, bl h, by Ambassador	4	2	2	
Nelly B., br m, by Notable	2	4	4	
Mabel Flood, ch m, by Pocahontas Abdallah	3	3	3	
Dolly Brown, b m, by Dan Brown	7	7	5	
Georgia M., ch m, by Ashland Clay	5	5	dis	
Lon G., bl g, by Bald Hornet	6	6	dr	
Hal Dillard, b h, by Brown Hal	dis			

Time, 2:15¼—2:16½—2:17¼.

July 15.—Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Czar, b h, by Russia	1	1	1
Johnny A., ro g, by Ben Lomond Jr	3	2	3
Arctic B., b h, by Squire Talmage	4	3	2
Gail, b m, by Lakeland Abdallah	2	4	4
Mira Startle, b m, by Mambrino Startle	5	5	5
Billy D., br g, by Tempest	dis		

Time, 2:24¼—2:25¾—2:22¼.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Nelly S., bl m, by Commander	1	1	1
Alma, b m, by Almont	2	2	3
Letcher, gr h, by Director	6	6	2
Egyptian, bl h, by Charms	3	3	7
Strath Boy, b h, by Strathmore	4	4	4
Clover D., br h, by Forest Clay	8	5	6
Monte Phister, b g—Tom Mead	7	8	5
Coon Hollow, ch g—George Lindenberger	5	7	dis

Time, 2:30—2:30¼—2:27¼.

*Rochester, New York.

August 9.—Purse $1,500; 2:29 class.

Lamont, b h, by Redwood	1	1	1
Nelly R., b m, by Santa Claus	2	2	2
Puck, bl g, by Tacoma	4	3	5
Corinne, b m, by Robert McGregor	3	5	4
Rose Filkins, br m, by Melrose	7	4	3
Col. Kip, br h, by Aristos	5	6	7
Maggie Monroe, b m, by Monaco	6	7	6
Kingston, br g, by Happy Medium	8	dis	
Sensation, b h, by Rochester	9	dr	

Time, 2:28—2:20—2:20¼.

Purse $1,500; 2:16 class.

Vinette, b m, by Ethan Wilkes	3	1	1	1
Vitello, br h, by Legal Tender	1	2	2	2
Crawford, b h, by Favorite Wilkes	2	4	6	5
Saladin, br h, by Sultan	5	3	3	3
Gray Harry, gr g, by Tempest Jr	4	7	7	6
Kiwel's Dallas, gr g, by Indiana Chief	6	5	5	7
Jocko, bl g, by Mambrino King	7	6	4	4

Time, 2:14¾—2:15½—2:16—2:17¾.

Purse $2,000; 2:21 class.

Jesse Hanson, b g, by Roger Hanson	1	3	2	1	1
Bert Sheldon Jr., bl g, by Warwick Boy	3	1	1	3	5
So Long, gr g, by Erelong	2	2	3	2	2
Conway, br g, by W. H. Vanderbilt	8	5	4	4	3
Claudius, ch g—S. R. Clark	4	6	6	8	4
Heward H., ch g, by Forest Mambrino	5	7	8	7	7
Amboy, ch h, by Heptagon	9	8	7	5	6
Phoebe Wilkes, br m, by Hambletonian Wilkes	7	4	5	6	dr
Gertrude, ch m, by Elyria	6	9	9	dr	

Time, 2:17½—2:18—2:18½—2:19½—2:20¼.

August 10.—Purse $2,000; 2:19 class.

Illinois Egbert, b g, by Egbert	3	1	2	1	3	1
Abbie V., gr m, by Aberdeen	2	6	1	3	1	2
Elko, br m, by Lumps	1	3	6	5	4	4
Nelly Mason, b m, by Onward	7	4	3	2	2	ro
Zembla, br m, by King Almont	6	7	7	7	6	ro
Prince M., b g, by Lucas Brodhead	4	2	4	6	7	ro
Bush, bl m, by Alcyone	5	5	5	4	5	ro

Time, 2:17—2:18—2:17—2:16¼—2:16¾—2:17¾.

Purse $1,500; free for all.

Mascot, b g, by Deceive	1	1	1
Bunco Jr., b g, by Bunco	3	2	2
Grant's Abdallah, b h, by Abdallah Bruce	2	3	4
Dallas, ch g, by Almont Boy	4	4	3

Time, 2:17½—2:12¾—2:14.

Purse $1,500; 2:27 class.

H. C. T., b h, by King Almont	1	1	1
The Raven, bl h, by Ellal G	2	2	2
Belle Wilkes, b m, by Wilkie Collins	3	3	3
Alcyone, Jr., ch h, by Alcyone	4	4	4
Muggins, ch m, by Elyria	dis		

Time, 2:20—2:17½—2:17¼.

August 11.—Purse $2,000; 2:17 class.

Walter E., b g, by Patchen Mambrino	7	1	1	1
Henrietta, b m, by Mambrino King	1	4	5	5
Little Albert, ch g, by Albert W	8	3	2	2
Sprague Golddust, b h, by Gov. Sprague	4	2	3	3
Diamond, b g, by Happy Medium	2	5	4	6
Lakewood Prince, b h, by Wilkesonian	3	6	8	8
Minnie Wilkes, b m, by King Wilkes	5	8	6	4
J. B. Richardson, b g, by George Wilkes	6	7	7	7

Time, 2:17—2:13¾—2:15½—2:15½.

Purse $1,500; 2:20 class.

Chronos, b g, by Alcantara	1	1	1
Thistle, bl h, by Sidney	2	2	4
Nelly B., br m, by Notable	3	4	2
Allen Love, b h, by Alcantara	5	3	3
Grover S., br g, by Cafferty Horse	4	dr	
Brown Frank, br g, by Tom Hal	dis		

Time, 2:17—2:15¼—2:15¾.

Purse $1,500; 2:23 class.

Ramona, b m, by Alcyone	2	2	1	1
Virginia Evans, br m, by Kentucky Wilkes	1	1	5	2
Capt. Lyons, b h, by Sweepstakes	4	3	2	3
George S. James, ch g, by Highland Boy Jr	5	4	3	4
Sam Bassett, ch h, by Elyria	3	5	4	5

Time, 2:20½—2:18—2:21—2:20¼.

Race declared off and purse divided by agreement.

**Rushville, Indiana.

July 26.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Democrat, b g, by Sam Harris	2	2	1	1	1
Nelly Lloyd, b m, by Elgin Boy	1	1	4	4	4
Letcher, gr h, by Director	4	3	2	2	2
Kate Dillard, ch m, by Hamenger	3	4	3	3	3
Carline, ch m, by Hawthorne	dis				
Oakley Maid, ch m, by Russia	dis				
Tullito, b g, by Gambetta Wilkes	dis				

Time, 2:25¼—2:22½—2:26¼—2:26¼—2:27¾.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Floral Boy, b h, by American Boy	1	1	3	1
Fred Douglass, b h, by Phil	3	2	1	2
Laura Belle, ch m, by Commander	2	3	2	3

Time, 2:24¾—2:24½—2:30½—2:32.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Pretty Belle, b m, by Messenger Chief	1	1	1
Arctic B., b g, by Squire Talmage	4	2	2
Billy D., b g, by Squire Talmage	2	5	3
Gail, b m, by Lakeland Abdallah	3	3	4
William E., ch g, by Crazy Nick Jr	5	4	dis
Actress, b m, by Knickerbocker	6	dis	

Time, 2:22½—2:25½—2:25½.

July 27.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Julia Jackson, b m, by Mambrino Startle	4	3	6	1	1	2	1
Maggie B., b m, by White Line	3	1	2	5	4	1	2
Glen Mary, ch m, by Nutwood	1	5	1	4	3	3	3
Billy D., b g, by Squire Talmage	2	2	4	3	5	ro	
Monte K., b g, by J. W. Norton	5	4	3	2	2	ro	
Jubilee De Jarnette, b h, by Jubilee Lambert	6	6	5	dr			

Time, 2:25½—2:26—2:26½—2:25¼—2:25¼—2:32—2:30.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Floral Boy, b h, by American Boy	2	1	6	1	1
Lucy Dumas, b m, by Dumas	1	3	2	6	2
Edwin O., b g, by Elgin Boy	5	2	1	2	5
Dick B., b g, by Alhamer	3	5	5	4	3
Stephen W., ch h, by Tasco	6	4	4	3	4
Florence M., ch m, by Frank H	4	6	3	5	dis
Doctor C., b g, by Cleveland Boy	dis				

Time, 2:25½—2:26¾—2:31—2:29—2:25.

Purse $400; 2:22 class.

Frank B., b g, by Bog Oak	1	1	1
Geneva Wilkes, bl m, by Bartholomew Wilkes	2	2	2
Mira Startle, b m, by Mambrino Startle	3	3	3

Time, 2:22—2:24¼—2:30½.

July 28.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Nelly S., bl m, by Commander	1	1	1
Nelly Lloyd, b m, by Elgin Boy	2	2	3
Potens, b g—Melrose Farm	3	3	2
Monte Phister, b g, by Dot C	dis		
Clover D., br h, by Forest Clay	dis		
American Jay, ro h, by Eagle Bird	dis		

Time, 2:23¾—2:24½—2:24¾.

Purse $400; 2:22 class.

Cuckoo, bl h, by Ambassador	1	1	1
Maud P., ch m, by Pepper's Pharoah	5	2	2
Dolly Brown, br m, by Dan Brown	2	5	4
Prince Echo, ch h, by Cloud Mambrino	3	3	3
Harry Wood, b h, by Rusco	4	4	5

Time, 2:19¾—2:16¼—2:24¼.

Purse $400; 2:18 class.

Sorrel Dan, ch g, by Commander	1	5	3	3	2	1	1
Alvin Swift, br h, by Alvin	3	4	2	1	1	2	3
Jessie L., b m, by Tasco	4	1	1	2	4	3	2
Alexander Dumas, b h, by Dumas	5	2	4	4	3	ro	
Shoo Fly Gyp, wh h, by Shoofly	2	3	5	5	dis		
Snyder's Viceroy, b h, by Viceroy	6	6	6	dr			

Time, 2:18¼—2:20—2:17¼—2:17¾—2:20¾—2:20—2:23¼.

July 29.—Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Kate Dillard ch m, by Hamenger	1	1	1
Colonel Bullitt, b h, by Squire Talmage	2	4	2
Alma, bl m, by Almont M	3	2	5
Pearl Winship, br m, by Legal Tender Jr	5	3	3
Besor, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	4	5	4

Time, 2:28¾—2:31¾—2:27¾.

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Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Laurel, b m, by Brown Hal	1	1	1
Lady M., ch m, by Pilot Wilkes	2	2	3
Fred Douglass, b h, by Phil	3	3	2
Buckner, b g, by Gil Curry	4	dis	

Time, 2:29½—2:26¼—2:26¾.

*Salem, New Jersey.

August 9.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Allentown, b g—T. C. Wilcox	1	1	11	9	1
Royal Red, b h, by Red Wilkes	3	2	2	1	2
Clay Chief, ch h—G. W. Koontz	11	5	1	2	5
Fred, b g, by Honest Fred	2	3	10	8	3
May Bel, b m, by St. Bel	5	4	4	3	4
Shirley Boy, b g, by Robt. N. Patchen	4	6	8	6	6
May S., b m—W. T. Harriott	7	10	6	5	dr
Dandy R., b g—H. R. Read	9	8	5	7	dr
Pilot Claus, bl h, by Santa Claus	12	11	3	4	dr
Dick, b g—Flemington Farm	6	7	7	dr	
James G., dn g—A. Barngrover	8	9	9	dr	
Rosetta, b m, by Indianan	10	12	dr		

Time, 2:34¼—2:32¼—2:33¼—2:36¼—2:35.

Purse $300; 2:33 class.

Richwood, b h, by Mambrino Patchen	1	1	1
Octagon, b g—Wm. McFarland	3	3	2
Dynamite, b g—J. H. Fesher	2	6	3
William S., br g, by South Jersey Patchen Jr	4	¾	4
Molly G. b m, by Chancellor	6	4	6
Von Saur, b h, by Bonnie Bay	5	5	5
Merry Christmas, b h, by Santa Claus	7	7	7
Lady B., ro m, by Clark Chief	8	8	8

Time, 2:27—2:30—2:30.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

J. S. L., br g—J. S. Lester	1	2	1	2	1
Hal Fadden, b g—A. H. Tyson	2	1	4	1	2
Benson, ch g—J. H. Foslier	4	3	2	4	3
Soda Water, b m—C. A. Davis	3	4	3	3	4
Rosemond, ch m—Flemington Farm	5	5	dis		

Time, 2:33¼—2:32¼—2:33¼—2:32¼—2:28¼.

August 10.—Purse $100; 2:37 class.

Belle Truitt, gr m—A. Barngrover	10	1	1	1
Stella M., bl m, by Norway Knox	2	2	4	7
Edgar, b g—John F. Shurtz	3	3	2	2
Mack, b g, by Little Ham	11	5	3	8
Fin Fan, b m, by Gen. Brock	8	7	9	3
Indian, b h, by Indiaman	4	4	5	5
Christmas, br h, by Santa Claus	5	6	8	8
Force, br g—John Kain	7	8	7	6
Macbeth, b g—Wm. W. Robbins	1	10	11	dr
Ivy Princess, ch m—R. A. Schwab	6	11	10	dr
Black Prince, bl h, by Bayonne Prince	9	9	dr	

Time, 2:33¼—2:35—2:32¾—2:32¼.

Purse $100; 2:24 class.

Victor B., bl h, by Alaric	1	1	1
Miss Thompson, b m, by Toodles Jr	2	2	3
Mentor, gr g, by Middletown	3	3	2

Time, 2:27¾—2:26¼—2:30.

Purse $400; 2:29 class.

Frank C., b g, by Mambrino Pilot	1	1	1
Comet, gr g, by Gen. Stanton	3	2	2
Sid, bl g, by John Goldsmith	4	4	2
Edna C., br m, by Warwick Boy	2	5	5
Ben S., b g, by Indiaman	5	3	4
Charley R., ch g—C. B. Meyers	6	dr	

Time, 2:29¼—2:29½—2:27¼.

August 13.—Purse $100; match.

Frank C., b g, by Mambrino Pilot	1	2	1
Edna C., b m, by Warwick Boy	2	1	2

Time, 2:32½—2:29½—2:31½—2:28.

*St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada.

August 23.—Purse $200; three-year-olds.

Alvah, b g, by Superior	1	1	1
Reciprocity, gr h, by Superior	2	2	3
Doctor D., b g, by Diplomat	3	3	2
Maud Bell, gr m, by Monogram	4	4	4
Stanza, b m, by Gen. Stanton	5	5	5

Time, 2:36—2:34½—2:35.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Mary E., br m, by Elector	3	2	2	1	1	1
Sim Watson, bl h, by Sim Watson Jr	2	1	1	2	3	2
Dr. Forest, ch g, by Forest Mambrino	1	3	3	3	2	3
Swallow, ch g—John Wood	4	dis				

Time, 2:31¾—2:32½—2:31½—2:32¼—2:36¼—2:33¼.

August 24.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.

M. J. Henderson, b g, by Landmark	1	1	1
Dr. Forest, ch g, by Forest Mambrino	2	2	2
Gray Allen, by St. Arnaud	3	3	3

Time, 2:27½—2:37—2:35.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Maud J., b m, by Winfield Scott	1	1	4	2	1
Grimsby Girl, b m, by Smith's Stanton	4	2	1	1	2
Dwyer, br h, by Diplomat	3	6	2	5	3
Billy Stanton, br h, by Gen. Stanton	2	3	6	6	4
Nettie B., b m, by Gen. Stanton	6	5	3	3	5
Nora, gr m, by Gen. Stanton	5	4	5	4	6

Time, 2:31½—2:30½—2:32¼—3:31¾—2:30.

Purse $300; 2:27 class.

M. J. Henderson, b g, by Landmark	4	1	1	1
Forest Boy, ch g, by Forest Mambrino	1	4	3	3
Clara K., b m, by Clarion Chief	2	2	2	2
Zeno,—B. G. Gould	3	3	4	4

Time, 2:25¾—2:28—2:27—2:24¼.

*San Francisco, California.

[PACIFIC COAST T. H. B. ASSOCIATION.]

August 6.—Purse $1,200; 2:17 class.

Richmond Jr., b g, by A. W. Richmond	1	1	1
George Washington, b h, by Mambrino Chief Jr	2	2	3
Wanda, b m, by Eros	3	4	2
Flora M., b m, by Elector	4	3	dis

Time, 2:19½—2:20—2:21¼.

Purse $600; 2:30 class.

Fitzsimmons, b g, by Dexter Prince	1	1	1
C. W. S., b h, by Abbottsford	2	2	2
Edenia, ch m, by Endymion	3	3	3
Captor, b g, by Capri	4	dis	
Jessie, br m, by Dexter Prince	5	dis	
Lucille, bl m, by Dexter Prince	dis		

Time, 2:24—2:24—2:24¾.

Purse $600; 2:25 class.

W. Wood, b g, by Steinway	1	1	5	1
Hazel H., b m, by Bismark	3	3	1	2
Chris Smith, ch g, by Guy Wilkes	4	2	2	ro
Robin B., b g, by Little Rex	2	4	3	ro
Major Lambert, br h, by California Lambert	5	5	4	ro
Cherokee Prince, ch g, by Dexter Prince	dis			

Time, 2:20¾—2:22½—2:25¾—2:26½.

Cup; to beat 2:35.

El Benton, b h, by Electioneer	won

Time, 2:29¾.

Cup; to beat 2:35.

Irene, bl m, by Dexter Prince	won

Time, 2:25.

August 9.—Purse $800; 2:25 class.

Laura Z., br m, by Alex Button	7	8	1	1	1
Shylock, ch g, by Tom Benton	2	1	2	3	2
Col. May, br g, by May Boy	1	2	3	2	3
Ben Corbitt, b h, by Wm. Corbitt	4	3	4	ro	
Maggie b m, by Dexter Prince	6	4	5	ro	
Tippoo Tib, b g, by Reliance	5	6	7	ro	
Thornwood, ch h, by Hawthorne	8	7	6	ro	
Sunrise, br g, by Abbottsford	3	5	dr		

Time, 2:24¾—2:23¼—2:23½—2:23¾—2:23¾.

Purse $800; 2:20 class.

Dr. Swift, ch g, by Baywood	2	2	1	1	1
Plunkett, b g, by Strathearn	3	1	2	2	2
Belle Button, br m, by Alex Button	1	3	3	3	3
Chief Thorne, b h, by Hawthorne	4	4	4	ro	

Time, 2:29—2:18¼—2:18¾—2:20¼—2:21¼.

Cup; to beat 2:35.

Antee, b m, by Anteeo	lost

Time, 2:44¼.

Cup; to beat 2:35.

Jasmine, gr m, by Abbottsford	lost

Time, 2:41.

Cup; to beat 2:29¾.

El Benton, b h, by Electioneer	won

Time, 2:28¾.

Cup; to beat 2:35.

Don Figaro, b h, by Whipple's Hambletonian	won

Time, 2:34¾.

Cup; to beat 2:35.

Belmonta, b m, by Alonzo Hayward	lost

Time, 2:36¼.

Cup; to beat 2:35.

Cherokee Prince, ch h, by Dexter Prince	won

Time, 2:26½.

Cup; to beat 2:35.

Leumar, b h, by Admar	won

Time, 2:28.

August 11.—Purse $1,000; 2:20 class.

Richmond Jr., b g, by A. W. Richmond	2	2	1	1	1
Beaury Mc., b g, by Nephew	1	1	2	2	2
Myrtle, br m, by Anteeo	4	3	3	ro	
Lee, ch g, by Gen. Lee	3	4	4	ro	

Time, 2:19—2:17½—2:17¼—2:18¼—2:20.

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Purse $600; 2:40 class.
ssie, br m, by Dexter Prince 1 1 1
W. S., br h, by Abbottsford 2 2 2
ucille, bl m, by Dexter Prince 4 3 3
lita, b m, by Eros 3 4 4
lehmond Chief, gr h, by Monroe Chief ..... dis
arlight, ch m, by Dawn ..... dis
Time, 2:23½—2:23—2:22.

Purse $500; 3:00 class.
azel H., b m, by Bismark 1 1 2 1
ablo, ch h, by Chas. Derby 0 3 1 2
hris Smith, ch g, by Guy Wilkes ..... 0 2 3 ro
ase P., b g, by Western ..... 0 dis
rene, br m, by Dexter Prince ..... 0 dis
Time, 2:22—2:18½—2:17—2:19.

Cup; to beat 2:36.
eimonta, br m, by Alonzo Hayward ..... won
Time, 2:34¼.

Cup; to beat 2:35.
eorge Gray, br h, by Redwood ..... won
Time, 2:27.

Cup; to beat 2:26.
herokee Prince, ch h, by Dexter Prince ..... won
Time, 2:22¼.

Cup; to beat 2:44.
yda C., b m, by Bay Rose ..... won
Time, 2:28¾.

Cup; to beat 2:41.
asmine, gr m, by Abbottsford ..... won
Time, 2:39.

Cup; to beat 3:00.
Willemina, br m, by Eros ..... won
Time, 2:49¾.

August 13.—Purse $1,500; free for all.
Wanda, b m, by Eros 1 1 1
Flora M., b m, by Elector 2 2 2
Time, 2:28—2:24—2:21½.

Purse $1,000; free for all.
Tom Ryder, br g, by Alex Button 2 1 1 1
Alannah, b m, by Guy Wilkes 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:20½—2:26—2:20—2:21¾.

Purse $700; 2:28 class.
Lucy B., b m, by Alex Button 2 1 1 2 1
Fitzsimmons, ch g, by Dexter Prince .. 1 5 4 1 2
Free Coinage, b g, by Abbottsford ..... 3 2 2 ro
Chancellor, ch h, by Bismarck ..... 7 4 3 ro
Thornwood, ch h, by Hawthorne ..... 5 3 5 ro
Mattie P., b m, by Jackson Temple ..... 4 7 6 ro
Maggie, b m, by Dexter Prince ..... 6 6 7 ro
Time, 2:23¼—2:25¾—2:24½—2:20—2:24.

Purse $600; green horses.
Almonition, bl h, by Alcona 3 2 1 1 1
Mabel, b m, by Alex Button 1 1 2 2 2
Rinconada, b g, by Eros ..... 2 3 3 ro
Lenmar, b h, by Admar ..... 4 4 4 ro
Administrator, br h, by Grosvenor ..... dis
Blonde Wilkes, ch h, by Guy Wilkes .. dis
Time, 2:26—2:24—2:24¾—2:25¾—2:25½.

Cup; to beat 2:35.
Senator L., b h, by Dexter Prince ..... won
Time, 2:29.

**Sedalia, Missouri.

August 15.—Purse $1,000; 2:27 class.
Cicerone, b h, by Cyclone 1 1 4 1
Irene, br m, by Star Wilkes 8 2 1 6
Mondace, b g, by Ringgold 3 3 2 2
Hurly Burly, ch h, by Rumor 2 8 6 4
Elmo Maid, b m, by Joe Elmo 4 4 3 3
John L., ch h, by Al. West 6 6 5 5
Susie B., b m, by Clinker 7 5 7 7
Kenneth, b h, by Strathlan 5 7 8 8
Time, 2:24½—2:22¼—2:24¼—2:26.

Purse $500; yearlings.
Cliff Downing, ch h, by Anderson Wilkes 1
Lady Russett, b m, by Joe U. See 2
Aytonette, b m, by Aytoun 3
Russell, b h, by President Wilkes 4
Time, 2:51¼.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.
John B., gr g—A. D. Carson 2 1 2 1 1
Roseburg, br h, by Strathmore 1 5 3 2 5
Lawnwood, gr h, by Clinker 4 3 1 4 3
aritana, b g, by Kentucky Volunteer 3 4 4 3 2
redo, b h, by Wedgewood 5 2 5 5 4
t Murphy, bl g, by Palmetto ..... dis
ie Simmons, b m, by Betterton ..... dis
me, 2:24¾—2:27½—2:25½—2:28½—2:28¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Tallmage, b h, by Byerly Abdallah ..... lost
Time, 2:37—2:35.

August 16.—Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.
Dick Hartford, br h, by Bay Dick 1 1 2 1
Altona, b m, by Menelaus 7 6 1 2
Nathalie, ch m, by Jersey Wilkes 4 2 3 3
Comal, br h, by Endymion 2 3 4 4
Rustic Maid, b m, by Mambrino Russell. 3 4 6 7
Magnetta, b m, by Cornelian 5 5 8 5
Ethel T., bl m, by Gambetta Wilkes 8 7 5 6
Ladie Reed, b m, by Corbin Bashaw 6 8 7 8
Red Cedar, ch g, by McCurdys Hambletonian ..... dis
Time, 2:29½—2:28½—2:25¼—2:26½.

Purse $1,000; 2:23 class.
Riley Medium, br h, by Happy Medium 1 1 1
Hustler, b g—Gee Grimes 2 2 4
Dick Trumpet, b g—C. H. Race 4 5 2
Dolly T., ch m—W. W. Wilson 3 6 8
Charley Ford, ch g, by Dexter Prince 12 3 12
Minnie A., bl m, by Clinker 8 8 3
Sally Clinker, b m, by Clinker 7 4 10
Hermitage, b h, by Pretender 5 10 7
Dandy O., b h, by Dall Brino 10 11 5
Dan R., ch h, by Smuggler 11 9 6
Laura T., b m, by Al West 6 12 9
Sunshine, ch m, by Son of Copperbottom ... 9 7 11
Time, 2:14¼—2:13½—2:13¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:35 class.
Don Pedro, br h, by Tollet 5 8 7 7 2 1 1 1
Royal Prince, ch h, by Dexter Prince 1 9 4 1 6 4 8 2
Topaz, bl h, by Ham 7 1 8 9 4 6 2 3
Nelly F., b m, by Anteros 6 3 2 10 5 2 6 5
Pilgrim, br h, by Coriander ... 11 5 3 4 3 3 3 4
Egg Nog, — J. R. Fant ..... 2 2 1 2 1 7 7 dis
Hat Sprague, br g, by Rounds' Sprague ..... 8 4 5 3 7 5 4 dr
Murtis Wilkes, ch m, by Ashland Wilkes ..... 12 13 10 12 8 9 5 dr
Bessie Allen, b m, by Dresden 4 6 9 8 10 8 dr
Hattie S., br m, by Comet .... 13 10 12 5 11 10 dr
Eddie Hayes, bl h, by Charles Caffrey ..... 3 7 6 6 9 dr
Monitor Prince, b h, by Monitor ..... 10 11 11 11 dr
Linkwood, br h, by Walsingham ..... 9 12 13 dr
Time, 2:24¼—2:26—2:25½—2:25½—2:26—2:26—2:26—2:25¾.
Last four heats trotted August 17.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Breastplate, b h, by Hawthorn ..... won
Time, 2:26.

August 17.—Purse $1,000; two-year-olds.
Maxie B., b h, by Ashland Wilkes 1 1
Captain Walbridge, b h, by Arsaces 2 2
Dasie N., ch m, by Nutwood 3 3
Time, 2:40—2:34¾.

Purse $1,500; 2:30 class; pacers.
Walnut Boy, br h, by Ferguson 0 1 1 1
Bell Durland, b m, by Mike Snyder 0 2 2 2
Jersey Girl, b m, by Legal Note 5 5 3 3
Juliet, ch m, by Bonnie Clay ..... 3 3 dis
Lilly Bush, ch m, by Ball R ..... 4 4 dis
Comus, b h, by Lucas Brodhead ..... 6 6 dis
Clear Grit, br g, by Egmont ..... 8 7 dis
Beattie, ch g, by Ben Lomond Jr ..... 7 dis
Time, 2:20¼—2:19—2:21—2:20.

Purse $1,000; 2:19 class.
Blazeberry, br m, by Roseberry .. 2 2 1 2 1 2 1
Catherine Leyburn, ch m, by Onward 3 3 2 1 2 1 2
Dandy Jim, gr g, by Young Jim. 1 1 4 4 4 3 3
Brutus Girl, bl m, by Sheffield's Andrew Jackson ..... 4 5 3 3 3 ro
Andrew Allison, b h, by Andante 5 4 5 dr
Time, 2:21—2:19½—2:20—2:20—2:21½—2:21—2:20.
Last heat trotted August 18.

Purse $—; to make 2:30 or better.
Joe Thorndale, b h—J. B. Colt ..... won
Time, 2:33¼—2:32½—2:30.

August 18.—To beat 2:30.
Blue Bell, ro m, by Seafoam ..... won
Time, 2:24.

To beat 2:25.
Sunshine, ch m, by Son of Copperbottom ..... won
Time, 2:20.

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To make 2:30 or better.

Tallmage, b h, by Byerly Abdallah					lost

Time, 2:36—2:35½.

Purse $4,000; 2:30 class.

Grace Napoleon, b m, by Louis Napoleon	4	3	1	1	1
Bertie R., b m, by Wilkomont	6	1	2	2	7
Billy Bolton, br g, by Almont Pilot	1	15	16	15	5
Albert S., gr g—J. M. Sealts	2	2	3	4	3
Floyd B., b g—Herndon Stock Farm	12	11	14	3	2
May Quesne, b m, by Duquesne	13	6	10	7	4
Elsie Sprague, ch m, by Rounds' Sprague	7	8	4	11	11
Crossman, br g, by Madrid	5	5	7	5	9
Musette, gr m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	16	12	5	13	15
Crayon, b h, by Cuyler	8	17	6	10	12
Sarah Gilbirds, bl m, by Gilbirds Sprague	17	16	15	6	8
Monocrat, b h, by Monitor Prince	11	10	11	9	6
Nobody's Claim, bl h, by Almont Pilot	10	7	13	14	14
Maud, b m, by Clay Cadmus	9	9	8	8	13
P. H. Chapin, b h, by Chapin's Egmont	14	13	12	12	10
Lida D., b m, by Brilliant Golddust	3	4	9	dis	
Ben Cole, b g, by Ben Lomond Jr	15	14	dis		
Black Prince, bl g, by Frank Lee	dis				

Time, 2:24—2:20—2:20½—2:21—2:22.

Purse $1,000; three-year-olds and under.

Guerita, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	3	1	1	1
Henry F., b h, by Princeton	1	2	2	2
Pat Delaney, b g, by Anderson Wilkes	4	3	3	dis
Harry C., b h, by Comus	2	4	dis	
Lee Steele, b h, by Steele	5	dis		
Monadel, br h, by Monon	dis			
Molly C., b m, by Richmond	dis			
Anna Wilkomont, b m, by Wilkomont	dis			

Time, 2:24¾—2:20—2:19¼—2:23½.

Stake $1,000; three-year-olds; 2:30 class.

Kentucky Union, ch m, by Aberdeen	1	1	1
Alamito, ro h, by Eagle Bird	3	2	2
Anvil, b h, by Manville	2	4	3
Bluestem, b h, by Damo	4	3	4

Time, 2:23½—2:26½—2:20¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:22 class.

King Herod, ch h, by Fayette Chief	7	7	1	1	1
Nina Medium, bl m, by Riley Medium	2	1	2	3	4
Idavan, b h, by Earl	1	3	4	4	3
Trumpeter, br h, by Challenger	4	4	6	6	2
Jack Sheppard, b g, by Anderson Wilkes	5	2	5	5	5
Robbie P., b h, by Charles Caffrey	9	5	9	2	7
Grace W., bl m, by Blackwood Mambrino	6	6	3	8	6
Lady Savage, b m, by Hinkston Boy	8	9	8	7	dr
Romeo, b g, by Ringgold	3	8	7	dr	

Time, 2:19½—2:17½—2:19½—2:17—2:18½.

August 19.—Purse $1,000; 2:50 class; stallions.

Comal, br h, by Endymion	1	1	2	2	1
Dick Hartford, br h, by Bay Dick	3	2	1	1	2
Winston, b h, by Wilkes Boy	2	4	5	5	3
Fairy Wood, —by Nutwood	7	3	3	4	5
Ham Jr., bl h, by Ham	5	6	4	3	4
Little Chief, b h, by Scott Chief	6	5	6	dr	
Autocracy, b h, by Jim Monroe	4	7	dis		

Time, 2:28—2:26—2:25—2:34—2:28¼.

Purse $1,000; free for all.

Telegram, ch g, by Telegraph	1	1	6	1
Joe Egbert, b g, by West Egbert	6	6	1	4
Reflector, b h, by Duplex	3	2	5	2
Maud P., ch m, by Pepper's Pharoah	2	4	2	5
L. C. Lee, bl h, by Elmo	5	3	7	3
William R., gr h, by Frank Cheatham	7	7	3	7
Bawley, b g, by King Pharaoh	4	5	4	6

Time, 2:14—2:12½—2:15½—2:14½.

Purse $500; consolation race; 2:30 class.

Juliet, ch m, by Bonnie Clay	1	1	1
Lilly Bush, ch m, by Ball R	2	2	2
Beattie, ch g, by Ben Lomond Jr	dis		

Time, 2:25—2:27—2:31.

Purse $15; to make 2:30 or better.

Yula, b m, by Rounds' Sprague					won

Time, 2:27½.

Purse, $15; to make 2:25 or better.

Major Doke, b h, by Seafoam					lost

Time, 2:40.

Purse $15; to beat 2:26.

Breastplate, b h, by Hawthorne					won

Time, 2:23½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.

Lady Egmont, b m, by Egmont Chief					lost

Time, 2:38½.

Purse $15; to make 2:30 or better.

Monitor Chippie, b m, by Monitor					won

Time, 2:27—2:28.

August 20.—Purse $1,000; 2:40 class.

Nelly F., b m, by Anteros	5	1	1	1	
Miss Fullerton, b m, by Young Fullerton	1	2	6	4	
Bertha, b m, by George Patchen	2	3	3	3	
Jim Wilkes, —by Young Jim	8	5	2	2	
Billy B., b g—Hundley & Godfrey	4	4	5	5	
Star Hawk, ch h, by Star of the West	3	8	4	8	
Tommy M., b g, by Walton Prince	7	7	7	7	
Allie C., b m, by Aladdin	6	6	dr		
Edna Clark, —by Kentucky Chief Jr	dis				
Prohibit, br h, by Woodford Pilot	dis				

Time, 2:26½—2:27—2:25—2:27.

Purse, $1,00; 2:30 class; consolation race.

Crossman, br g, by Madrid	1	2	2	3	4	1	1
Black Prince, bl g, by Frank Lee	3	1	1	2	7	5	6
Floyd B., b g—Herndon Farm	4	3	11	1	2	2	4
Sarah Gilbirds, bl m, by Gilbirds Sprague	10	7	4	5	1	3	3
May Quesne, b m, by Du Quesne	12	6	3	6	8	4	2
Ben Cole, b g, by Ben Lomond Jr	7	9	5	9	6	6	5
Elsie Sprague, ch m, by Rounds' Sprague	2	8	9	8	5	dr	
Maud, b m, by Clay Cadmus	6	5	6	4	3	dr	
P. H. Chapin, b h, by Chapin's Egmont	9	10	8	7	dr		
Nobody's Claim, bl h, by Almont Pilot	8	11	10	10	dr		
Musette, gr m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	11	12	7	dr			
Lida D., b m, by Brilliant Golddust	5	4	dr				

Time, 2:26—2:23½—2:25—2:24¾—2:28½—2:28—2:29.

Purse $15; to beat 2:39.

Ethel T., bl m, by Gambetta Wilkes					won

Time, 2:37—2:32¼—2:34.

Purse $15; to beat 2:24.

Blue Bell, ro m, by Seafoam					won

Time, 2:17.

**Shelbina, Missouri.

August 17.—Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Hallie Harris, ch m, by Attorney	1	1
Strongmont, b h, by Dr. Strong	2	2
Juleta, b m, by Dr. Strong	3	4
Harry Hershel, gr h, by Hershel	4	3

Time, 2:59—2:58.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Harry Pennington, br h, by Abe Pennington	2	2	1	1	1
Henry J., b g, by Hermes	1	1	2	2	2
George S., b g—G. W. Shrapshire	4	3	4	3	3
Chartamont, b h, by Trouble	5	6	3	4	4
Richard 3d, gr g, by Dick Ministrator	3	4	6	5	5
Dan Mace, b h, by Roseberry	6	5	7	dr	
Paulina Boy, ch h, by Brougham	7	7	5	dr	
Dick Bates, ch h, by Good Wood	8	dis			

Time, 2:36¼—2:34¾—2:34½—2:39—2:39.

August 18.—Purse $300; 2:32 class.

Bushnell Chief, b. g, by Mambrino Messenger	1	1	1
Dolly B., b m, by Austerlitz	2	2	3
Raven Wilkes, bl h, by Lyle Wilkes	3	3	2
Jack the Ripper, b g, by Romeo	4	4	4

Time, 2:32½—2:33—2:32½.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

John C., bl g, by Dresden	1	2	1	1
Birdmont, br h, by Old Bird	5	1	2	2
Charles G., b g, by Jones Morgan	2	3	3	3
Sea Foam Jr., ro h, by Major Drake	3	dis		
Robert Russell, b h, by Alley Russell	4	dr		

Time, 2:29¾—2:30—2:32½—2:30½.

Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Governor Strong, b h, by Dr. Strong	1	1	1
Kansas Russell,—M. H. Foss	2	2	2
Casselton, b h, by Cashier	3	3	3
Iola, bl m, by Herschel	5	dis	
Happy Arthur, b h, by Happy Arthur	4	dr	

Time, 2:40—2:37—2:45¼.

August 19.—Purse $300; 2:37 class.

ninator, b h, by Don Pedro	4	1	1	1
ura B., b m, by Willie Schepper	1	2	2	2
usty, b h, by Mambrino Patchen	2	4	3	3
xey McGregor, bl g, by Ben McGregor	3	3	4	4
rl Downing, b h, by Abe Downing	dis			

Time, 2:39—2:35—2:39¼—2:38.

Purse $300; 2:27 class.

y Wilkes, b h, by Bourbon Wilkes	1	1	1
ss Edith, b m, by Midas	5	2	2
eald, gr g., by Alroy	2	4	4
n Hulett, b h, by Louis Napoleon	3	3	3
ince Medium, b h, by Happy Medium	4	5	dr

Time, 2:30—2:31—2:31.

Purse $300; 2:27 class.

hn Carpenter, gr g—A. Dixon	1	1	1
octor J., b g, by Allie West	2	2	2
aggie T., b m, by Nihilist	3	4	3
oy S., b g, by Frank Roy	4	3	4

Time, 2:29¼—2:26¼—2:27¼.

August 20.—Purse $300; 2:45 class.

arry Pennington, br h, by Abe Pennington	2	1	1	1
ettie Wilkes, ch m, by Ashland Wilkes	1	2	2	2
enry J., b g, by Hermes	3	3	3	3
lanche B., b m, by General Oaks	4	4	6	4
enry C., ch h, by Midas	5	5	4	6
overnor Riddle, gr g, by Norman Medium	6	7	5	5
lorion, b h, by Sprague Pilot	7	6	7	dr

Time, 2:38—2:38¾—2:36—2:34.

Purse $250; free for all.

omp, ch g, by Dick	2	3	1	1	3	2	1
ick C., b g, by Gloster	4	4	4	2	1	1	2
ick Hal, b h—W. T. Erwin	3	2	2	3	2	dr	
orthwest, b h, by Egmont	1	1	3	dis			

Time, 2:29¾—2:28½—2:28½—2:30—2:33—2:42½—2:41¼.

*Springfield, Massachusetts.

August 16.—Purse $1,000; 2:25 class.

Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy	1	1	1
Nelly McGregor, ch m, by Robert McGregor	2	2	5
Resolute, gr h, by Lothair Jr	4	4	2
Prince A., b g, by Idol	5	3	3
Enola, ch m, by R. F. Galoway	6	5	4
Sister Barefoot, b m, by Kent	3	dis	
Merry Bird, br h, by Jay Bird	7	dis	

Time, 2:20—2:19¾—2:22.

Purse $1,000; 2:19 class.

H. C. T., b h, by King Almont	9	9	1	2	8	1	1
Jesse Hanson, b g, by Roger Hanson	3	1	5	6	2	2	2
Lightning b m, by Alcantara	6	3	6	1	7	3	5
Daphne, b m, by Col. Hambrick	1	7	9	9	6	4	3
Brava, b m, by Baron Wilkes	4	8	4	5	1	5	4
The Raven, bl h, by Ellal G	8	4	3	3	3	ro	
Zembia, br m, by King Almont	7	5	8	8	4	ro	
Elko, br m, by Lumps	5	6	7	7	5	ro	
Bert Sheldon Jr., bl g, by Warwick boy	2	2	2	4	dr		

Time, 2:19¾—2:17—2:17½—2:17¼—2:19¼—2:23—2:21½.

August 17.—Purse $1,000; 2:27 class.

Nelly R, b m, by Santa Claus	2	1	7	6	2	1	1
Bella Wilkes, b m, by Wilkie Collins	1	6	1	2	5	3	3
Rose Filkin, br m, by Melrose	7	3	2	3	1	2	2
Harry McNair, ro g, by Allegheny Boy	3	2	3	1	4	4	4
Jim Graham, b g, by Harry Franklin	4	4	4	4	3	ro	
Starlight, b m, by Electioneer	6	7	6	5	dr		
Duchess, b m—Simmocolon Farm	5	5	5	dr			
Daisy Queen, gr m—J. H. Carmichael	8	dr					

Time, 2:18½—2:21½—2:23½—2:24¾—2:22—2:23¾—2:24¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:22 class.

Classmate, br g, by Lumps	1	1	1
Claudius, ch g—S. R. Clark	2	3	2
Etta K., b m, by Douglass	3	2	3
Nelly Mason, b m, by Onward	4	4	4

Time, 2:23¾—2:19¾—2:20.

August 17 and 18.—Purse $1,000; 2:19 class.

ronos, b h, by Alcantara	1	3	1	2	4	1	
dy Sheridan, b m, by Confidence	3	1	2	1	2	3	
lly B., br m, by Notable	4	4	3	4	1	2	
ollie, b m, by Wedgewood	2	2	4	3	3	ro	

e, 2:16½—2:15¼—2:16—2:15½—2:16½—2:17.

August 18.—Purse $1,000; 2:17 class.

Walter E., b g, by Patchen Mambrino	2	1	1	1
Sprague Golddust, bl h, by Gov. Sprague	1	2	2	2
Jean Valjean, b g, by Crittenden	3	3	0	4
Abbie V., gr m, by Aberdeen	4	4	0	3

Time, 2:15¼—2:16¾—2:14½—2:15.

Purse $1,500; free for all.

Grant's Abdallah, b h, by Abdallah Bruce	1	5	1	4	1
Linden, b h, by Madison Wilkes	5	1	2	1	2
Dallas, ch g, by Almont Boy	4	4	3	2	3
Caesar, b g, by Steinway	3	3	4	3	4
Bunco Jr., b g, by Bunco	2	2	dis		

Time, 2:10½—2:18—2:15½—2:21—2:20.

Purse $1,000; 2:23 class.

Ramona, b m, by Alcyone	1	1	1
Maggie T., b m, by Sir Charles	2	2	4
Present, b g, by Young Rolfe	4	4	2
Archie B., ch g, by Thought	3	3	5
Capt. Lyons, b h, by Sweepstakes	5	5	3

Time, 2:19½—2:19¾—2:21¼.

August 19.—Purse $1,500; 2:15 class.

Ryland T., b g, by Ledger, Jr	3	1	1	1
Aline, b m, by Almont Boy	1	4	3	3
Diamond, b g, by Vandergriff Colt	4	3	2	2
Miss Alice, b m, by Alcantara	2	2	4	4

Time, 2:19—2:16—2:17¾—2:18.

Purse $1,000; 2:28 class.

Pickett, ch g, by Pickett	2	2	1	1	1
Lamont, b h, by Redwood	1	1	5	2	2
Big F., b g—C. H. Fletcher	5	4	2	5	4
Corinne, b m, by Robert McGregor	3	5	4	4	3
Tom Jacobs, b g—G. A. Twitchell	4	3	3	3	dis

Time, 2:19—2:19¾—2:21—2:18½—2:20.

Purse $1,000; 2:22 class.

H. J. Rockwell, b h, by Wick Wilkes	3	1	1	1
Henry H., bl g, by Revenue	1	5	5	2
Sterling, ch h, by Haroldson	5	2	2	3
Dirigo Maid, b m, by Dirigo	4	3	4	4
Pharon, br h, by Pharos	2	4	3	dis

Time, 2:20—2:24½—2:19—2:18.

**Syracuse, Nebraska.

August 16.—Purse $500; 3:00 class; yearlings.

Ella Woodline, b m, by Woodline	1	1
Arminian, b h—J. C. Kesterson	2	2
Panama Belle, br m, by Orian	3	3
Shadeland Boy, br h, by Shadeland Onward	dis	

Time, 2:58½—2:59.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Dandy, b h, by Karatus	1	2	1	1
Durango Belle, br m, by Durango	2	1	2	2
Shadeland Acme, b m, by Wilkes Nutwood	3	5	6	3
Dinah, ch m, by Flaco	4	4	3	4
Fanny Sprague, br m, by Governor Sprague	9	3	5	5
Trix, b h, by McMahon	5	8	4	6
Mercury, b h, by Saturn	10	9	7	7
Helen Lingard, b m, by Sprague Bright	7	6	8	8
Allen K., ch h, by Mambrino George	6	7	dr	
Dick Tilden, b h, by Ethan Allen Jr	8	10	dr	
Superintendent, b h, by Almont Wilkes	dis			

Time, 2:30—2:31—2:33—2:33.

August 17.—Purse $500; 3:00 class, two-year-olds.

McCormac, b h, by Pelletier	1	1
Charles W., — J. W. Zibbell	2	2
Winnie Wilkes, br m, by Republican	4	3
Floratus, br m, by Pactolus	3	4
Burlock, b h, by Red Wilkes	dis	
Altolus, — by Pactolus	dis	

Time, 2:42½—2:47.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Bonnie B., br h, by Orian	1	1	2	2	4	3	1
Great Western, ch h, by Saturn	3	2	1	6	3	1	4
Smith, — Union Stock Farm	9	7	5	1	1	2	3
Danie B., gr g—Ed Burke	2	3	3	3	2	4	2
Dolly B., br m, by Kentucky Prince	7	9	8	5	dis		
King Priam, ch h, by Hambletonian Mambrino	5	6	4	4	dr		
Cricket, br g—Bert Ashmore	6	4	6	7	dr		
Gypsy B., b m, by H. Z. Leonard	4	5	9	dr			
Dandy R., ch g, by Alley Russell	dis						
Joe First, — John W. Page	dis						

Time, 2:26¼—2:26¼—2:29—2:29½—2:28½—2:30½—2:26¼.

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August 18.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.

Saturn L., b g, by Saturn	7	8	4	1	1	1
Ibis, b m, by Princeps	8	1	1	4	5	2
A. B. C., b h—J. N. Lawrence	1	4	2	5	2	3
Ely See, br h, by Talavera	6	3	3	2	3	ro
Ada B., b m, by Ashland Chief	3	2	5	3	4	ro
Bell Thorne, b m, by Hawthorne	2	6	6	6	7	ro
Chestnut Wilkes, b m, by Black Wilkes	4	9	9	7	6	ro
Voltair, ch h, by Antar	5	7	8	8	8	ro
Colonel Young, bl h, by Joe Young	9	5	7	dis		

Time, 2:28½—2:28¼—2:29¼—2:28½—2:29¼—2:28¾.

Purse $500; 3:00 class; three-year-olds.

Eva, b m, by Karatas	1	1	1
McVearch, b h, by Talavera	3	2	2
Princeonia, b m—Standard Trotting Horse Co	2	3	4
Fullerton Boy, b h, by Shadeland Onward	4	4	3
Jessie O., ch m—R. C. Outcalt	dis		
Lumps, bl h, by Ruby	dis		

Time, 2:33¼—2:32¼—2:35¾.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Sorrel Dan, ch g, by Diadem	1	1	2	1
Kitty Vera, b m, by Talavera	6	6	1	3
Aravant, b h, by Arabesque	3	3	3	2
Harry K., b h, by Consul	2	4	4	5
Helen H., b m, by Earl	5	2	6	4
Le Count, b h, by Sweepstakes	4	5	5	dr
Headlight, ch h, by S. R. Lamont	dis			

Time, 2:24¼—2:26½—2:26¾—2:26¾.

August 19.—Purse $500; 2:21 class.

Republican, b h, by Almont Wilkes	1	3	1	1
Guelph, br h, by Princeps	2	1	2	3
Neva Seely, b m, by Herschel	4	2	3	2
Huxham, ch h, by Nest Egg	3	4	4	4

Time, 2:19¼—2:20½—2:24½—2:20.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Kansas, ch h, by Karatas	2	1	1	1
Fieldmont, bl h, by Young Alarm	1	2	2	2
Kasonis, bl m, by John A. Kasson	3	3	3	3
Billy McCracken, bl h, by Hambletonian Mambrino	4	dis		
Abdallah Wilkes, b h, by Bourbon Wilkes	dis			

Time, 2:24¾—2:25¼—2:21¾—2:23½.

Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Dandy, b h, by Karatas	1	2	1	1
Cullaton, gr h, by Egmont	4	1	3	4
Alice E., br m, by Martine	2	3	2	2
Superintendent, b h, by Almont Wilkes	7	4	4	3
Henry Clay Jr., b h, by Cubb Clay	5	7	5	5
Lac L., b g—J. W. Lash	3	5	dis	
Dayton, b h—H. R. Vandecor	6	6	dis	
Solferino, bl h, by Grand Sentinel	dis			
Dandy Bashaw, bl h, by Young Bashaw	dis			

Time, 2:33¼—2:37—2:32—2:35.

**Warren, Ohio.

August 9.—Purse $250; 2:50 class.

Malden Blush, b m, by Dominion	3	1	1	2	1
Frank McDonald, b g, by C. L. Martin	2	2	2	1	2
Lottie Brown, b m, by Atlantic	1	5	3	3	3
Billy Bennett, br g, by Mambrino Black Hawk	5	3	4	4	4
Niles, b g, by Stockbridge Chief Jr	4	4	5	5	5
Goodwood, b h, by Atwood	6	dis			
Asa J., br g, by Atlantic	7	dr			

Time, 2:40—2:37¼—2:37¼—2:40—2:41¼.

Purse $205; 2:35 class; stallions.

Harold Chief, b h, by Harold	2	1	1	1
Citizen, br h, by Happy Medium	1	2	3	4
Navy Wilkes, bl h, by Black Ambassador	4	3	2	3
Benediction, ch h, by Benefactor	3	4	4	2

Time, 2:36¾—2:36—2:30¼—2:30¾.

Purse $215; two-year-olds.

Odin, bl h, by Out Cross	2	1	1
Hurxthal, b h, by Sultan	1	3	3
Susie Hill, bl m, by Edge Hill	3	2	2
Ordello, br h, by Anteeo	4	4	4
Look Out, b h, by Jim Riddle	7	5	5
Mary Williams, b m, by Pilot Wilkes	5	6	7
Red Flag, b h, by Red Wilkes	6	7	6

Time, 2:59¼—2:56½—3:00½.

August 10.—Purse $150; 2:45 class.

Lottie Rockett, ch m, by Redmont	2	1	3	1	0	1
Last Rose, gr m—John Jones	3	3	1	3	0	3
Lady Ewing, b m, by Tom Ewing	4	2	2	2	0	2
Ohio Boy, b h, by Cardinal	1	4	4	dr		
Sam's Baby, b m, by Rex Hiatoga	5	dis				

Time, 2:37¼—2:40—2:39¾—2:49—0:00—2:48½.

Purse $200; 2:29 class.

Berwick Boy, gr g, by Pilot Medium	1	1	1
Allie Ambassador, b m, by Almont	2	6	2
Harry Hylas, ch h, by Hylas	4	3	3
Josie J., bl m, by Edge Hill	3	4	4
Algiers, bl h, by Atlantic	5	5	5
Jim Riddle, ch h, by Pilot Wilkes	6	2	dis

Time, 2:28½—2:31¾—2:31.

Purse $220; three-year-olds.

Pew House, ch g, by Mohawk Gift	1
Spreckles, b h, by Epaulet	dis

Time, 2:44½.

Purse $100; 3:30 class.

Molly D., br m, by Stephen A. Douglas	1	1	1
McDuff, b g, by Flying Hiatoga	2	3	3
Prosperous, b g, by Vacher	3	2	4
Grace, bl m, by Atlantic	5	4	2
Elida, b m, by Lace Dealer	4	5	5
Acme Girl, b m, by Almont Ford	dis		
White Lilly, gr m—A. L. Cole	dis		

Time, 2:35—2:38—2:38.

August 11.—Purse $250; 2:27 class.

Lace Dealer, b h, by Smuggler	1	1	5	2	1
Allie Ambassador, b m, by Almont	4	2	1	1	2
General James A. Garfield, ch h, by Mohawk Gift	2	3	2	4	3
Jeff Smith, b g, by Ohio	3	5	4	3	4
Frantic, b h, by Strathmore	5	4	3	5	dr

Time, 2:29½—2:29½—2:30½—2:31—2:33½.

Purse $230; 2:42 class.

Emma Armstrong, ch m, by Starmont	1	1	1
Tod, ch g, by Ed Davis	2	2	2
Orphan, br h, by Dr. Talmage	3	3	3
Atlantic Wire, bl h, by Atlantic	4	dis	
Frank H., b g, by Stockbridge Chief Jr	5	dis	

Time, 2:34¼—2:35—2:34¼.

Purse $315; two-year-olds.

Pilot Boy, gr g, by Pilot Medium	1	2	1
Harry Wood, br g, by Atwood	3	1	3
Susie Hill, bl m, by Edge Hill	2	4	2
Bowerston Boy, br h, by Embassador	4	3	4

Time, 3:02½—3:05—3:03½.

*Syracuse, New York.

July 26.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Senatress, b m, by Mambritonian	1	1	1	
Cambridge Girl, ch m—E. Ryan	3	3	2	
Nelly, b m—A. P. McDonald	2	8	4	
Storyteller, bl m, by Peter Story	9	2	9	
Algonquin, b g—A. Fowler	8	4	3	
Clara J., b m, by Landmark	4	10	7	
Mickey Free, br g, by Leo	11	5	6	
Belle D., ch m, by Daniel Lambert	6	6	5	
George P., ch g, by Gettysburg	10	11	8	
Gordon, b g—Green & Noble	5	7	dis	
Ruby, b m—J. Yereance	7	9	dr	

Time, 2:30—2:29¾—2:31½.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Bob Ingersoll, ro g, by Frank M	1	1	4	1
William Wallace, b h, by Mambrino King	2	3	1	3
Ganymede, ch g, by Ajax	4	2	2	4
Pappoose, b m, by Ultimus	3	6	5	2
Fanny Wilkes, b m, by Coronet	5	4	3	dr
Abbott, bl h—H. G. Smith	6	5	dis	
Dom Pedro, b h—A. B. Crandall	dis			

Time, 2:28½—2:30—2:28½—2:33.

Purse $400; three-year-olds.

Warwitch, b m, by Warlock	1	1	2	1
Benton Wilkes, b h, by Alcyone	3	2	1	2
Black Diamond, bl h, by Star Monarch	2	3	3	3

Time, 2:38¾—2:33—2:42—2:35.

July 27.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Corinne, b m, by Robert McGregor	4	1	1	1		
M. J. Henderson, b g, by Landmark	1	7	9	8		
Kitchen Belle, b m, by King Almont	2	2	2	4		
Harry P., b g, by Bay Middleton	7	3	3	2		
King Charles, bl h, by Pocohontas Boy	5	6	4	3		
George M., br g—M. E. Cornell	3	9	7	5		
Otard, b g, by Jay Gould	6	4	6	9		
May Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes	10	8	8	7		
Maud E., b m, by Clifford	8	5	5	6		
Dick Eddy, br h, by Jerome Eddy	9	dr				
Harry Magee, b g, by Gen. Magee	dis					

Time, 2:25½—2:30½—2:30½—2:31½.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy	1	1	1
Cephas, b g, by Cyril	2	2	2
Bay State Morgan, b g, by Sherman Morgan Jr	3	3	3
Mattie Hunter, br m—A. P. McDonald	dis		

Time, 2:27¼—2:31¼—2:25.

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ly 28.—Purse $500; 2:34 class.
. S., b m, by Superior..... 6 4 2 1 1 1
ee, gr m, by Almont Jr..... 2 1 1 2 5 5
hinvar, b g—Wm. Kennedy..... 3 2 4 3 3 3
ude Clay, ch m—Monroe & Briggs 9 5 3 5 2 4
non, b h, by Howard Wilkes.... 11 8 7 7 4 2
alin, gr h, by Alcantara..... 1 7 8 6 dr
gshot, gr h—H. G. Smith..... 5 3 6 8 dr
ny K., b m, by Dan Mace..... 7 6 5 4 dr
le J., b m—T. B. Cook..... 10 9 9 dr
duary Legatee, b g, by Almont
Dictator..... 8 10 dis
lity, b g—M. L. Lawe..... 4 dr
Time, 2:27¾—2:30½—2:34½—2:31¼—2:36—2:38½.

urse $500; 2:27 class.
ry Cardinal, b g, by Cardinal... 5 3 2 1 1 1
B., br g—H. G. Smith..... 4 1 1 4 4 3
ie May, b m, by Delmonico
Sprague..... 1 2 3 3 2 2
sy C., b m., by Mountain Boy.... 2 4 4 5 3 ro
n Prince, b h, by Judge Folger 3 5 5 2 5 ro
o del Paso, br g—C. Snyder..... dis
Time, 2:30½—2:30¼—2:29¼—2:30—2:30—2:32.

urse $400; 3:00 class.
ky Baldwin, ch g, by Seneca Patchen 4 1 1 1
atress, b m, by Mambritonian..... 1 2 5 8
s Ida, b m—Academy Hotel Stables... 2 3 2 4
ast, b h, by Mambritonian..... 8 4 3 2
d Strideaway, bl g—H. G. Smith & Son 6 6 4 3
s Huon, b m, by Huon..... 3 5 8 6
pair, bl g—C. E. Rand..... 5 8 7 5
See, b g—M. E. Cornell..... 7 7 6 7
Time, 2:34—2:35—2:36¼—2:34¼.

ly 29.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.
ster, br h—Green & Noble..... 1 1 1
ar W., ch g, by Mambrino Duncan..... 2 3 2
scott, ch g—A. J. Russell..... 4 2 5
ice, b g—C. A. McCarthy..... 6 8 3
d E., b m, by Clifford..... 3 9 7
. B., ch g—M. E. Cornell..... 8 4 4
ss, b g, by Landmark..... 5 7 6
ry Kirkwood, br g, by Duroc..... 7 5 8
ly H.,—Monroe & Briggs..... 9 6 9
a J., b m, by Landmark..... 10 dr
Time, 2:31¼—2:31½—2:28½.

urse $500; 2:20 class, trot or pace.
apest, (D. H. Rounds) bl g, by Rounds'
Sprague..... 1 1 1
rley C., gr g, by Sam Purdy..... 2 3 2
rel George, ch g, by Capt. Webb..... 3 2 3
rvin, ch g, by Scriba Boy..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:21¾—2:21½—2:21¾.

*Willows, California.

ugust 9.—Purse $350; 2:35 class.
s H., br m, by May Boy..... 3 1 1 1
ghter, b m, by Renance..... 2 2 2 2
ple, b g—A. L. Hinds..... 4 3 3 3
us, b g, by Capt. Webster..... 1 dis
le Jim, b g, by Royal George..... dis
Time, 2:29¼—2:32¾—2:35½—2:43.

urse $280.
H., —by Stranger..... 2 1 1
ht, —by Stranger..... 1 2 2
Time, 3:23¼—3:17½—3:13.

ugust 10.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.
ly Armington, br m, by Anteeo.. 7 4 2 1 1 1
Grand, b h, by La Grand..... 6 1 1 5 6 3
ox, bl g, by Nephew..... 1 7 8 6 3 2
tella, b h, by Antevolo..... 3 3 7 2 4 ro
nont, b h, by Almont Medium... 4 2 3 7 5 ro
ant Diablo, br h, by Privateer... 9 6 4 4 2 ro
rel Dale, br h, by Anteeo..... 8 8 5 3 7 ro
by, b h, by Bismark..... 5 5 6 8 dr
Harris, br g, by Brown Jug..... 2 9 dr
Time, 2:33¼—2:34¾—2:33½—2:32¼—2:35—2:36.

urse $250; three-year-olds.
a, b m, by Mambrino Wilkes..... 1 1 1
g of the Ring, ch h, by Silver King..... 3 3 2
ky B., b h, by Prompter..... 4 2 3
ka, b m, by Electioneer..... 2 4 4
Time, 2:34—2:31—2:32.

ugust 11.—Purse $350; 2:25 class.
y L., b m, by Gen. McClellan... 2 0 2 1 1 1
s H., br m, by May Boy..... 1 3 1 3 4 3
rd B., b m, by Mambrino Wilkes 4 0 4 4 2 2
l Rose, b h, by Fallis..... 5 4 3 2 3 ro
dys, gr m, by Alonzo Hayward.. 3 dis
us, b g, by Capt. Webster..... 6 dis
die, by Capt. Slaggard..... dis
nchy, b g, by Royal George..... dis
Time, 2:27½—2:22½—2:23¾—2:25½—2:26¾—2:27½.

Purse $350; 2:35 class.
Maud Merrill, bl m, by Antevolo..... 1 1 1
Grand Admiral, br h, by La Grand..... 2 2 2
Balance All, b m, by Brigadier..... 3 3 4
Billy Ervine, b h, by Berlin..... 4 4 3
Time, 2:33¾—2:33¼—2:33.

August 12.—Purse $350; 2:40 class.
Col. Hickman, gr h, by Nevada..... 1 1 1
Thayermount, gr h, by Judge Salisbury..... 2 8 2
Lulu F., b m, by Christmas..... 5 2 8
Hattie B., b m, by Button..... 8 4 3
Lady Armington, br m, by Anteeo..... 4 3 7
Cubit, br h, by Caliban..... 3 7 5
Pat Reddy, br h, by Gibralter..... 7 6 4
Maud M., br m, by Anteeo..... 6 5 6
Doty's Brigadier, b g, by Brigadier..... 9 dis
Time, 2:28¾—2:25¼—2:27.

Purse $350; 2:19 class.
Howard St. Clair, br h, by Robt. St. Clair... 1 1 1
John L., ch g—L. E. Rowley..... 3 2 2
George N., gr g, by Dorsey's Nephew..... 2 3 3
Time, 2:30—2:30—2:30.

August 13.—Purse $500; 2:25 class.
Dubec, b g, by Sultan..... 2 2 1 1 1
Alpheus, br h, by Mambrino Wilkes.. 5 3 5 2 2
Almonta, b m, by Tilton Almont..... 3 6 2 5 4
Ella, br m, by Electioneer..... 4 4 3 3 5
Annie E., b m, by Tilton Almont..... 6 5 4 4 3
Col. McNasser, h g, by Starlight..... 1 1 6 dis
Re-Elect, b h, by Elect..... 7 7 dr
Time, 2:23½—2:27½—2:27½—2:29—2:31¼.

Purse $350; free for all; trot or pace.
Don Marvin, b h, by Fallis..... 2 1 1 2 1
Maud H., ch m, by Mambrino..... 1 2 2 1 2
Sample, b g—A. L. Hinds..... 3 3 3 3 3
Captain Harris, br g, by Brown Jug... dis
Gladys, gr m, by Alonzo Hayward..... dis
Time, 2:30½—2:25—2:27¾—2:27—2:25½.

Purse $75; special.
Tillie Hooper, bl m, by Anson..... 1 1 1
Lady Turner, bl m, by Singleton..... 2 2 2
Daisy Button, b m, by Alex Button..... 3 dis
Time, 2:40—2:36½—2:37½.

*Athens, Pennsylvania.

August 23.—Purse $300; 2:30 class.
Altogether, gr g, by Almont Jr..... 1 1 0 1
Big Bones, gr g, by Gambetta..... 2 2 0 2
May R., b m, by Charley B..... 3 4 0 3
Royal King, ch g, by Mambrino King.... 4 3 0 4
Time, 2:31—2:33—0:00—2:35.

Purse $200; 3:00 class.
George L., b g—E. E. Stetson..... 3 4 1 1 1
Blew, ch g, by Seneca Patchen..... 1 1 2 5 2
King of Wales, b h, by Mambrino
King..... 2 2 5 3 7
Colonel, b g, by Confederate Chief.... 11 8 3 2 4
Jarvis Wilkes, b h, by Wilkes Spirit.. 5 11 4 10 3
Dunbar, br h, by General Hancock... 6 3 8 8 10
L and N, g h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian..... 4 10 6 7 5
Daisy R., gr m, by Lambert Chief..... 9 7 10 4 9
Alric, gr g, by Superior..... 7 5 7 6 6
Dan C., ro h, by Woods Hambletonian 10 6 6 9 8
Dan, gr g, by Bashaw..... 8 9 dr
Time, 2:42½—2:37¼—2:37½—2:38¼—2:35.

Purse $100; 2:50 class.
Miss Annie, bl m—W. J. Kerlin..... 1 1 1
Messenger Clay, b h, by Karl..... 2 2 2
Stuff, gr g, by Venango..... 3 3 3
Little Dick, b g, by Billy Gibbs..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:36¾—2:35½—2:39.

August 24.—Purse $300; 2:34 class.
Famous Girl, b m, by Clifford..... 1 1 1
Bay Bee, b m, by John Morgan..... 2 2 2
Cæsar, b g, by Norwood Chief..... 3 3 3
Myrtle S., b m, by Charley Wicker..... dis
Lady D., br m, by Gary Allen..... dis
Time, 2:32¼—2:30¼—2:29¼.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.
Welter, b g, by Orange County..... 2 1 2 1 1
Morganthaler, ro g, by Van Morgan.. 1 2 1 2 2
Lady Mac, b m, by Warwick Boy..... 3 4 3 3 3
Lady M., b m, by Aristos..... 4 3 4 4 4
Robert Packer, br h, by Warwick Boy dis
Time, 2:31½—2:29¾—2:29¾—2:30—2:29½.

August 26.—Purse $400; 2:25 class.
Rachel B., b m, by Chester Chief..... 1 3 1

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Joe D., b g, by Cafferty Horse..... 4 1 2 3
Nelly M., gr m, by Barkis..... 2 2 3 2
Fanny C., gr m, by Miltonian..... 3 4 4 4
Time, 2:29—2:29—2:27¾—2:30¼.

Purse $200; 2:45 class.
George L., b g—E. K. Stetson..... 3 3 1 1 1
Jarvis Wilkes, br h, by Wilkes Spirit 1 1 2 2 3
Fanny B., bl m, by Spurgeon..... 2 2 3 3 4
Waldemar, b h, by Warwick Boy..... 6 7 4 4 2
Kentucky Regent, b h, by Kentucky Wilkes..... 7 4 6 5 dr
Tioga Point, b h, by Tattler Jr..... 4 5 5 dr
Colonel, b h—S. Lyman..... 5 6 dr
Time, 2:31½—2:33¼—2:38¼—3:34¼—2:41¼.

**Hamilton, Missouri.

August 30.—Purse $100; two-year-olds.
Reita M., b m, by Senator Updegraff..... 1 1
Hallie Harris, ch m—S. R. Harris..... 2 2
Time, 2:44¾—2:43½.

Purse, $250; 2:35 class.
Robert Russell, b h, by Alley Russell..... 1 1 1
Admore, b h, by Advent..... 2 2 2
Charley G., b g—W. T. Vanbrandt..... 3 3 3
Clay Cadmus Jr., bl h—George Keown..... dis
Spanish Boy, bl h—Smith..... dis
Dispatch, b g—J. M. Nichols..... dis
Carrie A., ch m—R. P. Hathaway..... dis
Time, 2:26¾—2:29¼—2:36.

August 31.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.
Don Cassack, b h, by Tubal Cain..... 6 1 1 1
Tom Almont, b g, by Almont Pilot..... 1 2 2 4
Colonel D., br m—W. Hoagland..... 2 3 3 2
Snapper, gr g—E. Portor..... 3 4 4 3
Goldwire, bl h—L. R. Thwing..... 4 dis
Phil Sheridan, bl h—M. Allison..... 5 dis
Time, 2:42½—2:35—2:36¼—2:36.

Purse $200; 2:27 class.
Bay Wilkes, b h, by Bourbon Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Ben Hulett, b h, by Louis Napoleon..... 2 2 2
Aravant, b h, by Arabesque..... 3 3 3
Billy B., b g—W. Hoagland..... 4 4 4
Time 2:28—2:29—2:28.

September 1.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.
Laura B., b m, by Willie Schepper..... 1 1 1
Henry J., b g, by Hermes..... 2 2 2
Governor Riddle, gr g, by Norman Medium 3 4 3
Tural, b g—E. Barber..... 5 3 5
Jack the Ripper, b g—A. V. Killiman..... 4 5 6
Hattie V., b m—W. H. Hoagland..... 6 7 4
Al Beamer, ch h, by Al West..... 7 6 7
Time, 2:34½—2:34½—2:36.

Purse $250; 2:27 class.
Doctor J., gr g, by Al West..... 3 1 1 1
John Carpenter, gr g—Andrew Dixon..... 0 2 3 3
John C., bl g, by Dresden..... 0 5 5 2
Fergustine, b h, by Fergus McGregor..... 5 4 2 4
McDorton, ch g—Dorton & Davis..... 4 3 4 dr
Time, 2:22½—2:28—2:26¼—2:24¼.

September 2.—Purse $300; 2:45 class.
Blanche B., b m, by Gen. Oaks..... 1 1 1
King Patchen, br h, by King Patchen..... 2 2 3
Charles Read, ch h—Thomas Lafra..... 3 3 2
Colonel D., gr g—W. H. Hoagland..... 4 5 4
Bonny Clay, ch h—C. B. Hirkstall & Son..... 5 4 6
Henry C., ch h—J. M. Nichols..... 6 7 5
Billy H., b g—George W. Hawks..... 7 6 8
Flavion, b h, by Sprague Pilot..... 8 8 7
Time, 2:34¼—2:33½—2:33¼.

Purse $200; free for all.
Wilkie Russell, b h, by Alley Russell..... 3 1 1 1
Juliet, ch m, by Bonnie Clay..... 1 4 4 4
Susie G., b m, by Little Henry..... 2 2 3 4
Northwest, b h, by Egmont..... 6 3 2 4
Kansas, ch h, by Karatas..... 5 5 5 dr
Roy S., b g—W. W. Scott..... 4 6 dis
Plus, b h, by Happy Heir..... dis
Time, 2:25½—2:27¾—2:25½—2:16½.

Purse $100; three-year-olds.
Kansas Russell, ch h, by Alley Russel..... 1 1
Happy Arthur, b h, by Happy Heir..... 2 2
Princess Ali b m, by Ali..... 3 3
Red Shawmont, b h—S. H. Buck..... 4 4
Little Vic, b m—James Bishop..... 5 5
Time, 2:50—2:43.

*Hornellsville, New York.

August 23.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.
Amy Arney—Moss Brook Farm..... 1 1 1
Willsie Wood, b g, by Wood's Hambletonian. 3 2 2
E. N. Cook, ch h, by Wilkie Collins..... 4 4 3
Artemas B., br g, by Artemas..... 2 3 dis
Fulano, ch h, by El Mahdi..... 5 5 dis
Ida P. J., br m, by Dread..... dis
Kate Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard..... dis
Libbie D., gr m, by Bennett's Hambletonian. dis
Time, 2:33—2:35—2:31¼.

Purse $400; four-year-olds.
Chester, b g—Green and Noble..... 1 3 1 1
Grex, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... 2 0 2 2
Willmonarch, ch h, by Almonarch..... 3 0 dis
Thorn Rose, b m, by Nil Desperandum..... dis
Speedmark, b h, by Decatur..... dis
Easter, gr g, by Handsome Harry..... dis
Time, 2:36—2:34½—2:34—2:36¼.

August 24.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.
Sheriff, gr g, by Schoble..... 1 2 1 1
Grace, gr m—William Powell..... 3 1 2 2
Getty Grant, ch m, by Motion..... 2 3 8 3
George Sherman, b h, by Sherman..... 4 4 4 5
Chautauqua Prince, g h, by Sinbad..... 5 6 7 4
McFadden, b h, by Carr Horse..... 8 5 3 dis
Moxie, b g, by Warwick Boy..... 7 9 9 dis
Sailor Wilkes, br g, by Star Wilkes..... 10 8 5 dr
Juliette, bl m, by Kaiser..... 6 7 6 dr
Fannie K., b m, by Dan Mace..... 9 dis
Nyanza, ch g, by Migatt..... dis
Heron Wilkes, by St. Gothard..... dis
Time, 2:29¾—2:29½—2:24¼—2:29¼.

August 26.—Purse $500; three-year-olds.
Boy Blue, br g, by Blue Bull..... 1 1 1
Ruby, b m, by Independence..... 2 3 2
Bifty Duck, b m, by Bezant..... 3 2 4
Warwitch,—C. H. Fisk..... 4 4 3
Tillie Macy, b m—J. H. Clark..... dis
Col. Macey, b h, by Macey..... dis
Time, 2:39¾—2:35½—2:31½.

Purse $400; two-year-olds.
Capt. Macey, b h, by Macey..... 1 1
Fortune P., ch h, by Seneca Patchen..... 2 2
Marlette, br h, by Damo..... 3 dis
Kate Bosler, b m, by Oil Prince..... dis
Time, 2:37½—2:32¼.

Purse $400; 2:34 class.
E. N. Cook, ch h, by Wilkie Collins..... 2 1 1 1
Gordon,—Green & Noble..... 1 2 2 3
Guess, b g, by Landmark..... 3 3 3 2
Gold Boy, ch h, by Charlie B..... 5 4 4 4
Sleepy Dick, b g, by Warwick Boy..... 4 dis
Will Briggs, bl g—H. E. Muzzy..... 6 dis
Geo. Ralph, b g, by Rochester..... 7 dr
Time, 0:00—2:28¾—2:31¼—2:36¼.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.
Rena, b m, by Alhambra..... 1 1 1
Ollie B., b m, by Valiant..... 4 3 2
Prince Almont, gr g, by Almont Jr..... 2 6 4
May R., b m, by Charlie B..... 9 2 8
Twilight, b m, by Pocahontas Boy..... 6 4 3
Capson, ch g, by Idol..... 3 7 7
Sunset Patchen, bl h, by Seneca Patchen..... 5 5 5
Thorndon, b h, by Crittenden..... 7 8 6
Juliana, bl m, by Patchen Wilkes..... 10 10 9
Confederate Star, b h, by Clark Chief..... 8 9 dr
Time, 2:31¼—2:26¼—2:27½.

Purse $400; 3:00 class.
Fenmore W., b g, by Don Ozro..... 3 1 1 0 1
Sailor Wilkes, br g, by Star Wilkes..... 1 2 3 0 3
Getty Grant, ch m, by Motion..... 2 3 2 3 2
Sam, gr g—G. C. Hicks..... 6 8 5 7 4
Nelly B., b m—A. F. More..... 9 9 6 6 5
Sleepy Frank, br g—B. Crandall..... 4 4 4 5 dis
Teddy Collins, ch h, by Wilkie Collins. 8 6 9 4 dr
Don Gothard, b h, by St. Gothard..... 7 7 8 8 dr
Belle B., b m—F. Freeborn..... 5 5 7 dr
El Flora, b m, by El Mahdi..... dis
Benny T., bl g—L. T. Payne..... dis
Time, 2:27¼—2:29½—2:30—2:28¼—2:30.

*Rutland, Vermont.

August 30.—Stake $223; three-year-olds.
Kildare, br g, by Movement..... 1 1
Ben Star, ch g, by Star Franklin..... 3 2
Rafeal, bl h, by Charley Ray..... 2 4
Flora V, ch m, by King Aristos..... 4 3
Jessie B., ch m—W. H. Streeter..... 5 5
Time, 2:47½—2:52.

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Purse $400; 2:35 class.

essie W., ch m, by Como	2	1	1	3	2	1
harlie Ray, br h, by Ben Franklin	4	4	2	1	1	3
ov. Hendee, ch h, by Duke of Brunswick	1	2	3	5	5	2
arlotta, ch m, by Aristos	3	3	4	2	3	ro
ol. Mansur, gr g—W. H. Miner	5	5	5	4	4	ro
nnie K., b m, by Kent	7	6	6	6	6	ro
lyde's Billy, b g, by American Ethan	6	7	dr			

Time, 2:31—2:28¾—2:31—2:31—2:34—2:31¼.

August 31.—Purse $520; 3:00 class.

hil W., bl g—C. E. Kirk	1	1	1
oy B., bl g, by Gilroy	2	2	2
oscoe W., b h, by Highland Gray	3	3	3
izzie Vaughn, b m, by Almont Star	4	4	4
oris, b m, by Kent	5	5	5
azel, b m—F. H. Winch	6	6	6
Valdemar, b h, by Almont Star	dis		

Time, 2:33¾—2:34½—2:36¼.

Stake $315; two-year-olds.

ladge Wilkes, ch m, by Victor Wilkes	2	1	1
della, b m, by Victor Wilkes	1	2	2
rince Nero, ro h, by Nero	4	3	3
izzie Phelps, b m, by Henry S	3	4	dis

Time, 2:37½—2:41¼—2:42½.

Stake $410; four-year-olds.

anchon, br m, by Mantello	2	2	1	1	1
ontestor Wilkes, ch h, by Victor Wilkes	1	1	6	3	2
ranklin Bell, ch m, by Ben Franklin	6	4	2	2	3
ana Wilkes, b h, by Victor Wilkes	4	3	3	4	4
ulia M., b m, by Yate's Kent	3	6	4	5	5
lina B., ch m, by King Aristos	5	5	5	dis	

Time, 2:43¼—2:40½—2:41—2:39¼—2:39.

September 1.—Stake $580; 2:45 class.

rwell, bl h, by Ben Franklin	3	2	3	1	1	1
oy B., bl g, by Gilroy	2	4	1	2	4	2
hea, b m, by Winooski	4	3	5	4	2	ro
endall, b h, by Kent	7	5	4	3	3	ro
oe Alcyone,—W. J. Hawes	5	6	2	5	dis	
aisy B., by Waltham	1	1	6	dis		
. G. D., br h, by Aristos	6	dis				

Time, 2:35½—2:30¼—2:34½—2:34—2:33¼—2:33½.

Purse, $400; 2:27 class.

leander, ch h, by Alcantara	1	1	1
lattie L., ch m, by Motion	2	2	2
uth Wilkes, ch m, by Victor Wilkes	3	3	3
layflower, b m, by Walkill	4	4	4

Time, 2:26¾—2:29¾—2:29¾.

Stake $260; three-year-olds.

oy, b h, by Wilkes McGregor	2	1	1
ameriane, bl h, by Aristos	3	1	2
mo Wilkes, ch m, by Victor Wilkes	1	3	3
ome, bl m, by Scioto	4	4	4
elle Wilkes, b m, by Mambrino Wilkes	5	dr	

Time, 2:38¾—2:39½—2:41¼—2:41.

**Independence, Iowa.

August 22.—Stake $5,000; yearlings.

nformation, b h, by Cuyler	1	1
rron, bl h, by Allerton	2	3
a Woodline, br m, by Woodline	3	2
ly McKinley, br h, by Little Mike	5	4
hracite, b h, by Nutcoal	4	6
rvus, br h, by Sphinx	6	5
rion, b h, by Prairie Star	7	7
een of Hearts, b m, by Bloomfield	dis	
dy Russett, ch m, by Joe U See	dis	

Time, 2:45½—2:37½.

urse $1,000; 2:45 class.

ie, b g, by Whips	1	1	1
ah, b m, by Israel	2	2	3
ka, br h, by Electioneer	4	4	2
n D., b m, by Belmont	3	3	4
a, b m, by Hamdallah	5	5	5
deland Acme, b m, by Wilkes Nutwood	6	dr	

Time, 2:21—2:21¼—2:22.

gust 23.—Stake $1,000; two-year-olds.

rder, bl h, by Thistle	2	1	1
a, b m, by Wayne Wilkes	1	2	2
Roy, bl m, by Roy Wilkes	3	3	3
ye Campbell, br h, by Reno Defiance	dis		
. b m, by Director	dis		

Time, 2:31¾—2:26¼—2:28¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:21 class.

Mattie H., b m, by Abdallah Mambrino	2	6	2	1	1	4	2	2	1
Greenleaf, b g, by Simmons	4	3	1	3	2	3	1	3	2
Myrtle R., b m, by Monaco	7	1	5	2	3	2	4	1	4
So Long, gr g, by Erelong	1	2	8	6	4	1	3	4	3
King Herod, ch h, by Fayette Chief	10	5	3	4	5	dr			
Clay Herr, bl h, by Dr. Herr	6	9	7	7	6	dr			
Bonnie Mack, b h, by Bonnie McGregor	3	8	4	5	dr				
William M. Hill, b h, by Sir Walter	8	7	9	8	dr				
Governor Stanford, b h, by Electioneer	5	4	6	dr					
Minnie P., b m, by Port Leonard	9	10	dr						

Time, 2:19¼—2:18¼—2:20¼—2:19¼—2:19¼—2:17¼—2:20¼—2:19½—2:19½.

August 25.—Stake $5,000; three-year-olds.

Kentucky Union, ch m, by Aberdeen	2	1	6	1	1
Jessie McCorkle, ch m, by Amboy	1	3	1	6	5
Directum, bl h, by Director	3	2	3	2	4
Sabina, b m, by Sable Wilkes	6	4	2	3	3
Nelly Aldine, b m, by Wilkes Boy	4	6	4	4	2
Gift O'Neer, ch h, by Sphinx	7	5	5	5	dr
Oneida, b m, by Florida	8	7	7	7	dr
Bermuda Boy, ro h, by Bermuda	5	8	dr		
Effie Payne, b m, by Mambrino Payne	dis				

Time, 2:19½—2:19½—2:20½—2:20½—2:20½.

Stake $8,140; two-year-olds.

Silicon, br m, by Wilton	1	1
Margrave, ro h, by Baron Wilkes	2	2
Elloree, ch m, by Axtell	3	4
Miner, b h, by Nutwood	5	3
Mary Magdalene, ch m, by Superior	4	5

Time, 2:29¼—2:28½.

August 26.—Purse $1,000; 2:45 class.

San Pedro, b g, by Del Sur	1	1	1
Prima Donna, ch m, by Betterton	2	2	3
Fleetfoot, ch m, by Clear Grit	5	3	2
Fidol, b h, by Idol	3	4	4
Chamois, ch h, by Champlain	4	dis	
Eggleton, b h, by West Egbert	6	dis	
Trump, br h, by Adrian Wilkes	7	dis	
Female Pirate, bl m, by Archer's Almont	dis		
Tarter Chief, ch g, by Caledonia Chief	dis		
Flash, b h—R. E. L. Lavell	dis.		
Eliza Benson, b m, by Son of John Dillard	dis		
Strathberry, b h, by Roseberry	dis		

Time, 2:14½—2:12½—2:14¼.

Stake $5,000; four-year-olds; 2:20 class.

Hulda, b m, by Guy Wilkes	1	1	1
Muta Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes	2	6	2
Canary Bird, ro m, by Jay Bird	5	2	3
George St. Clair, b h, by Betterton	3	3	4
Ramona, br m, by Whitney	4	4	5
Senator A., gr h, by Tramp Panic	7	5	6
Belle Cassett, gr m, by Willoughby	6	dr	

Time, 2:14¾—2:17½—2:15.

Purse $1,000; free for all.

Martha Wilkes, b m, by Alcyone	1	1	1
Alvin, ch h, by Orpheus	2	2	2
Vic H., br m, by Blackbird	3	3	3
Charleston, ch h, by Bourbon Wilkes	4	dis	

Time, 2:12—2:10—2:09½.

Purse $1,000; free for all; ½ mile.

Mascot, b g, by Deceive	2	1	1	1
Manager, gr h, by Nutwood	1	3	2	2
Roy Wilkes, br h, by Adrian Wilkes	4	2	3	3
Prince Hal, br h, by Brown Hal	3	4	dr	

Time, 1:01—1:01¼—1:00½—1:01.

Purse $15; to beat 2:38½.

Oneita, b m, by Shadeland Onward — won

Time, 2:23¾.

Purse $15; to beat 3:00.

Alcantarus, b h, by Alcantara — won

Time, 2:31.

Purse $200; to beat 2:08¾.

Jay Eye See, bl g, by Dictator — won

Time, 2:06¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:25¾.

Lady Daphne, br m, by Altamont — won

Time, 2:21¼.

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Purse $15; to beat 2:16¼.
Online (2 yrs.), b h, by Shadeland Onward..... won
Time, 2:16.

Purse $15; to beat 2:25¼.
Belle Acton (1 yr.), b m, by Shadeland Onward..... won
Time, 2:22½.

August 27.—Purse $1,000; four-year-olds; 2:30 class.
Ellard, b h, by Charley Wilkes 3 3 1 1 1
Rena Rolfe, b m, by Revenue..... 4 1 2 3 2
Martha H., bl m, by Egmont 2 6 3 2 3
Elsie S., ch m, by Superior..... 6 4 4 dr
Marion Wilkes, ch h, by Garnet Wilkes ..... 1 2 dis
Ulee Wilkes, bl m, by Guy Wilkes..... 5 5 dis
Time, 2:24—2:23—2:19½—2:24¼—2:26.

Purse $1,000; 2:35 class.
Judd's Baby, ch m, by Roscoe Conkling..... 1 1 1
Lee Russell, br h, by Lord Russell..... 2 3 2
Frank Quirk, ro g, by Defiance..... 3 2 4
Baron Browne, br h, by Baron Wilkes..... 4 5 3
Alaska, br h, by Electioneer 6 4 5
Vrowsky, b h, by Red Wilkes..... 5 6 6
Mary Lee, bl m, by George O..... dis
Time, 2:19½—2:19¼—2:22¼.

Azote was awarded first money by consent of all parties in the race, and did not start.

Purse $15; to beat 2:33¼.
Aurora Prince, b h, by Florida M..... won
Time, 2:26½.

Purse $15; to beat $2:30.
Jourdan Wilkes, b h, by Jersey Wilkes ..... won
Time, 2:22½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:40¼.
Slipper, b m, by Hambletonian Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:28.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31.
Alcantarus, b h, by Alcantara..... won
Time, 2:27¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:19 class.
St. Vincent, b h, by Wilkes Boy..... 5 1 1 2 1
Steve Whipple, b h, by Hambletonian Chrisman..... 1 2 6 1 3
Una Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes..... 2 3 3 3 2
Clara P., ch m, by Sphink..... 3 6 2 5 5
William M. Hill, b h, by Sir Walter.... 7 5 4 6 4
Myrtle R., b m, by Monaco..... 4 7 5 4 6
Blazeberry, br m, by Roseberry..... 6 4 7 7 7
Time, 2:16½—2:13½—2:15¼—2:14—2:16.

Purse $1,000; 2:24 class.
Jack Jewell, b h, by Winnebago Chief.... 2 1 1 1
Lena Willetts, br m, by Ferguson..... 1 2 2 2
Well Ahead, b h, by Wedgewood..... 4 3 3 4
Skylark, b g, by Dirigo..... 3 4 4 3
Time, 2:18¼—2:17¼—2:20—2:17.

Purse $15; to beat 2:35.
Miss Wilton, b m, by Wilton..... won
Time, 2:25.

Purse $15; to beat 2:49¼.
Abdallah Medium, b h, by Happy Medium.... won
Time, 2:31.

August 29.—Purse $5,000; 2:30 class.
Muta Wilkes b m, by Guy Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Geneva, ch h, by Leland..... 2 2 2
Judd's Baby, ch m, by Roscoe Conkling..... 3 5 3
Democrat, b g, by Sam Harris..... 4 3 4
Pet Davis, gr m, by Crit Davis..... 5 4 dis
Loughran W., b g, by Allie Wilkes..... dis
Time, 2:14¼—2:15—2:17¼.

Purse $5,000; 2:30 class.
Flying Jib, b g, by Algona..... 1 1 1
Ella Brown, b m, by Prince Pulaski..... 3 2 2
Walnut Boy, br h, by Ferguson..... 2 5 3
Loafer, gr g, by Typhoon..... 4 3 4
Female Pirate, bl m, by Archer's Almont... 5 4 5
Time, 2:13¼—2:13¼—2:11¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:16 class.
Blue Sign, b g, by Ensign..... 1 1 1
Waterloo Boy, b g, by Adrian Wilkes..... 3 2 2
Speers, b h, by Dr. Speers..... 2 4 3
Storm, bl h, by Brown Hal..... 4 3 4
Prince Hal, br h, by Brown Hal..... dis
Time, 2:12¼—2:11¼—2:12½.

Purse $1,000; two-year-olds; 3:00 class.
Tuscarora, b h, by Antonio..... 2 1 1
Elloree, ch m, by Axtell..... 3 3 2
Lesa Wilkes, br m, by Guy Wilkes ..... 1 2 dis
Winona, b m, by California..... dis
Mary Magdalene, ch m, by Superior..... dis
Miner, b h, by Nutwood..... dis
Time, 2:20¾—2:22½—2:23½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:53.
Odessa, bl m, by Adrian Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:34.

Purse $15; to beat 2:16¼.
Poem, br h, by General Washington..... won
Time, 2:14.

Purse $1,000; 2:25 class.
Kentucky Union, ch m, by Aberdeen..... 1 1 1
Ben Wallace, b g, by Hamenger..... 7 2 2
Mary Mac, b m, by Lumps..... 2 12 3
Murtha, b m, by Stamboul..... 3 3 8
Dan S., bl h, by Young Almont..... 5 4 9
Chiquerita, b m, by Jersey Wilkes..... 8 9 4
Lady Daphne, br m, by Altamont..... 4 11 11
Prince H., b h, by Haw Patch..... 11 8 5
Watchword, br h, by Nil Desperandum..... 12 5 10
Ramona, b m, by Whitney..... 9 7 6
Ida D., br m, by Maxim..... 6 10 7
Brutus Girl, bl m, by Sheffield's Andrew Jackson..... 10 6 dis
Time, 2:18¼—2:14¾—2:16¼.

August 30.—Stake $5,000; 2:20 class.
Hazel Wilkes, ch m, by Guy Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Pedro L., b g, by Bassett M..... 3 2 3
Canary Bird, ro m, by Jay Bird..... 5 4 2
Blazeberry, br m, by Roseberry 4 5 4
Trim, ch g, by Faro..... 2 3 dis
Time, 2:15¼—2:14¾—2:16¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:35 class.
San Pedro, b g, by Del Sur..... 1 1 4 1
Fleetfoot, ch m, by Clear Grit..... 4 2 1 2
Fidol, b h, by Idol..... 2 4 2 3
Prima Donna, ch m, by Betterton..... 3 3 3 4
Flash, b h—R. E. L. Lavell..... 5 dis
Midland Maid, b m, by Carlton..... 6 dis
Time, 2:15—2:13—2:14—2:13.

August 31.—Stake $5,000; 2:20 class.
Flying Jib, b g, by Algona..... 1 1 1
Reflector, b h, by Duplex..... 2 2 2
Mary Centlivre, b m, by R. C. Brown..... 3 3 3
Barney, b g, by Barney Wilkes..... 5 4 4
Rocker, b g, by Hambletonian Wilkes..... 4 5 5
Maud M., b m, by Adrian Wilkes..... 6 6 dr
Time, 2:10—2:10—2:07.

Purse $15; to beat 2:26¼.
Cora D., ch m, by King Mambrino..... lost
Time, 2:29¾.

Purse $15; to beat 3:00.
Ulee Wilkes, bl m, by Guy Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:23.

Purse $15; to beat 2:45¼.
Rena K., b m, by Mambrino George..... won
Time, 2:37.

Purse $200; to beat 2:07¼.
Nancy Hanks, br m, by Happy Medium..... won
Time, 2:05¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:40 class.
Clara D., b m, by Belmont..... 6 3 1 1 1
Frank Quirk, ro g, by Defiance..... 1 1 2 4 3
Victoria McGregor, ch m, by Robert McGregor..... 3 2 4 3 2
Alaska, br h, by Electioneer..... 2 4 3 2 4
Baron Browne, br h, by Baron Wilkes 4 5 5 dr
Mary Lee, bl m, by George O..... 5 6 6 dr
Minnie Moak, b m, by Mohawk Hambletonian..... dis
Time, 2:18¼—2:18¾—2:17¼—2:20¼—2:19¼.

Purse $15; match.
Elloree, ch m, by Axtell..... 1 2 1
Vassar, ro h, by Vatican..... 2 1 2
Time, 2:26½—2:21¾—2:26½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:11¼.
Delmarch, b h, by Hambrino..... lost
Time, 2:13½—2:12¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:22½.
Jourdan Wilkes, b h, by Jersey Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:20¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:20½.
Sarcenett, b h, by King Rene..... won
Time, 2:18¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:23¼.
Richard Jay, br h, by Dictator Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:17¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:27.
Sable Dale, b m, by Sable Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:18½.

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Purse $15; to beat 2:18.
ma Willetts, br m, by Ferguson..... won
Time, 2:14.

Purse $15; to beat 2:32½.
n Hayen, ch h, by Robert Burns..... won
Time, 2:30.

September 1.—Purse $1,000; 2:17 class.
rd Clinton, bl g, by Denning Allen..... 3 1 1 1
basco, b h, by Egmont..... 1 3 2 2
tie Albert, ch h, by Albert W..... 2 2 3 3
em, b h, by Gen. Washington..... 5 4 5 4
nary Bird, ro m, by Jay Bird..... 4 5 4 dr
Time, 2:11½—2:10¼—2:11—2:13¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:29 class.
ima Donna, ch m, by Betterton..... 1 1 1
ary Trueblood, br m, by American Boy... 2 2 2
hn A., ch g by Edward Everett..... 3 3 3
F., b g, by Idol..... dis
randy Jim, br g, by Jim Crow..... dis
Time, 2:16—2:19—2:20¼.

Purse $1,000; free for all.
ascot, b g, by Deceive..... 2 4 1 1 1
ny, gr h, by Shiloh..... 4 1 2 2 3
oy Wilkes, br h, by Adrian Wilkes.. 1 2 3 3 4
Manager, gr h, by Nutwood..... 3 3 4 4 2
Time, 2:09—2:09—2:08—2:09¼—2:07½.

Purse $15; match.
Inaldo, bl h, by Reveille..... 1 2 1
rd Allerton, ch m, by Allerton..... 2 1 2
Time, 2:31¾—2:32½—2:28½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:21¾.
tide, b m, by Tom Hal..... won
Time, 2:19¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:05¼.
Iartha Wilkes, b m, by Alcyone..... lost
Time, 2:08.

Purse $15; to beat 2:14.
ady Lee, (3 yrs) bl m, by Alcantara..... lost
Time, 2:17¾—2:17¾.

Purse $15; to bert 2:30½.
Bismarck Monroe, b h, by Victor Bismarck.. won
Time, 2:29.

Purse $15; to beat 2:22.
tto W., b h, by Dall Brino..... won
Time, 2:19¾.

Purse $200; to beat 2:06¼:
ay Eye See, bl g, by Dictator..... lost
Time, 2:08½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31.
Abdallah Medium, b h, by Happy Medium.... lost
Time, 2:31½.

Purse $15; to beat 3:00.
Vinewood, ch h, by Nutwood..... won
Time, 2:35½.

September 2.—Purse $1,000; 2:29 class.
osephine, b m, by Castilian..... 1 1 1
tility, b m, by Electioneer..... 6 2 2
old Coin, b g, by Goldstone..... 2 3 8
loyd B., b g—Herndon Farm..... 4 8 3
llard, b h, by Charley Wilkes..... 3 9 4
oughran W., b g, by Allie Wilkes..... 8 4 5
rince H., b h, by Haw Patch..... 5 5 9
ay Sheridan, b h, by Charles Caffrey..... 10 6 6
azzle, b m, by Slander..... 7 10 7
mma Hayes, gr m, by Alaric..... 9 7 10
Time, 2:19¼—2:21—2:20¾.

Purse $1,000; three-year-olds; 3:00 class.
irectum, br h, by Director..... 1 1 1
allah Wilkes, bl m, by Sable Wilkes..... 2 2 2
lcantarus, b h, by Alcantara..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:22¼—2:21—2:24¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31.
Abdallah Medium, b h, by Happy Medium..... lost
Time, 2:31.

Purse $15; to beat 3:00.
Matherson Sprague, b h, by Rounds' Sprague. won
Time, 2:29¼.

Purse $15; to beat 3:00.
Idol Jackson, bl h, by Idol..... won
Time, 2:34¼.

September 3.—Stake $5,000; two-year-olds.
Silleon, br m, by Wilton..... 1 1
Ora Wilkes, bl h, by Sable Wilkes..... 2 2
Wilkes Maid, b m, by Young Wilkes..... 3 3
Luzelle, b m, by Patron..... 4 4
Eloree, ch m, by Axtell..... 5 5
Nettie B., dn m, by Ben Harrison..... 6 dis
Time, 2:22¼—2:20½.

Purse $1,000; 2:19 class.
San Pedro, b g, by Del Sur..... 1 1 1
Barney, b g, by Barney Wilkes..... 2 2 2
Maud M., b m, by Adrian Wilkes..... 4 4 3
Lulu McCurdy, b m, by Baywood..... 5 3 4
Jack Jewett, b h, by Winnebago Chief..... 3 dr
William R., gr h, by Frank Cheatham..... dis
Time, 2:11½—2:13—2:10¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34¼.
Idol Jackson, bl h, by Idol..... lost
Time, 2:34¼.

Purse $15; to beat 3:00.
Nimpe, b m, by Dictator Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:34¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:29¼.
Ramona, br m, by Pilot Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:26¼.

Purse 15; to beat 2:41½.
Captain Edwards, b h, by Dick Edwards..... won
Time, 2:35½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:29.
Bismark Monroe, b h, by Victor Bismarck.... won
Time, 2:29¼—2:25.

Purse $15; to beat 2:08¼.
Roy Wilkes, br h, by Adrian Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:07¾.

Purse $15; to beat 3:00.
Young Sidney, b h, by Sidney..... won
Time, 2:35¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:19¾.
Otto W., b h, by Dall Brino..... won
Time, 2:13¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34.
Odessa, bl m, by Adrian Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31.
Abdallah Medium, b h, by Happy Medium.... won
Time, 2:27¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:18¾.
Sarcenett, b h, by King Rene..... won
Time, 2:16¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:20¾.
Jourdan Wilkes, b h, by Jersey Wilkes..... lost
Time, 2:20¾—2:23.

Purse $15; to beat 2:38.
King Hazlemont, b h, by Monaco..... won
Time, 2:32½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:35½.
Captain Edwards, b h, by Dick Edwards..... won
Time, 2:35½—2:35½—2:33.

Purse $15; to beat 2:24½.
Royalton, b h, by Royalty..... won
Time, 2:18¼.

*Maysville, Kentucky.

August 23.—Purse $400; two-year-olds.
Albert Hall, b h, by Princeton..... 2 1 1
Little Doubtful, b m, by Nuthurst..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:38¾—2:36¾—2:37¾.

Purse, $500; 2:30 class.
C. C., b g, by Calumet..... 1 2 2 1 1
Erminie, bl m, by Plymouth..... 2 1 1 2 2
Green B., b g, by Abdalbrino..... 3 3 4 3 3
Col. Neal, b h, by Squire Talmage..... 4 4 3 4 4
Time, 2:23—2:18¾—2:17¼—2:16¼—2:16¼.

August 24.—Purse $2,000; two-year-olds.
Creel, b h, by C. F. Clay..... 1 1
Notre Dame, ch m, by Robert McGregor..... 3 2
Marmaduke, b h, by Red Wilkes..... 2 3
Time, 2:29¾—2:31¼.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Harrietta, b m, by Alcyone..... 2 1 1 1
Hinda W., b m, by Greenbush..... 1 2 3 3
Wiltonette, b m, by Wilton..... 4 4 2 2
Blauvelt, b h, by Deucalion..... 3 3 4 6
Bradstreet, b h, by Banker..... 6 6 6 4
Ida A., b m, by Princeps..... 5 5 5 5
Time, 2:26—2:24—2:25—2:23½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Charter, b m, by Onward..... won
Time, 2:24.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
La Tosca, b m, by Madrid..... lost
Time, 2:31¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Classic, b m, by Acolyte..... won
Time, 2:27½.

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August 25.—Purse $500; three-year-olds.

Ballona, b m, by Stranger	2	1	1	2	1
Bill Lindsay, gr g, by Vasco	5	4	2	1	2
Pilgrim, bl h, by Acolyte	1	2	3	3	3
Gracie Simmons, br m, by Simmons	3	3	4	4	dr
Electro Benton, b h, by Electioneer	4	5	5	dr	
Woodstock, ch h, by Robt. McGregor	6	6	dr		
J. O. D., ch m, by Earl	dis				

Time, 2:25—2:19¼—2:20—2:20½—2:19¾.

Purse $200; match.

Col. Neal, b h, by Squire Talmage	2	1	1
Black Wilkes, bl h, by George Wilkes	1	2	2

Time, 2:30¾—2:30—2:45.

Purse, $1,000; four-year-olds.

Dan Cupid, b h, by Barney Wilkes	1	1	1
Black Ide, bl m, by Cyclone	2	2	3
Oriana, ro m, by Onward	5	3	2
Naboth, b h, by Walsingham	4	4	4
Cigarette, ro g, by Col. Hambrick	3	dis	

Time, 2:24—2:22—2:24.

August 26.—Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Bonhomie, b m, by Red Wilkes	2	1	1	1
Black Storm, bl h, by Simmons	1	2	5	2
Collinwood, b h, by Mambrino Startle	3	4	2	5
Jake, b h, by Messenger Chief	5	3	4	3
Stella Belmont, b m, by Belmont	4	5	3	4

Time, 2:17¼—2:19—2:18¼—2:17¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:45.

Metal, b m, by Referee	won

Time, 2:34¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:25½.

Janifer, br m, by Red Wilkes	won

Time, 2:25¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:17½.

Norval, br h, by Electioneer	won

Time, 2:14¾.

Purse $500; three-year-olds.

Rosemary, ro m, by Bermuda	1	1	1
Martha H., b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	3	2	2
Lady Princeton, b m, by Princeton	2	3	3

Time, 2:20¾—2:23½—2:23.

August 27.—Purse $1,000.

Jay Hawker, ro h, by Jay Bird	1
Kentucky Girl, b m, by Anteeo	dis
Georgia Lee, bl m, by Gambetta Wilkes	dis

Time, 2:20¾.

Purse $300; match.

J. H. L., bl h, by Idol Wilkes	2	1	1	1
Gillette, bl g, by Cyclone	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:19—2:23¾—2:18—2:20.

Purse $500; 2:26 class.

Moquette, b h, by Wilton	5	3	1	1	1
Billy Wilkes, b g, by Georgia Wilkes	1	5	2	2	2
Verlinda B., gr m, by Orion	2	1	4	3	4
Andy Cutter, gr h, by Cyclone	3	2	3	4	3
Jack Offutt, ch h, by Nantucket	4	4	5	5	5

Time, 2:20¼—2:20—2:20¼—2:20—2:19¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34¼.

Metal, b m, by Referee	won

Time, 2:27¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Electrobenton, b h, by Electioneer	won

Time, 2:25¾.

Purse, $15; to beat 2:30¼.

La Tosca, b m, by Madrid	won

Time, 2:25.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Pastoral, br m, by Acolyte	won

Time, 2:30.

*Tilton, New Hampshire.

August 30.—Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Vega, b h, by Woodbrino	1	1	1
Enderby, b h—H. M. Kimball	5	3	2
Woodburn Wilkes, b h, by Baron Wilkes	2	5	4
Billy F., br g—C. H. Bodwell	10	2	6
Little Ned, br g, by Harry Brown	4	7	3
Canterbury, b g, by Mambrino Wilkes	3	8	10
Charley R., b g, by Gov. Wilkes	7	4	7
Annie Thorn, b m, by Thorndale Chief	8	6	5
Mordica, b m—C. C. Mayberry	6	11	8
Mambrino Lumps, br h, by Lumps	9	9	9
Davis, bl g, by Davis' Honest Allen	12	10	11
J. L. P., ch g—J. E. Stindefield	11	dis	

Time, 2:37—2:36¼—2:33½.

Stake $153; three-year-olds.

Lord Brino, b h, by Woodbrino	1	1
Victor Russell, b h, by Beauvair	2	2
Sailing Glencoe, b h, by Glencoe Wilkes	3	3
Lady Falcon, b m, by Falcon	4	4

Time, 2:51½—2:43½.

Stake $205.

Whirlwind, b h, by Glencoe Wilkes	1	1	1
Kingman, ch h, by Vicking	3	2	2
C. C., ch g, by Red Joe	2	3	3

Time, 2:44¾—2:44—2:45¼.

August 31.—Stake $323; two-year-olds.

Irving Russell, br h, by Beauvoir	1	1
Graceward, ch m, by Onward	2	2
Clara Wilkes, b m, by Charley Wilkes	3	7
Carroll, bl g, by Redwood Boone	8	3
Butterfield's Almont, br h, by Kentucky Almont	4	6
Belle Watson, b m, by Watson	6	4
Bert C., ch g, by Ivy Wilkes	5	5
Tony, gr h, by Cromwood	7	9
Volunteer Maid, b m, by Robin Adair	9	8
Mamie Strike, bl m, by Strike	10	10

Time, 3:03—3:07½.

Purse $300; 2:26 class.

Tellie, ro g, by Abdallah Jr.	1	1	1
Eastern Boy, b g, by Little Eastern	4	2	2
Jerry Almont, br g, by Almontonian	2	4	3
Dr. Smith, gr g, by Gov. Merrill	3	3	4
Chevalita, ch m, by Extra	5	5	dr

Time, 2:29¼—2:30—2:30½.

Purse $300; 2:32 class.

Seba, gr g—Chas. Yapp	2	1	1	1
Joe, b g, by Mambrino Wilkes	1	3	3	3
Harry Almont, br g, by Almont Eclipse	3	2	2	2

Time, 2:35¼—2:37¼—2:38¾—2:35¼.

September 1.—Stake $124; four-year-olds.

Whirlwind, b h, by Glencoe Wilkes	1	1	1
Vik, ch h, by Viking	2	2	2
Gifford Wilkes, b h, by John B. Wilkes	dis		
Missie, b m, by Steel	dis		

Time, 2:47—2:51—3:14.

Stake $237; three-year-olds.

Lord Brino, bl h, by Woodbrino	1	1
Alcantrix, ch h, by Alcantra	2	2
Aldabawn, b g, by Charley Wilkes	3	3

Time, 2:49¼—2:50.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Vollery, b h, by Woodbrino	1	1	1
Viking Jr., b h, by Viking	2	2	3
Ethel Lambert, ch m—C. G. Blanchard	3	3	2
Bismark, bl g, by Ben Franklin	4	4	5
Julia D., ch m—C. Yapp	6	5	4
Moxie, ch m—J. E. Kent	5	dr	

Time, 2:34—2:31¼—2:30¾.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Baron, b h—L. D. Marston	1	1	1
Vega, bl h, by Woodbrino	2	3	2
Cromwood, ch h, by Woodbrino	3	2	3

Time, 2:34½—2:35—2:30½.

*Washington, Pennsylvania.

August 31.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Australia, gr h, by Alecto	1	1	1
Peter R., b g, by Leslie	2	2	2
Harry Hylas, ch h, by Hylas	3	3	3
Harry C. Midnight, b g, G. W. Heffley	dis		

Time, 2:30—2:32½—2:33½.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

George Teese, ch h, by Rex	5	4	1	1	1
Morisca, b h, by Tennessee Wilkes	2	1	2	2	2
Sam Cohen, b g—Linebaugh & White	3	3	3	3	3
Dick Smith Jr.—E. L. Jones	4	2	4	dis	
Kate Governor, b m, by Govern	dis				

Time, 2:37—2:38—2:34¼—2:38—2:35.

September 1.—Stake $305; two-year-olds.

Central, ch h, by Lamartine	1	1
Trio T., gr h, by Mambrino Clay	2	2

Time, 2:52¾—2:56.

Purse $600; 2:25 class.

Happy Wanderer, br h, by Happy Medium	1	1	3	2	1
Peter R., b g, by Leslie	2	2	1	3	3
Hilbert, gr h, by Egbert	3	3	2	1	2
Lamartine, b h, by Egbert	dis				

Time, 2:29¼—2:32—2:31—2:31—2:31.

Stake $175; stallions.

Plympton, b h, by Beaumont	1	1	1
Mambrino Prince, bl h, by Mambrino Clay Jr.	2	2	2

Time, 2:35¼—2:39¾—2:35½.

September 2.—Stake $215; three-year-olds.

Patroon, b h, by Patron	1	1
Predict, ch h, by Pretender	2	dis

Time, 2:38¾—2:37¼.

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Purse $300; 3:00 class.
Belle Audabon, ch m, by Audabon..... 1 1 1
Sibley, br h, by St. Bel..... 4 2 2
Philip R., b g, by Messenger Duroc..... 2 3 3
Mollie B., b m, by Mambrino Clay..... 4 4 4
Albert. gr g—Hogan Stock Farm..... 5 5 dis
Time, 2:46—2:44¼—2:43¾.

Purse $400; 2:25 class.
Raven, b m, by Alcantara..... 1 1 1
Greenhorn, b g, by Princeps..... 2 3 2
Sam Webb, br g—J. W. Patterson..... 3 2 3
Time, 2:35½—2:31½—2:27.

*Woodstown, New Jersey.

August 30.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Xmas, br h, by Santa Claus..... 2 1 1 1
May Bel, b m, by St. Bel..... 1 2 2 2
Princewood, b g, by Lakewood..... 3 3 3 3
Beverly, br g, by Mansfield Medium.... dis
Indiaman Boy, b h, by Indiaman..... dis
Time, 2:36¼—2:36½—2:34½—2:39.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.
Nelly S., b m—J. E. Walsh..... 2 2 1 1 1
Ben S., b g, by Indiaman..... 1 1 2 5 2
Octagon, b g, by Orange Blossom..... 3 6 5 2 5
Drake, b h, by Draco..... 4 3 3 3 3
Bege, bl m, by Peacemaker..... 5 4 4 4 4
William S., br g, by South Jersey Patchen..... 6 5 dis
Time, 2:29¼—2:30—2:30—2:32½—2:34¼.

August 31.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.
Frank E., ch g—J. Estlow..... 1 1 1
Shirley Boy, b g—C. Pettit..... 2 2 2
May Rose, b m, by Indiaman..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:37½—2:40¼—2:41.

Purse $100; 3:00 class.
Cart Horse, gr g—J. Holtin..... 1 3 4 3 1 1
Fanny P., b m—N. R. Lippincott.. 2 1 1 2 3 2
Harry W., b g—S. O. Foulk..... 4 2 3 1 2 3
Bay Billy, b g—O. B. Lippincott.... 3 4 2 4 4 4
Jenny, b m—D. Lane Jr..... 5 ro
Time, 2:56½—2:56—2:55¾—2:49½—2:55½—2:55.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.
Codine, b g, by Peacemaker..... 1 1 1
The Dude, b g—Ed. Clark..... 2 2 3
Cedar Snag, b g, by Locomotive..... 3 3 2
Time, 2:29¼—2:31¾—2:33¾.

September 1.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.
S. T., b g, by King Rene..... 1 2 2 1 1
Johansey Boy, b g, by Messenger Chief 4 3 1 2 3
May Bel, b m, by St. Bel..... 2 1 5 3 5
Shirley Boy, b g—C. Pettit..... 3 7 3 4 2
Josetta, b m, by Indiaman..... 5 4 4 5 4
Violet, b m, by Young Volunteer..... 7 5 dr
Princewood, b g, by Lakewood..... 6 6 dr
Time, 2:37¼—2:40—2:42¼—2:39¼—2:37¼.

Purse $300; 2:27 class.
Octagon, b m, by Orange Blossom..... 1 2 1 1
Drake, br h, by Draco..... 3 1 2 2
Emmett, gr g—J. E. Walsh..... 2 3 3 3
Time, 2:35¾—2:37¼—2:38—2:39¼.

**Norwalk, Ohio.

September 7.—Purse $100; three-year-olds.
Roses, gr g, by Nutbreaker..... 1 1 1
Josie W., b m, by Dauntless..... 2 2 2
Gene, ch m, by Epicure..... 3 3 3
Crop, br h, by Princeps..... 4 4 5
Kingdom, b g, by Kildare..... 5 5 4
Axtello, gr h, by Hotspur..... 7 6 6
Kilkenny, b g, by Kildare..... 6 7 dr
Time, 2:50¼—2:52—2:55.

September 8.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.
Roses, gr g, by Nutbreaker..... 1 1 1
Sandy A., b g, by Red Line..... 2 2 2
Pettie V., br m—I. B. Cherry..... 3 3 3
Josie W., br m, by Dauntless..... 4 4 4
Pioneer, br h, by Lord Almont..... dis
Almont Queen, b m, by Lord Almont..... dis
Lily D., bl m, by Elyria..... dis
Time, 2:36¼—2:38¾—2:37½.

Purse $150; stallion race.
McCue's Mohawk, ch h, by Mohawk Island..... 3 1 1 1
Prince Eddy, b h, by Jerome Eddy..... 1 2 2 2
Carter Harrison, br h, by Epicure..... 2 3 4 3
Mambrino Forrest, br h, by Fred Forrest 4 4 3 4
Time, 2:38—2:34½—2:35½—2:32½.

Purse $200; free for all.
Maud P., gr m, by Frank A..... 0 1 1 1
Billy the Kid, bl g, by Onion's Uwharie.. 0 2 2 2
Milk Shake, gr g—David Nims..... dis
Time, 2:24¼—2:24¼—2:27½—2:26¼.

September 9.—Purse $250; 2:37 class.
Jessie D., ch m, by Elyria..... 0 1 1 1
Kitty C., br m—Frank Welker..... 0 2 6 2
Grey Frank, gr g, by Worcester..... 5 4 2 ro
Belle Whitney, gr m, by White Line..... 7 3 4 ro
Distaff, ch m, by King William..... 4 8 3 ro
Alma, bl m—Gartner & Shriner..... 3 5 5 ro
L. F. H., gr g, by Fleet Foot..... 6 7 8 ro
George B., ch g—C. T. Wickham Jr.... 8 6 7 ro
Time, 2:35½—2:30¼—2:33½—2:36½.

Purse $250; 2:26 class.
Florida Monarch, b h, by Florida..... 1 1 1
Etolie, b h, by King Rene..... 4 2 2
Nickle Plate, b g, by Hotspur Jr..... 2 3 4
Mattie Bassett, b m, by Hermes..... 3 4 3
Time, 2:26¼—2:27½—2:28.

**Platte City, Missouri.

August 30.—Purse $100; county horses.
Jim, ch g—M. G. Cockey..... 1 3 1 1
Tice, b h—W. C. White..... 2 1 2 2
Dexter, b h—A. C. Lavel..... 3 2 3 dis
King Wilkes, br h, by Governor Wilkes.. dis
Time, 3:04—2:55¾—2:57½—3:00.

August 31.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.
Altitude, b g, by Almokh..... 2 3 2 2 1 1 1
Manola, br m, by Mambrino George..... 1 1 3 3 3 2 2
Lakata, br h, by Bourbon Wilkes 3 2 1 1 2 3 3
Time, 2:42½—2:40—2:37—2:38—2:38½—2:40—2:34¾.

September 1.—Purse $250; free for all.
Susie B., b m, by Clinker..... 2 1 1 1
Crossman, br g, by Madrid..... 1 2 2 2
George C., b g—J. W. Spratley Jr..... 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:35—2:32¼—2:36½—2:34.

Purse $250; free for all.
Maud P., ch m, by Pepper's Pharoah.... 1 2 1 1
Minnie A., b m, by Clinker..... 2 1 2 2
Davidson, b g, by Monarch Jr..... 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:27—2:32½—2:26¾—2:25½.

September 2.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.
Lakata, br h, by Bourbon Wilkes... 1 3 2 0 1 1
C. C., b h, by Evermond..... 2 1 1 0 2 3
Golddust, b h, by Messenger..... 3 2 3 0 3 2
Time, 2:40—2:39½—2:41—2:44—2:48—2:45.

September 3.—Purse $125; 2:30 class.
Nut Rose, br h, by Nutwood..... 1 1 1
Davidson, b g, by Monarch Jr..... 2 2 2
Lilly Bush, ch m, by Ball R..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:34¾—2:34¼—2:34½.

**Sigourney, Iowa.

September 7.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.
Ensis, b h, by Ensign..... 1 1 1
Laura L., ch m, by Crit Davis..... 2 2 3
Sally M., ch m, by Wagner Bashaw..... 3 3 2
Time, 3:01½—2:54¾—2:54¾.

September 8.—Purse $300; free for all.
Maud S. M., b m., by Pedro..... 1 1 1
Ripple, ch m, by Crit Davis..... 2 2 2
Harry P., br h, by Wagner Bashaw..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:40½—2:33½—2:33½.

Purse $82; two-year-olds; trot or pace.
Don Quixote, ch h, by Pankey John..... 1 1
Almonette, b m—E. Brolliar..... 4 2
Burt F., b g, by Mike Onward..... 2 4
Patsey, ch m—James Chubb..... 3 3
Time, 3:09—3:07½.

September 9.—Purse $150; 2:45 class.
Major Lacey, b h, by Mogadore..... 1 2 1 1
Judge Ryan, ch g, by Wagner Bashaw... 2 1 2 2
Sally M., ch m, by Wagner Bashaw..... 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:42½—2:44¼—2:42—2:42.

Purse $100; free for all.
Red Bandana, b h, by Almont Wilkes..... 1 1
Grenaldo, b h, by Onslaught..... 2 2
Prince G., b g, by Bawley..... 3 3
Time, 3:05—2:36.

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**Sabina, Ohio.

August 30.—Purse $200; 3:30 class.

Bonny B., b g—J. H. Hall	2	1	1	1
Alice M., b m, by Phillip's Blue Bull	4	3	2	2
Angelina,—by Black Wilkes	3	2	3	3
Barney Miller, b g—C. Miller	6	4	4	4
Albino, b h, by Galba	5	5	5	5
Charles M., b g—J. M. Miller	1	dis		
Bessie J., ch m, by Brock's Cadmus	7	dis		
George G., gr g—W. Gillis	8	dis		

Time, 2:36¼—2:36½—2:36¼—2:37¼.

August 31.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Mazzone, b h, by Gen. Hancock	4	2	1	1	1
General Denver, b h, by William M.	1	1	4	4	4
Alma, bl m, by Almont M	2	3	2	2	2
Butternut, b h, by Walnut	3	4	3	3	3
Bessie S., b m, by Clifford	dis				

Time, 2:36¼—2:35—2:35¾—2:34¼—2:37.

September 1.—Purse $200; 3:30 class.

Freestone, b h, by Alton	1	1	1
Alice C., br m—George Windish	3	2	2
Moreland, ch h, by Mambrino Abdallah	2	3	3
John L., b h, by Happy Traveler	5	4	4
Lima Boy, b h, by Star Hambletonian	6	5	5
Kitty S., br m, by Referee	4	dis	

Time, 2:41½—2:41½—2:42.

Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Bonny B., b g—J. H. Hall	1	1	1
Black Wilkes,—William Craig	6	2	2
Alice M., b m, by Phillip's Blue Bull	2	3	3
Lady Temple, br m—Ed Rowe	3	4	5
Maximinia, b g, by Juggler Boy	5	5	4
Barney Miller, br g—C. Miller	4	6	6
Mack H., ch g—C. F. Nester	7	7	7
Charles M., b g—J. S. Lee	8	dr	
Sleepy Joe, b g—C. C. Cleaver	dis		
Don, b g, by Keen Morgan	dis		

Time, 2:35½—2:34¼—2:35½.

September 2.—Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Alma, bl m, by Almont M	1	1	1
Freestone, b h, by Alton	2	2	4
Clay Duroc, b h, by Glen Duroc	3	3	2
Moreland, b g—J. S. Lee	5	5	3
Francis, C., b m, by Almont M	4	4	5

Time, 2:42—2:41¾—2:39¾.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Jim C., b h, by Colfax	4	4	4	1	1	1
Richball, b g—J. J. Parker	1	1	2	4	4	2
Meriton, br h, by Buckeye Bayard	3	2	1	2	2	3
Red Hal, b h, by Tom Hal	2	3	3	3	3	ro
Doc B., b h, by Morgan Messenger	5	dis				
M. Compton, b m, by Baker Bashaw	dis					

Time, 2:33¾—2:32¼—2:33½—2:31¼—2:36—2:35.

Purse $400; free for all.

Gense, b m, by Longfellow	1	1	1
Buck Morgan, ch g by Buckeye Bayard	2	2	3
Billy D., b h, by Squire Talmage	3	3	2

Time, 2:25—2:26—2:28¾.

**Sturgis, Michigan.

August 1.—Purse $5,000; 2:30 class.

Muta Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes	1	1	5	5	2	1
Geneva, ch h, by Leland	3	4	0	1	1	4
Dot L., bl m, by Abdamed Allen	4	2	0	3	4	3
Answer, b g, by Ansel	2	9	6	4	3	2
Independence, bl g, by Edward Everett	5	3	3	2	5	6
Tom Pugh, ch h, by Red Wilkes	8	5	4	7	7	7
Silver Star, gr h, by Silver Cloud	7	8	8	6	6	5
Jeffie Lee, ch m, by Red Pilot	6	6	7	8	8	dr
DeWolf, ch g—Murphy Farm	9	7	dr			
C. O. D., ch h, by Simmons	dis					

Time, 2:22—2:21—2:21¾—2:21½—2:21½—2:23.

Purse $1,000; 2:17 class.

Smiler Colfax, b g, by Schuyler Colfax	6	5	1	1	5	4	1
Johnny Smoker, bl g, by Totoway	7	1	2	3	4	1	2
Mikado, b g, by Maxim	4	2	3	4	1	2	3
Saboya, br h, by Nugget	1	4	6	5	3	3	4
Tommy, wh g, by Kilbuck Tom	3	6	4	2	2	ro	
Ivorine, bl m, by Shelly Bros	2	3	5	dis			
W. W. P., ch g, by Ben Lomond Jr	5	dis					

Time, 2:19½—2:17¾—2:16½—2:18½—2:22—2:24—2:26.

Purse $500; 2:23 class.

Clay Herr, b h, by Dr. Herr	9	10	4	1
William M. Hill, b h, by Sir Walter	1	1	2	11
Governor Stanford, b h, by Electioneer	2	2	1	3
Little Daisy, br m, by French's Bashaw	3	3	3	2
Silver Cloud, gr h, by Mambrino Chief Jr	4	4	5	4
Maggie Sherman, ch m, by Alexander H. Sherman	10	9	11	7
Wonder, dn g, by Wapsie	5	7	7	10
Earlmont, b h, by Almont Gift	6	5	8	6
Gail, b m, by Lakeland Abdallah	8	6	6	8
Cadmus Jr., b h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	7	8	10	5
Veda, b m, by Electioneer	11	11	9	9

Time, 2:20—2:22—2:21—2:23¼—2:23½—2:25

August 2.—Purse $5,000; 2:50 class; two-year-o

Antella, b m, by Ansel	5
Oro Wilkes, bl m, by Sable Wilkes	1
Barney Egbert, b h, by Egbert	3
Wilkes Maid, bl m, by Young Wilkes	2
Image, b m, by Delmarch	4
Verdi, b h, by Rumor	6
Centlivre Wilkes, b h, by Wayne Wilkes	11
Coraline, gr m, by Coralloid	7
Wooloomooloo, gr h, by Pilot Medium	8
Martha Washington, gr m, by Cadmus Hambletonian	10
Iota Wilkes, ch m, by Ambassador	9

Time, 2:32—2:31½—2:26½.

Purse $1,000; 2:17 class.

Una Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes	4	4	1	2
Junemont, ch h, by Tremont	1	3	2	1
Lord Clinton, bl g, by Denning Allen	3	1	3	4
Harry Noble, b h, by Frank Noble	2	2	5	3
Senator Conkling, b h, by Roscoe Conkling	5	5	4	5
Margaret M., b m, by Pickpocket	dis			
Almont, b g, by Alburn	dis			

Time, 2:19½—2:17½—2:23½—2:18½—2:20—2:2

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Wisconsin King, bl h, by Wisconsin	1
Prince Donna, ch m, by Betterton	3
Little Wonder, ch g, by Blue Bull	2
Track Wilkes, b h, by Ira Wilkes	6
Red Cloud, ch g, by Cramer's Rainbow	4
Quoddy, ch g, by Rochester	7
Wilson, br h, by Ira Wilkes	10
P. T. Barnum, b g, by Jim Wilson	5
Tom Harold, ch h, by De Soto	9
McKinley, b g, by Wilkesmont	8

Time, 2:18½—2:22—2:20.

August 3.—Purse $2,500; 2:30 class.

Walnut Boy, br h, by Ferguson	1
Lucy Dumas, b m, by Dumas	2
J. A. L., br g, by Lord Earlington	3
Ella Brown, b m, by Prince Pulaski Jr	6
Atlantic King, bl h, by Atlantic	4
J. J., bl g, by France	7
Georgia M., ch m, by Ashland Clay	5

Time, 2:16½—2:21—2:22.

Purse $1,000; three-year-olds; 2:35 class.

Ambrosial, b h, by Tom Pugh	1
Allie K., gr m, by Badger Sprague	2
Miss Wilton, br m, by Wilton	3
Kitchels Red Wilkes, ro h, by Red Wilkes	5
Ripton, b h, by Ben Harrison	6
Willow, b m, by De Soto	4
Sensorium, b h, by Sphinx	7

Time, 2:28—2:25½—2:31½.

Purse $500; yearlings.

Conformation, ch h, by Cuyler	
Altoneer, br h, by Sphinx	
Cervous, b h, by Sphinx	
Peter Edison, br h, by Aubrey Nellis	
Robert Ivanhoe, b h, by Robert L	
La Comptesse, br m, by Antevola	
Harry Davis, b h, by Luminator	
Noraline, bl m, by Coralloid	
Denver Medium, ch h, by Superior Pilot	
Delabel, bl m, by St. Bel	
Zulu, b m, by Larokh	

Time, 2:43½.

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August 4.—Purse $5,000; three-year-olds; 2:25 class.

Belleflower, br m, by Electioneer	9	6	1	1	1
Jessie McCorkle, ch m, by Amboy	7	1	2	8	2
Wilkesward, b h, by Onward	1	3	3	3	6
Czar, ch h, by Russia	2	2	11	6	3
Kentucky Union, ch m, by Aberdeen	3	5	5	2	4
Piletta, gr m, by Pilot Medium	6	7	4	4	5
Quickstep, b m, by Pilot Medium	4	8	9	9	8
Sabina, b m, by Sable Wilkes	8	12	10	5	7
Sirius, b h, by Garnet Wilkes	13	10	6	10	9
Digma, b h, by Rumor	5	11	8	7	dr
Gift O' Neer, ch h, by Sphinx	10	9	7	dr	
St. Lookout, b h, by Sultan	11	4	dr		
Nyanza, b m, by Robert McGregor	12	dis			

Time, 2:21—2:20¼—2:21¼—2:25¼—2:22½.

Purse $1,000; 2:12 class.

Major Wonder, b g, by Major Edsall Jr	1	1	1
Telegram, ch g, by Telegraph	2	2	3
Rupee, br h, by Guy Wilkes	4	3	2
Charley Friel, ch g, by Allie West	3	4	4
Ivorine, bl m—Shelly Bros...?	dis		

Time, 2:18—2:17—2:17¼.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Jack Spratt, b g, by Hambletonian Wilkes	1	1	1
Rose Turner, b m, by Jerome Turner	3	3	2
Ulee Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes	4	2	8
Earnest Wilkmont, b h, by Bob Link	2	6	7
Ben-no-nie, b h, by Joe Gavin	5	5	3
Almont Star, b h, by Almont Pilot	8	4	4
Tavernier, by Pilot Wilkes	6	7	5
Vrowsky, b h, by Red Wilkes	7	8	6

Time, 2:28—2:27½—2:28½.

August 5.—Purse $2,500; 2:20 class.

Subscriber, b h, by Jim Schriber	1	1	1
Rocker, b g, by Hambletonian Wilkes	4	2	2
Mary Centlivre, b m, by R. C. Brown	2	5	7
Rally Wilkes, b h, by Newton's Allie Wilkes	9	3	3
Jack Shiel, b h, by Ross Wilkes	3	6	6
Hal Dillard, b h, by Brown Hal	5	7	4
Mikado, b g, by Maxim	8	4	9
Joe Jefferson, br h, by Thomas Jefferson	6	8	5
Monita, bl m, by Patchen Wilkes	7	9	8

Time, 2:22¼—2:21¼—2:19.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Ben Wallace, b g, by Hamenger	2	1	1	1
Prince Henry, bl g, by Lothair Chief	1	9	7	4
Dot L., bl m, by Abdamed Allen	3	2	2	3
Max, gr g, by Pilot Medium	8	10	10	2
Veda, b m, by Electioneer	4	6	3	10
Tipseco, b h, by Louis Napoleon	5	3	5	5
Stanza, bl h, by Stranger	10	5	4	9
San Malo, b h, by Nugget	9	4	9	8
Mab, br m, by Defiance	12	7	11	6
Fedora, ch m, by La Crosse	11	11	8	7
Dazzle, b m, by Stranger	6	12	12	dr
Gall, b m, by Lakeland Abdallah	7	8	6	ro

Time, 2:30—2:27½—2:26¼—2:27.

August 6.—Purse $5,000; 2:20 class.

Paragon, b g, by Storm King	1	1	5	1
Myrtle R., b m, by Monaco	4	4	1	2
Coralloid, bl h, by Simmons	2	3	4	8
Madge Hatton, br m, by Glencoe Jr	5	5	2	5
Hazel Wilkes, ch m, by Guy Wilkes	6	2	6	7
Pedro L., gr g, by Bassett M	3	9	3	3
Edith Sprague, gr m, by George Sprague	8	6	8	4
Lady Belle, gr m, by Pilot Medium	7	8	7	6
Blazeberry, br m, by Roseberry	9	7	9	9

Time, 2:16¾—2:17¾—2:19—2:16¾.

Purse $1,000; two-year-olds; 3:00 class.

Oro Wilkes, bl h, by Sable Wilkes	1	1
King Sultan, b h, by Sultan	2	2
Centlivre Wilkes, b h, by Wayne Wilkes	3	3
Winter Green, b m, by Brown Wilkes	4	4
Silver Ore, gr g, by St. Bel	6	5
Betty King, b m, by Betterton	5	6

Time, 2:36—2:30.

**Terre Haute, Indiana.

August 23.—Purse $300; three-year-olds and under.

Guerita, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	1	1	1
Brinoda, b m, by Mambrino Davis	2	2	2
Peggy Brandon, b m, by American Boy	4	3	3
Adelina, b m, by Jersey Wilkes	3	4	4
Leon, gr m, by Wild Wagoner	dis		

Time, 2:23¼—2:25—2:27.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Highwood, br h, by Nutwood	1	1	1
Blandalcho, b h, by Artemas	2	2	3
Florence Sultan, b m, by Sultan	7	9	2
Silver Maid, b m, by Silver Tail	3	3	8
Baron Posey, b h, by Baron Wilkes	5	5	4
Subito, b h, by General Hancock	4	8	5
Hackberry, b h, by Harold	6	4	6
Blue Blood, b h, by Baron Wilkes	10	6	9
Rocco, br h, by Jerome Eddy	9	7	7
Prospect, ch h, by Dominion	8	dis	
Gentle Annie, ro m, by Wiggins	dis		

Time, 2:24¼—2:21½—2:23½.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Henry O., ch g, by Clipper	1	1	1
Touch-Me-Not, ch m, by Pocahontas Sam	3	3	2
Prince Hal, ro h, by Pointers Slasher	2	4	3
Will Kerr, —T. L. & W. O. Carrick	4	2	dis
Lady Vivian, b m, by Aristos Jr	5	dr	
Nettie B., b m, by Bright Light	dis		

Time, 2:20½—2:24¼—2:28¾.

Stake $1,600; two-year-olds.

Nemoline, bl m, by Jersey Wilkes	1	1
Wintergreen, b m, by Brown Wilkes	4	2
Kratz, b h, by Cyclone	2	4
Cythera, ch m, by Jersey Wilkes	3	3
Wild Olive, b m, by Edgewood	5	5
Brick, b h, by Nutwood Mambrino	6	6

Time, 2:35—2:33.

August 24.—Purse $400; 2:33 class.

Nemo, br h, by Clay	1	1	1
Erector, br h, by Dictator	3	2	2
Maud, b m, by General Benton	2	3	3
Kate Cuyler, b m, by Cuyler	4	5	4
Minatour, br h, by Hambrino	5	4	5

Time, 2:27¾—2:27¼—2:26¾.

Purse $400; 2:29 class.

Velmar, b h, by Robert McGregor	1	3	3	1	1
Nettie B., bl m, by Keystone	2	1	1	2	3
Legal Test, b h, by Electioneer	6	7	2	3	2
Raven Wilkes, bl h, by Guy Wilkes	4	2	4	6	6
Twine Binder, b g, by Panic	3	4	5	5	5
Oriole, dn m, by Dr. Herr	7	6	6	4	4
Anna K., b m, by Haw Patch	5	5	7	dr	

Time, 2:28¾—2:27¼—2:36—2:35½—2:33.

Stake $2,000; 2:50 class; three-year-olds.

Volta, ch h, by Benton	4	1	1
Cecilian Prince, b h, by C. F. Clay	1	4	4
Prince Herschel, b h, by Herschel	2	2	2
Merry Maid, b m, by Florida	3	3	3
Rockwell, b h, by Lotless	6	5	5
Revolt, b h, by Reveille	5	6	6
Patti Clark, ro m, by Patron	7	7	dis
Thanatopsis, br m, by Shawmut	8	dis	
Roywood, ch h, by Neatwood	dis		
Sparx, br h, by Jersey Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:30—2:25—2:25¼.

Purse $2,000; 2:40 class; four-year-olds.

Broomal, b h, by Stranger	2	1	1	2	1
Celerrima, b m, by Happy Medium	1	2	3	1	2
Hettlemont, ro m, by Haroldmont	5	4	2	3	3
Shandon Bell, gr m, by Black Republican	3	3	4	dr	
Ilma Cossack, br m, by Brown Cossack	4	dr			
Marea, ch m, by Hambrino	dis				
Cadbrino, gr h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	dis				

Time, 2:22¼—2:22¼—2:21—2:19¼—2:20¼.

August 25.—Stake $400; two-year-olds.

Cythera, br m, by Jersey Wilkes	1
Wild Olive, b m, by Edgewood	2
Brick, b h, by Nutwood Mambrino	3

Time, 2:40½.

Purse $1,000; 2:28 class.

West Liberty, ro g, by Nutwood	2	2	1	1	1
Freeland, b h, by Bald Hornet	3	3	2	2	2
Black Diamond, gr h, by Grey Harry	1	1	3	dis	
Land Lord, br g, by Land Pilot	4	dis			
Tommy Russell, b h, by Commander	5	dis			
Fastwell, b h, by Hambrino	6	dis			

Time, 2:20¼—2:19¾—2:22½—2:19¼—2:20.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Belle Wilson, gr m, by Jim Wilson	1	3	1	1
Brutus Girl, bl m, by Andrew Jackson	3	1	2	2
Reality, b m, by Reliance	2	2	4	3
Nominee, b g, by Rescue	4	4	3	dis
Midvale Prince, b h, by Red Wilkes	dis			

Time, 2:22¼—2:21¼—2:21¼—2:22½.

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Stake $1,000; 2:50 class.

Potens, b g—W. P. Myers & Co	1	1	1
Neponset, b h, by Nutwood	2	3	2
Red Line, ch g, by Hidalgo	4	2	4
Vexation, b m, by Cadmus Hambletonian	3	4	3

Time, 2:28—2:23½—2:27.

August 26.—Stake $500; three-year-olds.

Revolt, b h, by Reveille	1	1
Merry Maid, b m, by Florida	2	2
Rockwell, b h, by Lotless	3	4
Patti Clark, ro m, by Patron	4	3
Roywood, ch h, by Neatwood	5	5

Time, 2:28—2:22¾.

Stake $500; four-year-olds.

Shandon Bell, gr m, by Black Republican	1	1
Ilma Cossack, br m, by Don Cossack	2	2
Marea, ch m, by Hambrino	3	3
Cadbrino, br h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	4	dis

Time, 2:29¼—2:30½.

Stake $1,000; 2:30 class.

Jessie Wilkes, br m, by Algeria Wilkes	7	1	6	1	1
Floyd B., b g—Hendron Farm	8	3	1	2	6
Independence, bl g, by Edward Everett	2	2	2	3	2
Cadmus Jr., br h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	4	4	3	5	4
Bright Mark, b h, by Victor Bismarck	5	5	4	4	3
Twinebinder, b g, by Panic	3	7	5	6	5
Duchess, b m, by Strathmore	1	6	dis		
San Malo, b h, by Nugget	6	dis			
Tommy Lee, b g, by Rescue	dis				

Time, 2:20½—2:22¼—2:22—2:19¼—2:20½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:34¼.

Nova Scotia, b h, by West Egbert	won

Time, 2:30¼—2:34¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.

Harlow, (3 yrs), ch h, by Anderson Wilkes	won

Time, 2:27¾.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

John R., bl h, by Wild Tom	4	1	1	1
Fedalma, gr m, by Caliph	1	2	4	4
Harry Wood, b h, by Rusco	9	4	2	2
Georgia M. ch m, by Ashland Clay	2	3	5	8
Belle Durland, b m, by Mike Snider	3	9	3	3
Tommy Russell, br g, by Commander	8	5	7	5
A. P., b g, by Accidental	7	7	6	6
Lon G., bl g, by Bald Hornet	6	6	8	7
Little Frank, br h, by Ashton's Clay	5	8	dis	
Prince B., bl g, by Black Republican	dis			

Time, 2:20—2:17½—2:15½—2:14¼.

**Winfield, Kansas.

August 30.—Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Oklahoma, br h, by Champion Wilkes	1	1	1
Titan Jr., b h, by Titan	2	2	2
Doc Medium, bl h, by Mack Medium	3	3	dis

Time, 2:34½—2:55—2:55.

Purse $160; two-year-olds.

Askey, br h, by MacFarland	1	1
Heppenstall, b h, by Ashland Wilkes	2	2
Bonnie Stedman, ch h, by Rounds' Sprague	3	3
Vola, b m, by Haro	4	4

Time, 3:04½—3:09.

Purse $75; 3:00 class.

George Wilkes, br h, by George Wilkes Jr.	1	1	2	1
Torpedo Boy, ch h, by Champion Wilkes.	3	3	1	2
Walter C., br h, by Numero	2	2	3	3

Time, 3:02½—3:03¾—3:02—2:58¾.

August 31.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Billy Young, bl h, by Joe Young	2	1	1	1
Nelly M., bl m, by Climax	1	8	8	8
Combat Jr., b h, by Combat	5	4	2	3
Independence, ch h, by Little Dan	8	5	3	2
Athlete Rex, b h, by Athlete	6	2	5	7
Dudley, b h—G. L. Freeman	4	3	4	5
Alle C., b m, by Alladin	3	6	6	4
Prince Carl, ch h, by Monte Carlo	9	10	7	6
Jo Jo, b g, by Malcomb Sprague	7	9	9	dr
Steelmont, br g, by Egmont	10	7	10	dr

Time, 2:39½—2:40—2:34¼—2:35¾.

Purse $250; 2:28 class.

Patsy Curtis, b h, by Evermond	1	1	1
Blackhawk McGregor, gr h, by Robert McGregor	2	2	2
Elsie Sprague, ch m, by Rounds' Sprague	4	3	3
Jerome, b g—J. K. Kitteman	3	4	4
Baby Howard, b h—W. W. Trotter	6	6	5
Fred V., gr g—Fred Volbreth	7	5	dis
Noblemont, b h, by Frank Noble	5	dis	

Time, 2:30¼—2:27¼—2:25½.

September 1.—Purse $75; 3:00 class.

Oklahoma, br h, by Champion Wilkes	1	1	1
Albert S., b h, by Climax	2	2	2
Winfield Maid, b m, by Garnett Wilkes	3	3	3

Time, 2:52—2:52¾—2:47.

Purse $250; 2:22 class.

Blizzard, b g, by Sandy Short	2	1	1	1
Lilly Banks, gr m, by Black Hawk Morgan	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:28—2:26¾—2:27—2:26.

Purse $150; 2:50 class.

Dave H., b h, by Messenger Chief Jr	1	1	1
Champion Wilkes, b h, by Young Wilkes	2	2	2
Altonia, b h, by Sam Bard	3	3	3

Time, 2:38¾—2:36½—2:38¾.

September 2.—Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Lester Wilkes, ch h, by Ashland Wilkes	1	1
Forty, b m, by Albert S	2	2
Oscar, ch g, by Brook Spurgeon	3	3
Walton, bl h, by Cholar	4	4

Time, 3:35—3:36.

Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Pat, b g, by Fortunatus	3	1	2	1	1
Fred H., bl h, by Strangemore	2	3	1	2	2
Butcher Boy, ch h, by Barney Belmont	4	2	3	3	3
Independence, ch h, by Little Dan	1	4	4	dis	
Leighton, br h, by Jim Pierson	dis				

Time, 2:37¼—2:38¼—2:39¼—2:39½—2:40.

Purse $250; free for all.

Bertie Sprague, b m, by Governor Sprague	1	1	1
Red Tom, ch g, by Almont	2	2	3
Noblemont, b h, by Frank Noble	3	3	2

Time, 2:28—2:31—2:35.

**Grinnell, Iowa.

September 6.—Purse $100; 2:50 class.

Grover C., b h, by Sarcenett	1	1	1
Addie C., b m, by Almont McGregor	2	2	3
Jack Shepherd, wh h, by Idol	4	4	2
Milton, br h, by Wilton	3	3	4

Time, 2:37½—2:45—2:41¾.

September 7.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Stoney Stubbs, b h, by Stoney Ford	2	1	1
Eddy K., ch h, by Tramp	1	2	2
Madisonian, gr h, by Wapsie	4	3	3
Basil Cossack, b h, by Don Cossack	3	4	4

Time, 2:46—2:42½—2:43—2:43½.

Purse $150; 2:35 class.

Alden G., b h, by Richard Alden	1	1	1
Leverone, b h, by General Hancock	2	2	2
Oresco Chief,—William Griffith	3	3	3

Time, 2:35½—2:34—2:30¼.

September 8.—Purse $200; 2:26 class.

Watchword, b h, by Nil Desperandum	0	1	1	1
Bay Cedar, b h, by Red Cedar	0	2	2	2
Iona, br m, by Combat	3	3	3	3
Uncle Josh, gr g, by Wagner Bashaw	4	4	dr	

Time, 2:32—2:33½—2:33½—2:32¾.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Grover C., b h, by Sarcenett	1	1	1
Strangler, b h, by Strangler	2	2	2
Eddy K., ch g, by Tramp	3	3	3
Jack Shepherd, wh h, by Idol	4	4	4

Time, 2:40—2:41½—2:42.

Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Addie C., b m, by Almont McGregor	1	1	1
Dandy Time Jr., b h, by Dandy Time.	3	2	2
Showman, b h—C. H. Onthank	2	3	3

Time, 2:47½—2:45—2:45½.

September 9.—Purse $200; 2:25 class.

Alden G., b h, by Richard Alden	4	1	1	1
Tomline, br g—J. B. Ross	1	4	2	2
Leverone, b h, by General Hancock	3	2	3	3
Mountain Queen, b m, by Tarchon	2	3	4	4

Time, 2:34—2:32—2:32½—2:29.

Purse $200; free for all.

John W., b g, by John Wentworth	1	1	1
Bay Cedar, b h, by Red Cedar	2	3	2
Watchword, b h, by Nil Desperandum	3	2	3

Time, 2:32—2:31¼—2:26.

**Janesville, Wisconsin.

September 7.—Purse $250; 2:50 class.

Harry Phallamont, b g, by Phallamont	1	1	1
Ella Phallamont, b m, by Phallamont	3	2	3
Blackstone Jr., b h—G. W. Eldredge	4	3	2
Hierophant, b h, by Harry Clay	2	4	4
Banker, ch g, by Umber	5	5	5
Milo A. Arlington, b h, by Lord Earlington.	6	6	6

Time, 2:38¼—2:38½—2:35.

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September 8.—Purse $300; 2:26 class.

Joe Bassett, Jr., b h, by Joe Bassett	4	1	1	1
Kate Phallamont, b m, by Phallamont	1	2	4	2
Virginius, b h, by Phallamont	2	3	2	3
Swigert K., br h, by Swigert	3	4	3	4

Time, 2:21¼—2:21—2:23¼—2:20¼.

Stake $205; two-year-olds.

Phallamont Sprague, b h, by Phallamont	1	1
Isabelle Smith, b m, by Phallamont	2	2

Time, 3:16—2:52.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Opulence, bl h, by Ferguson	1	1	2	1
Bergletta, ch m, by Antar	2	2	1	2
Montesano, ro h, by Sea Foam	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:29½—2:31½—2:28½—2:35.

September 9.—Purse $250; 2:35 class.

Kirkwood, b g, by Kirkwood Jr	1	1	1
Flurry, b m, by Judge Hayes	3	2	2
Dick H., b g, by Hunt's Blue Bull	2	3	3
Charley H., b g, by Richmond Boy	dis		

Time, 2:32½—2:33¼—2:36.

Stake $165; three-year-olds.

Yuca Solis, b h, by Swigert	1	1
Clarence Phallamont, ch h, by Phallamont	2	2

Time, 2:41½—2:54.

**Kahoka, Missouri.

August 30.—Purse $60; green horses.

Lonmont, b m, by Freemont	1	1
Forsee K., ch h, by Forsee	2	2
Nelly Bly, b m—A. M. McClain	3	3

Time, 3:30—3:10.

Purse $150; 2:45 class.

Hattie M., bl m, by Wondermaker	1	1	1
John Deere, b h, by Egmont	2	2	2
Robert R., b h, by Forsee	4	3	4
Abdallah Chief, b h, by Abdallah Jr	5	4	3
Pompey B., b g, by Bowman	3	5	5
Anna T., b m, by Reveille	6	dis	
Cantonian, bl h, by Almont Rattler	7	dis	

Time, 2:48¼—2:47¼—2:51½.

Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Governor Strong, b h, by Dr. Strong	4	4	1	1	1
Konie, ch m, by Konantz	1	2	2	3	4
Kahoka Boy, b h, by Konantz	3	1	4	4	2
Lonmont, b m, by Freemont	2	3	3	2	3

Time, 2:47¼—2:47¾—2:44¼—2:47½—2:51.

August 31.—Purse $75; two-year-olds.

Anie B., b m, by Fleetwood	1	1
Sargossa, bl h, by Bowman	2	2
Shilo, b m, by Bosco	3	4
Islie, b m, by Dictation	4	3

Time, 3:19½—3:16.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Hattie M., bl m, by Wondermaker	1	3	1	1
Maxy McGregor, by Ben McGregor	2	1	2	2
Winnie W., dn m, by Fortunatus	4	2	4	3
Argon, ch h, by Abdallah Star	3	5	3	5
Harry C., ch h, by Harry	5	4	5	4

Time, 2:37¼—2:38½—2:40—2:39.

September 1.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Lonmont, b m, by Freemont	1	3	4	0	1	1
Konie, ch m, by Konantz	2	1	2	0	2	2
Chartamont, b h, by Trouble	3	2	1	3	3	3
Elva Wilson, gr m, by Jim Wilson	5	5	3	4	5	ro
Jesse James, ch h, by Corbin Bashaw	7	4	6	5	4	ro
Minnie S., sp m, by Dr. Washburn	6	7	7	6	6	ro
Ione Forsee, ch m, by Forsee	4	6	5	dr		
Beauregard, b h, by Forsee	8	8	8	dr		

Time, 2:44½—2:47¾—2:46¾—2:47¼—2:47¼—2:51.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Hood, bl g—Foote Bros	1	1	1
Perry Denmark, b h, by Denmark	3	2	2
Prince Roseberry, b h, by Roseberry	2	3	4
Judge B., b h, by Greenbush King	4	4	3
Dexter Power, by Kosciusco	dis		
Bosco, b h, by Ensign	dis		

Time, 2:34¾—2:39—2:38½.

September 2.—Purse $150; 2:30 class.

Prince Medium, b h, by Happy Medium	1	0	1	1
Leslie Boy, br g, by Claybrino	2	0	2	2
Winnie W., dn m, by Fortunatus	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:36—2:33—2:31—2:32½.

**La Plata, Missouri.

August 30.—Purse $40; green horses.

Silver Spoon, gr h, by Witherspoon	2	1	1	1
Paragon Jr., b h, by Paragon	1	2	2	2
Abdallah, —C. W. Ingram	3	3	3	3

Time, 3:06½—3:06½—3:09½—3:08½.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Dolly B., b m, by Austerlitz	1	1	1
Harry Pennington, br h, by Abe Pennington	2	2	2
Jo Or, br g, by Gates' Rainbow	3	3	3
Bashaw Mont, b h—F. E. Steele	4	4	4

Time, 2:34—2:32—2:30.

August 31.—Purse $200; green horses.

Charley Blanden, —William Harper	2	1	1
Doctor Redmond, b h—Redmond	1	4	4
Clayte, b h—G. A. Shropshire	3	2	2
Dane, b m—W. H. Lee	4	3	3

Time, 3:16¼—3:20½—3:25.

Purse $150; free for all.

Susie G., b m, by Little Henry	4	4	1	1	1
Pomp, ch g, by Dick	1	1	2	4	3
Maggie T., b m, by Nihilist	2	3	3	2	2
Dick C., b g, by Gloster	3	2	4	3	4

Time, 2:23¼—2:23¾—2:23—2:30—2:28.

September 1.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Harry Pennington, br h, by Abe Pennington	1	1	1
Dominator, b h, by Don Pedro	2	4	2
George S., b g—G. W. Shropshire	4	2	3
Bashaw Mont, b h—F. E. Steele	3	3	4

Time, 2:38—2:37—2:35½.

Purse $40; two-year-olds.

Strongmont, b h, by Dr. Strong	2	1	1
Walker S., b g, by Leonard F	1	2	2

Time, 2:59¼—2:56¾—2:58½.

September 2.—Purse $200; free for all.

Kitty Hiatoga, b m, by Harry Phelps	1	1	1
Dan Backman, b h, by Charles Backman	2	2	2

Time, 2:32½—2:31¾—2:33½.

Purse $200; 2:33 class.

Dolly B., b m, by Austerlitz	1	1	1
Jo Or, br g, by Gates' Rainbow	2	2	2
Dominator, b h, by Don Pedro	3	3	3

Time, 2:36¼—2:31—2:31½.

**La Crosse, Wisconsin.

August 30.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Dalphia, D., gr m, by Nutwood	4	3	2	1	1	1
Casedy, b h, by Steinway	1	1	6	5	5	4
Portionless, b h, by Portion	2	4	1	7	7	3
Lockhart,—by Hambeltoner	3	5	5	3	2	6
Kitty Hayes, b m, by Judge Hayes	9	7	3	2	3	5
Guido, gr g, by Ensign	6	2	4	4	6	6
Nutlant, b h, by Nutmeg	5	6	7	6	4	2
Redwing Maid, b m—B. Dearborn	7	8	dis			
Hemlock Not, bl m—C. H. Christianson	8	dis				
Nina Dinsmore, b m, by Hamdallah	10	dis				

Time, 2:41½—2:38—2:38½—2:37½—2:39¼—2:33½.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Vera Capel, bl m, by Wilton	1	1	1
Marion, b g, by General Marion	4	2	2
Brown Nell, br m, by Stockholm	2	4	3
Tartar Chief, ch g, by Cadmonia	3	3	4
Jim F., b h—M. Goldburg	5	5	5
Abe Hamilton,—by Hamilton	dis		
Albert L., ch h, by Jim Blaine	dis		

Time, 2:30½—2:31½—2:31½.

August 31.—Purse $350; 2:37 class; first division.

Alta, br m, by Allie Gaines	1	1	1
Gold Finish, ch m, by Red Chief	4	2	2
Dell, b g—D. J. Cameron	2	4	4
General Marion, b h, by New Jersey Volunteer	3	3	3
Biddy Baron, bl m, by Iowa Star	6	6	dis
Maud Walker,—A. L. Leffingwell	5	5	dr

Time, 2:32¼—2:32½—2:31¾.

Purse $600; 2:25 class.

Mark Sirius, ch h, by Sirius	3	7	3	1	1	1
Good Bye, br h, by Egbert	1	1	6	4	3	2
King Princeps, b h, by Princeps	4	2	1	2	2	5
Belle W., bl m, by Selkirk	9	3	2	3	4	3
Alaska, b g—L. A. Kellogg	6	6	4	7	5	6
Lucy R., b m—M. Goldburg	8	8	5	6	7	4
Lena Miller, ch m, by Onward	7	9	7	5	8	8
Michigan Prince, bl h, by Young Wilkes	2	4	7	8	6	dr
Minnie Whitestone, bl m, by Little Rock	5	5	9	9	9	dr
Jenny K., b m, by Phalias	10	dis				

Time, 2:28¼—2:24½—2:23¼—2:25¾—2:25¼—2:30.

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Purse $300; two-year-olds.
Wilkes, br h, by Lexington Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Flint, ch h, by Opal..... 2 2 3
Queen Tempo, gr m, by Poco Tempo..... 3 3 2
Mankato—by Woodford Wilkes..... 4 dis
Time, 2:51¾—2:50¼—2:54.

September 1.—Purse $400; 2:45 class.
Fanny Brunswick, b m, by Brunswick..... 5 8 1 1 2 6 1
Dandy L.,—A. L. Leffingwell.... 8 3 5 2 1 1 2
King Grover, b h, by Herod..... 1 1 2 6 4 3 4
Duke Sprague, b h, by Con. Sprague..... 4 2 4 7 6 2 3
Monarch B., b h, by Hamdallah. 7 10 10 8 7 5 dis
Stet Brino, ch h, by Hambrino... 9 7 3 3 3 4 dr
Maestro, b h, by Rumor..... 3 5 6 4 5 7 dr
Maud, ch m, by Altitude..... 11 4 7 5 8 dr
Belle Rouse, br m, by Bruno..... 2 9 9 9 dis
Minnie A., b m, by Hamdallah.. 6 6 8 dr
Lockhart,—by Hambeltoner..... 10 dr
Time, 2:35—2:34—2:33—2:39—2:34¾—2:35½—2:33½.

Purse $600; 2:20 class.
Belle D., b m, by Ethan Allen..... 1 1 1
Prince Mac, ch g, by Logan Hambletonian.. 2 3 2
Billy Gault, b g, by Frank Noble..... 6 2 5
Jim F., b h—M. Goldburg..... 3 6 4
Lallah Rookh, br m, by Allie Gaines..... 5 5 3
Harry Van, ch g, by George Washington... 4 4 6
Joe Joe, br g—Pratt & Shuler..... dis
Time, 2:25—2:24¼—2:25.

Purse $500; four-year-olds.
Lee Russell, b h, by Lord Russell..... 2 1 1 1
Marie Wilkes, b m, by Woodford Wilkes. 1 2 3 2
Tess Templer, b m, by Silas Wright..... 4 4 2 3
Dan Phallamont, ch h, by Phallamont.... 3 3 4 4
Jessy P.,—by William H. Rysdyk..... dis
Time, 2:30—2:30¾—2:34—2:29¼.

Purse $360; four-year-olds and under.
Thistle Dew, b m, by Sentinel Wilkes..... 1 1 2 1
Labelle, b m, by Lockhart..... 2 2 1 2
Time, 2:25¼—2:24¾—2:23¼—2:34.

September 2.—Purse $350; 2:37 class; second division.
Reedsburg Boy, b h, by Mayo..... 1 2 1 2 1
Fanny Brunswick, b m, by Brunswick Chief..... 2 1 3 1 3
Carl G., gr h, by French's Bashaw.... 3 3 2 3 2
Molly B., b m, by Hamdallah..... dis
Time, 2:35½—2:37½—2:39—2:32¼—2:36½.

Purse $700; 2:20 class.
Greenleaf, b g, by Simmons..... 1 1 1
Clara P., ch m, by Spink..... 3 2 2
Ira Gaines, br g, by Allie Gaines..... 2 6 4
Hampshire, bl h, by Woodford Wilkes..... 4 3 5
Phœbe Wilkes, br m, by Hambletonian Wilkes..... 6 5 3
Addie Hayes, gr m, by Judge Hayes..... 7 4 6
Jerry L., gr g, by Stonewall Jackson..... 5 7 7
Time, 2:23½—2:23—2:20¼.

September 3.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.
Silverwood, gr h, by Ryswood..... 1 1 1
Robin, br g, by Robinson..... 2 4 2
Hattie K., b m, by Phallas..... 3 2 3
Kit, b m, by Star of the West..... 5 3 5
Max O'Reil ch g, by Altitude..... 4 5 4
Time, 2:29¼—2:28½—2:25¼.

Purse $300; three-year-olds.
Abbadonne, b m, by Wilkes Boy..... 1 1 1
King Phallamont,—W. K. Walker..... 2 2 2
Giovanni,—C. A. Comforth..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:57¾—2:48½—2:27.

Purse $60; to beat 2:20¼.
Pedro L., gr g, by Bassett M..... won
Time, 2:18¾.

**Des Moines, Iowa.

August 29.—Purse $800; 2:40 class.
Brooklyn, br g, by Lawrence..... 9 2 1 1 1
Pearwood, b h, by Patronage..... 1 3 4 3 4
Daisy C., b m, by Hambletonian Bashaw..... 3 1 3 4 6
Grover C., b h, by Sarcenett..... 4 5 5 2 2
Lewellyn, ch h, by Aberdeen..... 5 4 2 5 3
Lady Laughton, b m, by Swigert Jr.. 6 8 7 7 5
Bridal Gift, b m, by Ambassador..... 2 6 8 8 dr
Savoyard, b h, by King Rene..... 7 7 6 6 dr
Strangler, b h, by Stranger..... 10 9 9 9 dr
Inveterate, br h, by Woodford Wilkes 8 10 dr
Nutmeg, b g, by Nutwood Chief..... 11 dis
Time, 2:39—2:34—2:36—2:36¾—2:36.

Purse $800; 2:24 class.
Joe, ch h, by Canonicus..... 1 1
J. M. G., gr g, by White Line..... 3 3
Golden Wing, ch h, by Satellite..... 2 4
Senator A., gr h, by Tramp Panic..... 5 2
Clinker Jr., br h, by Clinker..... 4 dis
Oliver W., br h, by Wagner Bashaw..... 6 dis
Bromo, br h, by Brougham..... dis
Time, 2:25—2:23¾—2:27.

Stake $600; three-year-olds and under.
Albert E., b h, by Penrose..... 1 1
Rockey P., ch h, by Clay Abdallah Jr..... 2 3
Combination, gr h, by Garnet Wilkes..... 3 2
Star Douglas, ch h, by Fred Douglas..... 4 4
Time, 2:33—2:38¾—2:33½.

August 30.—Purse $600; 2:30 class.
Jordan, bl h, by Baymont..... 3 1 1 1
Albert E., b g, by Penrose..... 1 2 2 2
Kentucky Wilkes, b h, by Almont Wilkes 2 5 5 3
Alden G., b h, by Richard Alden..... 5 4 3 3
Weber Wilkes, b h, by Penrose..... 4 3 4 4
Time, 2:30½—2:27¾—2:35¾—2:23¾.

Stake $600; two-year-olds.
Mary, b m—Nat Brown..... 1 1
Betty King, b m, by Betterton..... 2 2
Nettie B., dn m, by Ben Harrison..... 3 3
Elton, br h, by Egotist..... 4 4
Alert, b h, by Highland Boy..... 5 5
Time, 2:36½—2:35½.

August 31.—Purse $800; 3:00 class.
Mogul, br g, by Baymont..... 2 1 1 1
McIntosh, br h, by Mountain Boy..... 1 2 2 4
Goldbaden, br g, by Weisbaden..... 5 3 3 2
Eddie K., ch g—William Greffe..... 3 4 4 3
Frank B., b h, by Harlequin..... 4 dis
Rosareo, br h, by Waveland Chief..... 6 dis
Lavengro, b h, by King Rene..... 7 dis
Time, 2:31¼—2:32½—2:28½—2:31½.

Purse $1,000; free for all.
Jessie Gaines, br m, by Allie Gaines..... 1 1 1
John W., b g, by John Wentworth..... 2 2 2
Incas, br h, by Inca..... 3 3 3
Nelly V., b m—Colby Bros..... dis
Time, 2:17½—2:18¼—2:15¾.

Purse $600; 2:45 class.
Mountain Queen, b m, by Belvoir..... 3 4 1 2 1
Alden G., b h, by Richard Alden..... 4 3 2 1 dis
Pattie West, b m, by Abdallah West.. 2 1 3 dis
Happy Girl, bl m, by Champlain..... 1 2 dis
Eaglemont, bl m, by Proclamation.... dis
Time, 2:23¾—2:31¼—2:26½—2:28—2:26¾.

September 1.—Purse $800; 2:30 class.
Mecurius, gr h, by Kensett..... 1 1 1
Maud S. M., b m, by Pedro..... 2 4 2
Bay Cedar, b h, by Red Cedar..... 6 2 3
Maggie A., ch m, by Cupid..... 3 3 5
Manawa, br h, by Mambrino Yorick..... 4 5 4
Uncle Josh, gr g, by Wagner Bashaw..... 5 6 6
Time, 2:26½—2:27¾—2:28.

Stake $600; three-year-olds.
Maby, br m, by Oxford Boy..... 1
Sirius, b h, by Garnet Wilkes..... dis
Time, 2:37¾.

Purse $50; special.
Ebony Wilkes, bl h, by Adrian Wilkes..... 1 1
Lewellyn, ch h, by Aberdeen..... 2 2
Time, 2:35¼—2:34¾.

September 2.—Purse $800; free for all.
Blue Sign, b g, by Ensign..... 1 1 1
Speers, b h, by Dr. Speers..... 2 2 2
Eggleton, b h, by West Egbert..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:27½—2:27½—2:17¾.

Purse $800; 2:35 class.
Josie B., br m, by Lou Wann..... 1 1 1
Daisy C., b m, by Hambletonian Bashaw.... 2 2 3
Pearwood, b h, by Patronage..... 6 3 2
Elastic, br h, by Mambrino Abdallah..... 3 5 4
Malachi, b h, by Monaco..... 4 6 6
Big Pan, br h, by Pangloss..... 5 7 5
Farmer, b h, by Tramp..... 7 4 dis
Iona, br m, by Combat..... 8 dis
Time, 2:31—2:32¼—2:30½.

*Nashua, New Hampshire.

August 23.—Purse $100; 2:45 class; trot or pace.
Nashua Star, bl m—Jos. Labine..... 4 1 1 3 1
Fred S., br g, by Onawa..... 1 3 4 1 2
Mollie Bart, F. B. Bartlett..... 2 2 2 2 3
Airy Belle, br m—H. A. Worthley..... 3 4 3 4 4
Time, 2:49½—2:46¼—2:44½—2:52—2:46.

urse $300; 2:50 class; trot or pace.
in C., b g—C. Coombs 1 1 1
ie Wilkes, gr m—J. Curtin 5 3 2
k Wilson, ro g—R. W. Robbs 7 2 3
prise, b g 2 11 5
mark, ro g 3 7 4
S., br g, by Onawa 4 9 8
k Nelson, br h—J. H. Richardson 11 4 11
y Belle, br m—H. A. Worthley 9 5 7
d, b g—F. S. Brown 6 8 9
ley T., ch m—J. H. Dempsey 8 6 10
el, ch g—A. F. Downing 10 10 6
Time, 2:40¾—2:39½—2:37½.

urse $300; 2:24 class; trot or pace.
D. F., bl g, by Aristos 1 1 1
by S., b m, by Cromwell 2 2 2
nny Knott, b g, by Mohawk Hambletonian 4 3 4
tle Rocket, b g—R. M. Durland 3 4 5
Y. G., b g, by Harvester 5 5 3
Time, 2:26¼—2:25¼—2:26½.

Purse $300; 2:35 class; trot or pace.
inslow, b g—A. W. Davis 2 1 1 1
red O., b g—J. J. Bradley 1 6 6 5
arley P., ch g—C. E. Mosher 3 2 2 7
red Wilson, gr g—E. M. Gillies 6 3 3 2
sy K., ch m—C. E. Abbott 5 5 5 3
sba, gr g—Chas. Yapp 4 4 4 4
Pinifucan, bl g, by Leander Lambert ... 7 7 7 6
Time, 2:29½—2:26½—2:28½—2:30¾.

August 25.—Purse $300; 2:29 class; trot or pace.
andy Morris, ch h—J. W. Brodbine 1 1 1
laudia, b m—W. H. Haskins 2 2 2
tto, b g—C. E. Mosher 3 3 3
bob R., b g—T. A. Johnson ..... dis
Time, 2:30½—2:28½—2:28½.

Purse $—; special.
Daisy T., ch m—J. H. Dempsey 2 1 2 1 1
Airy Bell, br m—H. A. Worthley 1 2 4 3 2
Nashua Star, bl m—Joe Labine 4 4 1 4 4
Glenmark, rn g—C. E. Abbott 3 3 3 2 3
Time, 2:56½—2:52—2:49½—2:49¼—2:45.

August 25 and 26.—Purse $300; 2:32 class.
Hattie L., ch m—W. W. Sherman 4 1 1 1
Davy Crockett, b g—W. H. Haskins 1 4 4 4
Charley Kesler, b g—P. A. Snyder 2 2 3 2
Milford C., br g—J. J. McCarty 3 3 2 3
Time, 2:29¼—2:31¾—2:29¼—2:29¼.

**Clarinda, Iowa.

August 31.—Purse $150; 2:35 class.
Rosewater, ro h, by Alleghany Boy 2 1 1 1
Rosebug, br h, by Strathmore 1 2 2 2
Eliza K., ch m, by Robert Rysdyk 5 4 3 3
Herb Scott, ch g, by Flaxie H ..... 4 3 dr
Frank Huffman, b g, by Woodford Knox 3 dis
Time, 2:32½—2:29½—2:29¾—2:31½.

Purse $250; 2:35 class.
Pilgrim, br h, by Coriander 1 1 1
Belle Thorne, b m, by Hawthorn 2 2 2
Bay Dan, b g, by Albin 3 3 3
Apostate, b h, by Alarm 4 4 4
Sleepy Dick, ch g—William Dunn ..... dis
Columbus Maid, b m—Dr. Billings ..... dis
Time, 2:34¼—2:35½—2:34½.

September 1.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.
Brown Dick, br g, by St. Cloud 1 1 1
Van Buren, b h, by Van Austin 3 2 2
Kitty Clyde, bl m, by Clay Davis 2 3 4
Dan Mace, b h, by Rosebud 8 6 3
Mac L., bl h, by McMahon 4 4 8
Charley Sheppard, ch g, by Batch 5 7 5
Homer Wilkes, br h, by Wilkes Boy 6 5 7
Star Medium, b m, by Union Medium 7 8 6
Paxton, b h, by Parker ..... dis
Time, 2:39½—2:41¼—2:36¼.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.
All Rounder, bl h, by Wondermaker 1 1
Annie C. Forrest, dn m, by Forrest Mambrino. 2 2
Caldwell, b g, by Highland Wilkes ..... dis
Lonzia, br h, by Gambetta Wilkes ..... dis
Gold Mark, b h, by Brightness ..... dis
Electricity, b m, by Nitrogen ..... dis
Young Reno, ch g, by Reno ..... dis
Time, 2:54¼—3:08.

September 2.—Purse $400; free for all.
Charles H., br h, by Old Charley 2 1 1 1
Pilgrim, br h, by Coriander 1 3 5 6
Star Bashaw, ch h, by Wapsie 3 2 2 3
Pet Davis, gr m, by Crit Davis 6 6 6 2
Mat Fisher, b g, by Ripon Boy 4 5 3 5
Logan B., br g, by Logan 5 4 4 4
Time, 2:32—2:28¾—2:32—2:38.

Purse $250; 2:45 class.
Starwood, b g, by Star Hambletonian 1 1 1
Brown Dick, br g, by St. Cloud 2 2 3
De Aye, b h, by Creedmore 3 3 2
Charley Sheppard, ch g, by Batch ..... 4 4 dis
Fay Edwards, b g—A. G. Ireland ..... 5 dis
Brownie Wilkes, br g, by Parker ..... 6 dis
Brilliant Chief, ch h—J. L. Armstrong ..... 7 dis
Time, 2:37½—2:39—2:35½.

Purse $200; free for all.
Dan Tucker, b h, by George P. Tucker 1 1 1
Rosewater, ro h, by Alleghany Boy 2 2 2
Hiatoga, gr h, by Hiatoga 4 3 3
Billy McCracken, bl h, by Hambletonian Mambrino 3 4 5
W. D., b g—G. M. Hadley 5 5 4
Time, 2:28½—2:21½—2:28½.

**Decatur, Illinois.

August 30.—Purse $200; yearlings.
Leone, ch m, by Lancelot 1 1
Cliff Downing, ch h, by Anderson Wilkes 2 2
Time, 3:03—2:57.

Purse $500; 2:23 class.
Joe Wonder, b g, by Bonnie Richards 1 1 1
Commodore Porter, b h, by Nutwood 2 3 2
Keeler, b h, by King Rene 5 2 4
Huxham, ch h, by Nest Egg 3 9 3
Juror, b h, by Pilot Mambrino 4 4 6
Orinoco, br h, by Simmons 8 5 7
Olaf, b g, by Mambrino King 7 8 5
Don Pedro, b h, by Tallet 6 7 8
Romeo, b g, by Ringgold 9 6 9
Dick Hartford, b h, by Bay Dick ..... 10 dis
Royal Prince, ch h, by Dexter Prince ..... dis
Time, 2:21—2:19¾—2:18½.

Purse $500; 2:45 class.
Salol, b g, by Winnebago Chief 2 1 1 1
Eva Wilkes, b m, by Dumas 1 3 2 2
Hugh Gay, b h, by Onward ..... 3 2 dis
Roscea, b g, by Ringgold ..... dis
Time, 2:28—2:28½—2:24¼—2:30¼.

Purse $—; 2:33 class.
H. B., bl g, by H. B. Winship 1 1 1
Galatea, gr m, by Pilot Medium 2 2 3
Georgia, b m, by Diatonic 3 3 2
Red Line, b h, by Red Wilkes 4 7 4
Don McGregor, ch m, by Robert McGregor. 5 4 5
Daisy Garfield, b m, by Garfield 6 5 7
Linkwood, b h, by Walsingham 7 6 6
Time, 2:23¾—2:24¼—2:25½.

Purse $1,000; 2:50 class.
Altona, bl m, by Menelaus 4 1 4 4 1 1
Nancy Carr, br m, by Kenny Wilkes 1 2 1 2 4 3
Red Line, ch g, by Hidalgo 2 4 2 1 2 2
Magnetta, b m, by Cornelian ..... 3 3 3 3 3 ro
Time, 2:28½—2:29—2:25—2:24¾—2:29—2:26½.

August 31.—Purse $300; three-year-olds and under.
Pat Delaney, b g, by Anderson Wilkes 4 1 4 1 4 1
Peggy Brandon, b m, by American Boy 1 4 3 2 1 2
Prince S., b h, by Count Princeps 3 2 1 3 2 3
Bert Not, br h, by Billy Wilkes ..... 2 3 2 4 3 ro
Ben Harrison, bl h, by Blue Bull ... dis
Time, 2:33½—2:31¼—2:38—2:27¼—2:36—2:29½.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.
Golden Boy, ch h, by Plato 1 1 1
Sally Clinker, b m, by Clinker 2 2 5
William J., b g, by Elgin Boy 3 3 2
Cyclone, b h, by Telegraph 4 7 3
A. P., b g, by Accidental 6 5 4
Hill Boy, ch h, by Dictator Jr 5 4 6
Black Diamond, gr h, by Grey Harry 7 6 7
Count Princeps, b h, by Princeps 8 8 8
Mercury, ch h, by Summit ..... 9 dis
Tommy Wilkes, b h, by Dumas ..... 10 dis
George Gould, b h, by Jay Gould ..... dis
John B., gr h, by Sy. Smith ..... dis
Time, 2:17½—2:21½—2:19¾.

September 1.—Purse $400; three-year-olds.
Tulo, b m, by Oriole 1 1
Fanny C., br m, by Walsingham 2 2
Florence, br m, by Ambassador 3 3
Magnetta, b m, by Magna Lawrence 4 4
Time, 2:37½—2:41½.

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Purse $500; 2:19 class.

Jack Sheppard, b g, by Anderson Wilkes	3	2	1	1	1
Billy G., b g, by Brilliant Golddust	1	1	2	3	2
Joe Wonder, b g, by Bonnie Richards	4	3	3	2	3
Bloomfield, b h, by Billy Wilkes	dis				

Time, 2:20¼—2:18½—2:17½—2:22—2:17¾.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Ethel B., ch m, by Bonnie McGregor	2	1	1	1
Prelude, bl m, by Billy Wilkes	1	2	4	4
Goldmont, b h, by Mammont	4	3	2	2
St. Louis Maid, br m, by Rysdyk Chief	3	5	3	3
Joe Fifer, b h, by Bloomfield	5	4	5	5
All, b h, by Palmetto	7	6	dis	
Waupokisco, gr h, by Pilot Medium	6	dis		
Sinbad, br g—J. D. Moore	8	dis		

Time, 2:25¾—2:25—2:26½—2:28½.

Purse $300; 2:28 class.

Commodore Porter, b h, by Nutwood	1	1	1
Olivette, b m, by Rescue	2	2	2
Mondace, b g, by Ringgold	3	3	3

Time, 2:24¼—2:24¼—2:21¼.

September 2.—Purse $300; two-year-olds.

Captain Walbridge, b h, by Arsaces	1	1
Al Kone, br h, by Altus	2	2
Pindar, b h, by Hambrino	3	3

Time, 3:01¾—2:39½.

Purse $500; 2:17 class.

Bawley, b g, by King Pharoah	2	1	1	1
Alexander Dumas, b h, by Dumas	1	2	2	2
Proctor, bl h, by Pancoast	3	2	3	3
Charley Ford, ch g, by Dexter Prince	dis			
Pat Murphy, br g, by Palmetto	dis			

Time, 2:15¼—2:15—2:18—2:21.

Purse $200; consolation race.

Olaf, b g, by Mambrino King	1	1	3	1
Scott Ashton, b g, by Hampton	2	3	1	3
Orinoco, br h, by Simmons	3	2	2	2
Don Pedro, b h, by Tallet	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:25—2:22½—2:27¾—2:24½.

Purse $400; free for all.

L. C. Lee, bl h, by Elmo	1	1	1
Pilot Gift, br h, by Fairy Gift	3	2	2
Jo Egbert, b g, by West Egbert	2	4	3
Irma C., gr m, by Jim Wilson	4	3	4

Time, 2:18—2:16¼—2:17.

**Harlan, Iowa.

August 24.—Purse $150; 2:50 class.

Dryden, br h, by Bartholomew Wilkes	1	1	1
Janus, bl h, by Sprague Pilot	3	2	2
Bally Lade, br m, by Durango	2	3	3
Gladstone Chief, b h, by Billy Wilkes	5	4	4
Copper Glance, ch h, by Mambrino Patchen	4	5	5
Louis D., b h, by Davenant	6	dis	

Time, 2:40—2:44½—2:43.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Billy F., b g—V. J. Kinsley	1	1	1
James P., b h, by Princeps	2	2	2
John C. Shelley, b h, by Hawthorne	3	3	3
Colonel Young, br h, by Joe Young	dis		
Cap Wimple, b h, by Administrator Jr	dis		

Time, 2:38½—2:38—2:41.

August 25.—Purse $—; special.

Smith, br h, by Peoria	1	1
Daisy J., ch m, by Golden Wing	2	2

Time, 2:43¾—2:42.

Stake $180: three-year-olds.

Regret, ch m, by Lord Wellington	1	1	1
Black Count, bl h, by Le Count	2	2	2
Clyde, b h, by King of the West	3	3	3
Maximize, ch h, by Richard McGregor	4	4	4
Danta Dillard, bl h, by Dillard Alexander	5	5	5

Time, 2:50—2:54—3:04.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.

De Aye; br h, by Creedmore	2	1	1	1
Bluewood, bl h, by Tom Kirkwood	1	4	3	2
Farmer Boy, b h—S. Lewis	6	3	2	3
Nornette, ch m, by Norway	3	2	6	5
Helen Marr, gr m—S. G. Darling	4	6	4	4
Fred, ch h, by Hamblehawk	5	5	5	dr

Time, 2:38—2:40—2:39—2:38.

August 26.—Purse $200; 2:25 class.

Golden Wing, ch h, by Satellite	1	1	1
Mark P., br h, by Durango Chief	3	2	2
Logan B., br g, by Logan	2	4	3
Jay Caldwell, b h, by Hamdallah	4	3	5
Colonel Young, br h, by Joe Young	5	5	4

Time, 2:27½—2:29½—2:28¼.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Dryden, br h, by Bartholomew Wilkes	1	1	1
Janus, bl h, by Sprague Pilot	4	2	3
Bally Lade, br m, by Durango	2	5	5
Copper Glance, ch h, by Mambrino Patchen	7	6	2
Tramp Jr., b g, by Tramp	3	4	4
Melrose Jr., b h, by Melrose	5	3	6
Mambrino Tom, b h, by Mambrino Patchen	6	7	7
Topsey Golddust, ch m, by Brilliant Golddust	8	8	dr

Time, 2:40—2:36—2:41.

Stake $92.25; two-year-olds.

Doctor P., ch g, by Blondee	1	1
Lady Borak, b m—F. O. Chamberlain	2	2
Almont Sherman	3	3

Time, 3:06—3:03.

**Cleveland, Ohio.

August 31.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Jessie D., ch m, by Elyria	3	2	1	1	1
Virginia, ch m, by Elyria	1	1	2	2	2
Quinten, bl h, by Brown Wilkes	2	3	3	3	3
Masonic Prince, br h, by Hillside Prince	5	4	4	4	4
Moses R., b g—F. Gore	4	dis			
Nelly S., br m, by Hermes	dis				

Time, 2:38—2:34½—2:35½—2:31½—2:35¾.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Scott B., b g, by Jim Scott	1	2	1	1
Phylie, b h, by Patron	4	1	2	3
Naughty Girl, b m, by Connaught	2	3	3	2
Nobby, gr g—F. Van Namee	3	4	4	4
Gibson, br g—A. Atkins	5	5	5	dr
Harry J., b g—F. Gore	6	dis		
G. G., gr g—W. Marshall	7	dis		
Gamester, b h, by Monte Carlo	8	dis		

Time, 2:35½—2:31¼—2:35¾—2:37¾.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Peveril, ch h, by Elyria	2	1	1	1
Ebony Wilkes, bl h, by Ambassador	3	4	3	2
George T., ch g, by Elyria	4	3	2	4
Daisy F., b m, by Masterlode	5	5	4	3
Belle W., ch m—T. Wilson	1	2	5	dis
Lady Almont, b m, by Benedict	dis			

Time, 2:30½—2:31¾—2:32¼—2:34.

September 1.—Purse $250; 2:33 class.

Oberlin Boy, ch h, by Elyria	1	1	1
Aurilla, b m, by Adjuster	4	3	2
Prince Harry, b g, by Starthwood	6	2	3
Molly D., br m, by Stephen A. Douglass	2	6	6
Gray Frank, gr g, by Warsestor	3	5	5
Caprice, br h, by Sickle Hambletonian	5	4	4

Time, 2:34—2:32¼—2:32.

Purse $250; 2:27 class.

Prince Henry, bl g, by Lothair Chief	3	6	3	2	3	1	1	1
Scott, b g, by General Sherman	6	3	4	1	1	2	3	4
Elixir, cr g, by Elyria	7	1	1	6	6	4	4	3
Muggins, ch m, by Elyria	2	7	7	4	2	3	2	2
Yankee H., ch g, by Jim Schriber	1	8	8	8	5	6	dis	
Etolle, b h, by King Rene	10	10	9	7	7	5	ro	
Ella Norwood, b m, by Norwood	8	5	5	5	4	ro		
Tague O'Ragan, b g, by Black's Hambletonian	4	2	2	3	dr			
Julia H., ch m, by Monaco	9	4	6	dr				
Theodore, bl h, by Reveille	5	9	dr					

Time, 2:29½—2:27¼—2:26¼—2:25—2:24¾—2:23¼—2:23¾—2:24¾.

September 2.—Purse $150; 2:45 class.

Jessie D., ch m, by Elyria	3	3	1	1	1
Daisy F., b m, by Masterlode	2	1	2	2	2
Belle W., ch m—T. Wilson	1	2	3	3	3

Time, 2:31—2:35—2:32¾—2:37—2:35½.

Purse $100; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.

Joe C., bl g, by Strathwood	2	1	1
Jackson Wilkes, b h, by Allie Wilkes	1	2	2
Jim Flynn, br h, by Commoneer	3	3	3

Time, 3:08—2:55—2:49¼.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

John McKay, b g—John Hart	1	1	2	2	1
Alegro, ro h, by Atlantic	2	2	1	1	2
Jay S. A., b g, by Smuggler	3	dis			
Equalizer, b g, by Long Island Jackson Jr	4	dis			
Toronto Boy—Dick Palmer	dis				
Loco, b g, by Locomotroe	dis				

Time, 2:24½—2:29¾—2:30—2:28¼—2:28¼.

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September 3.—Purse $200; stallions.

Masonic Prince, br h. by Hillside Prince.	3	1	1	1
Bonanza, b h—F. Gore	1	2	2	2
S. B., b h—William Marshall	2	3	dr	

Time, 2:50—2:45—2:45½—2:44¼.

**Higginsville, Missouri.

August 24.—Stake $400; 2:45 class.

Miss Fullerton, b m, by Young Fullerton	1	1	1
Red Cedar, ch g, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	2	2	2

Time, 2:33¾—2:38—2:36.

Purse $300; 2:27 class.

Bertie R., b m, by Wilkomont	1	3	1	1
Billy Bolton, br g, by Almont Pilot	2	1	6	2
Elmo Maid, b m, by Joe Elmo	3	2	2	3
Billy B., b g—Hundley & Godfrey	5	5	3	4
P. H. Chapin, b h, by Chapin's Egmont	4	4	4	5
Kenneth, b h, by Strathlan	6	6	5	6

Time, 2:32—2:33—2:31—2:30¼.

August 25.—Stake $300; two-year-olds.

Maxy B., b h, by Ashland Wilkes	6	1	1
Daisy N., ch m, by Nutwood	1	2	2
Koleta, b m, by General Washington	2	3	3
Leona Hardpine, b m, by Hardpine	3	4	4
Dock Johnson, b h, by Wilkomont	4	5	5
Bomont, b h, by Merchant	5	6	6

Time, 2:46½—2:46½—2:42¼.

Purse $400; special.

Dandy Jim, gr g, by Young Jim	1	1	1
Lady Savage, b m, by Hinkston Boy	2	2	2
Trumpeter, br h, by Challenger	3	3	3

Time, 2:28½—2:30—2:27¼.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.

John R. Gentry, b h, by Ashland Wilkes	1	1	1
Harry C., bl g, by Old George	4	2	2
Belle Simmons, b m, by Betterton	2	dis	
Anna Wilkomont, ch m, by Wilkomont	3	dis	

Time, 2:55½—2:48½—2:41½.

August 26.—Stake $500; 3:00 class.

Miss Fullerton, b m, by Young Fullerton	1	1	1
Winston, b h, by Wilkes Boy	2	3	2
Rustic Maid, b m, by Mambrino Russell	4	2	5
Nathalie, ch m, by Jersey Wilkes	3	5	4
Red Cedar, ch g, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	5	4	3

Time, 2:36¾—2:39—2:36¼.

Stake $600; 2:30 class.

Albert S., gr g—J. M. Sealts	1	1	1
Miss Cawley, br m, by Jack Lambert	2	2	2
Nobody's Claim, bl h, by Almont Pilot	3	3	3
Sarah Gilbirds, bl m, by Gilbirds' Sprague	4	4	4

Time, 2:34½—2:34¼—2:34.

August 27.—Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Sally Clinker, b m, by Clinker	1	1	1
Jersey Girl, dn m, by Legal Note	5	2	3
Sunshine, ch m, by Son of Copperbottom	4	4	2
Door Knob, b g—William Byers	3	5	4
McDorton, ch g—G. M. Dorton	2	3	dis

Time, 2:27½—2:29—2:29.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Tommy M., b g, by Walton Prince	2	1	2	2	4	1	2	1
Ham Jr., b h, by Ham	6	4	6	3	1	2	1	2
Hattie S., br m, by Comet	5	3	1	1	6	3	4	4
Mertis Wilkes, ch m, by Ashland Wilkes	1	2	4	6	5	4	3	3
Bessie Allen, b m, by Dresden	3	6	3	5	2	ro		
Frank H., b g, by Strathlan	4	5	5	4	3	ro		
Lena R., b m, by Ashland Wilkes	dis							

Time, 2:37½—2:36¼—2:35—2:35—2:39—2:38—2:38—2:41½

**Edgar, Nebraska.

August 30.—Purse $150; two-year-olds.

Glengore, ch h, by Counsellor	2	1	1
Floratus, by Paclerh	1	2	2
Doctor P., dn g, by Blondie	3	3	4
Dan Hendee, b h, by Monte Carlo	5	4	3
Fanny B. S., b m, by Bob Swigert	4	5	6
Wallace Gammon, b h, by Oceanus	6	7	5
Sylvan Chief, b h, by Moxey B	9	6	7
Edgar Curtis, gr h, by Bob Curtis	7	8	9
Buda, b m, by Bob Sprague	10	9	8
Edlina, b m, by Jedde	8	10	10

Time, 2:55¾—2:53¼—2:51.

Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Ed Davis, b g, by Counsellor	2	2	1	1	1
Tip Tyler, by Wilton	3	1	2	3	2
Durango Belle, by Durango	1	4	4	5	4
Mercury, b h, by Saturn	10	5	6	2	3
Orion, br h, by Gulding Star	4	3	3	4	5
Pilot S., gr h, by Tom Brown	6	6	5	6	6
Rex Regent, ch h, by Iowa Star	5	7	8	8	7
Helen Lingard, b m, by Sprague Bright	7	8	7	7	8
Charley V., ro g, by Giltedge	9	10	dis		
Bashaw, dn h, by Hodson's Bashaw	8	9	dr		

Time, 2:32¾—2:35½—2:35¼—2:36—2:36.

Purse $150; 2:35 class.

Captain Payne, ch h, by Black Captain	3	2	3	2	1	1
Frank P., b g—J. P. Fling	6	1	4	1	4	3
Gipsey B., b m, by Lanard	4	3	1	3	2	2
Hastings Boy, b h, by Abe Downing	2	4	2	4	3	4
Spotted Frank, spt h, by Gilt Edge	1	5	5	dis		
Rowdy Boy, b h, by Hambletonian	5	dis				
Tailor, b g—W. H. Dillon	dis					
Minnie Johnston, by Santifee	dis					
Splinter P., gr g—Thomas Powers	dis					
Eurante, b h, by Ensign	dis					
Kearney Girl, ch m, by Golden Bow	dis					

Time, 2:34—2:32—2:39—2:31—2:33—2:35½—2:35¾.

Purse $200; three-year-olds.

Hedgethorn, b h, by Hawthorne	5	5	1	0	1	2	1
Charles F., b h, by Seth P	1	1	2	0	3	5	3
Emma J., b m, by Platte	3	2	3	0	2	1	2
Orenia, bl m, by Orion	2	3	4	0	6	3	ro
Almont Monroe, b h, by Mark Monroe	7	8	6	0	4	4	ro
Billy F., b h, by Battalion	4	7	7	0	5	dr	
Black Count, bl h, by Le Count	8	6	5	0	dr		
Independent, ch h, by Lincoln	6	4	dis				

Time, 2:36—2:38—2:38¾—0:00—2:39—2:42—2:40½.

Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Captain Hare, b h, by Colonel Hare	1	1	2	1
Cullaton, gr h, by Egmont	2	2	1	4
Prince Ashland, br h, by King Rene	4	3	6	2
Kingmore, b h, by Endymion	3	4	3	3
Clemmie G., b m, by Peoria	7	7	4	5
Ben Harrison, b h, by Counsellor	5	5	5	7
Cory's Invincible, b h, by Invincible	9	9	7	6
Kitty Wells, br m, by Little Rock	10	8	8	8
Hobart, br h, by Egbert	6	6	9	dr
Banker, bl h, by Allegro	8	dis		
Gladstone Chief, br h, by Bruce Wilkes	11	dis		
Mohammed, ch h, by Mountaineer	dis			
Bay Victor, b h, by Black Victor	dis			

Time, 2:36¼—2:33—2:37—2:34¾.

September 1.—Purse $250; 2:32 class.

Wymore Boy, b h, by Romeo	2	2	1	2	1	1
Colonel Young, bl h, by Joe Young	1	4	2	1	2	3
Alcolyte, b h, by Onward	3	1	2	3	3	2
Allen K., dn h, by Mambrino George	4	3	4	dr		

Time, 2:33—2:33½—2:34¾—2:30¾—2:30½—2:32.

Purse $300; free for all.

Idavan, b h, by Earl	1	1	1
Guelph, bl h, by Princeps	2	2	2
Harry K., bl h, by Consul	3	3	3
Jim Dunn, ro g, by Mambrino Startle	4	4	4

Time, 2:23¾—2:23¾—2:25.

Purse $200; 2:25 class.

Kasonis, bl m, by John A. Kasson	4	1	1	1
Smith, br h, by Peoria	1	2	3	3
Great Western, ch h, by Saturn	2	3	2	2
Minnie Johnston, by Santifee	3	dis		
Trailer, ch g—W. H. Dillon	5	dis		

Time, 2:23¼—2:25—2:25—2:26¾.

Purse $125; yearlings.

Panama Belle,—Bert Harrison	1
Secure, b m, by Pelletier	2
Black Sign, bl h, by Eurant	3

Time, 3:16.

Purse $15; to beat 2:50.

Little Effie, b m—A. J. Shepard	won

Time, 2:47.

Purse $—; to beat 2:47.

Little Effie, b m—A. J. Shepard	won

Time, 2:46½.

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**Indianapolis, Indiana.

August 30.—Purse $300; yearlings.

Imitator, b h, by Delineator	1	2	1
Eda S., b m, by Cadmus Hambletonian	2	1	2
May Dallah, b m, by Hamdallah	3	3	3

Time, 3:10—3:11¾—3:07.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Minnie H., b m, by Legal Tender Jr	1	1	1
Frank R., ch h, by Bourbon Wilkes	2	3	2
John Honan, b g, by Aristos Jr	3	2	dis

Time, 2:34—2:31½—2:33½.

Purse $500; three-year-olds.

Maud Clay, gr m, by Fire Clay	1	1	1
Stella B., br m, by Anteros	3	2	2
Esmeralda, b m, by Hambrino	4	3	3
Cecilian Prince, b h, by C. F. Clay	2	4	dr
Murle Wilkes, br m, by Brignolia Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:28—2:24—2:26¾.

August 31.—Purse $200; yearlings.

Ivory H., b m, by American Boy	1	1
McCarty, b h, by Delineator	2	2
Sweet Holme, b h, by Halbert	3	3
Phillippeator, b h, by Delineator	4	4

Time, 3:02½—3:00.

Purse $500; four-year-olds; 2:30 class.

Cadmus Jr., bl h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	1	2	1	
Coleridge, b h, by C. F. Clay	3	2	1	2
Raven Wilkes, bl h, by Guy Wilkes	2	3	3	3
Marie, ch m, by Hambrino	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:29¼—2:26½—2:27½—2:26¼.

Purse $300; two-year-olds.

McGinty, b h, by Delineator	1	1	1
Frank Agan, b g, by Mikagan	2	2	2
Myrtle H., b m, by American Boy	4	3	dis
Brobin, by American Boy	3	4	dis

Time, 2:32½—2:31—2:30.

September 1.—Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Fedalma, wh m, by Caliph	1	1	2	2	1
Lon G., b g, by Bald Hornet	3	2	1	1	3
Edwin O., b g, by Elgin Boy	2	3	3	3	2
Lebanon, b h, by Hambrino Boy	4	dis			

Time, 2:23¼—2:26½—2:21¼—2:24¾—2:27.

Purse $300; two-year-olds.

Bellado, gr h, by King Wilson	1	1	1
Wild Olive, b m, by Edgewood	2	2	3
Jane, b m, by Mikagan	4	4	2
Eva Clay, gr m, by Fire Clay	3	3	4
Laura Trego, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:34½—2:37¼—2:35½.

Purse $400; three year olds; 2:35 class.

Fedalma, ch m, by Greystone	3	1	1	2	1
Emma Nolan, b m, by Imprint	1	2	3	1	2
Harlo, ch h, by Anderson Wilkes	2	3	2	3	3
Glycera, b m, by Lockerbie	4	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:34½—2:32½—2:34¼—2:36½—2:30¼.

September 2.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Premier, b g, by Hambrino	2	1	1	1
Aggie Wilkes, b m, by Bartholomew Wilkes	1	2	2	3
Slippery Ben, b g, by Fieldmont	3	3	3	2

Time, 2:37—2:34½—2:36¾—2:43.

Purse $400; four-year-olds; 2:30 class.

Lady Virlan, b m, by Aristos Jr	1	1
Adelina, b m, by Jersey Wilkes	2	dis
Almont King, b h, by Pascarel	3	dis
Scott Wilkes, gr h, by General Wilkes	dis	

Time, 2:30—2:20.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Claytonian, br h, by Hambletonian Downing	1	1	1
Happiness, b m, by Happy Medium	2	2	2
Jubilant, b h, by Princeps	3	3	3
Minnatour, br h, by Hambrino	4	dr	
Tommy Lee, b g, by Rescue	dis		
Charley, b g, by Lockerbie	dis		

Time, 2:27¼—2:27½—2:27¼.

**Moran, Kansas.

August 24.—Purse $50; green horses.

Nora Downing, b m—G. M. Lewis	1	1
Enterprise, b h—J. L. Paul	2	3
Captain, b h—R. Bean	3	2

Time, 2:56¼—2:49½.

Purse $100; 2:35 class.

Razzle Dazzle, b g—G. M. Lewis	3	2	1	1	1
Effie Mack, b m—T. C. McDowel	2	1	2	2	3
Country Girl, gr m—F. A. Smalley	1	4	4	3	4
Prairie King, b h—H. Boggles	4	3	3	4	2

Time, 2:35—2:33½—2:36—2:36—2:41.

Purse $100; 2:45 class.

Dick Huntington, gr h—E. T. Haleman	2	1	1	1
Leon, b m—J. C. Smith	1	2	2	2
Kanasa Knickerbocker, b h—B. Stimpson	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:46½—2:44½—2:46—2:44½.

August 25.—Purse $75; 3:00 class.

Dick Huntington, gr h—E. T. Haleman	4	5	2	1	1	1
Nona Downing, b m—G. M. Lewis	1	2	1	2	2	2
Jim Wheeler, b h—H. Dunning	2	1	3	3	5	3
Kansas Knickerbocker, b h—B. Stimpson	3	3	5	5	4	ro
Gold Flax, ch h—J. L. Paul	5	4	4	4	3	ro
Cora Belle, b m—A. E. Brighton	6	dr				

Time, 2:48—2:44½—2:47—2:43½—2:44¾—2:44½.

August 26.—Purse $100; free for all.

Boniface, b h, by Altorf	1	1	1
Pilgrimage, b h, by Egbert	2	2	2

Time, 2:44—2:40—2:26½.

Purse $100; free for all.

Crescent, b g, by Cresco	1	1	1
Colonel Bruce, b h—S. L. Ervin	2	2	2
Arillion, b h—G. M. Lewis	3	3	3
Kansas Chief, b h—S. L. Van Santt	4	4	4

Time, 2:27—2:25½—2:24¾.

**Omaha, Nebraska.

August 30.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Miss Foxie, b m, by Inca	1	1	1
Alarm Boy, b h, by Alarm	3	2	2
Fairy Wood, b h, by Melbourne	2	3	4
Fanny Sprague, ch m, by Governor Sprague	5	5	3
Nornette, ch m, by Norway	4	4	5
Bay Jim, b g—T. J. Bocock	dis		
Gray Charley, gr g, by Humboldt	dis		

Time, 2:34½—2:37¾—2:38.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Ely See, br h, by Talavera	11	4	1	1	1
Advance Jr—W. H. McKinney	2	1	5	7	7
Solferino, bl h, by Grand Sentinel	1	8	9	9	6
Eddie Hayes, b h, by Charles Caffrey	3	5	2	2	2
Dusty Heels, ch m, by Rushville	8	2	3	6	4
Charley Baldwin, bl h, by Iowa Chief	7	6	6	3	3
Catherine, b m, by Rush	4	3	3	4	5
Nathalie, ch m, by Jersey Wilkes	6	10	8	5	dr
Dinah, b m, by Flaco	10	7	7	8	dr
Daisy J., ch m, by Golden Wing	9	9	10	dr	
Captain Wimple, b h, by Administrator Jr	12	dis			
Senator's Maid, ch m, by Hi Miller	5	dr			
Chester Allen, b h, by Mohawk Hambletonian	dis				

Time, 2:34—2:33—2:33¼—2:37½—2:27½.

Last heat trotted August 31.

August 31.—Purse $307.50; two-year-olds.

McCormac, b h, by Pelletier	1	1
Atolus, b h, by Pactolus	3	2
Charley W., b h, by Plutus	2	4
Charley Boggs, bl h, by Charles Caffrey	4	3
Edith Gard, b m, by Shadeland Onward	5	5
Lilly Warlock, bl m, by Warlock	dis	
Daisy May, b m, by Red Wing	dis	

Time, 2:50—2:52¾.

Purse $500; 2:50 class.

Fanny A., b m, by Abdamed Allen	1	2	1	1
Lord Caffrey, b h, by Charles Caffrey	2	1	2	2
Dr. Gates, gr g, by General Garfield	7	3	8	3
McVera, b h, by Talavera	8	8	3	4
Phil M., by Ira M	3	4	4	dis
George Dickson, b h, by Ashland Wilkes	4	6	6	dis
Wanita, bl m, by Shadeland Onward	5	5	5	dis
Alice E., br m, by Martin	6	7	7	dr
Neatbud, b h, by Neatwood	dis			

Time, 2:35¼—2:35¼—2:33½—2:33½.

Purse $600; 2:30 class.

Miss Cawley, br m, by Jack Lambert	1	3	1	1
Shadeland Acme, b m, by Wilkes Nutwood	3	1	4	2
Holden Davis, b h, by Allie West	2	2	3	5
Billy Burton, b g, by Gypsy Boy	7	7	2	6
Dancer, b h, by Alarm	6	6	7	3
Helen H., by Earl	5	5	5	4
Kitewood, ch m, by Brentwood	4	4	6	dis
Belvidere Jr., br h, by Henry V	8	dr		

Time, 2:29¼—2:28¾—2:29¼—2:28¼.

September 1.—Stake $502.50; two-year-olds.

Alamito, ro h, by Eagle Bird	1	1	1
Fullerton Boy, b h, by Shadeland Onward	2	2	3
Ray Golden, b m, by Shadeland Onward	3	3	2

Time, 2:33¾—2:31¼—2:31.

Purse $600; 2:20 class.
Robbie P., b h, by Charles Caffrey..... 1 1 1
Dandy Jim, gr g, by Young Jim..... 2 2 2
Lycurgus, b h, by Aberdeen..... 5 3 3
Ignus Fatuus, b h, by Editor..... 3 4 4
Time, 2:23—2:19¼—2:21.

Purse $600; 2:20 class.
Fieldmont, bl h, by Young Alarm 3 2 3 3 1 1 1
Fred K., bl g, by Shadeland Onward..... 6 4 2 1 2 2 3
Door Knob, gr g—W. H. McKinney..... 2 3 1 5 5 3 2
Prince T., ro g, by Climont..... 1 1 5 4 3 dis
Bonnie B., b h, by Orion..... 4 5 4 2 4 ro
Two Strike, gr g, by Ferguson... 5 dis
Sunshine, ch m, by Copperbottom..... 7 dis
Time, 2:23—2:23½—2:26½—2:28¼—2:27—2:24¼—2:26½.
Last heat paced September 2.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Miss Foxie, b m, by Inca..... 1 1 1
Dinah, b m, by Flaco..... 2 3 3
Alarm Boy, b h, by Alarm..... 3 2 4
McGregor Wilkes, b h, by Robert McGregor 4 4 2
Arlington, b h, by Laclede..... 5 5 dis
Sir Signa, b h, by Indianapolis..... dis
Time, 2:33¾—2:33¾—2:35½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Belle Acton (1 yr), b m, by Shadeland Onward.. won
Time, 2:26.

September 2.—Purse $500; 2:35 class.
Lulu G., ch m, by Consul..... 3 1 1 1
Cebron, b h, by Belvoir..... 1 2 2 2
Belle Simmons,—by Betterton..... 2 3 3 4
Fascination, b h, by Broadway..... 4 4 4 3
King Priam, ch h, by Hambletonian Mambrino..... 5 dis
Time, 2:28½—2:28¾—2:27¼—2:30.

Purse $600; 2:25 class.
Frank P., bl h, by Darwin..... 1 1 1
Mambrino Thorn, b h, by General Washington..... 5 2 2
Lady Savage, b m, by Hinkston Boy..... 2 7 4
Ibis, b m, by Princeps..... 4 3 8
A. B. C., b h—John Lawrence..... 7 5 3
Victor Wilkes, gr g, by Young Wilkes..... 6 4 5
Major Buford, gr g, by Charles Caffrey..... 3 8 8
Saturn L., b g—Wash McCallum..... 8 6 6
Time, 2:27½—2:27¼—2:28¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:24½.
Online, b h, by Shadeland Onward..... won
Time, 2:17.

**Point Pleasant, West Virginia.

August 24.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.
Bronzemark, b g, by Dubloon..... 1 2 1 1
Fearless, (Dick) b g, by Iron Duke..... 3 1 2 2
Fleetwood, b g, by Highland Chief..... 2 5 3 3
Virginian, b g, by Highland Chief..... 5 4 4 4
Winmore, b g—G. H. Poage..... 4 3 dis
Maud R., ch m, by True Boy..... 6 dis
Maxie, b h, by Joe Hooper..... 7 dis
Carl bl h, by Marco..... dis
Time, 2:45—2:39¼—2:40—2:44.

August 25.—Purse $160; 3:00 class.
Sarah, b m, by Nonpareil..... 2 1 1 1
Milke Riley, b h, by Joe Hooper..... 1 2 2 2
Bessie C., ch m, by Abdalbrino..... 3 3 3 3
Time, 3:08—2:57—2:56—2:55.

August 26.—Purse $90; three-year-olds.
Debonair, b g, by Strathmore Abdallah..... 1 1
Jennie Bessicks, b m, by Bancor..... 3 2
Bessie, b m, by Connaught..... 2 3
Horace W., b g, by Secon..... 4 4
Time, 2:57¼—2:54¾.

Purse $225; 2:37 class.
Eldine, b m, by Muscatine..... 1 1 1
Surveyor, b h, by August Belmont..... 2 2 2
Jim Wilkes, b h, by Young Jim..... 4 3 3
Don, ch g—John W. Curry..... 3 4 4
Time, 2:36¾—2:37½—2:40¼.

Purse $200; free for all.
Frank, bl g, by Dr. Herr..... 1 1 3 1
Maud H., bl m, by Herold..... 2 2 1 2
Lora, ch m, by Royal Fearnaught..... 3 3 2 3
Time, 2:42½—2:45—2:41½—2:41¾.

Purse $—; against time; 2:30¾.
Marquette, b h, by Victor Bismarck..... won
Time, 2:31—2:30¼.

*Tipton, Iowa.

August 31.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.
John W., — by Senator N..... 1 1 1
Blitzen, b h, by Belmont..... 4 2 2
Judge Craig, b h, by Billy P..... 2 3 3
Josephus, ch h, by Star of the West..... 5 4 5
Genevieve, b m, by Brougham..... 6 5 4
Flora P., ch m, by Diamond Volunteer..... 3 dis
Banker em-see, b g—Armstrong & Son.... dis
Jerry Monahan, gr g, by Almont Raven.... dis
Time, 2:40—2:37—2:41½.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.
Bromide, b h, by Brougham..... 2 1 2 1 1
Atticus, ch h, by Attorney..... 1 2 1 2 2
Orphan Maid, b m, by Ebony Wilkes 3 dis
Time, 3:09—3:04—3:06—3:05—3:02½.

September 1.—Purse $100; three-year-olds.
Effie Payne, b m, by Mambrino Payne..... 1 1 1
Belinda, b m, by Bezant..... 2 2 2
Senator Wapsie, b h, by Senator N..... 4 3 3
Ivy Wilkes, b m, by A. P. Wilkes..... 3 dis
Time, 2:44½—2:42—2.36.

Purse $400; free for all.
Pride, b m, by Aquarius..... 1 1 1
Tristan, b h, by Forward..... 2 2 2
Golddust Prince (Victor C.), b h, by Star Bashaw..... 4 3 3
Bromo, br h, by Brougham..... 3 4 4
Time, 2:28—2:27½—2:29.

September 2.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.
Pero, b h, by Idol..... 3 1 1 1
Border Wilkes, br h, by Jay Bird..... 1 2 2 3
Brighton, br h, by Brougham..... 2 3 3 2
Vanadis, b h, by Star of the West..... dis
Time, 2:40¾—2:40—2:42—2:40.

Purse, $250; free for all.
Almont Bashaw, bl h, by Almont Raven.... 1 1 1
Blue Bell, b m, by Christie's Blue Bull..... 2 2 2
Warner, dn g, by Sterling Jr..... 3 3 3
Altana, bl h, by Almont Raven..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:32¾—2:35—2:16½.

*St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada.

August 30.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.
Boston Globe, b h, by Red Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Gold Star, ch m—O. Brodneer..... 3 2 2
L'Hirendelle, b m—P. T. Laflanman..... 2 3 3
Spotted Boy, gr h—I. Quevillon..... 5 4 4
Tom,—N. Archanbault..... 4 5 5
Time, 2:31—2:28½—2:33.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.
Split Ears, ch h—H. H. Howingan.. 1 3 3 1 1
Folly, b m—E. Forest..... 7 1 1 4 2
Laura Girl, gr m—F. Poltras..... 2 2 2 2 4
Allen Wilkes, b h, by Abdallah Wilkes 3 7 4 3 6
Honest Tom, ro h, by Ben Morrill..... 6 4 5 6 3
Sunset, b m, by Hartwood..... 5 5 6 5 5
Joe Joe, ro h—A. Paquet..... 4 6 7 dr
Time, 2:29½—2:32—2:32½—2:33—2:32.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.
Katie Drew, b m, by Castelar..... 1 2 1 1
James, ch g—E. Poullot..... 2 1 2 2
Rockburn, ch h—S. P. Knight..... 3 3 3 3
Belva May, ch m, by St. Clair..... 4 3 5 4
I. B., ro h, by Tontine..... 5 5 4 5
Time, 2:28¼—2:29½—2:28—2:29.

**Woodstock, Illinois.

August 31.—Purse $225; four-year-olds.
Volney, ch h, by Lakeside..... 1 1 1
Accidental, b h, by Alroy..... 5 2 2
Harry C., bl h, by Interior..... 2 5 3
King H., b h, by Prairie King..... 3 3 6
Blackstone Jr., b h, by Blackstone..... 4 4 4
Hieroglyph, bl h, by Hierophant..... 6 6 5
Time, 2:41—2:41—2:38½.

Purse $180; 2:35 class; county horses.
Asprey, b h, by General Garfield..... 1 3 2 1 1
Alzina, ch m, by Alroy..... 4 1 1 3 3
Ranger H. b g, by Typhoon..... 2 2 3 2 2
Greenwood, b g—George Coombs..... 3 4 4 4 4
Frank J., ch h, by George O..... 5 5 5 dr
Time, 2:36—2:38—2:36½—2:32—2:30½.

Purse $150; 2:50 class; first division.
Leo S., br h, by Allegro..... 4 1 1 1
Topsy E., ch m—D. W. Thomas..... 1 2 3 4
Ike Lansing, ch g—R. S. Thomas..... 3 4 2 2
Prince Almont, ch h, by Almont King.... 2 3 4 3
Time, 2:49½—2:37½—2:37—2:35.

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September 1.—Purse $150; 2:50 class; second division.

Ola, br m, by Black Frank	1	1	3	1
Euchre Boy, b h, by American Boy	2	3	1	2
Eagle Girl, gr m—Joe Bassett	3	2	2	3
Montesano, ro h, by Sea Foam	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:34¼—2:37—2:37½—2:39.

Purse $255; three-year-olds.

Swigert K., br h, by Swigert	1	1	1
Miss Ida, ro m, by Coast Range	2	2	dis
Eva T., br m, by Fitz Roy	dis		

Time, 2:35—2:29¼—2:25¼.

September 2.—Purse $300; free for all.

Joe Bassett Jr., b h, by Joe Bassett	1	1	1
Virginius, b h, by Phallamont	2	3	2
Garnishee, b g, by Prairie King	3	2	3

Time, 2:30—2:26—2:26¾.

Purse $150; 2:50 class.

Dick H., b g, by Hunt's Blue Bull	1	1	1
Flurry, b m, by Judge Hayes	2	2	4
Heirophant, br h, by Harry Clay	7	5	2
California Jack, b h, by California	3	3	6
McHenry, b h, by George O	5	4	3
Raymond B., ch h, by Signal	4	6	5
Banker, ch g, by Umber	6	7	7

Time, 2:43—2:42—2:41.

Purse $425; two-year-olds.

Mischief, b h, by George O	1	1
Juniette, b m, by Volunteer Swigert	5	2
Ida Chief, b m, by Chester Chief	2	6
Sunlight, br m, by California	4	3
Annette Swigert, b m, by Swigert	3	5
Reflection, gr h, by Chester Chief	6	4

Time, 2:56¾—3:00.

**Beatrice, Nebraska.

August 9.—Stake $115; yearlings.

Belle Acton, b m, by Shadeland Onward	1	1
Exception, br m, by McClure	2	2
Black Jim, bl h, by Maxman	3	3

Time, 3:29¼—2:45½.

Stake $110; 2:27 class.

Two Strike, gr g, by Ferguson	1	1	1
Smith, br h, by Peoria	2	2	2
Ontonian, b h, by Shadeland Onward	dis		

Time, 2:36½—2:51¾—2:40.

Stake $375; yearlings.

Ella Woodline, br m, by Woodline	1	1
Arminian, b h, by Pelletier	2	2
Wesley O., b h, by Plutus	3	3

Time, 2:57½—3:07¼.

Purse $1,000; three-year-olds; 2:50 class.

Eva, b m, by Karatus	1	1	1	
Wanita, bl m, by Shadeland Onward	2	2	2	
Ray Golden, br m, by Shadeland Onward	3	3	3	
Fullerton Boy, b h, by Shadeland Onward	4	4	4	
Black Count, bl h, by Le Count	dis			
Martin B., b h, by Alvorado	dis			

Time, 2:41¼—2:47—2:47.

August 10.—Purse $310; two-year-olds.

Nelly Vera, b m, by Talavera	1	1
Altolus, b h, by Pactolus	2	2
Daisy May, b m, by Red Wing	3	3

Time, 2:56—2:55.

Purse $290; three-year-olds; 2:40 class.

Billy L., b g, by Platte	1	2	1	1
Emma J., b m, by Platte	2	1	2	3
Charles F., b h, by Seth P	3	3	3	2
Dryden, b h, by Balmoral	dis			
Jessie O., ch m, by Red Wilkes	dis			

Time, 2:36—2:37—2:40—2:39.

Purse $1,000; 2:50 class.

Ed Davis, b g, by Counsellor	1	1	1
Dandy, b h, by Karatus	2	2	2
Fanny Sprague, br m, by George Sprague	3	4	3
Solferino, bl h, by Grand Sentinel	5	3	5
Phil M., gr h, by Ira M	4	5	4
Mack L., bl h, by McMahon	dis		
Superintendent, b h, by Almont Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:35—2:33—2:38.

Stake $275; four-year-olds; 2:40 class.

Durango Belle, br m, by Durango	1	1	1
Shadeland Acme, b m, by Wilkes Nutwood	2	2	3
Alice E., br m, by Martine	3	3	2
Christena, b m, by Chitwood	dis		

Time, 2:36—2:36½—2:39.

August 11.—Stake $140; two-year olds.

Online, b m, by Shadeland Onward	1	1
Valid, b h, by Pelletier	2	2

Time, 2:39—2:28¾.

Stake $175; free for all.

Idavan, b h, by Earl	1	1	1
Brocade, ch h, by Tramp	2	2	2

Time, 2:36½—2:38—2:43.

Purse $1,000; two-year-olds; 3:00 class.

Sharp, b h, by Idavan	3	1	1
Charles W., b h, by Plutus	1	2	3
McCormac, b h, by Pelletier	2	3	2
Anna Pixley,—by Stocking Chief	4	5	4
Prince Williams, b h, by Williams	6	4	dis
Dan Hendee, b h, by Monte Carlo	5	6	dr
Floratus, b m, by Pactolus	dis		

Time, 2:50¾—2:47½—2:47¼.

Stake $135; 2:45 class.

Bonnie B.,—by Orion	1	1	1
Smith, br h, by Peoria	2	2	2

Time, 2:33½—2:37—2:36½.

August 12.—Purse, $1,000; yearlings.

Arminian, b h, by Pelletier	1	1
Ella Woodline, bl m, by Woodline	3	2
Panama Belle, br m, by Orion	2	3
Privateer, b h, by Pelletier	4	4
Count Rene, b h, by Count Waldemar	dis	
Shadeland Boy, br h, by Shadeland Onward	dis	

Time, 3:05—3:04.

Purse $290; 2:40 class; stallions.

Solferino, bl h, by Grand Sentinel	1	1	1
Charles F., b h, by Seth P	2	2	3
Dark Night br h, by General Garfield	3	3	2
Gladstone Chief, br h, by Billy Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:36¼—2:41½—2:38.

Purse $220; two-year-olds.

Burlock, b h, by Red Wilkes	1	1
Harry T., b h, by Pelletier	2	2

Time, 2:55¼—2:58.

*St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.

September 6.—Purse $260; 3:00 class.

Arch Light, br h, by Rampart	1	1	1
Rachel C., b m, by Jay Gould	2	2	3
Jubilee, ch m, by Melbourne King	3	3	2
Favorite, bl m, by Bashaw Prince	4	4	4
Hercules, b h, by Restored	5	dis	
Orono Boy, bl g, by Island Chief	dis		

Time, 2:39—2:39¼—2:41.

Purse $200; 2:37 class.

Rocket, b g, by Olympus	1	1	1
Sea King, ch h, by Melbourne King	2	2	3
Dearborne, b h, by Gen. Hancock	5	4	2
Trident Jr., b h, by Trident	4	3	4
Maine Almont, ch h, by Olympus	3	5	5

Time, 2:42—2:41—2:40.

September 7.—Purse $200; 2:44 class.

Jubilee, ch m, by Melbourne King	1	1	1
Rocket, b g, by Olympus	3	2	2
Favorite, bl m, by Bashaw Prince	2	4	6
Bessie Clay, b m, by Hernando	6	7	3
Orono Boy, bl g, by Island Chief	4	5	4
Rosa L., ch m, by Olympus	7	6	5
Thorndale Echo, ch h, by Thorndale	5	3	dis

Time, 2:37½—2:38—2:39¼.

Purse $120; special.

Teddy Goldleaf, b g, by Goldleaf	3	2	1	1	1
Lady D., br m, by Island Chief	2	1	6	3	2
Jessie Morris, gr m, by Duke of Cambridge	1	6	5	5	3
Joseph A., ch g, by Olympus	6	3	4	2	5
Lady Vic, bl m, by Carlmont	4	4	2	4	6
William L., b g, by Shaw Horse	5	5	3	6	4

Time, 2:53½—2:52—2:49¼—2:48¼—2:52¾.

*Santa Barbara, California.

August 23.—Purse $150; named horses.

Redwood, ch g, by Glenwood	1	1	1
Emory, bl h, by Rucker	2	2	2
San Miguel, b h, by Enchanter	3	3	3
Caro, b g, by Dashwood	4	dis	

Time, 2:54—2:51¼—2:48.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Roy Rex, b g, by Allo Rex	5	2	1	1	2	1
Flora, br m, by Dan Rice	3	4	4	2	1	2
Bijou, br m, by Fred Arnold	4	3	3	3	3	ro
Colonia, ch g, by Hamlet	1	1	2	4	dis	
Rucker, b h, by Bashaw	2	dis				

Time, 2:33—2:32—2:33—2:34¼—2:36¼—2:35.

August 24.—Purse $150; two-year-olds.

H. M. Stanley, gr h, by Fearnaught	1
Mesa Boy, b g, by Don Patricio	dis
Johnny T., b h, by Cyrus R	dis

Time, 2:46.

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Purse $300; stallions.
Wilkes Moor, b h, by Guy Wilkes..... 2 1 1 1
Don Patricio, gr h, by A. W. Richmond.. 3 2 2 2
Greywood, gr h, by Black Prince..... 1 dis
Time, 2:36¼—2:36—2:39½—2:42.

August 25.—Purse $300; 2:30 class.
Tono, ch g, by Judge Salisbury..... 2 1 1 1
Richlieu, b g, by A. W. Richmond..... 3 3 2 3
Estella C., br m, by Director..... 4 4 3 2
Roscoe Conkling, gr g, by A. W. Richmond..... 1 2 4 dis
Time, 2:31¼—2:29¾—2:32—2:31¼.

Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Tommy Beach, b h, by Bashaw..... 2 1
Evans, ch h, by Almoon..... 1 dis
John Thompson, b h, by Munroe Chief..... 3 dis
Time, 2:44—2:40¾.

August 26.—Purse $500; special.
Silkwood, bl h, by Blackwood Mambrino... 1 1 1
Rory O'More, ch h, by Judge Salisbury..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:28—2:28—2:18½.

*Worcester, Massachusetts.

August 30.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.
Annie Mac, br m—Frank Wilson..... 4 1 1 1
Proteen, b m—J. H. Nay..... 1 2 2 3
Ossian, b g by Cyclone..... 2 3 3 2
Rambler, br g—Thomas Larkin Jr..... 3 4 4 4
Silver Spray, ch h—J. M. Galvin..... 5 5 6 5
Fantine, b m, by Patriot..... 8 7 5 dis
Watermark, b h—C. E. Abbott..... 7 6 dis
Slick Nelson, b g, by Nelson..... 6 dis
Time, 2:38¼—2:33¼—2:34—2:33.

Purse $400; 2:32 class.
Milford C., b g—J. J. McCarthy..... 1 1 1
Davy Crockett, b g—W. H. Haskins..... 3 2 3
Brightwood, b h, by Cromwell..... 4 3 2
Hulda, b m—J. H. Nay..... 2 4 5
Jenny, b m, by Richwood..... 6 6 4
Thomas A. Doyle, b g—Frank Wilson..... 7 5 6
Bessie F., b m—Geo. F. Stiles..... 5 dis
Time, 2:30½—2:28½—2:28.

August 31.—Purse $400; 2:26 class.
Whist, b g, by Motion..... 1 1 1
Corinne, b m, by Robert McGregor..... 3 2 2
Dora Thorne, b m, by Draco Medium..... 2 3 3
Time, 2:27¼—2:32¼—2:24.

Purse $300; four-year-olds.
Athlete, br h, by Barkis..... 1 1 1
Caprice, b m, by Kentucky Wilkes..... 2 2 2
Queen Esther, b m, by Viking..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:29¼—2:33¼—2:32½.

Purse $200; three-year-olds.
Zora Zar, br m, by Alcazar..... 1
Varlie B., br g, by Lamont..... dis
Time, 2:41½.

September 1.—Purse $400; 2:37 class.
Fred Wilson, gr g—E. M. Gillis..... 1 1 1
Dandy Boy, br g—J. H. Nay..... 7 2 2
Lucy K., ch m—W. H. Mills..... 2 6 3
D'or, br g—D. Kennedy..... 4 3 7
Frank Wilkes, bl h, by Geo. Wilkes Jr..... 3 7 5
Don, by Almont Ledo..... 6 5 4
Dick Luce, b g—John Riley..... 5 4 6
Time, 2:35—2:33—2:32½.

Purse $400; free for all.
Jean Valjean, b g, by Crittenden..... 1 1 1
Virginia Evans, b m, by Kentucky Wilkes.. 2 2 2
Prince A., b g, by Idol..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:26¼—2:22¼—2:24.

September 2.—Purse $300; two-year-olds.
Le Garde, b h, by Ansel..... 4 1 1
Glenn, b g, by Pure Wilkes..... 1 2 2
Seylax, b h—John Kerwick..... 2 4 3
Algra, b g—C. H. Perry..... 3 3 4
Time, 2:53½—2:51¼—2:50½.

Purse $400; 2:45 class.
Annie Mac, br m—Frank Wilson..... 1 1 2 2 1
Star Allen, bl m, by Frank Allen..... 2 4 1 1 5
Rambler, br g—T. Larkin Jr..... 4 3 5 5 2
Proteen, b m—J. H. Nay..... 6 5 4 3 3
Vinnie, ro m—C. H. Perry..... 5 6 6 6 4
Lady Richmond, bl m—Drew & Knox. 3 2 3 4 dis
Time, 2:36—2:33½—2:34¾—2:30¼—2:31½.

Purse $400; 2:29 class.
Almont Maid, ch m, by Gen. Withers..... 1 1 1
Puritan, b g, by Steel..... 5 2 2
Claudia, b m—W. H. Haskin..... 2 3 3
Jenny, by Richwood..... 3 5 4
Reporter, ch g, by Richwood..... 4 4 5
Time, 2:27¼—2:26¼—2:28.

*Scranton, Pennsylvania.

June 28.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.
Jube, b g, by Stillman..... 3 1 1 1
Blew, ch g—N. Thompson..... 1 3 3 3
Fred Strideaway, bl g—H. G. Smith & Son 2 2 2 2
Starwood, b h—Unser & Landis..... 4 4 4 4
Time, 0:00—2:37½—2:39¾—2:41.

Purse $300; 2:29 class.
Altogether, gr g, by Almont Jr..... 1 1 1
Huzzah, ch m, by Strathmore..... 6 2 2
Rintoul, br h, by Mambrino Dudley..... 2 5 4
Sim Brown, b g, by Strathmore..... 4 3 3
Harry P., —J. V. Palmer..... 3 4 5
Oscar W., —L. S. Hart..... 5 6 6
Time, 2:31—2:31½—2:32½.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.
Abbott, br h—H. G. Smith & Son..... 1 1 1
Magnolia, bl m—F. H. Jermyn..... 2 2 2
Honest Jake, b g—M. Langdon..... 3 3 3
George K., br g—D. O. Hitner Jr..... dis
Time, 2:38—2:34¼—2:32½.

June 29.—Purse $400; 2:19 class; trot or pace.
Bert Sheldon, bl g, by Warwick Boy... 3 3 1 1 1
Lady Sheridan, b m, by Confidence... 1 1 3 2 2
Saladin, br h, by Sultan..... 2 2 2 2 3
Cleon, b g, by Heptagan..... 5 4 4 4 4
Victor, b g—D. O. Hitner Jr..... 4 dis
Time, 2:24—2:22—2:22½—2:24—2:27.

Purse $150; three-year-olds.
King Harry, b g, by Red King..... 1 1
Magnolia King, b g—T. S. Flood..... 2 3
Forward, b g—W. H. H. Achuff..... 3 2
Little Lehigh, b h, by Mozart..... 4 dis
Time, 2:47—2:42½.

June 30.—Purse $400; 2:25 class.
Prince S., b g, by Volunteer Swigert... 2 1 1 3 1
Colonel Walker, b g, by St. Cloud..... 1 3 3 2 2
Dan B., br g—H. G. Smith & Son..... 4 2 2 1 3
Rachel B., b m, by Chester Chief..... 3 dis
Time, 2:29½—2:28¼—2:27½—2:30—2:29¼.

Purse $300; 2:34 class.
Jersey Wood, b h, by Jersey Prince... 1 4 2 1 1
Frank C., b g—Dan Williams..... 3 1 1 2 2
Fin Fan, b m, by Gen. Brock..... 6 2 4 4 3
Fred E., —J. V. Palmer..... 4 7 3 3 4
Myrtle S., b m, by Charley Wicker.... 8 3 dis
Laura R., b m—N. J. Ditch..... 5 5 dis
Edith Almont, b m—H. F. Kehler..... 7 6 dis
Senator K., gr g, by Clark Chief..... 2 dis
Time, 2:32½—2:31¼—2:30—2:31¼—2:32½.

Purse $300; 2:50 class.
Jube, b g—T. L. Arthur..... 3 1 1 1
Nelly Bawn, br m—H. G. Smith..... 1 3 4 2
Dunbar, br h, by Gen. Hancock..... 2 2 2 3
Prince W., b h, by Gov. Hill..... 4 4 3 4
Time, 2:40—2:40½—2:41½—2:40.

*Waterbury, Connecticut.

August 30.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.
Don, b g—Chas. Smart..... 2 1 1 1
Sally J., bl m—E. P. Jones..... 1 5 9 2
Madison Chief, b h—E. Mallott..... 5 2 2 6
Allan, ro g—L. Flood..... 3 8 4 3
Frank Walkill, b h—C. N. Payn..... 4 4 3 5
Gavaroche, b g—Geo. F. Foote..... 7 3 6 4
Lavender, b m—Woronoco Farm..... 11 10 5 8
Frank Kane, sp h—F. E. Brooks..... 6 7 7 7
Colonel, ro g—Geo. W. Haight..... 9 9 8 9
Topsy G..... 10 11 10 10
Porcelain, b h—John Daley..... 12 6 dis
Kitty A., br m—Early Bird Farm..... 8 dis
Time, 2:33¼—2:36¼—2:31½—2:33¾.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.
Woodburn Boy, ch g, by Woodburn Pilot... 1 1 1
Sim Brown, b g, by Strathmore..... 2 2 3
Maud, ch m—J. H. Lewis..... 3 3 2
Eunice, bl m—Geo. W. Haight..... 4 4 5
Emma W., b m—Beam Brothers..... 6 5 4
Auction, b g—M. J. Black..... 5 7 7
Frank L., bl g—Allen Risk..... 7 6 6
Time, 2:30—2:30¾—2:32½.

August 31.—Purse $150; 2:50 class; trot or pace.
Humming Bird, ch m—P. B. Norton..... 1 1 1
Just Right, ch g—O. G. Camp..... 2 2 2
Lobdell, b g—G. W. Haight..... 3 3 4
Aristos, b h..... 4 4 3
Time, 2:46½—2:41¼—2:42¼.

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Purse $250; 2:35 class; trot or pace.

Billy C., b g—J. C. Platt	1	1	1
F. E. B., b g—F. E. Brooks	2	2	5
Mary Carr, br m—Elm City Farm	3	4	2
George L., gr g—C. H. Nichols	7	3	3
Jube, b g—F. L. Auther	5	6	4
Matilda V., br m—W. L. Marks	4	5	8
George W., bl g—G. W. Haight	6	7	6
Tom H., br g—J. H. Swan	8	8	7
Vernet, b g—O. G. Camp	9	dis	

Time, 2:38¼—2:33¼—2:35¾.

Purse $300; 2:27 class; trot or pace.

Sylvester K., b g, by Lambertus	2	3	1	1	1
Guesswork, b g, by Egbert	1	1	3	3	2
Klick Klock, b m, by Mambritonian	3	2	2	2	3
Charley Stillson, b g, by Stillson	4	dis			
Bo Peep, b g—G. L. Messenger	5	dis			
Jerome, b g—G. W. Haight	6	dis			
Happy Home, b g, by Happy Thought	7	dis			
Ella A.,—C. N. Payn	8	dr			

Time, 2:25¼—2:24¼—2:25½—2:27—2:27.

September 1.—Purse $250; 2:45 class.

Don, b g—Elm City Farm	1	1	1
Frank Walkill, b h—C. N. Payn	2	2	3
Kitty A. br m—Early Bird Farm	3	4	2
Henrietta M., b m—H. M. Hull	4	3	4
Colonel, ro g—G. W. Haight	5	5	6
Gavaroche, b g—Geo. F. Foot	6	6	5
Butcher Boy, br g—J. H. Swan	7	dis	

Time, 2:33¾—2:33½—2:36¼.

Purse $250; 2:32 class.

Charley H., b g—C. H. Hatfield	1	7	1	1
Lucky Baldwin, b g—A. Fowler	4	1	2	2
Queen Fearnaught, b m—Woronoco Farm	3	2	4	5
Horace E., br g—W. H. Lockwood	2	5	5	7
Maud H., ch m—Theo. Oliver	6	6	3	3
Vernet, b g—O. G. Camp	5	3	6	6
Festus, br g—J. W. Adams	7	4	7	4

Time, 2:32¼—2:33—2:32¾—2:32½.

Purse $400; free for all; trot or pace.

Budd Doble, b g, by Indianapolis	1	1	1
Lucille, b m, by Wedgewood	3	2	2
Hy Wilkes, b g, by Ambassador	2	3	3
Elyrina, b m, by Elyria	dis		

Time, 2:19½—2:20½—2:20½.

September 2.—Purse $250; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Humming Bird, ch m—P. B. Norton	1	1	1
Paul B., b g—Elm City Farm	2	2	2
Epin, b m—W. H. Lockwood	4	3	3
Kerwin, b h, by Slander	3	4	4
Arapaho, b g—J. H. Hagan	6	5	5
Cheshire Boy, br h—C. M. Parker	7	7	6
Duster, b h—J. Dailey	8	6	7
H. S. M., bl g—Early Farm	5	dis	

Time, 2:33¼—2:29¼—2:29½.

Purse $300; 2:24 class.

Johnny Knott, br g, by Mohawk Hambletonian	2	1	1	1
Lady Thompson, gr m, by Simmons	1	2	2	3
Shipman, b h, by Kentucky Prince	5	4	5	2
Swanton Boy, b g, by Jimmy Blaine	3	3	4	4
Dan B., br g—Jas. McEveny	4	5	3	5

Time, 2:25¾—2:28¼—2:24¾—2:24¾.

*Augusta, Maine.

August 23.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Bess, ch m, by Elmo	1	1	1
Joseph R., br g—H. R. Tizen	4	2	2
Actor, br h, by Morgan	2	3	7
Miss Vida, b m, by Red Jacket	6	5	3
Fremont Knox, bl h, by Morgan Knox	3	8	8
Combination, b h, by Dorchester	5	4	4
Pilot Morrill, b h, by Black Morrill	9	7	5
Piloteer, br g, by Black Pilot	8	6	6
Mollie R., b m—J. A. Reid	7	9	9

Time, 2:39—2:37¾—2:40½.

Purse $150; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Pilot Maid, br m, by Black Pilot	2	2	3	1	1	2	0	1
Italia, bl g, by Victor Jr.	1	4	4	4	3	1	0	2
Old Honesty, b g—C. M. Grield	3	3	5	2	2	ro		
Watchmaker Jr., bl h, by Watchmaker	7	6	2	3	4	ro		
Music, gr m—J. W. May	4	1	1	5	dis			
Harmoun, bl h, by Watchmaker	6	5	6	dr				
Lady Huff, b m—C. A. Hoyt	5	dis						

Time, 2:40½—2:39¼—2:43—2:43—2:39¼—2:43—2:41½—2:42½.

Purse $200; 2:33 class.

Frenchman, br g—A. J. Libby	1	1	1
Maud M., br m—H. C. James	2	2	3
Lady Franklin, b m, by Dr. Franklin	3	3	2
C. M. P., br g—C. M. Phillips	4	4	4

Time, 2:36—2:35½—2:35¼.

August 24.—Purse $100; 2:50 class.

Molly S., gr m, by Daniel Boone	1	1	1
Joseph R., br g, by The Bram Horse	2	3	2
Bess, ch m, by Elmo	3	2	3
Combination, b h, by Dorchester	4	4	4
Pilot Victor, br h, by Black Victor	5	dis	
Victor Jr., br h, by Victor	dis		

Time, 2:39½—2:41½—2:39¼.

Purse $175; 2:35 class; trot or pace.

Young Pilot, ch h, by Black Pilot	1	1	2	1
Westbrooke, ro h, by Elmbrook	3	2	1	2
Old Honesty, b g—C. M. Guild	2	3	3	3
Snowstorm, sp m, by Whalebone Knox	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:34½—2:35—2:38—2:36½.

Purse $300; 2:28 class.

Bird, bl m, by Starlight	1	1	2	1
Cunard Jr., ch h, by Cunard	3	2	1	2
Jim Matt, b g, by Young Jim	2	4	4	3
Lady Franklin, br m, by Dr. Franklin	4	3	3	4
Volunteer, b g, by Volunteer Boy	5	dis		
Young Watchmaker, bl h, by Watchmaker	6	dis		

Time, 2:30—2:31½—2:30—2:32.

*Cadiz, Ohio.

August 31.—Purse $129; two-year-olds.

Odin, bl h, by Outcross	2	1	1
Petroleum, b h, by Embassador	1	2	2
Dudley, ch h, by Mumero	3	3	3

Time, 2:59—2:56¼—2:55¼.

September 1.—Purse $159; three year olds.

Acme Girl, b m, by Almont Ford	1	1	1
Bellona, br m, by Brown Wilkes	2	2	2
Harry Ray, b h, by Pilot Wilkes	3	3	3

Time, 2:51—2:50—2:49¼.

Purse $152; 2:30 class.

Jim Riddle, ch h, by Pilot Wilkes	1	1	1
Allie Ambassador, b m, by Almont	2	2	2

Time, 2:46½—2:46—2:33¼.

Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Sleepy Tom, b h, by Tom Hal Jr.	1	1	1
Bessie B., b m, by Gold King	2	2	2
Black Plug, bl g, by Embassador	3	5	3
Black Bird, bl m, by Harry Scott	4	3	4
Ohio Hal, b h, by Brown Hal	5	4	5

Time, 2:59½—2:57½—2:59.

September 2.—Purse $100; 2:50 class.

Reform, ro g, by Prince Columbia	1	1	1
Bob B., b h, by Gold King	3	2	2
George Aiken, b h, by Embassador	2	3	3

Time, 2:43¼—2:39½—2:39½.

Purse $300; 2:25 class.

Emma Armstrong, b m, by Starmont	1	1	1
Embassador, bl h, by Ambassador	2	2	2

Time, 2:36¾—2:38¾—2:36.

Purse $50; 3:00 class.

Rialto, b h, by Wickliffe	4	3	2	1	1	1
Good Wood, ch h, by Atwood	3	1	5	2	2	2
Golden Clipper, b h, by Gold King	2	2	1	4	3	3
Good Hope, bl h, by Embassador	1	4	3	6	4	4
Daisy W., ch m, by Embassador	6	6	4	3	6	ro
Fairy King, b h, by Gold King	5	7	6	5	5	ro
Harry Aiken, b h, by Embassador	7	5	7	dis		

Time, 2:55¼—2:54—2:54—2:51—2:52½—2:52½.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Navy Wilkes, bl h, by Black Ambassador	1	1	1
Zoda C., b m, by Pocahontas Boy	2	2	2
Maiden Blush, b m, by Dominion Wilkes	3	3	3

Time, 2:33½—2:32½—2:27.

*Campbellsville, Kentucky.

August 16.—Purse $310; 3:00 class.

David B., ch g, by Young Jim	1	1	1
Dora Wilkes, gr m, by Gov. Wilkes	3	2	2
Belle B., b m, by Almont Lede	2	3	3
Pilot Maid,—W. Owsley	4	4	4
Dorsey Wilkes, b h, by Zilcaadi Goldduist	5	5	dr

Time, 2:41¾—2:33—2:33¼.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Tuna, b m, by Ethan Allen Jr	1	1	1
Nora, ch m, by Walkfill	3	2	2
Nelly C., by Grimalkin	2	3	3
Lottie Ingram, br m, by Stonewall	dis		

Time, 2:37¼—2:41½—2:40½.

August 17.—Purse $400; 2:30 class

May Morgan, b m, by Onward	5	1	1	3	2	0	1
Sutherland, b h, by Grand Sentinel	2	3	3	1	1	0	2
Quinine S., b h, by Abdallah Mambrino	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
King Clifton, gr g, by Volante	3	5	dr				
Sylvan, b m, by Petoskey	4	4	dr				

Time, 2:29¾—2:29¼—2:30—2:31—2:35—2:33—2:36.

Purse $68.75; county horses.

Doctor Monsarrat, b h, by Nuncio	1
Coleto, b m, by Jack Roach	2
Lynwood, ch c, by Nuncio	3

Time, 3:08.

August 18.—Purse $300; 2:45 class.

Cumberland, br g, by Maplehurst	1	3	2	1	1
Belle B., b m, by Almont Ledo	3	1	1	4	3
Yellow Yam, b h, by Son of Happy Medium	5	2	3	3	2
Hunley, ch h, by Harkaway	4	4	5	2	4
Dora Wilkes, gr m, by Gov. Wilkes	2	5	4	5	5
Nitella, br m, by Nut Hill	dis				

Time, 2:37—2:35—2:36½—2:35¾—2:38.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.

J. J. C., b h, by Hambletonian Mambrino	2	1	1	1
Silver Spray, gr g, by Woodpecker	1	2	2	2
Chestnut Burr, ch g—W. Owsley	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:38—2:35—2:28—2:29.

August 19.—Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Incense, b m, by Young Jim	1	1	1
Lady Euclid, by m, by Euclid	2	2	2
Donald McKay, gr g—J. F. Dailey	3	3	3

Time, 2:25—2:30—2:26.

*Cape Charles City, Virginia.

August 23.—Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Lee Cuyler, bl h, by Cuyler	1	1
John L. Sullivan, b h, by Dion	3	2
Ionie, ch m, by Reward	2	3
Queen Morrill, b m, by Walker Morrill	4	4

Time, 3:04—3:04.

Purse $400; 2:24 class.

Victor B., bl h, by Alaric	1	1	2	1
Miss Thompson, b m, by Toodles Jr	2	3	1	2
Hussar, ch g—John Reamer	3	2	3	3

Time, 2:36¾—2:37½—2:37—2:32½.

Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Susie H., ch m, by Macon	1	1	1	
Lightfoot, ch g, by Bashaw	4	3	2	
Lila B., b m, by Eggwood	2	5	6	
Cape Charles, ch h, by Macon	7	2	7	
Grover C., bl g, by Chancellor	5	4	3	
Essie N., b m, by John W. Daniels	3	6	4	
Fear Not, bl g, by King Almont	10	7	5	
Palmetto, b g, by Spend Drift	6	9	dr	
Daisy Farlem, b m—J. W. Nelson	8	8	dr	
John L., ro g, by Modoc	9	dis		

Time, 2:35½—2:37¼—2:37.

August 25.—Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Clay Grit, b g, by Clay	1	2	1
Katy C., b m, by Clay	2	1	2
Yellow Girl, ch m, by John W. Daniels	3	3	3

Time, 2:59¼—3:04½—3:06½.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

J. M. D., b g—Hentchell & Hopps	2	1	1	1
Comet, gr g, by Gen. Stanton	3	2	2	2
Mary Spilliman, b m, by Rolling Wave	1	3	dis	

Time, 2:31¼—2:30½—2:35¼—2:38.

Purse $60; special.

Martha Jane, b m—Fred Waddy	1	1	1
William E. Jacobs, b h, by Walker Morrill	3	3	2
Talmadge, ch g, by Henry Morgan	4	2	3
Monarch, br g, by Clay	2	4	4

Time, 2:54—2:50—2:52.

August 26.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Lightfoot, ch g, by Bashaw	5	3	2	1	1	1
Bunch of Roses, b m	1	1	4	2	2	2
Norlene, ch m, by Norfolk	6	4	1	6	3	3
Dulaney, br g—Hentchel & Hopps	2	2	5	3	5	ro
Fear Not, bl g—D. J. Hathaway	4	6	3	4	4	ro
Mary Cherry, br m, by Ethan Allen	3	8	6	5	6	ro
Mamie D., b m, by Woeful	8	5	8	dis		
Fred, b g, by Old Fred	7	7	7	dr		

Time, 2:40¼—2:38¼—2:40¼—2:42½—2:39¾—2:39½.

Purse $200; green horses.

Sir Lancelot, b h, by Walker Morrill	1	1	1
William E. Jacobs, b h, by Walker Morrill	2	2	2
Prince, ch g, by Sam Bell	3	3	4
Lady Brown, b m, by Clay	4	4	3

Time, 2:47—2:53—2:44¼.

Purse $500; 2:22 class pacing and 2:20 class trotting.

Commercial Girl, b m—R. Henchel	2	1	1	1
Belton, b h, by Belmont	1	2	3	2
Major Flowers, ch g, by Bourbon Wilkes	3	3	2	3

Time, 2:24½—2:26—2:25¼—2:29¼.

August 27.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Grover C., bl g, by Chancellor	1	1	1
Susie H., ch m, by Macon	2	2	2
John L., ro g—F. G. Fairfax	3	3	3
Blue Jeans, gr g, by John W. Daniels	4	dis	
Talmadge, b g, by Henry Morgan	5	dis	
Daisy Farlem, b m—J. W. Nelson	6	dis	

Time, 2:42—2:34—2:37.

Purse $300; 2:34 class.

John A., b g—McClellan & McCleary	2	1	1	1
Martha Jane, b m—F. Waddy	1	2	2	3
Baylight, b h—J. Reamer	4	5	3	2
Von Saur, b h, by Bonnie Boy	5	3	4	4
Twilight, br h, by Nightshade	3	4	5	5

Time, 2:41—2:34¼—2:36½—2:41.

Purse $150; four-year-olds and under.

Remola, b m, by Belton	1	1	1
Lela, b m, by Edgewood	2	2	3
J. R. b g, by Clay	5	4	2
Lady Brown, b m, by Clay	3	3	5
Tara, br m—Floyd Brothers	4	5	4

Time, 2:47½—2:51½—2:47½.

*Chico, California.

August 23.—Purse $350; green horses.

Sample, b g—A. L. Hinds	4	3	1	1	1
Gladys, gr m, by Alonzo Hayward	1	1	3	3	3
Peo, b g, by Ferncliff	2	2	4	4	2
J. H. S., ch g, by Naubuc	3	4	2	2	4

Time, 2:35½—2:30½—2:35—2:35—2:34½.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Lulu F., b m, by Christmas	1	3	1	1
Maud M., br m, by Anteeo	2	1	2	2
Nenox, bl g, by Nephew	4	2	3	3
Cubit, br h, by Caliban	3	6	5	4
King of the Ring, ch h, by Silver King	5	4	4	6
Doty's Brigadier, b g, by Brigadier	6	5	6	5

Time, 2:25—2:26½—2:30½—2:32.

August 24.—Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Maud Merrill, bl m, by Antevolo	1	1	1
Balance All, bl m, by Brigadier	2	2	2

Time, 2:34—2:30—2:38½.

August 25.—Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Bessie H., br m, by May Boy	1	3	1	2	1
George Wapple, ch h, by Brigadier	2	2	2	1	2
Frenchy, b g, by Royal George	3	1	dis		

Time, 2:24½—2:20¾—2:30½—2:25½—2:26½.

Purse $250; two-year-olds.

Escort, br h, by Guide	1	1
Wild Victor, br h, by Wildnut	2	2

Time, 2:39—2:38¾.

August 26.—Purse $300; three-year-olds.

Liska, b m, by Electioneer	1	1	1
Hera, b m, by Mamb. Wilkes	2	2	2
King of the King, ch h, by Silver King	3	3	3

Time, 2:28¼—2:30½—2:33½.

Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Vina Belle, br m, by Nephew	2	1	1	1
Le Grand, b g, by Le Grand	1	2	2	2
Lynmont, b h, by Almont	3	3	3	3
Centello, b h, by Antevolo	4	4	4	4
Doty's Brigadier, b g, by Brigadier	dis			
Laura Dale, br h, by Anteeo	dis			

Time, 2:28½—2:29½—2:30½—2:29½.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Cubit, br h, by Caliban	5	2	1	1	1
Nenox, b g, by Nephew	2	1	3	5	2
Arthur Wilkes, b h, by Guy Wilkes	1	4	5	2	4
Actor, b h, by Prompter	3	3	2	3	5
Balance All, b m, by Brigadier	4	5	4	4	3

Time, 2:28½—2:27¾—2:28—2:30½—2:27½.

August 27.—Purse, $100; yearlings.

Ella May, b m, by Nephew	1
Rodee, b h, by Signal Wilkes	2
Glenn H., b h, by Silver King	3

Time 2:54½.

Purse $600; 2:25 class.

Laura Z., br m, by Alex Button	2	1	1	1
Annie E., b m, by Tilton Almont	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:26¾—2:25—2:25—2:25¼.

Purse $500; 2:19 class.

Tom Ryder, br g, by Alex Button	1	1	3	1
Belle Button, br m, by Alex Button	3	3	1	3
Howard's St. Clair, br h, by St. Clair	2	2	2	2

Time, 2:18⅓—2:18½—2:22—2:19.

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*Gouverneur, New York.

August 30.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Rose Almont, b m, by Almont Star	5	1	1	1
Chestnut Prince, ch h, by Dutton Horse	1	3	6	4
Mable C., b m, by Gloster	2	2	2	2
Alexander D., br g, by Idol	7	4	3	3
Mary L., gr m, by Almont Star	3	6	4	6
Julia S., b m, by Landmark	6	5	5	5
Hewitts Benton, b h—W. O. Hewitt	4	dis		

Time, 2:33—2:33¼—2:34½—2:31¼.

Purse $250; 2:29 class.

Judge Rysdyk, br h, by Judge James	8	4	3	1	1	1
Adele Maloney, gr m, by Alamode	3	1	1	4	4	2
Lady Hamilton, b m, by Gen. Hatch	2	7	6	6	2	ro
Maud E., b m—C. Henderson	7	3	4	3	3	ro
Echo Del Paso, b g—C. Snyder	4	5	5	5	5	ro
Sylvia, ch m, by Middletown Jr	1	2	2	2	dr	
Spaulding Pilot, ch h, by Woodburn Pilot	5	6	dis			
Otto, b h, by Landmark	6	dr				

Time, 2:27¼—2:24—2:25¼—2:26—2:26¼—2:30.

August 31.—Stake $200; four-year-olds.

Racket Valley, b h, by Williston	1	1	1
Don Carlos, ro h, by Williston	2	2	2
Malwa, br m, by Leander Lambert	3	dis	

Time, 2:45—2:44½—2:45½.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Tom West, b h, by Kilbuck Tom	1	3	1	1
Maud B., cr m, by King Legacy	3	1	2	2
H. L. M., ch g, by Red Cloud	4	2	3	3
Island Belle, ch m—S. Francis	2	dis		

Time, 2:38—2:37½—2:35¾—2:34½.

September 1.—Stake $210; two-year-olds.

Ben, b h, by Leo	1	1
Heros, br h, by Eros	2	2
Lacrosse Girl, b m, by Waxford	3	3

Time, 2:54—2:55.

Stake $200; three-year-olds.

Vera, br m, by Viking	1	1	1
Helena, b m, by Ben Franklin	2	3	2
Nellie Gamerell, b m, by Elial G	3	2	3

Time, 2:30¼—2:26½—2:30¾.

Purse $200; 2:32 class.

Lady Hamilton, b m, by Gen. Hatch	1	1	7	2	1
Little Wonder, gr g, by Geo. B. Swan	4	8	2	1	5
M. C., ch m, by Deceive	8	3	1	6	7
Jessie K., b m—J. F. Doyle	5	2	3	3	2
Maud E., b m—C. Henderson	3	9	8	5	3
May Queen, gr m, by Hill's Duroc	6	4	6	7	4
Jessie Sheridan, b m, by Elial G. Jr	7	5	5	4	6
Phil, br g, by Dutton Horse	10	7	9	8	8
Chester C., gr g, by Gen. Custer	2	6	4	dis	
Prince Albert, b h, by Major Benton	9	dr			

Time, 2:27¼—2:30—2:30—2:31¼—2:31½.

September 2.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Mary L., gr m—Geo. McBride	1	2	1	1
Greycourt, ro h, by Wellington	3	1	4	3
Billy Allen, b g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen	2	4	2	6
Eva Peck, b m, by Elial G	4	5	3	2
Fred Kirk, ch g, by Leander Lambert	6	3	6	5
Esmonde, b h, by Landmark	5	6	5	4
Maud B., br m, by Waxford	dis			

Time, 2:32½—2:34¼—2:35½—2:34½.

Purse $250; 2:24 class.

Winifred, gr h, by Idol	1	1	4	1
Molly G., b m, by Pickett	2	2	1	2
Lora J., gr m, by Gloster	6	4	2	5
Little Belle, b m, by Young Chestnut Hill	3	3	5	3
Judge Rysdyk, br h, by Judge James	5	6	3	6
Maxie Cobb, br g, by Donnybrook	4	5	6	4

Time, 2:27—2:25½—2:28¾—2:24¾.

*Hartford, Connecticut.

August 23.—Purse $1,500; 2:19 class.

Nightingale, ch m, by Mambrino King	1	1	1
Bush, bl m, by Alcyone	2	3	4
Zembla, br m, by King Almont	3	2	5
Brava, b m, by Baron Wilkes	4	5	2
Falcon Jr., b h, by Falcon	6	6	3
Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy	5	4	6
Daphne, b m, by Col. Hambrick	dis		

Time, 2:15¼—2:16¼—2:16¾.

Purse $1,500; free for all.

Robert J., b g, by Hartford	2	1	2	1	1
Grants Abdallah, b h, by Abdallah Bruce	1	4	1	4	2
Budd Doble, b g, by Indianapolis	4	3	4	3	3
Dallas, ch g, by Almont Boy	3	2	3	2	dis
Bunco Jr., b g, by Bunco	dis.				

Time, 2:12¼—2:13¼—2:11—2:13—2:14½.

Purse $1,000; 2:25 class.

Darlington, b h, by Wellington	0	1	1	1
Rose Filkins, b m, by Melrose	1	4	2	2
Shipman, b h, by Kentucky Prince	2	2	4	3
Jessie Sheridan, b m, by Elial G	0	3	3	4

Time, 2:22¼—2:19—2:18¼—2:20.

August 24.—Purse $1,000; 2:27 class.

Harry McNair, ro g, by Allegheny Boy	9	10	1	1	9	1
Alcyone Jr., ch h, by Alcyone	1	1	3	2	7	3
Bella Wilkes, b m, by Wilkie Collins	7	7	2	7	1	2
Lady Thompson, gr m, by Simmons	2	2	5	4	5	8
Corrinne, b m, by Robert McGregor	6	6	9	5	2	5
Terragon, b g, by Taunton	4	9	10	9	3	6
Dutchess, b m, by Sidney	11	5	4	10	4	7
Jim Graham, b g, by Harry Franklin	5	4	7	8	8	9
Alice Wilkes, b m, by Alcantara	10	8	8	6	6	4
Miss McGregor, b m, by Robt. McGregor	3	3	6	3	dr	
Harry D., b g, by Kentucky Prince	8	11	11	dr		

Time, 2:20½—2:18¾—2:18—2:18½—2:22¼—2:20½.

Purse $10,000; 2:20 class.

Nightingale, bl m, by Osgoods Patchen	12	1	1	1	
Globe, b g, by Almont Jr	1	2	9	2	
Belle Vara, br m, by Vatican	2	10	10	3	
Instant, b m, by Startle	6	4	2	4	
Jesse Hanson, b g, by Roger Hanson	4	6	3	11	
Illinois Egbert, b g, by Egbert	3	9	5	10	
Sadie M., b m, by Prince Orloff	7	3	6	9	
Virginia Evans, br m, by Kentucky Wilkes	11	7	4	8	
Nelly Mason, b m, by Onward	5	8	13	5	
Elko, br m, by Lumps	8	5	7	12	
Lightning, b m, by Alcantara	10	13	8	6	
Kremlin, b h, by Lord Russell	14	12	11	7	
Mogul, b g, by Middletown	13	11	12	13	
Nelly McGregor, ch m, by Robert McGregor	9	dis			

Time, 2:14¾—2:13½—2:14½—2:14¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:19 class.

Thistle, bl h, by Sidney	1	2	1	2	1
Henry H., b g—M. Demarest	3	7	2	1	3
Nelly B., b m, by Notable	5	1	3	5	2
Ilderim, b g, by Wade Hampton	4	3	6	4	4
Hy Wilkes, b g, by Ambassador	2	4	4	3	dis
Sabatia, b m, by Taunton	7	5	5	6	dis
Sterling, ch h, by Haroldson	6	6	dis		

Time, 2:14—2:17—2:17¼—2:22—2:20.

Last two heats paced August 26.

August 29.—Purse $10,000; three-year-olds.

Belleflower, br m, by Electioneer	3	1	1	1
Trevilian, b h, by Young Jim	1	2	2	4
Connor, bl h, by C. F. Clay	2	3	3	5
Starlight, br m, by Electioneer	5	4	4	2
Macleay, bl h, by Sable Wilkes	6	5	5	3
Vera, b m, by Viking	4	dis		

Time, 2:18¾—2:16½—2:18¼—2:20½.

*Laconia, New Hampshire.

July 26.—Purse $300; 3:00 class; trot or pace.

Daily News, b g—J. B. P. Wheeldon	3	1	1	1
Crazy Jane, b m,—J. K. Marston	1	2	3	2
Dick Luce, b g—John Riley	2	3	3	4
Rocksie B., b m—C. H. Gordon	5	4	4	3
Davis, bl g—J. H. Fifield	4	5	dis	

Time, 2:45—2:34¼—2:31¼—2:34.

Purse $300; 2:27 class.

Klick Klock, b m, by Mambritonian	4	1	1	1
Dr. Smith, gr g, by Gov. Morrill	1	4	4	3
Whist, b g, by Motion	2	2	2	4
Edgecliff, b h, by Baybrino	3	3	3	2

Time, 2:29—2:29—2:27½—2:30.

July 27.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Raymond, b h, C. E. Kirk	1	1	1
Viking Jr., ch h, by Viking	3	2	2
Kerwin, b h, by Slander	2	3	4
Barber Boy, br g, by Almont Ledo	4	4	3
Joan of Arc, b m, by Glencoe Wilkes	5	5	dis

Time, 2:40—2:41¼—2:38¼.

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Purse $300; 2:32 class, trot or pace.
ank L., bl g, by Beaufort..... 2 1 1 1
ie House, bl m—Chas. Records..... 1 2 3 2
by Mac, b m—T. D. Marsh..... 3 3 2 3
lie John, ro g—J. Bradley..... dis
Time, 2:33½—2:33—2:35—2:34.

July 28.—Purse $300; 2:50 class; trot or pace.
lly News, b g—J. B. P. Wheeldon..... 1 1 1
zy Jane, b m—J. E. Manton..... 2 2 2
ckie B., b m—C. H. Gordon..... 3 4 3
mbrino Lumps, br h—C. M. Record..... 4 3 4
ck, br g—H. L. Barker..... 5 5 5
Time, 2:41½—2:42¾—2:41¼.

Purse $300; 2:29 class.
ack Nathan, bl h, by Robinson D..... 1 1 5 1
ace, b m—F. H. Osgood..... 2 2 1 2
aggie M., b m—J. H. Taylor..... 5 5 2 4
acksmith, b g—O. W. Ramsey..... 3 3 3 3
yde Park Lambert, b h—C. E. Kirk..... 4 4 4 5
Time, 2:31¾—2:29¾—2:35¼—2:32¼.

July 29.—Purse $300; 2:35 class; trot or pace.
linifucan, bl g, by Leander Lambert. 2 1 2 1 1
red O., b g—J. Bradley..... 3 2 1 2 3
ontrose, b h—E. A. Weymouth..... 4 3 3 3 2
ete McCoy, b g—W. W. Montgomery 1 5 5 5 dis
aptain, ch h—C. E. Kirk..... 5 4 4 4 dr
uby Mac, b m—T. D. Marsh..... 6 dis
eonard, br g—J. B. P. Wheeldon..... dis
Time, 2:37½—2:34½—2:35½—2:37—2:39.

*Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

September 1.—Purse $201; two-year-olds.
equea Princess, ch m, by Pequea Prince..... 1 1
arrion, br m, by Radnor..... 2 2
eerless Chief, b h, by Piedmont..... 3 dis
Time, 3:09½—2:58.

Purse $125; 2:40 class.
ndian, b h, by Indiaman..... 2 1 2 1 1
hine L., ch g—J. W. Leber & Co..... 1 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:44½—2:40—2:43—2:36—2:38½.

Purse $206; four-year-olds.
ing Trotter, b h, by Storm King..... 1 2 1 1
phriam B., ch h, by Hamlet..... 2 1 2 2
hawbert, br h, by Shawmut..... 3 dis
Time, 2:48½—2:46—2:44¼—2:46.

Purse $—; special.
livia, b m, by Hambrino.
Time, 2:26.

September 2.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.
aj. Saunders, br g, by Jay Bird..... 1 1 1
ancaster Belle, ch m, by Col. Tom Scott.... 2 2 2
ady H., ch m—H. M. Swan..... 3 3 3
anover, br g—H. Keifer..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:39¾—2:39—2:38½.

Purse $268; three-year-olds.
lmwood Belle, br m, by Connossieur..... 1 1 1
avorita, ro m, by Gen. Wilkes..... 2 2 2
erome Wilkes, bl h, by Adrian Wilkes..... 3 3 3
olly Montague, b m, by Tom Scott..... dis
rank H., b g, by Clyde..... dis
Time, 3:16½—3:16½—3:16.

Purse $150; 2:30 class.
ermod, b g, by Oxmoor..... 1 1 1
ohn Strohm, b g, by Vosburg..... 2 2 2
tto, dn g—J. H. Swain..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:41—2:40½—2:38¼.

*Lebanon, Kentucky.

August 23.—Purse $400; 2:50 class.
lie B., b m, by Almont Ledo..... 1 1 1
red McGregor, b h, by Robt. McGregor... 2 2 4
dna M., b m, by Egbert..... 3 4 2
umberland, br g, by Maplehurst..... 5 3 3
arlight, b m, by Bourbon Wilkes..... 4 5 7
. B. Banning, b h, by A. B. Banning..... 7 7 5
nnie Myers, br m, by Hamb. Gem..... 6 6 6
Time, 2:32—2:31½—2:33¼.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.
inine S., b h, by Abdallah Mambrino 2 3 1 1 1
y Morgan, b m, by Onward..... 1 1 3 4 4
therland, b h, by Grand Sentinel.... 3 2 2 3 3
nie Rooney, b m, by Springfield.... 5 5 5 2 2
ack King, bl h, by The King..... 4 4 4 5 5
ower, br g, by Ed Kimball..... dis
Time, 2:27¾—2:28¾—2:28½—2:28¼—2:29.

August 24.—Purse $300; three-year-olds.
vid B., ch g, by Young Jim..... 1 1
Dr. Monsarat, b h, by Nuncio..... 2 2
enator B., b h, by Idol Wilkes..... 3 3
Time, 2:41—2:34¼.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.
McKinley, b h, by Alto..... 4 3 1 3 1 1
Virginia C., gr m—L. Crabb..... 2 5 3 1 2 2
Chestnut Burr, ch g, by Major Burr 1 2 4 4 4 4
Mountain Pink, b m, by Ellerslie Wilkes..... 5 4 2 2 3 3
Eunice W., ch m, by Wilkes W..... 3 1 dr
Time, 2:30¼—0:00—2:34½—2:32½—2:36½—2:38½.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.
Tuna, b m, by Ethan Allen Jr..... 1 5 3 1 1
Effie C., b m, by Egbert..... 4 1 1 3 4
Nora, ch m, by Walkill..... 3 3 3 2 2
Bethlehem King, bl h, by The King... 2 2 4 4 3
Granette, b m, by Granby..... 5 4 5 dr
Time, 2:29¼—2:33½—2:31½—2:33—2:36.

August 25.—Purse $300; 2:25 class.
Rattler, b g, by St. Mark..... 1 1 1
Maumee S., b m, by The Baron..... 2 2 2
J. J. C., b h, by Hambletonian Mambrino.. 4 3 3
Silver Spray, gr h, by Woodpecker..... 3 4 4
Time, 2:30—2:25¼—2:27¾.

August 26.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.
Happy Damsel, ro m, by Happy Medium..... 1 1 4 3 2 1
Belle B., b m, by Almont Ledo..... 2 2 1 1 5 3
Hundley, ch h, by Harkaway..... 5 5 8 2 1 2
St. Bell's Boy, b h, by St. Bel..... 4 7 2 5 3 ro
Cumberland, br g, by Maplehurst... 3 3 3 4 4 ro
Nutalie, ch m, by Nutwood..... 7 4 5 7 8 ro
Fred McGregor, b h, by Robert McGregor..... 6 6 6 6 7 ro
Ida Wilkes, —, by Petoskey..... 9 9 7 8 6 ro
Starlight, b m, by Bourbon Wilkes. 8 8 dr
Time, 2:34¼—2:33¼—2:31½—2:34¼—2:30—2:33.

Purse $300; two-year-olds.
May Day, b m, by Abdallah Mambrino..... 1 1
Senel, bl h, by Wilkes Boy..... 2 2
Lanier, b h, by St. Just..... 3 3
Blue Knight, ch h, by Happy Day..... 4 4
Time, 2:57¾—2:47½.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.
Nelly C., br m, by Gramalkin..... 1 1 3 1
Lottie Ingram, br m, by Stonewall..... 2 2 1 3
Nora, ch m, by Walkill..... 3 3 2 2
Bob, b g, by Forest Clay..... dis
Time, 2:33¼—2:32½—2:35—2:36½.

Purse $300; 2:25 class.
Lady Euclid, b m, by Euclid..... 1 1 2 1
Quinine S., b h, by Abdallah Mambrino.. 2 4 1 2
Estelle, b m, by Zilcaadi Golddust..... 4 2 4 3
Donald McKay, gr g, by Allegro..... 3 3 3 4
Time, 2:29¾—2:27—2:30¼—2:32½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:36.
Topsy, b m—A. J. Coleman..... won
Time, 2:44¾—2:42½—2:35.

Purse $—; to beat 2:32½.
Nuncio, b h, by Nutwood..... lost
Time, 2:36.

*Lexington, Kentucky.

[KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.]

August 30.—Purse $1,000; two-year-olds.
Elsie Wilkes, gr m, by Thorn Wilkes..... 2 1 1
Georgie Lee, bl m, by Gambetta Wilkes..... 1 2 2
Marmaduke, b h, by Red Wilkes..... 4 4 3
Stamping Ground, b h, by Col. Hambrick... 7 3 4
Notre Dame, b m, by Robert McGregor..... 3 7 7
Vaseola, b m, by Vasco..... 5 6 5
Kentucky Girl, b m, by Anteeo..... 6 5 6
Time, 2:34¼—2:30—2:29¾.

Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.
Harrietta, b m, by Alcyone..... 1 1 1
Dan Cupid, b h, by Barney Wilkes..... 2 2 2
Wilksie G., ch m, by Robert McGregor..... 3 3 3
Chatsworth, br h, by Dictator..... 4 5 4
Blauvelt, b h, by Deucalion..... 5 4 5
Time, 2:24½—2:23½—2:21¾.

August 31.—Purse $1,000; three-year olds; 2:28 class
Matrimony, b m, by Aberdeen..... 1 1 2 1
Hazel Dell, br m, by Stranger..... 2 2 1 3
Electro Benton, br h, by Electioneer..... 3 4 3 2
Lakewood, b h, by Norwood..... 4 3 4 4
Time, 2:27½—2:23¾—2:24¾—2:26¾.

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Purse $1,000; 2:27 class.

Incense, b m, by Young Jim	1	1	1
Erminie, bl m, by Plymouth	2	4	2
Verlinda B., gr m, by Orion	3	2	3
Celerrima, b m, by Happy Medium	4	3	4
Sternberg, bl h, by Wilkes Boy	5	5	5
Hixie McGregor, ch m, by Robert McGregor	6	6	6
Ferrous, br h, by The King	7	7	7
Ed Wilkes, br h, by Bartholomew Wilkes	8	8	dr

Time, 2:18¼—2:17¾—2:18½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30

Bon Bon, b m, by Fieldmont ..... lost

Time, 2:33—2:34.

September 1.—Purse $1,000; four-year-olds; 2:30 class.

Black Ide, bl m, by Cyclone	3	2	1	1	1
Cigarette, ro g, by Col. Hambrick	1	1	6	4	6
Orianna, ch m, by Onward	2	4	2	5	2
Betsy Britton, br m, by Egotist	4	3	3	2	3
Princewood, bl h, by Princeps	5	7	4	3	5
Happy Promise, b h, by Happy Medium	6	5	5	6	4
Mary Crit, bl m, by Rhomer	7	6	7	7	7

Time, 2:23¼—2:23¼—2:23¾—2:23¾—2:27½.

Purse $1,000; 2:18 class.

Evangeline, b m, by Director	1	1	1
Gillette, bl g, by Cyclone	2	3	2
Sally B., dn m, by Young Jim	3	2	4
C. C., b g, by Calumet	4	4	3

Time, 2:16—2:14½—2:17½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Claymore, b h, by King Clay ..... won

Time, 2:28½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Miss Lida, b m, by King Clay ..... won

Time, 2:26¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Expedition, br h, by Electioneer ..... won

Time, 2:29—2:28.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Rurik, br h, by Lord Russell ..... won

Time, 2:31¼—2:28¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Cara Mia, b m, by Electioneer ..... won

Time, 2:29½.

September 2.—Purse $1,000; three-year-olds; 2:50 class.

Bill Lindsay, gr g, by Vasco	2	2	1	1	1
David B., ch g, by Young Jim	3	1	2	2	3
Ballona, br m, by Stranger	1	3	3	3	2

Time, 2:25—2:19¼—2:20—2:20—2:18½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:24½.

Red Lassie, b m, by Red Wilkes ..... won

Time, 2:20¾—2:20.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Herman, bl h, by Nutwood ..... won

Time, 2:26½—2:24½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Yarmouth, b h, by Sandwich ..... won

Time, 2:25¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Billy Bell, b g, by Red Wilkes ..... won

Time, 2:25¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:34 class.

Stella, br m, by Shawmut	1	1	1
Hildeburn, b h, by Cheltenham	6	2	2
Egyptienne, b m, by Mambrino King	2	6	4
Twinkle, br m, by Dictator	3	3	3
Sinda, b m, by Son of Happy Medium	4	5	5
Hinda W., br m, by Greenbush	5	4	6

Time, 2:24—2:22½—2:21.

September 3.—Purse $600; three-year-olds and under; 2:27 class.

Lady Princeton, b m, by Princeton	1	1	1
Dora Martin, b m, by Petoskey	2	2	2
Martha H., b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	3	3	3

Time, 2:17—2:15½—2:17¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:23 class.

Bonhomie, b m, by Red Wilkes	1	1	1
Jake, b h, by Messenger Chief	2	2	2
Snowden, b g, by Strathmore	3	3	3
Ollie Wilkes, b m, by Favorite Wilkes	4	4	4

Time, 2:19¼—2:18½—2:19¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Preston, b h, by Wilkes Boy ..... won

Time, 2:27¾.

*Liberty, Maine.

August 19.—Purse $60; 2:50 class; trot or pace.

Bess, ch m—W. Lamson	1	1	1	
Don, b g—J. E. Gushee	3	2	2	
King Pin, gr h—C. E. Lane	2	3	3	
Pilot Boy, bl g—M. W. Woodman	4	4	4	
Romeo, gr h—M. A. Kennedy	5	5	5	

Time, 2:39½—2:39½—2:39¼.

Purse $100; 2:37 class; trot or pace.

Harmoun, b h—W. L. Lamson	5	2	1	1	1
Little Prudy, bl m—M. B. Smith	1	1	3	2	2
Adelaide M., ch m—L. C. Morse	3	3	2	3	3
Fred Morrill, b g—J. E. Gushee	2	5	5	4	5
Dan Smuggle, b g—C. J. Achon	4	4	4	5	4

Time, 2:43—2:39½—2:40½—2:37—2:42¾.

August 20.—Purse $90; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Patrol, b g—W. C. Marshall	1	5	1	1
Little Prudy, bl m—M. B. Smith	4	1	2	2
Bess, ch m—W. L. Lamson	2	2	3	3
Adelaide M., ch m—L. C. Morse	3	3	4	4
Fred Morrill, b g—J. E. Gushee	5	4	5	5

Time, 2:40—2:39¼—2:36¾—2:39¾.

Purse $125; 2:31 class; trot or pace.

Haroldson, b h, by Prescott	1	1	2	1
Frank Nelson, bl h, by Flying Dutchman	2	3	1	2
Harmoun, b h—W. L. Lamson	3	2	4	3
Don, b g—J. E. Gushee	4	4	3	4

Time, 2:33½—2:32¾—2:33½—2:33.

*Mendota, Illinois.

August 31.—Purse $225; 3:00 class.

Rosina, b m, by Butler's Bashaw	2	1	1	1
Rush, gr h, by Butler's Bashaw	1	2	2	2
Veratrum, gr h, by Whitney	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:56—2:46¼—2:46¼—2:47½.

Purse $225; 2:35 class.

Silver Wing, ch h, by Robert McGregor	4	1	4	1	1
Minnie Monroe, b m, by Mark Monroe	3	2	1	4	3
Dandy Boy, bl h, by Almont Rattler	1	4	3	3	4
Bradford, b h, by Fugleman	2	5	5	2	2
Oliver B., b h, by Pluto	5	3	2	5	5
Henry G., ch h, by Albert Mack	6	6	6	6	6

Time, 2:34¾—2:34¼—2:37¼—2:36—2:35.

Purse $50; gentlemen's drivers.

Lady Dean, b m—M. Denny	1	1
Birdie W., bl m, by Butler's Bashaw	3	2
Lady Davis, ch m, by Alroy	4	3
Redmont, ch g, by Alroy	2	dis
Frankie Folsom, ch m, by Mage	dis	
Lady Davis, ch m, by Mage	dis	

Time, 2:56—2:52¼.

September 1.—Purse $225; 2:25 class.

Howe, br g, by Valentine Swigert	3	1	1	1
Sateen, b m, by Alroy	1	3	3	3
Woodshed, ch h, by J. R. Shedd	2	2	2	2
Harry H., gr g, by Alroy	dis			

Time, 2:33½—2:29¾—2:30¼—2:33½.

Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Mark W., b h, by Mark Monroe	5	4	1	1
Rosina, b m, by Butler's Bashaw	3	1	2	2
Katie Raymond, br m, by Raymond	1	3	4	3
Allie Medium, b m, by Country Medium	2	2	3	ro
Sally Waters, br m, by California	4	5	5	ro

Time, 2:46¼—2:46¼—2:44¾—2:43¾.

Purse $150; 2:45 class.

Kaota, bl m, by Sir Knight	1	2	2	1	1
Lucy Long, b m, by Clipper Jr	2	1	1	2	2
Countess, b m, by Country Medium	5	5	3	3	3
Dahinda, gr h, by Billy Wilkes	3	3	5	4	4
Paddy Dean, br g—M. Denny	4	4	4	5	5
Anna Belle, ch m, by Gen. Grant	6	dr			

Time, 2:36—2:40—2:35—2:36—2:37¼.

September 2.—Purse $225; 2:40 class.

Lady Lannon, br m, by Austerlitz	5	2	1	1	1
Oliver B., b h, by Pluto	1	1	3	5	5
Nelly F., ch m, by Alroy	3	5	2	2	2
Prospect, ch h, by Dominion	2	3	5	4	4
Whirler, b h, by Whirlwind Chief	4	4	4	3	3

Time, 2:37½—2:39—2:38—2:39¼—2:39¼.

Purse $300; free for all.

Kate F., ch m, by Fugleman	1	1	1
Nelly McGregor, b m, by McGregor Chief	2	2	2
Australia, b h, by Austerlitz	3	3	3
Kentucky Boy, b h, by Victor Bismarck	dis		

Time, 2:28½—2:30½—2:33¼.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.
Conibear, b h, by Butler's Bashaw..... 1 1
Knita, bl m, by Sir Knight..... 2 2
Billy Douglass, ro h, by Hawthorne..... 3 3
Charletta, ch m, by Charleston..... 4 4
Time, 2:56½—2:56.

*Nevada City, California.

August 23.—Purse $200; special.
Lady Turner, b m, by Singleton..... 2 1 1 1
Blue Bell, bl m—John Irving..... 1 3 2 3
Milton S.,—J. M. Smith..... 3 2 3 2
R. Eclipse, gr h, by Prompter..... dis
Time, 2:36½—2:38—2:38—2:40½.

Purse $250; district horses.
Dandy, gr g—A. Brockington..... 1 1 1
Riverside, br g, by Fred Low Jr..... 2 2 2
Toocer, bl g—D. Morgan..... 4 4 3
Alcazar Jr., b h, by Alcazar..... 3 3 dr
Time, 2:43½—2:48—2:45½.

August 24.—Purse $500; 2:27 class.
Don Marvin, b h, by Fallis..... 1 2 1 1
Col. McNasser, ch g, by Starlight..... 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:26½—2:25—2:29—2:33.

August 25.—Purse $400; 2:27 class.
Fairose, b h, by Fallis..... 1 2 1 1
Flora B., b m, by Mambrino..... 2 1 2 2
Babe, b g—Owen Bros..... dis
Time, 2:27½—2:25—2:24—2:22½.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.
Cora S., b m, by Election..... 1 2 1 1
Hattie B., b m—J. Blue..... 2 1 2 2
R. Eclipse, gr h, by Prompter..... 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:37¼—2:36¼—2:36½—2:34½.

August 26.—Purse $200; special.
Pasha, b h, by Echo..... 2 1 0 2 1 1
Waterford, b h, by Abbottsford..... 4 3 0 1 2 2
Melrose, br g, by Sultan..... 1 4 4 4 3 3
Hattie B., b m—John Blue..... 3 2 3 3 4 ro
Time, 2:35—2:33½—2:30—2:29—2:30—2:27½.

Purse $100; special.
Hamilton Jr., b h, by Gen. Hamilton..... 1 1 2 1
Lady Elmo, ch m, by Elmo..... 3 4 1 2
M. Liss, b m, by Pasha..... 2 2 4 3
Emma C., b m, by Pasha..... 4 3 3 4
Time, 3:07½—3:00¼—3:00—2:58.

August 27.—Purse $600; 2:25 class.
Col. McNasser, ch g, by Starlight..... 1 1 1
Dubec, b g, by Sultan..... 2 3 2
Frank B., b h, by Coligny..... 3 2 3
Time, 2:40—2:28¾—2:28.

**Herington, Kansas.

August 31.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.
Daisy Bell, b m, by Lumps..... 3 2 1 1 1
Silverscoff, bl g, by Silverthorn..... 5 3 2 2 3
Baby Blodgett, gr m—Frank Strason.. 2 4 3 3 5
Bart Anderson, ch h, by Free Trader. 4 6 5 4 2
Cupid, b g, by Norman Medium..... 6 5 6 5 4
Sorrel Tom, ch g—A. A. Tanner..... 1 1 4 dis
Spartan, bl g, by Barkis..... dis
Time, 2:42—2:40—2:42½—2:42—2:42¼.

September 1.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Jack Daw, ch g, by Jay Bird..... 1 1 1
Ransom, b g, by Mazeppa..... 3 2 4
Leon, b m, by Strathmont..... 2 3 5
George M., b h, by Brunswick Chief..... 4 4 2
Maiden Miller, b m, by Westwood..... 5 5 3
Inca Sprague, bl g, by Rounds' Sprague..... dis
J. L. Beeby, bl h, by Clay Davis..... dis
Time, 2:41—2:45½—2:43¾.

Purse $250; 2:33 class.
Slasher, dn h—M. R. Moser & Son..... 1 1 1
Roxy Russell, b m, by Alley Russell..... 2 2 3
Hartie, ch g, by Douglas Almont..... 3 3 2
Dan D.,—by Altimo..... 4 dis
Time, 2:40—2:38½—2:44.

Purse $250; 2:28 class.
Cora McGregor, ch m, by Fergus McGregor 1 1 1
Westbrook, bl g, by Patchen Wilkes..... 2 2 2
McDuff, b g, by Fergus McGregor..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:31—2:30¼—2:31.

September 2.—Purse $200; yearlings.
Brown Russell, br h, by Kentucky Russell..... 1 1
Belle Wickliff, b m, by Wickliff..... 2 2
Silva Wilkes, b m, by Silverthorn..... 3 3
Waterwave, bl h, by Waterloo..... 4 4
Pattie, ch m—H. G. Toler..... 5 5
Time, 3:02—3:02.

Purse $250; free for all.
Ashland Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes..... 1 1 2 1
Kentucky Russell, ch h, by Mambrino Russell..... 2 2 1 2
Dido, b m, by Judge Gould..... 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:27¾—2:28½—2:25—2:26.

**La Harpe, Illinois.

August 30.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.
Edgar Moody, br h, by Moody..... 1 1 2 1
Vernmont, ch h, by Flaxmont..... 3 3 1 2
Billy Cremer, b h, by Egmont..... 2 2 3 2
Chant, b h, by Ensign..... 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:39¼—2:39½—2:40—2:35½.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.
Empress,—Nat Bruen..... 1 1 1
Dan Wilson, bl g, by Dan Logan..... 2 2 2
Belle Wythe, b m, by Toronto Patchen..... 3 3 4
Lenore Moody, bl m, by Moody..... 4 4 3
Time, 2:36¾—2:24¾—2:35¾.

August 31.—Purse $200; three-year-olds.
Billy Sample, b h, by Egmont..... 2 1 1
Black Speck, b h, by Spectator..... 1 4 4
Herry C., b h, by Comas..... 3 2 3
Little Beckley, b g, by Wilmor..... 4 3 2
Gussie B., br m, by Comas..... 5 5 dr
Time, 2:35—2:29¼—2:35.

Purse $150; two-year-olds.
Lilly Glen, ch m, by Time Medium..... 1 1
Persecutor, b g, by Juror..... 2 2
W. E. M., ch h, by Sagasta..... 3 3
Time, 2:49—2:51.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.
St. Joe, br g, by Winthrop Knox..... 3 3 3 1 1 1
Bertha, b m, by Egmont..... 1 2 1 3 4 2
The Colonel, b g—John Ballantine.. 4 1 2 2 5 3
Harry C., b g—D. N. Coon..... 2 4 4 4 2 ro
May Conkling, b m, by Roscoe Conkling..... 5 6 6 5 3 ro
Dan, br h, by Flaxtail..... 6 5 5 dr
Time, 2:29¼—2:26¼—2:31—2:31½—2:32—2:32½.

September 1.—Purse $200; three-year-olds.
Lady Onward, br m, by Game Onward..... 1 1 1
Fear Tribune, b h, by Ensign..... 2 2 5
Bessie Trego, ch m, by Trego..... 4 7 2
Elsie M., b m, by Moody..... 5 3 3
Bee Leaf, br m, by Oneida..... 3 4 4
Don't Know, by Ego..... 7 5 6
R. A. L., b h, by Sagasta..... 6 6 7
Time, 2:47¼—2:46¼—2:45.

Purse $200; free for all.
Trego, ch h, by Egmont..... 1 1 1
Blue Bob, gr g, by Blue Britton..... 2 2 2
Roxy C., by Darby..... 3 3 3
Maid of Rocky Run, b m, by George Forest. 4 dis
Hazel Heel, br h, by Brown Harry..... 5 dis
Lady Rowena, bl m, by Bellfounder..... 6 dr
Time, 2:25¼—2:25—2:25¼.

September 2.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Billy Cremer, b h, by Egmont..... 2 0 2 1 1 1
Minnie R., gr m, by Ensign..... 3 0 1 2 2 2
Lady Predmore, gr m, by Ham D... 1 0 dis
Duroc Wilkes, ch h, by Garnett Wilkes..... dis
Catalpa, ch h, by Toronto Patchen. dis
Diamond Sprague, bl h, by Gov. Sprague..... dis
Time, 2:33—2:41½—2:36¼—2:37½—2:37¼—2:43½.

Purse $200; free for all.
Harry Ensign, b h, by Ensign..... 1 1 3 2 1
J. M. B., b h, by Selenite..... 2 2 2 1 2
Senator Conkling, b h, by Roscoe Conkling..... 3 3 1 3 3
Time, 2:22½—2:23—2:23¾—2:26¾—2:26¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Olivette, ch m, by Johnny Mack..... won
Time, 2:35—2:29.

**Springfield, Missouri.

September 5.—Purse $100; three-year-olds and under.
Clay Cross, b h, by Royal Windsor..... 1 2 1 1
Maud P., wh m—Dr. Parchman..... 2 1 2 2
Maud L., b m, by Dasie Frank..... 3 3 3 3
Brown Duster, br g—Fred Havens..... 4 4 dr
Time, 2:59¼—2:59¼—2:53—2:54½.

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September 6.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Laredo, bl h, by Wedgewood	1	2	1	1
Bell Mahone, bl m, by Hambletonian Prince	2	1	2	2
Barney H., b g—J. W. Hubbard	dis			
Ben Harrison, bl h, by Phillips	dis			

Time, 2:34½—2:40—2:39—2:49.

Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Sir Vaughn, ch h, by George D. McDonill	1	2	2	1	1
Freddy, b g, by Alert	5	1	1	2	2
Casswade, br m, by New York	2	5	4	5	4
Rubenstein, b h, by Durango	3	3	3	4	5
Fashion Maid, b m, by Fashion	4	4	5	3	3
Claudie S., ch m, by Bonny Castle	dis				

Time, 2:40—2:36—2:36—2:37—2:36½.

September 7.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Goodwood Jr., b h, by Goodwood	1	1	1
Tommy M., b g, by Walton Prince	3	2	2
John L., ch g, by Al West	2	3	5
Dandy H., ch g, by Mammoth Bashaw	5	4	3
Governor Sprague Jr., b h, by J. B. Sprague	4	5	4

Time, 2:33—2:34¼—2:35½.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Roxy, ch g, by Brown Hal	1	1	2	1
Bessie Wright, b m, by Regent	3	2	1	2
Hal Bostick, br h, by Brown Hal	2	dis		

Time, 2:37¼—2:34½—2:53—2:34¼.

September 8.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Laredo, bl h, by Wedgewood	1	1	1
Joe Hall, ch h, by Denmark	2	2	2
Bell Mahone, bl m, by Hambletonian Prince	3	3	dis

Time, 2:46¼—2:47—2:35.

Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Star Hawk, ch h, by Battalla	1	1	1
Sir Vaughn, ch h, by George D. McDanill	4	2	2
Freddy, b g, by Alert	2	4	3
Almont King, br h, by Al West	3	3	4
Harry Moore, b h—W. R. Fox	dis		
Casswade, br m, by New York	dis		
Rubenstein, b h, by Durango	dis		

Time, 2:34¼—2:36½—2:36½.

September 9.—Purse $300; 2:17 class.

Dolly T., ch m—W. W. Wilson	1	1	1
Laura T., b m, by Al West	3	2	2
Lizzie H., br m—George D. McDanill	2	3	dis

Time, 2:25—2:27½—2:25.

Purse $—; special; trot or pace.

Bessie Wright, b m, by Regent	1	1	1
John L., ch g, by Al West	2	3	2
Dandy H., ch g, by Mammoth Bashaw	3	2	3

Time, 2:34¼—2:35—2:37¼.

September 10.—Purse $200; 2:38 class; consolation race.

Gov. Sprague Jr., b h, by J. B. Sprague	1	1	1
Harry Moore, b h—W. R. Fox	2	2	3
Rubenstein, b h, by Durango	4	3	2
Claudie S., ch m, by Bonny Castle	3	4	4

Time, 2:45—2:44½—2:42½.

**Lebanon, Ohio.

August 31.—Purse $250; 2:50 class.

Kenton George, b h, by Kenton	1	1	1
Callie B., gr m, by Gen. Hancock	2	3	2
Chauncey, b g—John Grisneer	5	2	5
Black Prince, bl g, by Willitt	3	4	4
Ketro, b m, by Strathmore	6	6	3
Rosina Volkes, ch m, by Barter	4	7	6
Little Miami, bl g, by Bayard Chief	7	5	7

Time, 2:38¾—2:40½—2:36¾.

September 1.—Purse $150; three-year-olds.

Borneo, b h, by Sphinx	1	1	1
Roxie, b h—Garrett Burch	2	2	2
Billy Rolf, b h, by Willett	3	3	3
Primo, b h, by Little Boy	4	4	4

Time, 2:54—2:46¼—2:44¼.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Indianap, br h, by Indianapolis	2	1	1	1
Minnie Keene, gr m, by Young Jim	1	2	2	2
Claimant, ch h, by Red Wilkes	3	3	3	5
Colonel Neal, b h, by Squire Talmage	5	5	5	3
Maumejan, b g, by Messenger Chief	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:30¼—2:28¼—2:26¼—2:26¼.

September 2.—Purse $250; 2:34 class.

Minnie Keene, gr m, by Young Jim	1	1	1
W. A. G., ch g, by Bishop Wilkes	4	2	2
Sam Lakeland, b g, by Lakeland Abdallah	2	3	4
Charley M., wh g, by West Wind	3	4	3

Time, 2:32—2:31¼—2:29½.

Purse $125; 2:40 class.

Lanark, b h, by Egbert	1	1	1
Diana, b m, by Claimant	2	2	3
Scutari Jr., b h, by Scutari	4	3	2
Chauncey, b g—J. A. Clark	3	5	4
Rosina Volkes, ch m, by Barter	5	4	5

Time, 2:41¼—2:39—2:36¼.

**Detroit, Michigan.

August 25.—Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Billy Weir, bl g, by Caledonia Chief	1	1	1			
Kitty Wilkes, bl m, by Young Wilkes	10	2	5			
Vassar, br m, by Princeton	2	10	7			
Waldermere, b h, by Hermes	12	7	2			
Kate C., b m, by Phoenix	5	3	4			
J. H., gr g, by Tontine	3	4	11			
Cornet, b m, by Rowdy Boy	13	8	3			
John Carter, b g, by Regulator	8	5	6			
Mounis, b m, by Princeps	7	6	8			
Dana McGregor, b h, by Robert McGregor	9	9	9			
Molly Howard, b m, by John Howard	11	11	10			
Si Crab, br h, by Sirocco	6	12	dis			
Victorine, b m, by Victor Bismarck	4	dis				
Bohemian Boy, b g, by Pilot Medium	dis					
Jesse R., b m, by Louis R	dis					

Time, 2:44¼—2:39¾—2:39½.

Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Demand, b g, by Diplomat	2	1	1	1
Molly Hooper, b m, by Carver	1	4	2	2
Red Cloud, ch g, by Cramer's Rainbow	3	2	3	3
Plush, ch m, by Don J. Robinson	4	5	4	4
Maud B., b m, by Greenbacks	5	3	dis	

Time, 2:35½—2:36—2:36¾—2:35¼.

August 26.—Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Fides Stanton, ch h, by General Stanton	1	1	1	
Bassora, br h, by Greenbacks	2	2	2	
Scott, b g, by General Sherman	4	3	3	
Tom Pugh, ch h, by Red Wilkes	3	4	5	
Garfield, bl g, by Durango	7	7	4	
Clarence H., br h, by Ajax	5	6	8	
Silver Star, gr h, by Silver Cloud	8	5	6	
Stevie H., bl g, by Washington Jr	6	10	7	
Judge McCorry, b g, by Country Chief	9	8	10	
Antonelli, b h, by Cardinal	10	9	9	

Time, 2:32¼—2:29—2:29¼.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Brown George, br g—S. P. De Vries	2	1	1	1
Dan Mitchell, b h, by Regulator	1	4	5	2
Texas Jack Sr., b h, by Judge Durell	4	2	2	6
Little Wonder, ch g, by Blue Bull Jr	3	3	6	7
J. J., bl g, by France	7	6	3	5
Hugh A., gr g, by Prince Hal	6	7	7	3
Molly D., ch m, by Golden Bow	5	5	4	4

Time, 2:29½—2:27¼—2:28¼—2:29½.

August 27.—Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Daisy, ch m, by Tecumseh	1	1	1	
Prince Henry, bl g, by Lothair Chief	2	2	2	
Little Frank, b g, by Ira Wilkes	3	4	3	
Highland Tom, bl g, by Hod Gregor	4	3	4	
Walter Drake, b h, by Joe Gavin	5	5	5	

Time, 2:26¾—2:25—2:25½.

August 29.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Siva, ch m, by Guy Wilkes	4	1	1	1	
Kate C., b m, by Phoenix	1	3	5	5	
Duster Wilkes, bl h, by Young Wilkes	3	4	3	2	
Panama, b h, by Jay Gould	7	8	2	3	
Kitty Wilkes, bl m, by Young Wilkes	6	5	4	4	
Glitter, ch m, by Golden Bow	2	2	dis		
Texas Jim, bl g—A. Harmon	5	6	dis		
Redwyn, b h, by Red Wilkes	8	7	dis		
Jesse R., b m, by Louis R	10	9	dis		
Uncle Henry, br h, by Bolton Sprague	9	10	dr		

Time, 2:33½—2:30—2:27—2:35½.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Fanny L., b m, by Mountain Boy	6	5	1	1	1
Elerick, b g, by Kentucky Belmont	9	1	3	4	5
Little Wonder, ch g, by Blue Bull Jr	3	2	2	2	4
Wilkie Knox, br g, by Barney Wilkes	2	3	4	3	2
Mechanic Girl, gr m—B. F. Taylor	10	6	5	5	3
Canada Boy, b h—J. S. Visger	7	8	6	dis	
Greenfield Maid, b m, by Pasacas	5	4	dis		
Wilson, b h, by William Clay	4	7	dis		
Formedon, ch h, by Nugget	8	9	dis		
Bessie H., br m, by Allie Wilkes	1	dis			

Time, 2:26¼—2:26¾—2:27—2:28½—2:26¾.

August 30.—Stake $280; two-year-olds.

Coraline, b m, by Coralloid	1	1	
Sweet Violet, b m, by Wildbrino	2	2	
Yuletide, b m, by Onward	3	3	
Wild Daisy, b m, by Wildbrino	dis		
Napoleon Wilkes, b h, by Brown Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:37—2:37½.

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Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Bertie B., b m, by Clinton	4	3	1	1	1
Molly D., ch m, by Golden Bow	2	2	4	2	2
Pasmont, br h, by Pasacas	6	6	3	5	3
Benson H., b g, by Louis Napoleon	3	4	5	4	4
Brown George, br g—S. P. De Vries	5	7	8	7	5
Sadie H., b m, by Bourbon Wilkes	1	1	2	3	dis
Young Bonair, b h, by Bonair	7	8	6	6	dis
Finnegan, gr g, by Joe Hooker	8	5	7	dis	

Time, 2:27¾—2:26¼—2:25¼—2:28¼—2:26¾.

August 31.—Stake $230; three-year-olds.

River Plate, gr h, by Silver Cloud	3	3	1	1	1
Wilkes, b g, by St. Jerome	2	2	3	2	3
Cassar, br m, by Princeton	4	4	4	3	2
Doctor D., b g, by Diplomat	1	1	2	dis	

Time, 2:36¾—2:31¾—2:32¾—2:33½—2:40½.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Clarence H., br h, by Ajax	1	1	1
Maud C., b m—W. E. Currie	4	2	3
Mayball, ch g, by Banker Rothschild	2	3	4
Lavernier, b h, by Pilot Wilkes	6	5	2
Zeno, bl g, by Spartacus	3	4	5
Lew Wallace, bl h, by Goldstone	5	6	11
Antonelli, b h, by Cardinal	11	11	6
Priscella, bl m, by William Rysdyk	10	7	7
Algomah, ch h, by Strathmore	7	10	10
Colonel Nuttingham, br h, by Nuttingham	9	8	8
Huanna Almont, ch m, by Huan	8	9	9

Time, 2:32—2:32¾—2:33½.

September 1.—Stake $270; four-year-olds.

Greenceps, b g, by Greenbacks	1	1	1
Amberlou, gr m, by Black Hawk McGregor	2	2	2
Olmedo Maid, b m, by Olmedo Wilkes	3	3	3
Bessie Wilkes, b m, by Allie Wilkes	4	dis	

Time, 2:32¾—2:31—2:33½.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Little Wonder, ch g, by Blue Bull Jr	1	1	1
Mount Elliott, ch g, by Western Fearnaught	7	8	2
Fanny Rush, b m, by Brod Walnut	3	3	7
Sunday Sox, ch h, by Lockinvar	6	7	3
Aubrey Nellis, b h, by Ben Harris	4	4	4
Fred C., b g, by Tontine	5	5	5
Little Midget, ch g—Robert Grenny	8	6	6
Molly Hooper, b m, by Carver	2	2	dis

Time, 2:28—2:30—2:30½.

September 2.—Purse $500; free-for-all.

Corncracker, b h, by Texas Jack Sr	1	1	1
Benson H., b g, by Louis Napoleon	2	2	3
Pasmont, br h, by Pasacas	3	3	2
Lockinvar, bl h, by Clipper	5	4	dis
Florence G., br m, by Clear Grit	4	dis	
Fanny L., b m, by Mountain Boy	6	dis	

Time, 2:22½—2:21½—2:23½.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Colonel Nuttingham, br h, by Nuttingham	1	1	1
Huanna Almont, ch m, by Huan	2	2	2
Dakoma, b h, by De Soto	4	2	7
Cornet, b m, by Rowdy Boy	8	7	3
Duster Wilkes, bl h, by Young Wilkes	5	4	6
Amberton, br h, by Agile	6	8	4
John Rose, b g, by Fearnaught	7	6	5
Elder H., b g, by Hardwood	3	5	dis

Time, 2:34¾—2:32¾—2:34¼.

**Farmer City, Illinois.

August 30.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Ergot, b m, by Wilkeswood	1	1	1
Idol Stone, ch h, by Idol	4	3	2
Prairie Eagle, b h, by Prairie King	2	4	3
Ella Rockwell, b m, by Major Bird	3	2	4

Time, 2:45¾—2:47—2:44½.

August 31.—Purse $200; free for all.

Pat O'Brien, b h—C. H. Broadwell	1	1	1
J. F. R., ch g, by Rounds' Sprague	2	2	2
Pronto, br h—N. B. Wade	3	3	3

Time, 2:26¾—2:27—2:28½.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Yula M., b m, by G. See	3	1	1	1
Jim Antar, b h, by George Antar	1	2	2	2
Stoner Boy Jr., b h, by Stoner Boy	2	3	3	3

Time, 3:20¾—3:04—3:04

Purse $300; 2:20 class.

Lamp, ch g—W. H. Anderson	1	2	1	1
Rena, ch m, by Ralston	2	1	2	2
Light Rattler, b h, by John Bright	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:30½—2:32—2:31¾—2:32.

September 1.—Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Rena, ch m, by Ralston	1	1	1
Werther, b h, by Red Wilkes	2	2	2
Goldy May, b m, by Almoor	3	3	3

Time, 2:32—2:32½—2:32½.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Nick Noble, b h, by Frank Noble	1	2	1
Jack Thorn, b g, by Edsall Thorn	2	1	2
Shano Girl, b m—E. L. Traynor	3	4	3
Merry Boy, br g, by Nutland	4	3	4

Time, 2:34—2:39¾—2:37½.

September 2.—Purse $200; 2:42 class.

Mediator, b h, by Happy Medium	2	1	1	2	1
Maxey, b h, by Alclede	1	2	2	1	2
Maggie Wilkeswood, b m, by Wilkeswood	5	4	3	3	3
Baldie, bl g, by Abdallah	3	3	4	4	4
Rochester Queen, b m, by Bogardus	4	5	dr		

Time, 2:40¾—2:41½—2:42½—2:41½—2:40½.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Lucky Boy, b h, by Jim Wilson	1	1
Friends Creek Girl, b m, by G. See	3	2
Mediator, ch m, by Mediator	2	3
Deception, ch g, by Indianapolis Boy	4	4

Time, 2:59¾—2:59¾.

Purse $200; 2:32 class.

J. F. R., ch g, by Rounds' Sprague	1	2	2	1	1
Jack Thorn, b g, by Edsall Thorn	2	1	1	2	2
Merry Boy, b g, by Mortland	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:40¾—2:40¾—2:39¾—2:48½—2:40.

Purse $25; green horses.

Charles Burrough,—John Colestopp	1	1	1
Bay Charley,—Harry Swigart	2	2	3
Star,—J. F. McKinley	3	3	2
Trump,—Ira Moberly	4	4	4

Time, 3:04—3:03—2:51¾.

**Hamline, Minnesota.

September 6.—Purse $605; two-year-olds.

Winona, b m, by Simmons	1	1
Mankato, br h, by Woodford Wilkes	3	2
Marco Polo, bl h, by Nutwood	2	3
Bolder, b h, by Calbrino	5	4
Deacon Halfhill, b h, by De Leon	4	5
Kazon Cossack, b h, by Don Cossack	6	6

Time, 2:44¼—2:40½.

Purse $525; three-year-olds.

Vera Capel, br m, by Wilton	1	1	1
La Belle, b m, by Lockheart	2	2	2
Valley, gr m, by Pilot Medium	3	3	3

Time, 2:23¼—2:24¼—2:19¼.

Purse $500; 2:21 class.

Phœbe Wilkes, br m, by Hambletonian Wilkes	3	2	1	2	2	1	1
Reina, bl m, by St. Arnaud	1	1	2	4	5	2	2
Greenleaf, br g, by Simmons	5	4	5	1	1	3	3
Mayhill, br m, by Edgehill	2	3	3	5	4	ro	
Jerry L., gr g, by Stonewall Jackson	4	5	4	3	3	ro	

Time, 2:18½—2:17¾—2:18¼—2:20¼—2:21—2:20—2:17¼.

September 7.—Purse $400; 2:45 class.

King Grover, br h, by Herod	1	1	1
Guy H., br g, by Arcadian	2	2	3
Minnie A., b m, by Hamdallah	5	4	2
Belle Rouse, br m, by Bruno	3	3	4
El Baneela, bl h, by Alcyone	4	5	5
Harold K., b g, by Memory	dis		
Belle le Croix, br m, by Archer's Almont	dis		
Louisa B., bl m, by Blackwood Jr	dis		

Time, 2:28½—2:33½—2:32¼.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Kitty R., ch m, by Mountain Boy	8	1	1	1
Albert L., ch h, by Jim Blaine	6	3	2	2
Mac H., ch g—D. W. Woodmansee	2	2	5	6
Tartar Chief, ch g, by Toronto Chief	3	4	3	3
Marion, b g, by General Marion	5	5	4	4
Brown Nell, br m, by Stockholm	4	7	8	5
Mugwump, b h—Abe Roback	7	6	7	7
Kenoma, bl h, by Herod	1	8	6	dr
S. G. A., b g, by Colona	dis			

Time, 2:23—2:21½—2:23¼—2:21¼.

Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Mark Sirius, ch h, by Sirius	1	3	1	1
Belle W., bl m, by Selkirk	2	1	2	2
King Princeps, b h, by Count Princeps	3	2	4	4
Dick French, ch g, by Little Hamilton	5	4	3	3
Maggie Sherman, ch m, by Alexander H. Sherman	4	5	dis	
Alaska, b g—George P. Smith	6	6	dis	
Captain Lee, b h, by Mambrino Startle	dis			

Time, 2:19½—2:19¼—2:19¼—2:17½.

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Purse $—; to beat 2:07¼.
Nancy Hanks, br m, by Happy Medium.....won
Time, 2:07.

September 8.—Purse $600; four-year-olds.
Lee Russell, b h, by Lord Russell..... 1 1 1
Marie Wilkes, b m, by Woodruff Wilkes.... 2 2 2
Hampton Maid, br m, by Sarcenett..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:28¼—2:29—2:28½.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.
Silverwood, gr g, by Ryswood..... 3 1 1 3 2 1
Buckshot, gr g, by Pilot Medium... 6 2 2 1 1 2
Robin, b g, by Robinson..... 2 4 7 2 3 ro
Kit, bl m, by Star of the West..... 5 3 3 4 5 ro
Alkali, b g, by Virgil..... 8 5 5 5 4 ro
Bezant, b h, by Chicester..... 1 7 6 6 6 dr
Warren Park, b h, by Jersey Wilkes..... 7 6 4 7 dr
Alta, br m, by Allie Gaines..... 4 dr
Time, 2:24—2:29¼—2:32¼—2:36—2:42—2:49.

Purse $400; 2:37 class.
Dell, br g—Genevis Farm..... 3 2 1 1 1
Bronco, b g, by Defiance..... 1 1 2 2 2
Billy Gaines, br g, by Allie Gaines.... 2 4 3 5 3
Biddy Boru, bl m, by Iowa Star..... 10 5 7 3 4
Lady Ensign, b m, by Ensign..... 9 9 4 4 dis
Allie Gaines, b g, by Silas Wright..... 4 3 5 dr
Westward, bl h, by Forward..... 6 6 8 dr
Senator L., ch h, by Renshaw..... 7 7 6 dr
Jay, b g, by Missouri Abdallah..... 5 10 dis
Gold Finish, ch m, by Red Chief..... 8 8 dr
Time, 2:30½—2:29½—2:38—2:43—2:44.

Purse $—; to beat 2:08¾.
Jay Eye See, bl g, by Dictator..... lost
Time, 2:09.

*Bradford, Pennsylvania.

September 6.—Purse $100; special.
Chancellor, ch g, by Egthorne..... 1 1 1
Grace Thorne, b m—C. H. Du Bois..... 2 2 2
Billy the Kid, b g—P. Mulquin..... 3 dis
Flynn, ch g—H. T. Breese..... 4 dis
Grip McGinty, b g—J. Murty..... 5 dis
Time, 2:48¾—2:47¼—2:51.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.
Billy T., b g, by Don Ozro..... 2 1 1 1
Chatauqua Prince, gr g, by Sinbad..... 1 2 3 3
Fanny Wilkes, b m, by Coronet..... 3 3 2 2
Bonanza Boy, b g, by Criterion..... dis
Time, 2:28¾—2:28¾—2:30¾—2:30½.

September 7.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.
Larry, b g—W. Barnsdall Jr..... 1 1 1
Miss Huon, b m—E. J. Stokes..... 2 3 2
Catapult, b m, by Wilkie Collins..... 3 2 3
Time, 2:35¼—2:37½—2:35¾.

Purse $400; 2:35 class
Gladstone, bl g, by Harry Hoyer..... 1 1 1
Maud Clay, ch m, by Young Harry Clay..... 2 2 2
Colonel Wilkes, gr g, by Wilkie Collins..... 3 dis
McFadden, b h—J. E. Stahl..... dis
Nelly B., ch m, by Wm. Rysdyk Jr..... dis
Time, 2:27¼—2:24¼—2:24¼.

September 8.—Purse $400; 2:32 class.
Dandy C., b g, by Almont Chief..... 2 1 1 1
Maggie Dot, b m, by Tornado M..... 1 3 5 5
Molly H., ch m, by Young Dictator..... 3 2 2 2
Caprice, br h, by Sickles Hambletonian.. 4 4 3 3
Royal Monarch, b g, by Almonarch..... 5 6 4 4
Myrtle, ch m, by Masterlode..... 6 5 dr
Time, 2:33¼—2:30¾—2:31¼—2:30¼.

Purse $300; 2:27 class.
Fanny Wilkes, b m, by Coronet..... 1 2 1 1
Monreve, b g—J. Ranch..... 3 1 2 2
Chatauqua Prince, gr g, by Sinbad..... 2 3 3 3
Time, 2:29½—2:28½—2:31½—2:28¼.

September 9.—Purse $300; colt race.
Ina, b m, by Independence..... 2 1 1
Grace Thorne, b m, by Egthorne..... 1 2 2
Lady Star, b m, by Star Monarch..... 3 3 dis
Time, 2:51—2:51¼—2:49¼.

Purse $400; 2:45 class.
Col. Wilkes, gr g, by Wilkie Collins..... 1 1 1
Residuary Legatee, b g, by Almont Dictator 2 3 3
Tommy T., gr g, by Tom Wonder..... 4 2 5
Bonanza Boy, b g—by Criterion..... 5 5 2
Nelly B., ch m, by Wm. Rysdyk Jr..... 3 4 4
Time, 2:34—2:30¼—2:31¼.

Purse $45; special.
Grip McGinty, b g—J. Murty..... 3 2 2 1 1 1
Jimmy H., ch g—F. M. Johnston... 1 1 3 2 3 2
Flynn, ch g—H. T. Breese..... 2 3 1 3 2 3
Billy the Kid, b g, Pat Mulligreen... 4 4 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:49¾—2:49½—2:48¼—2:42¼—2:40¼—2:45¼.

*Buxton, Maine.

September 6.—Purse $30; members' horses.
Bessie, bl m—D. J. Foley..... 1 1 1
Edmont, br h—J. Roberts..... 2 2 3
Gen. Sheridan, b h—R. L. K. Grant..... 3 4 2
Maud R., b m—G. J. Rackliff..... 4 3 4
Time, 3:24½—3:17—3:21

Purse $100; 2:50 class.
Charles A., bl g- Clark Bros..... 1 1 1
Sweet Fern, b m—J. F. Haines..... 6 2 2
Con, b g—J. F. Haines..... 2 5 4
Good Friday, b g—S. S. Andrews..... 3 3 3
Eucles, b g—F. P. Fox..... 10 4 9
D. J. F., bl g—D. J. Foley..... 8 8 5
Anniversary, br h—J. A. Field..... 5 10 10
French Girl, b m—H. H. Petrin..... 9 6 6
Dickey Boy, b g—E. B. Sears..... 7 7 7
Pilot Wilkes, b h—W. I. Gordon..... 11 11 8
Oakdale Dot, bl g—F. A. Maxwell..... 4 9 dr
Time, 2:48½—2:45—2:44¼.

September 7.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.
Charles A., bl g—Clark Bros..... 2 2 1 1 1
Sweet Fern, b m—J. F. Haines..... 1 1 2 3 3
French Girl, b m—H. H. Petrin..... 3 3 3 2 2
Anniversary, br h—J. A. Field..... dis
Eula, b m—S. Boardman..... dis
Time, 2:41—2:45½—2:44¼—2:44½—2:45.

Purse $100; 2:40 class.
Helen M., br m—W. E. Cram..... 1 1 1
Milo, br g—F. P. Fox..... 2 2 2
Gipsey, b m—Clark Bros..... 4 3 3
Dickey Boy, b g—O. B. Sears..... 3 4 4
Time, 2:38¼—2:40—2:40.

Purse $20; three-year-olds.
Young Weaver,—McCorrison Bros..... 1 1
Dandy C.,—Clay Bros..... 2 2
Vic,—John Lane..... 3 3
Time, 3:18¼—3:12.

September 8.—Purse $100; 2:45 class.
Gipsey, b m—Clark Bros..... 1 1 1
D. J. F., bl g—D. J. Foley..... 2 2 5
Alice E., br m—M. A. Jordan..... 6 7 2
Vendome, b g—F. P. Fox..... 4 4 3
Good Friday, b g—S. S. Andrews..... 3 5 4
French Girl, b m—H. H. Petrin..... 5 3 6
Dickey Boy, b g—E. B. Sears..... 7 6 dis
Time, 2:41½—2:40½—2:39½.

Purse $200; 2:33 class.
Dan Berry, b g, by Guarantee..... 1 3 1 1
Catelle, b h—John F. Haines..... 4 1 3 2
Winthrop Pilot, br h—W. D. Ramsdell... 2 2 2 3
Time, 2:31½—2:32¾—2:30½—2:30¼.

**Carrollton, Missouri.

September 6.—Purse $70; two-year-olds.
Leona Hard Pine, by Harbinger..... 1 1
Highland Maid, br m—F. Smith..... 2 2
Time, 3:00—3:08.

September 7.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.
Nettie Wilkes, ch m—C. Logsdon & Son.. 1 2 1 1
Billy H., b g—George W. Hawks..... 2 1 2 2
Rustic Maid, b m, by Mambrino Russell.. 3 3 dis
Time, 2:44—2:39¼—2:38—2:40½.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.
Pansy Blossom, gr m, by General Wilkes.... 1 1 1
Red Fox, b g, by Bri ht Star..... 3 2 2
Billy Haworth, bl g, by Aaron Pennington.. 2 4 4
Belle Mahone, ro m, by Sea Foam..... 4 3 3
Time, 2:45—2:50¼—2:47.

September 8.—Purse $200; 2:25 class.
Pansy Blossom, gr m, by General Wilkes.... 1 1 1
Red Fox, b g, by Bright Star..... 2 2 3
Belle Mahone, ro m, by Sea Foam..... 3 3 2
Time, 2:38—2:36½—2:42.

September 9.—Purse $300; 2:50 class.
Miss Fullerton, b m, by Young Fullerton 1 1 2 1
Nettie Wilkes, ch m—Logsdon & Son..... 3 2 1 2
Billy H., b g—George W. Hawks..... 2 3 3 3
Jim, b g, by Crandall's Patchen..... dis
Relt H., ch h, by Ashland Wilkes..... dis
Time, 2:34¼—2:35—2:34½—2:38.

e $150; three-year-olds.
er, b h, by Onward..... 1 1 1
ss Alie, b m, by Prince Ali..... 2 3 2
Blackburn, b g, by Joe Blackburn..... 3 2 3
Time, 2:43—2:44—2:44.

tember 10.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.
nator, b h, by Don Pedro..... 1 1 1
Jr., b h, by Ham. 2 2 2
Time, 2:43½—2:42½—2:43½.

*Cochranton, Pennsylvania.

tember 8.—Purse $85; three-year-olds.
e Moore, b m, by Red Wilkes..... 1 1
win, br h—Foster & Wright..... 2 2
Time, 3:03—3:08¼.

rse $75; three-year-olds.
Point, b h, by St. Bel..... 1 1
Wade, br h, by Harry Wade..... 2 2
Time, 3:03¾—3:00.

ptember 9.—Purse $105; four-year-olds.
, b h, by Trouble..... 1 1 1
dale, br h, by Edgehill..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:51—2:53¾—2:50½.

rse $150; 2:50 class.
beco, b h, by Connaught..... 1 1 1
y Irma, ch m, by Elyria..... 2 2 3
enole, b m, by Electioneer..... 3 3 2
ble York, b h, by Henry Wade..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:40½—2:42½—2:41.

urse $175; 2:29 class.
, b h, by Electioneer..... 1 1 3 1
el H., ch m, by Beaumont..... 3 2 1 2
ary Wade, b h, by New York 2 3 2 3
Time, 2:35—2:36—2:36½—2:33½.

**Charlestown, Indiana.

eptember 7.—Purse $100; stallions.
ar Princeps, b h, by Princeps..... 4 1 1 2 1
n Ton, br h, by Richwood..... 1 2 3 4 4
Amore, b h, by Caliban..... 3 4 5 1 2
oker, b h, by Chesterfield..... 2 3 2 3 3
eneral Bartholomew, b h, by Onward ..... 5 5 4 dr
Time, 2:40—2:40½—2:43½—2:39¼—2:41.

Purse $600; 3:00 class
elleview Maid, bl m, by Messenger..... 1 1 1
eorge Kinney, ch h, by Palmetto Wilkes.. 3 2 2
elen B., bl m, by Kentucky Ruler..... 2 3 3
Jolly B., b m, by Kentucky Ruler 4 4 4
Time, 2:36—2:34—2:42¾.

September 8.—Purse $60; three-year-olds.
. O. D., ch h, by Earl..... 2 1 1 1
izzie Garnett, ch m, by Bon Ton..... 1 3 3 2
Philopena, b m, by Earl..... 3 2 2 3
Time, 2:55—2:55—2:54—2:54.

Purse $75; 2:40 class.
Mamie Phillips, ch m, by Hambletonian Downing 1 1 1
Calmore, b h, by Caliban..... 2 2 2
Paulina, gr m, by Earl..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:35—2:38—2:38.

September 9.—Purse $150; free for all.
Mamie Phillips, ch m, by Hambletonian Downing 1 2 1 1
Mira Startle, b m, by Mambrino Startle.. 2 1 2 2
Gray Bennett, gr g—F. M. Ferguson..... 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:30—2:31—2:31—2:33½.

Purse $60; 3:00 class.
J. O. D., ch m, by Earl..... 1 1 1
Broker, b h, by Chesterfield..... 2 2 2
Tullolia, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes..... 3 3 3
Frank L., br g—F. L. Shrader..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:41½—2:43½—2:48.

*Chatham, New York.

September 6.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.
Hazel, br m—J. J. Webster..... 1 1 1
Desperation, b h—Wm. Dinehart..... 2 2 4
Jenny C., gr m—G. N. Percy..... 3 3 2
Deo, gr g—E. L. Mansfield..... 7 6 3
Cornwall, b h—J. V. B. Lewis..... 4 4 8
Carleton, b h—J. J. Arnold..... 5 7 6
Patti, gr m—A. P. McDonald..... 6 5 7
Olga, b m—A. F. Dodge..... 8 8 5
Time, 2:43—2:34¼—2:34¼.

Purse $75; special.
John, b g—C. Rosboro..... 1 1 1
Dan, b g—P. Etleman..... 3 2 2
Deck, b g—H. Decker..... 2 3 3
Time, 2:49—2:43—2:44½.

September 7.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.
Charley Wilkes, gr g—J. J. Webster..... 1 1 1
Danger, b g—M. Gifford..... 3 2 2
Lottie B., b m—A. F. Dodge..... 2 4 3
Ben Ostrander, b h—O. J. Bruse..... 4 3 4
Blue Bell, bl m—C. F. Barton..... 5 5 6
Shelby, b h—F. B. Cassen..... 7 6 5
Dr. Wilkes, b h—A. L. Phillips..... 6 7 7
Time, 2:40½—2:37—2:37.

Purse $400; 2:25 class; trot or pace.
Chepita, ro m—J. J. Webster..... 1 1 1
Ace of Diamonds, bl h—G. N. Percy..... 2 2 2
Joe H., bl g, by Champion..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:27—2:25¼—2:27¼.

September 8.—Purse $85; three-year-olds.
Major Wilkes, b h, by Wilkes Spirit Jr..... 1 1
Ella Rene, b m, by Chestlard..... 2 2
Time, 2:45¾—2:40¾.

Purse $100; 2:40 class.
Blue Queen, br m, by Blue Blood..... 2 1 1 1
Desperation, b h—Wm. Dinehart..... 1 2 2 2
Shelby, b h—F. B. Cassen..... 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:30—2:35—2:33—2:33¾.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.
Carlos, ch g—A. F. Dodge..... 1 1 1
Cornwallis, b g—J. J. Hornbeck..... 4 2 2
Felix, gr g—F. Riley..... 2 3 3
Dr. Carver, b g—L. Ramsay..... 3 4 4
Time, 2:31½—2:33½—2:30½.

September 9.—Purse $75; four-year-olds.
True Blue, bl h, by Blue Blood..... 1 1 1
Blue Bell, bl m, by Blue Blood..... 2 2 2
Vindex, b h, by Alcyone..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:41—2:39½—2:40½.

Purse $250; 2:50 class.
Deo, gr g—E. L. Mansfield..... 1 1 1
Huntley Boy, ro g—G. W. Wuttart..... 3 2 2
Danger, b g—M. Gifford..... 2 3 3
Carleton, b h—J. J. Arnold..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:33¾—2:31—2:32¼.

Purse $400; free for all; trot or pace.
H. J. Rockwell, b h, by Brick Wilkes..... 2 1 1 1
Bush, bl m, by Alcyone..... 1 3 2 2
Joe H., bl g, by Champion..... 3 2 3 3
Honest John, b g, by Honest John..... 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:20—2:24—2:19—2:17½.

*Elkton, Maryland.

September 6.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.
Gabrielle, br m, by Star Duroc 1 1 1
Forest Boy, b g, by Walker Morrill..... 2 2 2
John L..... dis
Gracie Almont, b m—W. R. Merrifield..... dis
Ashby Girl..... dis
Bunch of Roses, b m—H. Kengler..... dis
Capt. Pete, gr g—M. E. Kries..... dis
Essie N., ro m, by John W. Daniels..... dis
Realization..... dis
Time, 2:39¼—2:43—2:40.

Purse $300; 2:33 class.
Charles Dickens, gr g—Geo. Scattergood. 2 1 1 1
Comet, gr g, by Gen. Stanton..... 1 5 2 2
John A., b g—McCreary & McClellan..... 3 2 3 3
Miss Patchen, b m, by Linkwood Chief... 6 3 4 5
John Strahn, b h, by Vosburg..... 7 7 5 4
Belle Truitt, gr m—A. Barngrover..... 8 4 8 6
Ruby, b m—H. E. Kries..... 5 8 7 5
Hamlet M., ch h, by Middletown..... 4 6 6 dr
Time, 2:35—2:34¼—2:35—2:33.

September 7.—Purse $100; two-year-olds.
Happy Minnie, b m, by Happy Russell..... 2 1 1
Maud C., br m—J. A. Dell..... 1 2 2
Miss Lizzie, b m, by Almont Chief..... dis
Bill Cowan, b g—B. M. Black..... dis
Time, 3:21—3:15—3:06.

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Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Susie H., ch m—H. Hengla	3	1	1	1
Fred, b g, by Honest Fred	5	2	2	2
Jessie Taylor—Geo. Scattergood	2	4	3	3
Lila, b m, by Egwood	4	5	4	4
Nick, b g, by St. Lawrence	7	6	5	5
Cecil M., — by Gilt Edge	8	7	dis	
Claudian, — by Baron Wilkes	6	3	*	
John L., — by Modoc	1	dis		
Ben Hur, — by Thorndale	dis			
Esperanza, — by King Wilkes	dis			
Beverly, b g, by Mansfield Medium	dis			

Time, 2:37—2:38—2:37—2:36.

*Dropped dead at end of second heat.

Purse $2:50; 2:35 class.

Garrett, b g, by Maryland Volunteer	1	1	1
Stone Cutter, b g—H. Hunter	2	2	2
Bell Goodwin, b g, by Belton	dis		
Billy Ackerson, b h, by Squire Tamage	dis		

Time, 2:33—2:33—2:36.

September 8.—Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Happy Minnie, b m, by Happy Russell	2	1	1
Opdyke, ch m, by Indian Hill	1	2	2
Fleet, b m, by Barry Lynden	3	dis	
Orphan Boy, b g, by Thorndale	dis		

Time, 2:47—2:44—2:41.

Purse $300; 2:37 class.

Bedworth, ch g, by Weldnut	4	1	1	1
Hamlet M., ch g, by Middletown	1	2	2	2
Celerity, b m—S. A. Rice	2	3	3	4
Edgar, br g, by Egbert	3	5	4	3
Wood Martin, b g—W. R. Merrifield	5	4	dis	
Idle Boy, b g, by Walker Morrill	dis			
Mack, b g—W. R. Biggs	dis			

Time, 2:35½—2:34—2:35½—2:35.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Calhoun, b g, by Sam Purdy	1	1	2	1
H. Clay, ch g—L. R. Redmond	2	2	1	2
Christine, b m, by Nutgrove	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:31—2:38—2:33—2:31¼.

September 9.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Susie H., ch m—H. Kengla	1	1	1				
Harry P., bl g, by Pascarel	2	3	2				
Jessie Taylor, ch m—Geo. Scattergood	3	2	5				
Edward M., b g—C. S. Anderson	5	5	3				
Nick, b g, by St. Lawrence	4	10	7				
Ereka, ch m—R. T. Crouch	10	4	6				
May S., br m—W. T. Harriott	6	6	4				
Norline, b m, by John W. Daniel	9	7	8				
Beverly, b g, by Mansfield Medium	7	9	9				
Meteor, b g—W. Donnaway	8	8	dr				
Lady Scott, ch m—L. H. Greenwald	dis						

Time, 2:38—2:38—2:38—2:38¼.

Purse $100; special; trot or pace.

South Jersey Patchen Jr., b h, by South Jersey Patchen	1	1	1
Maurice S., b g, by Coupon	3	2	2
Dandy B., gr g	2	3	3

Time, 2:27½—2:27—2:29¼.

Purse $50; special; trot or pace.

Rocket, b g, by Gilt Edge	1	1
Fleet, ch m, by Barry Lynden	2	2
Hero, b g—J. M. Start	dis	
Maud Massey, b m—W. Deshane	dis	
Randalia, — W. Biggs	dis	
Harvey M., dn g, by Gilt Edge	dis	

Time, 2:51½—2:51.

*Goshen, New York.

September 6.—Purse $300; 2:50 class.

S. J., ch g—W. C. Trimble	1	1	1
Joe Murphy, b g—J. Murphy	3	2	3
Gold Charm, ch g—D. Brinkerhoff	2	3	5
Springdale, ch g—T. Bradley	5	5	2
Wax, bl g, by Waxford	7	4	4
Ella Sheridan, b m—F. Howell	4	6	dr
Nelly Bly,—Jas. Leonard	6	dis	
Joe S., b g—John McKeever	dis		
Do Do,—J. J. Hallahan	dis		
Hazlewood, ch h, by Richard	dis		

Time, 2:29¼—2:29½—2:28¾.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Daconis, b h, by Norwood Star	1	1	1
Oxford Chief, b h, by Chester Chief	2	2	2
Blackstone, br h—T. Bradley	3	7	3
Mary Hanford, b m—Elmwood Farm	8	3	4
Daisy Drew, b m—H. C. Woodnut	4	4	7
Willie Brooks, br g, by Sweepstakes	5	5	5
Sim Brown, b g, by Strathmore	6	6	6
Madison, b h, by Leland	7	8	8

Time, 2:28¼—2:27¾—2:25¾.

Stake $125; two-year-olds.

Dimple, b m, by Sweepstakes	1
Hangrover, b g, by Polonius	dis
Boscobell, b h, by Ansonia	dis

Time, 2:45½.

September 7.—Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Pilot, b g—M. Demarest	1	2	2	1	1
Prince, ch g, by Lysander	2	1	1	2	3
Ruby, b m, by Clifton	3	3	3	3	2
R. C., ch g, by Black Bonner	4	dis			
Nelson, ch g, by Sir Walkill	dis				

Time, 2:24¼—2:23¼—2:22½—2:22¾—2:27.

Purse $1,000; match.

Peter Mac, —Thos. Bradley	1	1	1
Poughkeepsie, —G. E. Johnson	2	2	2

Time, 2:35—2:34½—2:35.

Purse $75; to beat 2:19¼.

Illinois Egbert, b g, by Egbert	won

Time, 2:17½.

Stake $100; three-year-olds.

McIvor,—by Harry Plummer	1	1	1
Lucy Veltman,—by Cleaver	2	2	2

Time, 2:45¾—2:41½—2:43¾.

September 8.—Purse $300; 2:25 class.

David P., br g—Geo. Sharty	1	1	2	2	1
C. H. H., b g, by Chosrose	4	4	1	1	6
J. B. Donaldson, b g—J. Wheepley	5	3	4	3	2
Brown Richmond, br h—C. H. Devine	3	2	5	6	4
Wax, bl g, by Waxford	2	6	6	5	5
Mustache, br h, by Sweepstakes	6	5	3	4	3
Remsen, b h, by Mansfield	7	dr			

Time, 2:32¾—2:28¼—2:27¼—2:31—2:29½.

Purse $400; free for all.

Henry H., bl g, by Revenue	1	1	1
Nelly B., br m, by Notable	2	2	2
Van Cott, b g, by Polonius	3	4	3
J. K., b g, by Brown Harry	4	3	4
Attractive, b h, by Alcantara	5	dis	

Time, 2:21¾—2:19¼—2:23¼.

September 8 and 9.—Purse $200; 2:45 class.

Cranston (Sweeps), b g, by Sweepstakes	1	7	4	4	3	3	1 1
Do Do.—J. J. Hallahan	3	3	2	2	1	1	3 2
Nelly, b m, by Polonius	2	2	1	1	4	4	4 4
Nelly W., b m, by Sweepstakes	6	1	3	3	2	2	2 3
Joe S., b g, by Chester Chief	7	4	6	5	dis		
Genevieve,—Wm. Uptegrove	4	8	5	6	dr		
General Knox, b h, by Billy Denton	8	6	7	dr			
Emma Beakes, ch m—Cornwall Farm	5	5	dr				

Time, 2:39¼—2:34¾—0:00—2:30½—2:32—2:34¼—2:32 2:36½.

September 9.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.

S. J., ch g—W. C. Trimble	1	1	1
Wax, bl g, by Waxford	3	3	2
Joe Holmes, ch h, by Sir Walter	4	4	3
Joe Murphy, b g—J. Murphy	2	2	dis
Pulpit, b g, by Little Easton	dis		
Julia F., bl m—D. C. Ketteret	dis		

Time, 2:27¼—2:28—2:29.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Sister Barefoot, b m, by Kent	1	1	1
Ruby, b m, by Clifton	2	2	2
Ranger, b g, by Nil Desperandum	4	3	3
R. C., ch g, by Black Bonner	3	4	4

Time, 2:26—2:25—2:25¼.

September 9 and 10.—Stake $150; four-year-olds.

Sailor Boy, b g, by H. W. Beecher	1	1	3	2	1
Madge M., b m, by Sweepstakes	3	3	2	1	2
George D., br g, by Polonius	2	2	1	3	3
Brookfield, —by Clayfield	dis				

Time, 2:50¼—2:49¼—2:49¼—2:51—2:45¼.

**Green Bay, Wisconsin.

September 7.—Purse $350; 3:00 class.

Earl Finch, b g—D. C. Buckstaff	1	1	1
Vanessa, b m, by Aberdeen	2	2	3
Kitty Hayes, by Judge Hayes	3	4	2
Snip Clay, b h, by Alar Clay	5	3	4
Clara S., b m, by Phallas	4	5	5
Matt B., b g, by Compeer	6	dis	

Time, 2:35¾—2:35—2:37.

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Purse $350; 2:25 class.

Good Bye, br g, by Egbert	1	1	1
Happy Pilot, b h, by Pilot Medium	3	2	3
Minneola, ch h, by Young Jim	2	3	4
Winnie H., b m, by War Eagle	6	6	2
Jenny K.,—E. Klinhart	5	4	5
Lena Miller, cr m, by Onward	4	5	6

Time, 2:24¼—2:25—2:24¼.

September 8.—Purse $350; 2:40 class.

Joseph See, br g, by Egmont	1	1	1
Dandy L., ch g, by Son of Antar	3	2	2
Pablo, br h, by Allegro	2	3	3
Antias, ch m—Hawley Cole	4	4	4
Flacks Mambrino Patchen, bl h, by Mambrino Tuckahoe	5	dis	
Wilkes Ward, ch h, by Onward	6	dis	

Time, 2:33¼—2:33—2:31¼.

Purse $350; 2:30 class.

Sir Joe, b g—George Howard	1	1	1
Oak Leaf, br g, by Bolton Sprague	2	2	3
Big Raven, b h, by Hamdallah	3	4	2
Hattie K.,—E. Klinhart	4	3	4
Fire Fly, b m, by Little Hamilton	dis		

Time, 2:33½—2:30¼—2:30½.

Purse $350; 2:30 class.

Jim F., bl g—M. Goldberg	1	1	2	4
Volk, b g, by Van Zant	4	3	1	1
Miss Crull, b m, s. t. b., by Champion	5	2	6	2
Lucy M.,—J. H. Glass Jr	2	4	4	6
Sneak, bl m, by Sam Hazzard	3	5	5	3
Henry H., br h, by Mambrino George	6	6	3	5
Shawano Boy, br g, by Florida	7	7	dr	

Time, 2:33¼—2:27¼—2:28—2:30.

Race declared off and purse divided.

Purse $—; to beat 2:21.

Hattie S., ch m, by Alar Clay Jr	won

Time, 2:19¾.

**Hoopeston, Illinois.

August 31.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Pete Mack, b h, by Bartholomew Wilkes	1	1	1
May Braker, ch m, by Nutbreaker	2	2	2
Stayer, b h, by Adrian Wilkes	4	3	3
Lilly Boone, br m, by Hidalgo	3	4	4

Time, 2:47—2:47¼—2:44½.

September 1.—Purse $100; 2:40 class.

Billy J., b g, by Hal	1	1	1
Don Pedro, b h,—A Francis	2	2	3
Elwood, b h, by Nutwood	3	3	2

Time, 2:54—2:48—2:50¼.

Purse $400; free for all.

Soudan, b h, by Happy Medium	1	1	1
Ed Graham, b g, by Gen. George H. Thomas	2	2	3
Lew Wann, br h, by Egmont	3	3	2

Time, 2:37—2:36¾—2:36.

September 2.—Purse $250; free for all.

Elwood, b h, by Nutwood	1	1	2	2	1
Billy J., b g, by Hal	2	2	1	1	2
Katie Cook, bl m, by Hidalgo	4	4	3	3	3
Don Pedro, b h—A. Francis	3	3	4	4	4

Time, 2:45—2:41—2:39½—2:42½—2:41.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Fanny Golddust, gr m, by General Golddust	2	1	1	1
Fayette Medium, gr h, by Happy Medium	1	2	2	2
May Braker, ch m, by Nutbreaker	4	3	4	3
Doc. Cherry, br h, by Cherry	3	4	3	4

Time, 2:45—2:40¼—2:44½—2:44.

*New Britain, Connecticut.

July 12.—Purse $250; 2:30 class; trot or pace.

Maud R., b m—E. W. Bull	1	3	2	1	1
Eunice, bl m—G. W. Haight	2	1	5	4	3
Swanton Boy, b g—P. B. Norton	6	6	1	2	5
Frank W., b g—W. T. Holbrook	4	2	4	5	2
Tom Jacobs, b g—G. Twitchell	7	5	6	3	4
Lady Crow, bl m—H. Norton	5	4	3	6	6
Maxie, b g—P. Manee	3	dis			

Time, 2:32¼—2:32½—2:33¼—2:31—2:31¼.

Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Billy C., b g—John A. Lilley	1	1	1
Shuck Wilson, ro g—R. W. Robbs	4	2	5
Alcantine, b h—R. Keeney	7	4	2
Judge Hampton, br g—B. Bush	2	7	4
Stranger, ch g—I. R. Blumenthal	3	3	3
Just Right, ch g—O. G. Camp	5	5	6
Ben Jefferson, b g—H. E. Hart	6	6	7
Gloria, b g—J. F. Hogan	dis		

Time, 2:34¼—2:40¾—2:37¾.

July 13.—Purse $2:50; 2:37 class.

Ella, b m—F. W. Brown	4	4	1	1	1
Maud, H., ch m—Theo. Oliver	1	1	2	2	5
Colonel Mansur, gr g—W. H. Minor	2	2	3	6	3
Cyclone, b g—L. P. Goodwin	5	6	4	3	2
Albert, b g—B. Bush	3	3	5	5	4
Pan Clare, b h—J. H. Lewis	7	7	6	4	dr
Lee Hope, br h—G. W. Haight	9	9	8	7	dr
Minnie R., b m—N. Ryan	8	8	9	8	dr
Flossie, bl m—H. E. Hart	6	5	7	dr	

Time, 2:34¼—2:35—2:30½—2:32—2:35¼.

Purse $250; free for all.

Victory, b g—I. R. Blumenthal	2	2	1	1	1
Maxie, b g—P. Manee	3	3	2	2	2
Charles L., ch g—J. Shillinglaw	1	1	dis		

Time, 2:26¾—2:26¼—2:33—2:44½—2:47½.

July 14.—Purse $250; 2:45 class.

George W., bl g—G. W. Haight	1	2	1	3	1
Judge Hampton, b g—B. Bush	2	1	2	1	2
Russell H., br h—J. H. Lewis	4	3	4	2	5
Shuck Wilson, ro g—R. W. Robbs	3	4	3	5	4
Daisy B., b m—W. C. Marietta	5	5	5	4	3
Miss Albert, b m—F. A. Coe	6	dis			

Time, 2:38½—2:37¼—2:37¼—2:37¾—2:37¾.

Purse $250; 2:33 class.

Maggie Mitchell, br m, by C. W. Mitchell	1	1	1
Lenox, ro g—C. Soby	2	2	3
George B., b g—I. Blumenthal	3	3	2
Vernet, b g—O. G. Camp	4	4	4

Time, 2:33½—2:30½—2:31½.

July 15.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

George L., gr g—C. H. Nichols	1	3	1	1	
Col. Mansur, gr g—W. H. Minor	5	1	2	6	
Prince Charley, b g—C. H. Havens	2	2	3	2	
Bo Peep, b g—G. L. Messenger	3	4	4	3	
R. C., b g—G. W. Haight	4	5	5	4	
Linda, b m—F. Howell	7	7	6	5	
Little Giant, b g—C. E. Swan	6	6	dr		

Time, 2:34¼—2:37¼—2:35½—2:36¼.

Purse $250; 2:24 class.

Maud, ch m, by Abdallah Duroc	1	5	1	1
Leo, b g—R. W. Robbs	4	1	2	3
Eunice, bl m—G. W. Haight	2	2	3	2
Rex, b g—P. Manee	3	3	4	5
Frank W., b g—W. T. Holbrook	5	4	5	4

Time, 2:32¼—2:30½—2:30—2:33.

*Northampton, Massachusetts.

August 31.—Purse $200; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Flora M., b m—G. F. Milkey	1	1	1
Shillaly, b g, by Bona Fide	2	2	3
Blacksmith Maid, br m—L. D. Potter	8	3	2
Alec, gr g, by Alexander	3	6	4
B. B., b g—John Parnell	4	5	6
Jerry T., b g—G. B. Twitchell	5	4	7
Amber, — by Alcryon	6	7	5
Lady Rivers, b m—F. A. Rivers	7	dis	

Time, 2:35½—2:30—2:32½.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Little Maud, b m, by Patchen	1	1	1
Henry L., ch g, by Little Mack	2	4	2
Sam, b g—G. Doolittle	3	2	3
Walter Mack, ch h—M. C. Howard	4	3	4

Time, 2:32¼—2:33—2:30.

September 1.—Purse $200; 2:35 class; trot or pace.

Winnie Wilkes, bl m, by Ira Wilkes	1	1	1
Leonard, b g—A. Terrain	5	2	2
Winffucan, bl g, by Leander Lambert	2	3	4
Gin Bill, b g, by Champion Jr	3	4	3
Flora M., b m—G. F. Milkey	4	5	6
Argosy, b g—F. D. Denet	6	6	5

Time, 2:32¾—2:33¾—2:37¼.

Purse $200; free for all.

Ned Winslow, bl g, by Tom Benton	1	4	6	1	1
Sterling, ch h, by Haroldson	3	1	1	4	5
Jewett, b g, by Allie West	2	2	2	2	3
Sabatia, b m, by Taunton	5	3	4	3	2
Victory, b g—R. Blumenthal	6	5	3	6	4
Joe L., b g, by Harlequin	4	6	5	5	6

Time, 2:21¾—2:20—2:22—2:22—2:23.

*Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

September 6.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Young Voltaire, b h—A. Johnson	1	1	1
May Boy, b g—Wm. Fullerton Jr	2	2	3
Ilmer, b g, by Prince Allen	3	3	2
Billy P., br g—S. E. Paternaude	dis		

Time, 2:41½—2:39½—2:40¾.

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September 7.—Purse $100; special.

Madelin, br m, by Administrator	1	1	2	1
Billy P., br g—S. E. Paternaude	4	2	1	2
Polly, bl m—Geo. Buxton	2	4	4	3
Harry, ch g—Chas. Topper	3	3	3	4

Time, 2:49½—2:47—2:48—2:45.

Purse $200; 2:37 class.

Pawnee, b g—H. B. Barnes	2	1	1	1
Charles J., ch g—J. F. Reed	1	2	2	4
Frank Wilkes,—F. E. Stevens	3	3	3	2
D. O. R., b g—D. Kennedy	4	4	4	3
Jessie, bl m—M. Stone	5	5	dis	

Time, 2:36½—2:39¼—2:35—2:36½.

September 8.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Storm, b g—John Webb	3	1	1	1
May Boy, b g—E. W. Chapman	1	2	2	2
Clontarf, b h—J. McNamee	2	3	3	3
Princess, ch m—A. Gaulin	4	dis		

Time, 2:43—2:40—2:34½—2:37.

Purse $175; 2:19 class; trot or pace.

Honesty, b g, by George Wilkes	1	1	1
Gratz, b g, by Bourbon Wilkes	2	2	2
Frederick	3	3	3

Time, 2:29¼—2:26½—2:23.

**Paulding, Ohio.

September 7.—Purse $75; county horses.

Fred Moran, gr g, by Stonewall Jackson	1	1	1
Pauling Girl, b m—Paul Weishman	2	2	2
Don Pedro, b h—W. R. Crawford	3	3	3
King George, ch h—W. U. Bradley	4	4	4
Myrtle S., ch m—C. T. Corley	5	5	5

Time, 2:45—2:45½—2:45¾.

September 8.—Purse $175; free for all.

Little John, b g, by Bassett M	4	4	1	1	1
Ruben W., b g, by Clark Chieftain	1	1	3	3	3
Old Maud, b m, by White Cloud	2	2	2	2	2
Secret Thompson, b m—E. Carl	3	3	4	4	4

Time, 2:35¼—2:40½—2:34½—2:35½—2:34¾.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Jack Flint, b g, by Printer	2	1	1	2	1
Selah, b m, by Chesterwood	1	2	2	1	2
Jumbo, gr g—L. S. Brenner	3	3	4	3	4
Mabel R., b m, by William Wilkes	6	7	3	6	3
Flora B., b m—R. A. McCutchem	5	6	5	4	5
Billy Fee, b g—James Brooks	8	8	7	7	6
Eagle Munroe, b h, by Monroe	7	5	6	5	dr
Jack Baker, b g, by Hambletonian George	4	4	dr		

Time, 2:40¼—2:39¾—2:38¼—2:41¼—2:39¼.

September 9.—Purse $225; free for all.

Fred Moran, gr g, by Stonewall Jackson	1	2	1	1
William Wilkes, b h, by Hambletonian King	2	1	2	2
Laura B., dn m, by Triceps	3	3	3	3
Paulding Girl, b m, by O. A. C	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:35—2:32¼—2:34¾—2:33½.

*Springfield Illinois.

September 5.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

George Gould, b h, by Jay Gould	1	1	1
Racco, b m, by Ringgold	2	2	2
Cuttler, b h, by Strathmore	3	3	3

Time, 2:30¾—2:29½—2:33.

Stake $300; three-year-olds.

Doctor H., ro h, by Mambrino Dick	1	1	1
Florence, br m, by Ambassador	2	2	2
Gracie, b m, by Lawrence	3	4	3
Indian Tonic, ch g, by Diatonic	4	3	4

Time, 2:55—2:54—2:58¾.

Stake $100; yearlings.

Leona, ch m, by Lancelot	1
Electrotype, ch h, by Elector	2
Annie V., ch m, by Doctor McGregor	3
Capulet Jr., bl h, by Capulet	4
Red Frost, b h, by Walsingham	5
May Kilrush, b m, by Count Kilrush	6
Mary Anderson, b m, by Juror	7
Ione, ch m, by Illinois Chief	8
Roy Gift, ch h, by Capulet	9
Pearl H., b m, by Red Wilkes, Jr	10

Time, 2:55.

September 6.—Stake $200; two-year-olds.

Sinbad, ch g, by Don McGregor	1	1
Friends Creek Girl, b m, by Gen. Lee	2	2
Streeter, br h, by Longstrider	3	3

Time, 2:50¼—2:51½.

Stake $500; 2:45 class.

Nancy Carr, br m, by Kenny Wilkes	1	1	1	
Goldwood, bl h, by Rockwood	2	2	2	
Hunter, bl h, by Ebony	4	3	3	
Jack Riley, b h, by Don McGregor	3	dis		

Time, 2:32—2:30—2:30.

Stake $1,250; stallions.

Roseberry, b h, by Strathmore	4	2	1	1	1
Bloomfield, b h, by Billy Wilkes	1	1	5	2	4
Commodore Porter, b h, by Nutwood	3	4	2	3	2
Boaz, b h, by Onward	2	5	3	4	3
Pence, b h, by Rienzl	5	3	4	6	7
Diatonic, b h, by Fairy Gift	6	6	6	7	5
Doctor Caton, b h, by Gannymede	7	7	7	5	6
Juror, b h, by Pilot Mambrino	8	8	8	dr	

Time, 2:19½—2:19—2:19—2:20—2:21.

September 7.—Purse $400; 2:24 class.

Carrie B., b m, by Mambrino Swigert	1	4	1	1
Almont Hambletonian, gr h, by Romulus	4	1	3	2
Maud F., b m, by Troy	2	2	4	3
Mary Cecil, b m, by Thomas K	3	3	2	dis
Flora Wilkes, gr m, by Olmedo Wilkes	dis			

Time, 2:20¾—2:23½—2:21¼—2:21¼.

Stake $200; two-year-olds.

Gyron, ch h, by Gebhardt	4	1	2	1
Roy Ayers, b g, by De Count	3	3	1	2
Roxey Bashaw, ch m, by Hunter	1	2	3	3
Millard Warren, ch m, by Almont Wilkes	2	4	4	ro
Al Kane, b h, by Altus	5	5	5	ro
Vula M., b m, by Gen. Lee	6	dr		

Time, 2:46¼—2:42½—2:44¼—2:42¼.

Last heat trotted on the 8th.

Stake $500; 3:00 class.

Lady Spencer, b m, by Idol Wilkes	1	1	5	5	2	2	1
Davy Crocket, bl h, by Illinois Chief	2	2	3	1	5	1	4
Lowmark, b h, by Longstrider	3	3	1	2	4	3	3
Little Chance, ch m, by Little Wonder	5	5	4	3	1	4	2
Colletta, b m, by Nutbreaker	6	6	2	4	3	ro	
Tom Wonder, bl h, by Illinois chief	4	4	6	dis			

Time, 2:29½—2:32—2:30¾—2:28¾—2:31½—2:31¾—2:27½.

Last heat paced on the 8th.

September 8.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

H. B. b g, by Winship Jr	1	1	1
Georgia, b m, by Diatonic	3	2	2
Hazel N., dn h, by Dictator Chief	2	dis	
Byerly Boy, b h, by Byerly Abdallah	4	dis	

Time, 2:27¾—2:26½—2:25¾.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Euphony, gr m, by Byerly Abdallah	1	1	2	3	1
Billy V., b g, by Ned Warfield	2	3	1	1	2
Ned B., b g, by Ned Warfield	3	2	3	2	3

Time, 2:27½—2:30—2:29½—2:28—2:23¾.

Time made in this race is a bar, not a record.

September 9.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Minnie Brown, b m, by Pilot Medium	1	2	1	1
M. R. br g, by Raven Golddust	2	1	2	2
Hunter, bl h, by Ebony	3	3	3	3
Cantrel, ch h, by Tennessee Wilkes	4	4	4	4
Bay Hawk Maid, b m, by Bay Hawk Chief	dis			

Time, 2:31½—2:37½—2:29¼—2:31½.

Stake $300; three-year-old.

Peggy Brandon, b m, by American Boy	1	1	1
Flossy, b m, by Monon	2	2	2
Colonel Strider, br h, by Longstrider	3	3	3

Time, 2:49¼—2:45—2:41.

Stake $100; yearlings.

Jenny Greenwood,, b m, by Illinois Chief	1
Pierik, b h, by Illinois Chief	2
Bay Rock, b h, by Rockaway	3
Mabel W., b m, by Lackey	4
Frank Strider, ch h, by Longstrider	5

Time, 2:57.

Purse $200; match.

Moxie Hiatoga, b h, by Proclamation	1	2	1
Georgia, b m, by Diatonic	2	1	2

Time, 2:25¼—2:21⅘—2:28¾.

**Princeton, Indiana.

September 6.—Purse $30; 3:00 class.

Carless, b g—J. E. Spilman	1	2	1	1
Bertie, b g—C. McKinney	2	1	2	2
Frank Triumph, ch h, by Irvington	3	3	3	3

Time, 3:00—2:58½—2:56—3:09.

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Purse $30; 3:00 class.

Black Fox, bl g, by Elmo Jr	1	3	1	1
Betty Alexander, b m—C. McKinney	2	1	2	2
Mike Snyder, bl h, by Ben Snyder	3	2	3	3
Post Auger, ch g, by Post Auger	4	4	4	4
Strange Boy, b g, by Saddle Boy	5	5	5	dr

Time, 2:42—2:53—2:43—2:39½.

September 7.—Purse $50; 2:45 class.

Gilbert, b h—G. F. Taylor	1	1	1
Frank B., br g, by Mart Barber	2	2	2
Wood Plot, b h, by Woodlawn	4	3	3
Molly Jackson, b m—R. Riggs	3	4	4

Time, 2:51—2:56—2:48½.

Purse $50; 2:45 class.

Black Fox, bl g, by Elmo Jr	1	1	1
Betty Alexander, b m—C. McKinney	2	2	2
J. W. C., b g—W. S. Spilman	3	3	3
Johnny B., b h—D. Riggs	4	4	4

Time, 2:38½—2:37—2:40.

September 8.—Purse $200; free for all.

Cleveland, b g, by Zilcaadi Golddust	1	1	1
Mamie M., b m—F. Nolte	2	2	2
Carless, b g—J. E. Spilman	3	3	3

Time, 2:41—2:44—2:45.

Purse $50; special.

J. W. C., b g—W. S. Spillman	2	1	1	1
Blue Fred, ro g, by Rainbow	1	2	2	3
Mike Snyder, b h, by Ben Snyder	3	3	3	2
Johnny B., b h—D. Riggs	4	4	4	dr

Time, 2:49—2:47¾—2:43¾—2:54.

September 9.—Purse $180; free for all.

Brooks Hal, b h, by Rattler Brooks	1	1	1
Dan M., br g, by Clipper	2	3	2
Katy Collins, br m, by Brown Henry	3	2	3

Time, 2:43½—2:41½—2:41.

Purse $50; special.

Gilbert, b h—G. F. Taylor	1	1	1
Frankie B., b g, by Mart F	2	2	2
Brown Match, b h, by Brown Henry	3	3	3

Time, 2:58½—2:55—2:44.

September 10.—Purse $30; three-year-olds.

St. Justin, b h, by St. Justin	1	1	1
Dunken, br h, by Magic	2	2	2
Frank Triumph, ch h, by Irvington	3	3	3

Time, 3:05—3:03—2:54.

Purse $30; three-year-olds.

Betty Alexander, b m—J. Morton	1	1	1
Bell W., bl m, by Tom Crowder	2	2	2
Nickodemus,—W. S. Spilman	3	3	3
Tom Crowder,—D. Riggs	4	4	4

Time, 3:07½—3:03—2:59.

Purse $30; two-year-olds.

Hoosier B.,—Gentry & Son	4	1	1	1
Josie Piper,—F. W. Nolte	1	3	3	3
Elsward, — by Patterson	3	2	2	2
Star A. Queen, by Anthem	2	4	4	4

Time, 4:20—3:40—3:41—3:43.

Purse $30; two-year-olds.

Nettie Gibson, ch m—E. Farwer	1	1
Thomas Dixon, b h, by Principe	2	2
Mike Robe,—Fred Nolte	3	3

Time, 3:28½—3:22.

*Staunton, Virginia.

August 24.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Holcombe, br h—Jos. Lassiter	1	1	1
Newsboy, b g—W. H. Dutton	2	2	2
Jay Eye See, ch h, by Flyaway	dis		
Josie Browne, b m, by Sam Purdy	dis		

Time, 2:49½—2:58½—2:58¼.

August 25.—Purse $400; free for all.

Problem, b g, by Kentucky Prince	4	1	1	1
Victor, ch g—C. McCormick	1	2	2	2
Lettie Watterson, gr m, by Jim Schriber	2	3	4	4
Robert Bruce, b h—Jno. McKay	3	4	3	3
Migdenia, ch m, by Sam Purdy	5	5	dis	

Time, 2:47¾—2:46—2:49—2:53.

August 26.—Purse $200; free for all.

Purdy Pilot, b h, by Mambrino Pilot	1	1	1
Grover Cleveland, ch h—Nath. Hibbert	2	2	2
Speck,—E. W. Brunson	3	3	3

Time, 3:02¾—3:05—3:05¼.

*Timonium, Maryland.

August 30.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Sylvia, b m, by Mambrino Hannis	1	4	1	1
Pasha Hannis, gr h, by Hannis	2	1	3	3
Grover C., b g, by Superb	3	2	2	4
R. N. W., bl g—R. N. Wilson	4	3	4	2
H. A. H., gr g., by Marshall Ney	5	dis		

Time, 3:00—2:54—2:50—2:48½.

Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Essie N., b m, by John W. Daniels	1	1	1
Dalaney, bl g, by Druid	2	3	2
Sam Almont, b g—C. Myers	3	2	3
Mayflower, b m, by Lightfoot	5	5	4
Princess Orloff, by Prince Orloff	4	4	dis

Time, 2:40—2:40¾—2:40.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Gracie Almont, b m—W. R. Merrifield	1	1	1
Bunch of Roses, b m—H. Kengla	2	2	5
Capt. Pete, gr g—M. E. Kries	3	3	2
Fanny Golddust, ch m, by Circulator	5	5	3
Panhandle, b m, by Strathmore	4	4	4

Time, 2:40½—2:39¼—2:40½.

August 31.—Purse $400; 2:20 class.

Major Flowers, ch g, by Bourbon Wilkes	1	1	1
Commercial Girl, br m, by Commercial Traveller	2	2	2
Maurice S., b g, by Coupon	3	3	3

Time, 2:33—2:31—2:30¼.

Purse $300; 2:20 class.

Belton, b h, by Belmont	1	1	1
Hal Fadden, b g, by Tom Hal	2	2	2
Claremont, bl g, by Gold King	3	3	4
Little Pat, gr g—C. Myers	4	4	3

Time, 2:39¾—2:38—2:23¾.

September 1.—Purse $300; 2:30 class.

J. M. D., b g—Hentchel & Hopps	1	1	1
Fanny Miller, b m—L. R. Redmond	2	2	2
Comet, gr g, by Gen. Stanton	3	3	5
Calhoun, b g, by Sam Purdy	5	5	3
Frank Brown, b g—A. Fenneman	7	7	4
Herzog, ch g, by Strathmore	6	4	dis
Mary Spillman, b m, by Rolling Wave	4	6	dr

Time, 2:34—2:30—2:34.

Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Susie H., ch m—H. Kengla	4	1	1	1
Lila, b m, by Egwood	1	4	3	5
Harry P., bl g, by Pascoral	2	2	5	3
Fred, b g, by Honest Fred	6	3	2	2
Edward M., b g—C. A. Andrew	3	5	4	4
Lady Scott, bl m—L. H. Greenwald	5	dis		
Waverly Boy, b h—John H. Heid	7	dis		

Time, 2:43¾—2:40—2:38—2:36½.

Purse $150; 2:50 class.

Remola, b m, by Belton	2	1	1	1
Nick, b g, by St. Lawrence	1	2	2	2
Daisy Farlin, b m, by Russell Hambletonian	3	4	3	5
Belle Hannis, b m, by Hannis	5	3	5	3
Fanny D., b m—W. W. Swan	4	5	4	4
Grover C., b g, by Superb	6	dis		
McGinty, b g—G. R. Wicklin	dis			

Time, 2:44¼—2:43½—2:36½—2:40.

September 2.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.

John A., b g—McCleary & McClellan	1	5	3	1	1
Edgar, br g, by Egbert	2	1	1	2	2
Baylight, b h, by Twilight	4	3	2	3	4
Ruby, b m—M. E. Kries	5	2	4	4	3
Wood Martin,—W. R. Merrifield	7	4	5	dis	
Cameo, br h, by Cabash	3	dis			
Panic, b m, by Hannis	6	dis			

Time, 2:40—2:37½—2:38½—2:36½—2:38¼.

Purse $300; 2:24 class.

Victor B., bl h., by Alaric	1	3	3	2	3	1	1
Maurice S., b g, by Coupon	5	5	2	1	1	2	2
Hero, ch h, by Stoner Boy	4	4	4	4	2	ro	
Miss Thompson, br m, by Toodles	2	2	1	3	dr		
Wallace G., ch g, by Plumas	3	1	5	5	dr		

Time, 2:33½—2:38¼—2:32—2:37½—2:31½—2:34—3:32.

**Vancouver, Washington.

August 30.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Pearl Fisher, b m, by Altamont	3	5	7	4	1	1	1
Darwinna, b m, by Meredith	6	4	1	3	3	2	2
Phallamont Boy, br h, by Phallamont	8	3	2	1	5	3	3
What Ho, gr g, by A. W. Richmond	1	1	6	2	4	4	dis
Pilot Lemont, ch h, by Lemont	7	7	3	7	2	ro	
Lady Mac, b m, by Lemont	4	8	4	5	6	ro	
Caution, b h, by Electioneer	5	6	5	6	7	ro	
Colonel Stoner, ch g, by Strathmore	2	2	8	8	ro		

Time, 2:29—2:27½—2:29¾—2:30½—2:26½—2:31—2:29.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Inez D., bl m, by Hambletonian Mambrino	2	1
Daisy Q., bl m, by Altamont	1	2

Time, 2:57—2:57—2:48.

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Purse, $100; two-year-olds.

Civolo, b h, by Civilization	2	1	1
Abbie W., sp m, by Hambletonian Mambrino	1	2	2

Time, 2:52½—3:04—3:00.

August 31.—Purse $100; stallions.

Altao, b h, by Altamont	1	1	
Challenger Chief, b h, by Challenger	2	2	

Time, 2:21½—2:21¼.

Purse $150; three-year-olds.

Vanquish, bl h, by Hambletonian Mambrino	1	3	1
Vinmont, b h, by Altamont	2	1	2
King Patchen, b h, by Mambrino King	3	2	3

Time, 2:37—2:34—2:33.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Judge Bloomfield, br h, by Jim Patterson	1	1	2	1
Herry Young, bl h, by Joe Young	2	2	1	2
Stella H., b m, by Hambletonian Mambrino	dis			

Time, 2:33—2:34—2:35½—2:33.

September 1.—Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Democrat, b g, by Kisbar	1	1	1
McMinnville Maid, bl m, by Altamont	2	5	2
Pandora, b m, by Planter	4	2	3
Prince H., b g—L. P. W. Quimby	3	4	4
Pearl Fisher, b m, by Altamont	5	3	5

Time, 2:26—2:24½—2:26.

Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Truemont, bl g, by Altamont	1	1	3	3	2	1
Lucy Baker, b m, by Altamont	3	3	1	2	1	2
Tyee, gr h, by Connaught	2	2	2	1	3	3
Boston, ch h, by Orient	dis					

Time, 2:33—2:35—2:35½—2:39—2:38—2:38.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Althaia, b m, by Altamont	1	1
Inez D., bl m, by Hambletonian Mambrino	2	2
Daisy Q., bl m, by Altamont	3	3

Time, 2:45—2:35.

September 2.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Vinmont, b h, by Altamont	1	1	2	1
Herry Young, bl h, by Joe Young	2	2	1	2
Multnomah, b h, by Altamont	3	3	3	dis

Time, 2:32—2:32—2:32¾—2:29.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Blondie, ch h, by Lemont	2	2	1	1	1
Combination George, ch g—L. D. Davis	1	1	2	2	dis
Red Girl, ch m, by Red Buck	dis				
Captain Mount, b h, by Paramount	dis				

Time, 2:23—2:20¼—2:19—2:23½—2:20.

Purse $10; for a record.

Altawood (1 yr), bl m, by Altamont.

Time, 2:39.

Purse $400; 2:50 class.

Judge Bloomfield, br h, by Jim Patterson	1	1	1
Alta A., b g, by Altamont	2	2	2
Lucy Baker, b m, by Altamont	dis		

Time, 2:32¼—3:36½—2:32½.

*Wellsville, New York.

August 30.—Purse $350; 3:00 class.

Amy Arney, b m—Moss Brook Farm	1	1	3	1
Will See Wood, b g—D. A. Johnston	2	3	1	3
Miss Huon, b m, by Huon	3	2	2	2
Kate Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	4	4	4	dis

Time, 2:34½—2:35¼—2:41—2:29¾.

August 31.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Fenmore W., b g—C. Willard	1	1	2	2	1
Sailor Wilkes, br g, by Star Wilkes	3	3	1	1	3
Residuary Legatee, b g, by Almont Dictator	2	2	3	3	2
Teddy Collins, ch h, by Wilkie Collins	5	5	6	7	dis
Belle B., b m—Freeburn & Benant	6	6	5	5	dis
Sleepy Frank, b g, by Pocahontas Jr.	4	4	4	6	dr
Elflora, b m—H. A. Moyer	7	7	7	dis	
Don Gothard, b h, by St. Gothard	dis				
Bennie T., bl g—H. E. Tice	dis				
Albert S., ro g—A. Spellman	dis				

Time, 2:26½—2:33½—2:34—2:28¾—2:29¾.

Purse $150; two-year-olds.

Capt. Macey, b h, by Macey	1	1
Addie Fitz B., b m, by Charley B	2	dis

Time, 2:48—2:34.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Dandy C., b g, by Almont Chief	2	1	1	1
Rena, b m—G. Fleischman	1	4	5	5
Ollie Bee, b m—R. Arthurs	4	2	2	2
Prince Almont, gr g, by Almont Jr	3	3	3	3
Mary R., ch m—Champion Farm	6	5	4	4
Iniiana, bl m, by Patchen Wilkes	5	6	dis	
Louise B., b m, by Young Fullerton	7	dis		

Time, 2:28¼—2:28¾—2:27¼—2:28¾.

September 1.—Purse $250; 2:44 class.

E. N. Cook, ch h, by Wilkie Collins	1	1		
George L.,—E. E. Stetson	3	2		
Master Medium,—by Happy Medium	2	7		
Thorntsman, b h, by Egthorne	6	3		
Kate Gothard, ro m—D. Focey	4	5		
Rose Berry, ch h—Champion St. Farm	5	4		
Katie K., b m, by Bucephalus	7	6		

Time, 2:35¾—2:37¼—2:31½.

Purse $250; three-year-olds.

Helen K., b m—H. Beckrich	1	1	2	2	
Filley Macey, b m, by Macey	3	4	1	1	
Don Inez, b h—L. N. Lynde	2	3	3	3	
Col. Macey, b h—G. H. Blankman	4	2	5	6	
Kilmonarch, b h—A. H. & G. H. Cobb.	5	5	4	dis	
Judge Farmer, br h—Crane & Shields.	6	dis			

Time, 2:47¼—2:47¼—2:43—2:42—2:41½.

Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Frank Allen, br h—D. Allen	1	1
Scottish King, ch h—Chas. Simons	2	2
Marcus C., b h—E. A. Bentley	3	3
Prince Albert, b g—Mr. Richardson	4	4

Time, 2:50½—2:41¾—2:36½.

September 2.—Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Sheriff, gr g, by Schoble	1	1	1
Geo. Sherman, b h—L. D. Burton	6	2	
Grace, gr m—Chas Sevey	2	3	
Chautauqua Prince, gr h, by Sinbad	5	4	
Gladstone,—H. F. Allen	3	6	
McFadden, b h—J. E. Stahl	4	5	

Time, 2:27¼—2:26—2:24½.

Purse $300; 2:37 class.

Story Teller, bl m, by Peter Storey	2	2	1	1	1
Sunset Patchen, br h, by Seneca Patchen	1	1	2	2	
Molly H.,—Monroe & Briggs	3	4	3	3	
E. N. Cook, ch h, by Wilkie Collins	8	3	4	4	
Grex, bl h—H. A. Moyer	6	6	5	5	
Lucy L., ro m—Moss Brook Farm	4	5	6	dr	
Royal Monarch, b g—L. B. Goodridge.	5	7	dis		
Kitty B., br m—S. I. Whittaker	7	dr			

Time, 2:29¼—2:26¾—2:27¾—2:29¼—2:34.

Purse $200; three-year-olds.

Kitty B., bl m—S. I. Whittaker	3	2	1	1	1
Banner Wilkes, b h—F. S. Cole	1	1	2	2	2
Fullerton Boy, b h—Rice & Durke	2	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:37¼—2:34¼—2:36¼—2:34½—2:36.

*Wilmington, Delaware.

September 6.—Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Richbald, ch g, by King	2	1	2	1	1
Sanborn, b h, by Gen. Washington	5	5	1	3	2
Fred Ensign, b g, by Sir Folko	1	7	8	6	8
Warcliff, b h, by Warlock	4	2	4	7	4
Fred Merrill, ch h—J. R. McFadden	7	6	6	2	7
Indian, b h, by Indiaman	3	3	3	4	3
R. H. W., gr g—D. H. McCray	6	4	5	5	6
Zilla B, b m., by Woodburn Hambletonian	8	8	7	8	5

Time, 2:37¼—2:39¼—2:37¼—2:40—2:40½.

Purse $600; 2:24 class.

Linkwood Maid, ch m, by Tripolitan Chief	1	1	1
Fascination, b g, by Flatbush	3	2	2
Col. Walker, b g, by St. Cloud	2	3	3

Time, 2:22—2:22½—2:22.

Purse $500; 2:39 class.

Nelly Orloff, b m—W. Greenway	1	1	1
Garton, b g, by Prince Orloff	5	3	2
Blue Line, b g—F. S. Jackson	4	4	3
Nutwith, b h, by Nutwood	3	5	4
May Bel, b m, by St. Bel	2	2	dis
Blue Room, ch g, by Hoosier Dell	6	dis	

Time, 2:39¼—2:38¼—2:34¼.

September 7.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Nodine, b g, by Peacemaker	1	1	1
William Red, b h, by Red Wilkes	2	3	3
Linkwood Patchen, b g, by Linkwood Chief.	4	3	2
Lilly M., b m, by Hartford	5	4	4
Cuyler Boy, ch g, by Cuyler Clay	6	3	5
Leontine, b m, by Draco Medium	3	7	dis
Hermod, b g, by Oxmoor	7	6	dis

Time, 2:26½—2:25½—2:26¼.

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Purse $500; 2:29 class.
Orange Chief, b h, by Orange Blossom. 1 1 8 5 1
Hattie H., br m—S. R. Clark..... 3 3 1 2 2
Highland Boy, gr g—J. R. McFadden. 5 5 3 1 7
Fanny Miller, b m—L. R. Redmond... 4 2 2 4 4
Nelly Southern, b m, by Kirmo..... 2 9 4 7 6
Minnie B., b m, by John Wilkes..... 6 6 5 3 3
Three Tips, ch h, by Sam Purdy..... 7 7 7 6 5
Mogul, b h, by Administrator..... 10 8 9 8 dr
Linkwood Chief, ch h, by Hannis..... 9 4 6 dr
Edgar Dudley, b h, by Ion..... 8 dr
Time, 2:30—2:28¼—2:29½—2:32¼—2:29¼.

Purse $—; match.
Christmas Gift, b h, by Santa Claus..... 1 1
Brown Patch, br h, by Geo. M. Patchen..... 2 2
Time, 3:12—3:15.

Purse $300; three-year-olds.
Remola, b m, by Belton..... 1 1 1
Bronze, gr g, by Allie Lee..... 2 2 2
Miss Woodford, b m—L. R. Redmond..... dis
Senora, b m—B. Ludwig..... dis
Hermes A., b h, by Administrator..... dis
Time, 2:38¼—2:46—2:41¾.

September 8.—Purse $600; special; trot or pace.
Sadie M., b m, by Prince Orloff..... 1 2 1 1
Saladin, br h, by Sultan..... 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:20½—2:22—2:27—2:19½.

Purse $600; 2:20 class; trot or pace.
David Copperfield, bl g, by Quilna Chief..... 1 1 1
Budd Doble, b g, by Clay Abdallah..... 3 2 4
Gypsey Girl, bl m, by Junius..... 5 3 2
Belton, b h, by Belmont..... 2 5 5
Major Flowers, ch g, by Bourbon Wilkes.... 4 4 3
Time, 2:22¼—2:22—2:22¼.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.
Octagon, b g, by Orange Blossom..... 4 1 1 1
Baylight, b h—John Reamer..... 1 6 4 7
Billy R., gr g—S. R. Clark..... 3 2 3 2
Dynamite, br g, by Teak Blackwood Jr... 2 5 2 3
Acca, gr h, by Woodburn Hambletonian.. 5 3 6 4
Fin Fan, b m, by Gen. Brock..... 7 4 5 5
Garton, b g, by Prince Orloff..... 6 7 7 6
Time, 2:34¼—2:32¼—2:32¾—2:35¼.

September 9.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.
May Bel, b m, by St. Bel..... 1 2 1 1
Miss Phillips, ro m, by Gilt Edge..... 4 1 2 4
Lady F., b m—J. T. Elliott..... 2 4 4 2
Onward, ch g—J. L. Dickinson..... 5 3 3 3
Joe Brister, ro g—Wells Bros..... 3 5 6 5
Agate Wellington, ch m, by Lord Wellington..... 6 6 7 6
Dusty, b h—Jas. W. Denney..... 7 7 5 dr
Time, 2:47—2:43½—2:40—2:37.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.
Nodine, b g, by Peacemaker..... 1 1 1
Madge Miller, b m, by Young Wilkes..... 2 2 4
Nattie, ch g—F. S. Jackson..... 4 3 2
J. S. L., br g—Jas. S. Lyster..... 3 4 3
Grey Joe, gr g—M. Nicholson..... 5 5 5
Hal Fadden, b g—A. H. Tyson..... 6 6 dr
Time, 2:32—2:26¼—2:27½.

Purse $500; 2:45 class.
Fred Ensign, b g, by Sir Falko..... 1 1 1
Red Thorn, ch g—F. S. Jackson..... 2 2 3
Grover S., b h, by Smuggler Jr..... 5 5 2
Fred Merrill, ch h—J. R. McFadden..... 3 4 7
Sir Blossom, ch h, by Orange Blossom..... 8 3 5
Minnie B., gr m, by Indiaman..... 4 6 4
Indian, b h, by Indiaman..... 6 7 6
Willis, b h, by Jay Bird..... 7 8 8
Bransiack, b g—C. C. Meyers..... dis
Time, 2:31—2:37½—2:35¼.

*Concord, California.

August 30.—Stake $190; yearlings.
George Meese, b h, by Jack..... 1
Algregor, ch h, by Steinway..... 2
Cherokee, b h, by Conductor..... 3
Orkney, b h, by Mambrino Wilkes..... 4
Time, 3:30.....

Purse $100; 3:00 class.
Dolly G., b m, by Conductor..... 1 2 1 2 1
Harry I., b h, by Antevolo..... 2 1 2 1 2
Sample, br h, by Alex Edmond..... 3 dis
Time, 2:51—3:45½—2:46—2:45½—2:45¼.

August 31.—Purse $250; 2:30 class; trot or pace.
Lilly Dale, b m, by Conductor..... 1 2 1 1
May B., ro m, by Gold Hill..... 2 1 2 3
Lulu, b m, by Conductor..... 3 3 3 2
Time, 2:33¼—2:34½—2:38—2:36¼.

Stake $165; three-year-olds.
Ally Sloper, b m, by Elector..... 2 1 1 1
Glideaway, b m, by Conductor..... 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:49¼—2:40—2:43—2:45

September 1.—Stake $165; two-year-olds.
Bay Rum, b m, by Steinway..... 1 1
Rover, b g, by Romeo..... 2 2
Time, 3:22—3:18½.

Purse $150; stallions.
Harry I., b h, by Antevolo..... 1 1 1
Sample, br h, by Alex Forest..... 2 2 2
Alamo, br h, by Sample..... dis
Time, 3:05—2:53—2:59.

September 2.—Purse $150; 2:38 class.
Dolly G., b m, by Conductor..... 2 2 1 1 1
Lulu, b m, by Conductor..... 1 1 2 2 2
Harry I., b h, by Antevolo..... dis
Time, 2:41—2:41¾—2:44½—2:41½—2:43.

Purse $150; special.
Cyrus, b g—W. S. Amy..... 1 1 1
Silverleaf, ro m, by Clew's Hambletonian... 2 2 2
Admiral Jr., b h, by Rocky..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:38¼—2:39½—2:37.

September 3.—Purse $100; green horses.
May B., ro m, by Goldleaf..... 1 1 1
Admiral Jr., b h, by Rocky..... 2 2 2
Red Rock, gr g, by Ulster Chief..... 3 3 3
Time, 3:04¼—3:00—3:01.

*Springfield, Ohio.

August 30.—Purse $150; three-year-olds.
Roman, b h, by Armagh..... 1 1
Cavalier, bl h, by Civilization..... 3 2
Jessie C., b m, by Civilization..... 2 4
Emeline, b m, by Princeer..... 4 3
Time, 2:36½—2:36¾.

August 31.—Purse $300; 2:27 class.
Khedive, b h, by Landseer..... 1 1 1
Baron Russell, b h, by Baron Wilkes..... 3 2 3
Cyclone, b g, by Fleety Jim..... 2 3 4
Alice C., b m, by Stillson..... 4 4 3
Winifred, b m, by Harry Patchen..... 5 5 dis
Time, 2:27½—2:26—2:24½.

Purse $300; 2:25 class.
Irish Boy, b g—John Blayney..... 1 1 1
Nonparole, gr m, by American Boy..... 2 2 4
Steven W., ch h, by Tasco..... 4 3 2
Bessie R., dn m—L. E. Russell..... 3 4 3
Time, 2:30—2:30½—2:26½.

September 1.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Jack Macey, b h—Strong & Merriman..... 4 4 1 1 2 1
Belle A., b m, by Clayford..... 3 2 2 2 1 2
Tip R., b g, by Pearson..... 5 3 3 3 3 ro
J. M. K., gr g—M. Kearns..... 2 1 4 dis
Louise Macey, b m, by Thomas K.. 1 dis
Time, 2:39½—2:36¼—2:34¼—2:34—2:36½—2:39.

Purse $250; free for all.
Frank B., b g, by Clark's Hambletonian.... 1 1 1
Charley Mozee, b g, by Woodmont..... 2 3 2
Irish Boy, b g, by Billy H..... 4 2 4
Blue Bell, ro m—J. L. Rhine..... 3 4 3
Time, 2:23¼—2:22—2:21.

Purse $200; 2:45 class.
Superior Wilkes, ch h, by Hector Wilkes 2 1 1 1
Nelly Blackwing, bl m, by Almont M..... 1 2 2 2
Nancy K., b m, by King William..... 3 3 3 3
Virginia Sam, br h, by Sam Purdy..... 4 4 4 4
Belle Hyler, b m, by Mohawk Jr..... 5 dis
Time, 2:42—2:31—2:38—2:41½.

September 2.—Purse $250; free for all.
Allen Boy, b h, by Almont M..... 2 1 1 1
Billy Beverley, b g, by Jerry..... 1 2 2 2
Belle Martin, b m, by Tom Corwin..... 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:29—2:31—2:27¼—2:27¼.

Purse $250; 2:35 class.
Goldleaf Maid, b m, by Almont Chief..... 1 1 1
Swigert Bellfounder—G. W. Overpeck..... 2 2 3
Kelly C., dn m—A. Honaken..... 3 3 2
Time, 2:37½—2:31½—2:24¼.

Purse $—; for a record.
Alice C., b m, by Stillson.
Time, 2:27.

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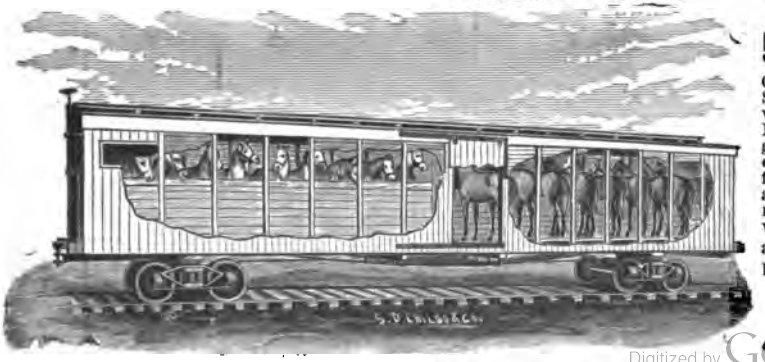

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THE METHODS OF PALO ALTO.

BY S. T. H.

VIII.

THE first anniversary of the colt's existence at Palo Alto is the date of his being led from the kindergarten to the breaking stables. The primal restraint the yearling feels beyond the halter is the bitting rigging. For several days he is led until he becomes accustomed to this subjugation to the harness. Nothing more unconsciously enables him to break himself than to be placed in the paddock with the side line check of the bitting rigging just taut enough to make him feel that he is subject to a control which he can not possibly overcome, no matter how restive may be his opposition. It not only educates the muscles of his head and neck to the control of the bit, but makes his obedience so complete, that, within a few days, he will follow the trainer around the paddock and come willingly at his call. Then he is ready for the next lesson. Long reins are now attached to the bridle rings, and he is carefully driven by his trainer walking behind him, up and down the long lanes and about the open spaces in front of the stables, until he will turn at the touch of the rein, and stop and advance at the word of command. When thus perfectly under control, the regular driving harness takes the place of the bitting rigging, and he is hooked double with a reliable, perfectly broken horse. This instruction is continued until his breaking in double harness is complete. The colt is driven first upon one side and then upon the other, until he will turn or advance, stop, walk or trot, with the steadiness of his matured mate. This system of double breaking first differs from that adopted on the majority of the stock farms. Experienced horsemen often claim that single breaking, in the first instance, completes at once the entire routine of subjugation. They assert that if the colt is thoroughly broken to single harness, he will go, as a matter of course, when hooked with a mate; but that the reverse does not follow, for, very frequently the colt broken to go double, has to be broken over again to work single. Why not, therefore, they query, break the colt to single harness in the first instance? The response of Palo Alto is: that double harness supplies the means of greater confidence in the mind of the colt, with less danger of accident. The colt is exceedingly imitative. If his mate starts, and turns, and stops at command, the colt soon learns the lesson from example as well as from the assistance given to him by the voice and reins of the trainer. This is the crucial period in the colt's education. Kindness, firmness and caution at this critical time means a steady, reliable, well-broken colt. Harshness, cruelty, temper or carelessness, on the part of the trainer then induces either a nervous, frightened, stubborn, sulky, morose, revengeful, or peevish disposition in the colt that may require years of remedial treatment to overcome, and even then the cure may not be perfect. For these reasons the Palo Alto management prefers double breaking as the initial method and their experience leads them to the

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conclusion that, after being well broken to double harness, the dangers of single breaking are thereby reduced to the minimum. He is then broken single. Very rarely does he show much opposition, but after perhaps a few moments of restiveness or one or two false starts because he misses his mate, he yields to the caresses and kindly words of his breaker and moves off with very little, if any, protest. Two or three lessons in single harness and he becomes accustomed to it to such a degree that forever afterward, unless he is unusually nervous or high strung, he takes it as a matter of course. Indeed there is more difficulty with a rebellious yearling, of the Sunol type, *to break perfectly to stand* while being hooked to the sulky, than in walking or trotting after the harness is buckled and ready for the start. At all events the colt is kept in the breaking stables till his education in single as well as double harness is completed. During the last few weeks of his breaking he is given quite an amount of work, not of speeding but of sufficient effort to develop and harden his muscles, to season and strengthen his tendons, and to brace and fortify his general condition, until he is in readiness to be advanced to the training stables, for the development of his trotting speed. Remember the colt is only now one year old, yet he has had four months of constant handling in the kindergarten and breaking stables, with such an allowance of generous diet and careful grooming, all powerfully aided by the equable climate of California, that, in the growth of his frame and the fullness of his muscular system, the yearling colt at Palo Alto approximates to the form and speed of a three-year-old in the higher latitudes of this country, where it is freezing weather four or five months in the winter season, and he is not broken to harness until three years of age. Everything that science and ingenuity can devise to promote growth and early maturity, coupled with the perfection of condition, has thus been done to fit the colt to begin his speed lessons on the very first day that he comes into the trainer's hands. His walking and jogging and preliminary work have been completed. He is now to receive the great impulse to speed with all of his mental and physical energies concentrated on the trot. He is taught that this must be the crowning ambition of his life. Already an advanced pupil from the kindergarten, it is astonishing how quickly he learns to forge ahead with steady, resolute, yet tremendous strides on the trot. The correlative lesson, impressed upon him at the same time is that pacing or galloping is nothing less than high treason in trotting horsehood. All his preliminary work, both in the kindergarten and the training stable, has been performed in bare feet. They have simply been dressed to a level and the lower edges rounded so as to prevent splitting or breaking, thus leaving them in good condition for shoes when the proper time comes. When his track work begins, then, and not before, his feet are armed with light plates. These shoes invariably weigh six ounces in front and three ounces on each hind foot. The work, in the kindergarten and breaking stable, has put him in prime condition for speeding.

The rules, laid down for developing speed at Palo Alto, are as despotic as the laws of Draco. They can be thus enumerated and summarized.

First: When horses are in condition for speed, jogging is discontinued, as an useless waste of vital force.

Second: Condition and constitution and physical development must determine the amount of fast work to be given to each horse.

Third: The acquisition and development of trotting speed is best accomplished by driving up and down a certain portion of the stretch, short distances, urging the horse in some of these brushes up to a supreme effort.

Fourth: Exhaustion follows over-taxation. Over-taxation results in physical relaxation, which produces break downs. The horse must, therefore, always return from his work in high courage, with the ambition and capacity undiminished for full speed.

Fifth: Speed is the great desideratum. When the colt has acquired speed, then the distance of the brushes must be gradually lengthened, till the mental and physical powers, the muscular and lung capacities, are sufficiently developed

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to enable him to carry his highest flight of speed the distance required by public performances. These series of rules will be a genuine surprise to the general reader. It has been tacitly concluded that the wonderful success of Palo Alto was largely the result of blind chance; that the extremely fortunate selection of Electioneer and the capacity to purchase successful broodmares, and the equally accidental good fortune in selecting the reinsman who guided the flying feet of the mighty Smuggler, were the main features in this marvelous lottery of luck that made the triumphs of Governor Stanford so exceptionally brilliant and uniform. But the reader who has carefully followed his profound methods of selection of both sires and matrons, upon physiological and psychical principles that can not be gainsaid, and his astute methods of educating the trotting capacity from weaning time to aged horsehood, will discern a commingling of science and empiricism, of philosophy and practice, of patience and skill, that is more profound and complete than all the older routine methods of the trotting horse breeders and trainers combined. Above the potency of Electioneer, and the capacity of Beautiful Bells or of Dame Winnie; superior to the patient skill of Marvin, and the winged feet of Sunol, is the genius of the man, who, in opposition to acknowledged authorities and established precedents, has founded the magnificent breeding establishment of Palto Alto, and conceived the laws for its management, in all of its details. For it now leads the trotting stock farms of the world in the quantity and quality of its trotting horse productions, even in the infancy of its career. These successes are the children of a mighty brain. They are not accidents, but the results of profound thought. The remaining practical methods to be considered are only in illustration of these reflections.

The colt, thus shod and conditioned, is hitched to a sixty-pound sulky. The first attention is given to his natural carriage even in harness. The check is so carefully arranged that he can carry his head, at the same elevation, as when trotting loose in the paddock, or swinging along at full speed in the kindergarten. The preservation of this angle, it is claimed, is the certain means of attaining and maintaining balanced action. It will be noted that no interference with this equipoise is made by shoes of varying weight. In all cases the hind shoes weigh three ounces less than the front ones, and this is precisely the relative difference in weight between the front and hind feet, with all their contents, in the green state, when both are dressed with reference to the proper length of the wall at the toe, and its normal height at the heel.

The colt is then driven to the back stretch of the course, where there are no gates out of which he can bolt, and no exciting incidents or objects to divert his attention. Then his speeding lessons on the trot begin in earnest. He is driven fast, at first, very short distances, not extending over one hundred yards in length. To avoid pulling on one rein, or carrying his head on one side, or acquiring the notion that he must speed only in one direction, he is driven up and down the same place. At the finish of each speed effort he is brought to an absolute standstill, in order that he may blow out and rest, both mentally and physically. During the intervals of speeding, the strain upon the tendons, up to this time unaccustomed to severe and sustained exertion, is tremendous. Mainly for their relief are these stops made imperative; for it has been ascertained that, by this system of brief taxation and relaxation, break downs are the most effectually avoided.

The colt can thus be given a great deal of speeding, not once or twice a week, according to the old method, but every day, without becoming stale or strained. By this method the colt learns to increase his speed with surprising rapidity. To insure against accident from striking he is well protected with boots. These short spurts are persisted in till the colt has acquired speed, as that is the great objective point to be attained. When he has learned to speed fast this short distance, with the evident strength and courage to carry his greatest brush still further, the distance is then gradually increased till he is capable of moving an eighth and then a quarter of a mile.

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When the speed for his age and period of development is satisfactory, he is kept up to that mark and the distance is lengthened, so gradually and patiently, that before he is aware of it he is able to cover a mile at a rate of speed approximating to his brushes on the back stretch.

The Palo Alto method appreciates the benefit of working the trotting horse in company. This requirement is imperative. From the very first attempt at speed, he is driven along side of another horse also to harness. This association promotes both ambition and steadiness; without which qualities, on the trotting turf, there can be no first-class race-horse. This increase of distance is never made at the expense of speed. But when the rate is assured, then just as much care is taken to cultivate the courageous staying qualities. Nothing more effectually conduces to that result than the gradual increase of the distance speeded. Beginning with an eighth the distance can be gradually increased an eighth of a mile at a time till even a faint-hearted horse can be disciplined to trot a mile and a half up to a rating gait. When the time is drawing near for his appearance in a public race, then the preparation changes. He is given more miles and repeats. At least twice a week he is driven three separate miles, the first one within ten seconds of his speed, the second within five seconds and the third mile up to his speed. In both the preliminary miles the last quarter is generally brushed as fast as he can trot. This work, in connection with repeated lessons in scoring at the send off of each heat, always in company, completes his tuition as a race-horse. On the intervening days he is worked at short distances, but always in some part of this short-distance exercise he is driven up to his speed.

The regimen of the colt or horse in training is regulated by his constitution and appetite. The rule is to give him all the nutritious food that he will digest. But if he is a glutton, and not only gorges his stomach, but takes on flesh that is too cumbersome for his fastest locomotion, the quantity given to him is determined by that amount which will keep him full of ambition for speed, and in strong staying condition. But neither colt nor horse is ever drawn for speeding; this exhaustive process is forever forbidden. Sweating by clothing and the usual walking exercise after work, at some later hour in the day, are avoided as a waste of vital force; but every means known to the trainer's art to repair the waste of muscles and stimulate the vitality, especially between heats of a severely contested race, are adopted that the science of hygiene justifies.

During all the stages of training the delicate sensibilities of the network of nerves that nourish the lips and mouth and face are preserved from injury as much as possible. Pulling, lugging and carrying the head on one side, are the evidences of a badly broken or a rebellious trotter. They are the prolific sources of hitching and hobbling, and interfering and breaking. The experience of the management of Palo Alto is that constant jogging teaches the ambitious colt to pull upon the reins. Moreover, it is one of its conclusions that pulling the weight by the mouth is not only injurious to respiration, but conduces directly to vital exhaustion. The proof of the accuracy of this conclusion is found in the fact that the horse with a light, elastic touch upon the bit is not only easier to control, but outlasts the puller with the same amount of speed. The whip, the scolding voice, loud with the execrations of blasphemy, the violent jerking upon the reins, indeed the entire curriculum of brute force, divorced from intelligence, as means of ill-tempered direction, are supplanted, at Palo Alto, by a guarded patience, a methodical kindness, and a studious consideration of the peculiarities and capabilities of each colt as he comes up from the kindergarten, through the breaking stables, to the trainer's hands for track honors.

The grand consummation to be attained is the production of the ideal trotting horse. Every means that science, and theory, and practice suggest, within the titanic grasp of unlimited wealth, in the selection of the parents, and the development of the produce, is promptly tested and adopted, unhindered by breeding precedents or editorial dogmas, provided it will furnish another advance step in

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is great empirical enterprise, of produc- g the perfected American trotting rse.

The management is not insensible to lverse, wholesome criticism. Nor are l of its methods sufficiently perfected to be proof against the inevitable eak downs incident to colt training. he short, sharp, brush system of de- lopment is not yet so completely atured, as not to be obnoxious to the nsure of teaching horses to rush ahead, hen they reach the course, which makes em somewhat more ungovernable than hen they receive the customary jogging, d many slow miles, far within their pacity. To obviate this defect, the de- lopment of speed is made a distinct stem of instruction, and preparation r races another discipline, differing aterially from the first. In Mr. Marvin's ork on training the horse he gives the tails of work on the track, for an entire eek, of a horse, fast enough to trot a ile in two minutes and twenty seconds. o training is done at Palo Alto on Sun- ay, and this day, devoted to rest to both an and horse, it has been found, in no ay interferes with substatial progress.

On Monday the horse in training for cing purposes is jogged from five to x miles, at no time being permitted to peed.

On Tuesday he is jogged three miles, hich is considered sufficient to put him condition for more rapid work. The rotecting boots, which should always put on to guard against any possible cident, consisting of scalping and shin oots behind, and quarter with knee oots, and occasionally tendon and arm oots in front, are then buckled in osition, and the horse is given three or our sharp brushes of speed, each one eing a quarter of a mile in length.

On Wednesday the horse is again gged three miles. Then the boots are ut on and he is given a mile in 2:37 ith a repeat, after an interval of twenty inutes, four or five seconds faster.

On Thursday he is driven an easy gait f three miles, with no speeding at the inish.

On Friday the work is materially in- reased. He is jogged three miles, which liminary exercise is always essential when speed is to be demanded. Then he is given three or four fast quarters.

On Saturday the most earnest work of the week is exacted. He is warmed up by a brisk jog of two miles. Then he is called upon for a mile with three separate repeats, an interval of twenty minutes intervening between each mile.

The first mile should be trotted in about	2:40
The second mile in	2:30
The third mile in	2:26 or 2:28
The fourth mile in	2:23 or 2:25

Of course the horse after each heat must receive the best of care, but excessive body bathing, and leg washing and bandaging are avoided at Palo Alto as deleterious. This system teaches the horse that preparation for a campaign is entirely different from repeated short brushes to acquire speed. He is taught to jog, and brush, and score, and trot miles, and repeats, which routine he soon learns to follow, as methodically as if he had never been taught to brush, and yet when in the crisis of a race, the brush is demanded, the electric speed of the Electioneers always comes into play.

The kindergarten develops speed, lung capacity, and muscular power without the added danger of carrying the weight of driver and sulky. But these exemptions do not necessarily obviate break downs when the colt is put into regular training, however materially they may lessen them. For on page 167 of the same work Mr. Marvin records: "Norval was worked young, and was "one of our fastest colt trotters. I have "driven him quarters close to thirty- "three seconds, and in his two-year-old "form he was almost as fast as Palo "Alto. *But he went wrong, in a leg, "and we decided to give him a long rest."* On page 299 he continues: "We sup- "posed Palo Alto to have been broken "down, after his four-year-old cam- "paign. It was with fear and trembling "that we endeavored to train him last "spring (in his eight-year-old form). "Sallie Benton had a strained suspensory "ligament when she made her record of "2:17¾. Fred Crocker had a bad tendon "when he lowered the two-year-old "record to 2:25¼. Elaine gave way in "one of her rear flexor tendons, and "trotted her races with the tendon sup- "ported by a rubber bandage, about four

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"inches wide, and five feet long, "wrapped about the leg and fastened "with a rubber strap. Bonita, too, "was a virtually broken-down mare be-"fore she was retired. *I could add to "the list many less noted cases.*" While, therefore, even the humane methods of Palo Alto may materially mitigate the early decay which early maturity inflicts, yet they can not entirely abrogate the existence of the law. The founder has conceived the most intelligent plan for thus robbing the law of its terrors in establishing the kindergarten. Moreover, he has mastered the literature and theory and practice of the subject, and brought to bear all the valuable aids that the constantly improving methods of protecting and developing the trotting horse present to his mind as practical. But he is uncompromisingly radical on the necessity of the kindergarten, the value of short, sharp, brushes, to attain speed, and the inestimable advantage of thoroughbred mares with level heads, out of the great racing families, where speed and stamina are in the ascendant, but always gifted with natural trotting action.

The preliminary success of the Palo Alto breeding establishment founded upon these principles is an earnest of their inherent merit. In the future the proprietor confidently predicts the production of the perfect American trotting horse upon the faithful application of these methods that his own brain has conceived. Above all other means for the production of the greatest trotting performers he depends upon the thoroughbred broodmare with the qualities above specified.

Whenever a powerfully formed thoroughbred mare from his extensive establishment is brought before him, with pronounced trotting action, he repeats with such an earnest frequency that it has become an axiom at Palo Alto: "*From that source will come the greatest American trotter!*" But he has never predicated, from this cross, the uniformity of trotting produce that must come from the trotting sire and the trotting dam. Their accumulated wealth of trotting inheritance must give to them a preponderance of trotting progeny. It is the province of the wealthy breeder to prosecute these experiments that might prove too expensive to men of more moderate means. While he might secure one Palo Alto by this course, he would obtain more Gilbreth Knoxes, or Henry B. Patchens, or Gen. Bentons, by the safer method of breeding trotters to trotters for the more uniform production of trotters. But this latter course does not exhaust the possibilities of improvement in the trotting horse. He came from the thoroughbred, and all through his career he has received mighty reinforcement, in both speed and stamina, from the thoroughbred. Kentucky is rich in trotting values from the Almonts, and the Wilkeses, and the Belmonts, and the Aberdeens, and the Dictators; but the turf authority who desires to witness the consummation of the perfect American trotting horse, can not close his mental vision to the fact that Almont's greatest trotter, Fanny Witherspoon, is out of a thoroughbred mare; that Belmont's greatest producing son, Nutwood, is out of a mare whose dam was thoroughbred; that Jay Eye See and Maud S., the champions of the turf in their day, were out of mares whose dams were likewise thoroughbreds, and that the association of extreme trotting speed and stamina with thoroughbred crosses is so intimate as to preclude the conclusion that the further infusion of thoroughbred blood is too chimerical to add still greater capacity to future first-class trotting performers. The brilliant successes of Palo Alto and Sunol, and of the many great trotting performers, out of either thorough or half-bred mares, should delight the trotting student with the fact that there will always exist, to the remotest time, one magnificent establishment where the constant infusion of thoroughbred blood into trotting lineage will continue as long as it may demonstrate its value by its immediate and remote results upon the trotting turf. Possibly only an enthusiast, like Governor Stanford, could withstand the tide of opposition which the trotting breeders and the trotting press have rolled up, like a solid wall, against his success. The only encouragement he has met with has been the concurrent testimony of the great trainers that

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h-bred trotters outlast those less ly bred. But the phenomenal suc- s of his initial experiments have been paraged by turf writers by attributing m to the exceptional prepotency of a itary trotting sire, Electioneer. But sons, Azmoor, and Whips, and Ansel, proving the falsity of this position, l only time seems to be necessary for more perfect vindication.

CONCLUSION.

The earnest desire of the writer has n to make this review of the methods Palo Alto so exhaustive and impar- l that it may be worthy of preserva- n," as an integral portion of trotting- rse history. It is far removed from bserviency to any breeder's personal erests, and infinitely above obsequency any writer's assumption of supremacy, the great teacher. Neither Governor anford, if his shining gold could com- ss all the wealth of the Indies, nor r. John H. Wallace, if his writings mprehended all the subtle researches the science of biology, would ever be ntioned, could the subject be intelli- ntly illustrated without these refer- ces. Both of them are entirely un- nscious of the scope of these papers l they are published; for neither one s been consulted during their prepa- tion. Both are intelligently admired r their works, with the generous spirit which an American scholar always preciates distinguished merit. Due aise, as well as discriminate compari- n of their achievements in the depart- ent of formulating and crystalizing the merican trotting horse, has been tempted with no ulterior object in view an that of reaching those conclusions, this subject, of national magnitude, which the facts and the deductions of ir reasoning infallibly lead. He who akes public opinion, whether in morals science, or the affairs of state, wields power more dominant and despotic an the decrees of the queenly ruler pon whose domains the sun never ceases shine. In the realm of trotting horse terature Mr. John H. Wallace for venty years became the usurper, and, ntil his abdication in 1891, wielded most without opposition this indescribably despotic authority. His dictatorship in many respects was the most beneficial assumption of power that could possibly have come to the trotting-horse community; and yet, it has been very far from being an unmixed good. The greatest evil it has fastened upon the body politic of the trotting-horse breeders is the dictation as to what strains shall and what lineage shall not enter into the blood elements of the composite trotter; and especially that the thoroughbred strain shall be positively excluded. Emancipation from this servitude is just now appearing, like the first rosy tints of the morning in the trotting horizon. "Like produces like" has been the decree from his sanctum. Like produces like has been repeated and echoed and re-echoed by every breeder, great and small, ever since, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The wonder is that when even a profound student of the trotting horse, like the scholarly Judge M. W. Oliver, should demand, at the recent meeting of the Trotting Registry Association, with an irony that had a world of rebellious skepticism in its intonations, "Like what!" thus calling up before them by two monosyllables the incongruous elements of the English thoroughbred, the desert Arabian, the diminutive Barb, the mongrel pacing, and the native common stock ancestry of that anomalous breed among domesticated horses, the swift American trotter, the assembled trotting horse purists did not meet his defiance in the spirit of their whilom master, with unmeasured condemnation.

This defiant skepticism courageously voiced the opposition of Senator Stanford and Munroe Saulsbury among the breeders, and Orrin Hickok and John Goldsmith among the trainers, of that gradually widening circle among trotting horsemen, who, recognizing the composite elements and the process of evolution of the American trotter, insist that his blood elements should not be limited until they comprehend and exhaust all the stamina and speed that can be acquired by the judicious admixture of that most superlative of all breeds, the thoroughbred race horse. In the realm of trotting-horse ratiocination there has never been a more absolute autocrat than Mr. John

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H. Wallace. With a zeal for delving into trotting horse lore equal to that of Dominie Sampson for obscure authors, and a mania for bringing to light forgotten pedigrees, equal to the patient persistency of Old Mortality in retracing upon the moldering tombstones the almost obliterated epitaphs of forgotten generations, Mr. Wallace has brought to trotting-horse literature a wealth of unknown pedigrees and a series of historical tabulations that are simply invaluable. Without a patron to substantially recognize his worth, or a public to give him immediate support, without private resources to sustain him in obscurity, he struggled on, through dire poverty for years till he astonished the trotting-horse student by the production in 1871 of his first volume of "Wallace's American Trotting Register," a volume containing the pedigrees of all the older trotters, with their performances, and supplemented with a masterly essay in support of his later position that the American trotting families all derived their trotting superiority from imported Messenger. Not only do the Morgans and Bashaws thus receive their trotting leaven, he contends, but that all other thoroughbreds that have commingled kindly with the trotter are thus dependent upon Messenger.

To place, in juxtaposition, the first and last sentences of this valuable preface, speaking of Duroc, Trustee, Glencoe and other thoroughbreds, he says in conclusion: "None of them either possessed or "imparted inherent trotting qualities but "all alike were dependent upon the great "English Mambrino," and yet he begins the essay with the statement, "The "American trotting horse is the develop-"ment of the last fifty or sixty years." The three corner-stones of the foundation of the splendid superstructure he has raised to his mind, that will endure long after his body has crumbled into nothingness, are 1. English Mambrino, alone among thoroughbreds transmitted trotting inheritance; 2. Like produces like, therefore, inbreed to the Messenger blood wherever found; 3. The American trotting horse is the development of the present century.

In 1874 the second volume appeared containing many more pedigrees, some of them, for the first time in trotting history, in tabulated form, showing the collateral blood lines, also all the trotting records since 1871, and the elaborate development of the "trotting instinct" theory in connection with the repeated initial axiom, "Like begets like."

These opening volumes of "Wallace's American Trotting Register" were published at the most opportune time possible. Prior to 1870 the trotting turf had become so degraded and trotting races the scenes of so much fraud and violence, that, had there been no relief, the trotting horse would have become extinct through turf abuses, and his registration a work of supererogation.

In 1870 came the reformation to which must be traced not only the salvation of the trotting horse himself, but the rapid process of his evolution since, and the perpetuation of his accurate registration.

This was the organization of the National Trotting Association in 1870. Stringent rules for the conduct of trotting races, including the judges in the stand, as well as the trainers, owners and horses, were codified. Suspension or expulsion, at one course, operating with equal force upon every other course, induced all trotting associations to become members, and exact justice was extended, in all cases, by right of appeal to the supreme trotting congress. Never was the first draft of a series of rules more impartial or effective in application. The result was a magical reform. The trotting horse at once became respectable property, and his owner no longer the object of social and business ostracism. His breeding became the subject of more intelligent research, and his production and development the objects of more scientific consideration. Mr. Wallace seized upon this powerful auxiliary to his success. In the first volume he published this code of trotting laws and continued to publish them, with approval, in every subsequent volume. From the records of this National Association he drew his official statistics of races, which lent an additional value to his trotting registers as works of reference.

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In the following year, 1875, Mr. Wal-

ace began the publication of WALLACE'S MONTHLY, devoted almost exclusively to the interests of the American trotting horse, to the success of which Mr. Peter L. Kellogg, as Hark Comstock, and many others, including the writer, contributed to the opening and succeeding numbers, for years, carefully prepared papers.

Under the advice of Hark Comstock in 1876 the formation of a National Trotting Horse Breeders' Association was agitated, and in the following year the organization was completed.

The basis of the breeders' organization was pedigree. The trotting records up to that date, first published in book form in "Wallace's American Trotting Horse Register," Vol. II., 1874, was supplemented by six tables classifying the same, which ultimately gave rise to the Standard. Table I tabulated all trotting heats to harness in 2:30 or better, from the earliest records to 1873. Table II set forth two-mile heats in five minutes or less. Table III showed the thirty-two horses with records from 2:16¾ to 2:30, specifying both their number of heats in 2:30 and their breeding. Table IV contained the first roll of honor, displaying the names of the sires of 2:30 horses, showing the number of performers and heats credited to each in harness. Table V exhibited the comparative prevalence of certain strains of blood in the known 2:30 horses. Table VI presented the growth of trotting interests, showing that recorded contests had increased from 1,095 in 1879, to 2,512 in 1873, and the number of heats from eleven in 1856 to 475 in 1873.

The third volume of "Wallace's Trotting Register" was not issued till 1879, but the Breeders' Association, that had then been in existence for two years, had made its power felt in this volume, as evidenced by the fact that the context presents *broodmares with their produce;* while the supplemental table records all 2:30 performers in harness *under their sires.* These classifications all pointed to a more definite knowledge and appreciation of successful trotting lineage, which must eventuate in a standard and type of the approved trotting horse in the immediate future. In the same year came the promulgation of the standard of admission to registration by the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, comprising ten rules, based mainly upon a 2:30 performance qualification, as a means of defining what constitutes a trotting-bred horse, and of establishing a breed of trotters on a more intelligent basis. Mr. Wallace was made the registrar, and his performance of the arduous duties has met with the mingled praise and censure of both friends and enemies year after year till his connection with the enterprise ceased in 1891.

Meantime, in 1886, he began the publication of a series of year books—containing complete summaries of heats trotted or paced in 2:40 or less—from the official records; also a complete 2:30 list of trotters and pacers; the Great Table of sires with their performing produce in 2:30 or less; the "Table of the Sires of Dams of Performers;" the "Table of Great Brood Mares," and the table of fastest records. Each succeeding season these Year Books have been published, now numbering seven volumes, and the Trotting Registers have been issued, as material was furnished, now comprising eleven large volumes, all of which were published by Mr. Wallace, with the exception of the last three volumes, being the last ones of each, these last three being issued under the control of the American Trotting Register Association, which in 1891 superseded both the National Breeders Association and Mr. Wallace in the ownership and management of these valuable trotting-horse publications. These volumes embrace all past trotting history, records, blood elements and materials. They thus furnish the most exhaustive reference library, on this specialty that can possibly ever be compiled.

In this herculean work Mr. Wallace stands out as the foremost toiler. Many of the progressive steps, the suggestions of some of the tables, the classification of sires and dams, and other valuable ideas that gradually led the minds of trotting-horse breeders up to the establishment of the Standard came from the contemporary turf press, notably the

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Spirit of the Times, the New York *Sportsman* and the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and their corps of intelligent correspondents. But Mr. Wallace was undoubtedly among them like Achilles among the bands of Grecian heroes—he overtopped them all. This towering position gave him almost unlimited authority, and he used it, like Thalus with his iron flail, with unmeasured severity. He alienated the support of some of the leading breeding farms, like Woodburn and Ashland and many others. He pursued his hobbies with relentless savagery and lampooned breeders and writers alike, who dared to oppose his theories. Unable to control, as an unit, the older breeders, his main endeavor was to educate and control "the young breeders," and the columns of the MONTHLY were laden with advice for their guidance, both wise and questionable. They had come to believe in his sayings and conclusions as absolutely infallible. Even many of the older breeders have gradually fallen into line. He has proclaimed there can never be a distinctive trotting form, only trotting instinct, and some of the elder breeders chant, in approving echo, "Only trotting instinct!" In the anathema against the infusion of any other thoroughbred blood than that which comes through Messenger, he contemptuously proclaimed in stentorian tones, "Running foolishness!" From every glen and hill top and sweep of prairie that contains a trotting-stock farm came the distinct reverberation, "Foolishness!" Strange to add, after it had climbed the Sierras and nestled down in the valley of Santa Clara, the echo had changed its tones from "running foolishness" to "running wisdom." For, in defiance to this august authority, Governor Stanford has founded and carried on successfully, with thoroughbred broodmares as an integral factor, the leading trotting brood farm of the world. This required courage, intelligence, judgment and capacity.

It will be a surprise to the general reader, as well as possibly a source of mortification to the mere tinkle-tinkle-tintinnabulation, lamb-like followers of their great shepherd, to learn that Governor Stanford, in his trotting-horse researches, could have found not only sufficient authority, in the writings of Mr. Wallace, for the use of thoroughbred mares, but for what he has never yet even dreamed of employing, namely, thoroughbred sires to beget trotting performers of ultimate speed and stamina.

For Mr. Wallace was not always exclusively devoted to the compilation of trotting registries. In 1867 he presented to the turf community the first volume of his "American Stud Book." That first volume, like many another one of a proposed serial publication, such as the "Kentucky Stud Book" and "Parson's Pacing Register," dropped so palpably still-born that a companion volume never became an after-birth.

On page 21 of this volume Mr. Wallace thus expresses his deliberate conclusions, fortified, as they always are, with due solemnity, by "the experience of ages, "and the laws of breeding. It is to be "regretted, that, in our day, *we have so* "*few trotting races, over a mile*, as it is "staying the distance that most clearly "demonstrates the value of blood.

"This question of the value of blood "in the trotting horse has been dis-"cussed over and over again for the last "thirty years, *with a disposition to* "*beat rather than to arrive at the truth.* "There are one or two thoughts, *or, I* "*should rather say facts*, that lie at the "foundation of this question, and to "which the disputants, on both sides, "must give their assent. The experience "of generations has proved that the "thoroughbred horse will endure more "than any other, and, as trotting is a "test of endurance, in that particular, the "blood horse has the advantage. Then "too, horses of equal speed will depend, "necessarily, on endurance to win, and "if blood has the endurance the question "of superiority is settled. If the thor-"oughbred horse, with the proper trot-"ting action, is not preferable to breed "from, then *the experience of ages* in "breeding racers, *and the law which* "*governs* in breeding all other domestic "animals, is at fault in breeding trot-"ters."

If Palo Alto needed any higher authority for the use of thoroughbred blood in the production of the improved trotting performer, it would have been forced to await the coming of that more

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august, impossible, personality, the compiler, *de novo*, of an entirely new Standard American Trotting Register. The turf press has regarded this impartial examination of the methods of Palo Alto as an onslaught upon the certain methods of crystalizing the trotting pedigree, namely, to breed trotting-bred sires to trotting-bred matrons, but such is an unfair construction of the scope of these papers. The magnificent establishment of Gov. Stanford is unique in trotting-horse history. Unlike the vast majority of its reviewers it is liberal in principle and practice to the extreme limit of trotting-horse possibilities. It is the advance experimental station in working out the complicated trotting-horse breeding problem; and, as such, none of its methods should receive adverse criticism until each specific line of breeding has received its full fruition. Even if thoroughbred mares for trotting matrons had proven failures before the thoroughbred mare Sally Russel to the embrace of Pilot Jr. produced the dam of Maud S. and the pure-bred Twilight, in the harem of the same horse, foaled the dam of Jay Eye See, the conditions have so materially changed in the more judicious selection of running-bred mares, with more pronounced trotting action, and the vastly more prepotent trotting sires that the chances of success have materially increased within the past decade. This prepotency is rapidly becoming so powerful that the demonstrations of Palo Alto have shown that this trotting potency can overcome the galloping tendencies of the running cross, with the greater speed inheritance of the blood horse utilized for trotting performances.

Despite the adverse criticism, there is not a single trotting purist, be he editor, breeder, or trainer, that would summarily estop the experiment of Palo Alto in using thoroughbred matrons in this early stage of its brilliant progress. None of them would say to Senator Stanford cease this production of Palo Altos and Ansels, and Whips, and Azmoors, and Anteos and Antevolos, for they are sending to the trotting turf thus early in their careers too many winners, like Azote and Antella, and Avena, and Anteo Richmond, to warrant such a decree. In no more forcible way can the illiberal criticism be crucified.

If the enquiry should be presented to the writer, "Do you advise the breeders, "at large, to resort to thoroughbred "mares for trotting matrons to the ex-"clusion of trotting-bred mares?" the answer in the negative would be as positive and conclusive as words could be framed. Palo Alto itself neither advocates nor practices such an extreme absurdity; for its trotting-bred broodmares far outnumber its running-bred matrons.

If the modified question was presented: "Should the average trotting breeder employ thoroughbred mares in the hope of securing, like Senator Stanford, the extremest trotting speed?" the answer would still be in the negative. Breeding the trotting horse, notwithstanding the apparent plethora of standard stock and standard performers, is, at best, as expensive as it is precarious. The trotting pedigree has become so intense that the average breeder should confine himself to the most uniform and the best established lines for producing trotters. Like the farmer who depends upon routine crops that have a certain, reliable yield, he should not employ experimental seed involving the possibility of even a diminished harvest.

Daring methods, like the use of the thoroughbred mare, require patience, caution, discrimination, and affluence. The results are far reaching, leading either to an improved breed of trotters, and the attendant munificent returns, or to years of failure and consequent bankruptcy. They should not be made by the average breeder. When they have become so successful and uniform that the experimental phase has been eliminated; so that the ratio of success, taking in consideration the certainty of greater speed and stamina, which are the only elements sought to be obtained from the thoroughbred infusion, compares favorably with the purist method of breeding trotters, then and not till then should the breeders at large employ thoroughbred mares. But this decision does not preclude leading establishments, like Palo Alto and the Village Farm, and those of Mr. Bonner and of

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Miller & Sibley from using these thoroughbred matrons in the hope of perfecting the speed and courage of the future trotting horse.

In any other country these leading farms would be government establishments, clothed with all the authority and prestige that royalty could confer upon them. In democratic America they not only receive the discouragement of turf editorial derision, but the baleful prophecies of dire failures are heaped upon them in the very face of their preliminary successes. This procedure may be the epitome of the philosophy and the science of trotting-horse breeding of to-day, but all the portents of the future bid fair to prove that it will be the folly of to-morrow.

Yet such is the pliability of human wisdom that when the despised theory of the present becomes the accepted fact of the future, there is no one to admit among those high in authority that they voiced the opposition by the least articulation of dissent.

If Palo Alto, and Whips, and Azmoor, and Ansel succeed with thoroughbred mares for trotting matrons there will be no confessors of mistaken opposition among the trotting purists, not even attempts to invalidate the pedigrees of the thoroughbred matrons, or to assert that this overwhelming trotting potency is confined to a solitary trotting sire; but all, with loud acclaim, will praise the exceedingly logical and physiological, and psychical methods of Palo Alto. Rowena, who carries eighty per centum of thoroughbred blood already has the two-year-old racing record. Before this paper is in press she may have the two-year-old record in all forms. Her last quarter, only a quarter of a second slower than the fastest quarter, was trotted in thirty-four seconds, and the last hundred yards of the finish was certainly at a much faster momentum. The superintendent of Palo Alto on September 26, 1892, thus writes of her immediate future: "I do not think she "is near her mark. In November, over "the kite-shaped course at Stockton she "will be knocking at the gate of Arion! "Had Palo Alto lived I believe he would "have been the greatest of sires. We "have two of his two-year-olds in training, the one Erastus C., who lately "trotted a quarter in thirty-seven seconds, and can trot at that rate the "mile; and Avena whose record of 2:30, "in the second heat, showed the last "half mile in 1:10½, the last quarter in "thirty-three seconds, and the last eighth "in fifteen and a half seconds! (This "last eighth is at the rate of a mile in "2:04, the superlative time of Nancy "Hanks!) When we reach Stockton "with her, watch for the mark she will "make!"

Beyond the great waters Senator Stanford writes: "It is with regret that I "read of Palo Alto's death, not for the "pecuniary loss to myself, but for the "loss to the breeders and the trotting-"horse interests."

This is the broad-minded lament of a true horseman, devoid of belittling prejudices and iron-clad methods. He adds: "The last census of live stock shows there "are 15,000,000 horses in the United "States. In my judgment they can be "increased in value an average of $50 "a piece. In California I am trying to "accomplish this result." If the oncoming of age was not settling down upon his head like the frosts of early autumn upon the blooming flowers, he would be mighty enough in courage and enterprise to undertake this herculean task for the entire country. If there could be a concensus of opinion from minds as unprejudiced and comprehensive as his own, the decision would be that he would sooner accomplish this splendid result with high-bred, developed trotting sires like Palo Alto, Azmoor and Whips, than with horses whose pedigrees are less strongly fortified with the lineage of the race-horse of the civilized world. Meantime his methods are becoming so well established in the use of thoroughbred blood for the elevation of the trotter that their tabulation will overwhelm all speculative reasoning.

He proved in the instance of Sunol what Kentucky had formerly demonstrated in the cases of Maud S. and Jay Eye See, and what that commonwealth has again exemplified in the production of Moquette, that the thoroughbred grandam will insure extreme speed in the foal,

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if the sire is a strongly prepotent trotting-bred horse, whether his trotting capacity has been developed or not. Nor can the thoroughbred grandam be eliminated in the calculation, on the ground that the trotting top cross in the dam is the active factor, for neither Pilot Jr. nor General Benton sired any other daughters than those out of thoroughbred mares that have produced Jay Eye Sees or Maud S.'s or Sunols!

He advanced another step, and proved that extreme trotting speed comes from the union of a great trotting sire with thoroughbred mares of approved form, lineage and trotting action. He not only presented to the turf the champion trotting stallion, Palo Alto, 2:08¾, thus bred, but reinforced him with Azmoor and Whips, Ansel, and such a notable collection as to preclude all possibility of being classed as exceptional freaks of breeding. This season his demonstrations extend still further. These half-bred sires are producing phenomenal speed in their baby produce as well as their aged representatives, for Azote is as remarkable in his class as Rowena and Anselma in their juvenile stake races.

Moreover one of these half-bred sires has gone beyond all expectation in producing, up to that date, out of a thoroughbred mare, the champion trotting two-year-old race performer in trotting annals. The argument is very conclusive that the thoroughbred blood, when thus properly selected, commingles kindly with trotting strains in the production of great results, instead of being antagonistic, as has been the general contention. The combination of thoroughbred elements throughout the history of the trotting horse had already indicated this result in a modified degree, notably in the evolution of such producers as Alcyone, the sire of Martha Wilkes, and the dams of Sunol and Maud S., but this stronger infusion furnishes a more interesting study of the extent to which thoroughbred blood may be used without disturbing the trotting action or interfering with the balanced trotting brain.

If trotting purists, like the worthy editor of this journal, take the other horn of the dilemma, and claim that the trotting sire has now become so phenomenal that he can "wipe out the blood of the "running mare which produced Azmoor, "and the trotting blood of Azmoor, in "turn, overcame and nullified the run-"ning blood of the dam of Rowena," then, conclusively, the trotting inheritance has become so intense that one-fifth trotting blood can control at least four-fifths of the older, more concentrated, running blood in the issue. With such an intensity of reproduction, the result follows that there can be no possible danger of weakening the trotting inheritance by commingling with either thoroughbred or half-bred mares, and the crossing, therefore, can safely continue, until the most satisfactory productions that can possibly issue from the thoroughbred commingling have been evolved.

Meantime the performances of Nancy Hanks have thrown again upon the Palo Alto ranch the burden of proof that a strong infusion of thoroughbred blood is the most effective means of producing the extremest trotting speed. The champion record of Maud S., followed by that of Sunol among mares, and still more, that of Palo Alto among stallions, had shifted this burden of proof upon trotting purists. Now their positions are radically changed, for the 2:10¾ of Arion, the 2:08¾ of Belle Vara, and the 2:04 of Nancy Hanks afford the only conclusive statistics in controverting the position of Senator Stanford that the trotting lineage needs still further infusions of thoroughbred blood to increase the speed, or to strengthen the endurance of the perfected trotter.

Nothing has developed the persistence of this remarkable trotting-horse breeder like united opposition to his methods, and he will pursue these methods to their experimental exhaustion, relying upon practical results for their confirmation.

While the issue is thus fully made up, and the experiments are thus being made upon the most intelligent basis, with the richest possible resources, the impartial student will patiently await the most mature results before pronouncing an *ex cathedra* decision.

However greatly turf journals and able writers may disagree with the methods of Palo Alto they will all unite in

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generous praises to the princely munificence and the profound ability as a trotting-horse breeder of its noble founder.

Nota Bene. The writer would evince an insensibility amounting to ingratitude should he close this series without acknowledging his indebtedness to Mr. Frank W. Covey, the able and courteous superintendent of the trotting-horse department of Palo Alto, for invaluable information that has added much to both the web and the woof of these papers.

PROBLEMS IN BREEDING.

BY A. H.

Heredity.

II.—THEORY.

* * "Even the homely farm
Can teach us there is something in descent."

So much is the law of inheritance recognized that its expression—*Like begets, or tends to beget like,* is an everyday truism. It is believed by all, and thus has received classic attention as in the quotation we give above from England's now late poet laureate.

Heredity is indeed a fact. But an explanation or theory of its rationale, has been lacking. Waif-like ideas have been floating about on the scientific ocean. Darwin attempted a strictly provisional hypothesis to which he gave the name of "Pangenesis." This he did not expect to be permanent, but suggested as a recognition of the important place a philosophical theory could fill in connection with that of evolution. Other English scientists, particularly Galton, have brought forward suggestive views. Perhaps the latter was the first to give the real key to the proper manner of studying the question.

In the meantime, with the great advances being made in microscopical methods, such immense discoveries had been announced as have been related in our last article. With these as a basis, and with the advantage of instinctive ideas already expressed, Weismann, the distinguished Freiburg professor, gradually, in a remarkable series of essays prepared the world for a scientific theory in harmony with the facts. It is not here implied that Weismann's theory is accepted as a correct interpretation of these facts. But undoubtedly he has done more than any one to put the matter on a scientific basis, *i.e.*, to place it so that investigation of fact is directed into proper channels that sound theory may be therefrom deduced.

As Weismann's whole "excogitations of hypotheses" have been effective of so much renewed interest, criticism and investigation, are in fact so paramountly important, it is necessary, in any present discussion of the question to examine them carefully. We therefore shall devote this article to a presentation of this theory in relation to heredity itself, and also—in its broader aspects—to evolution, as contained in his first series of essays.

Weismann indeed may fairly be said to have expounded an entirely new method and scheme of study in regard to heredity. His essays are full of most interesting, suggestive and valuable matter. His presentation is therefore extremely readable, and on that account we have been induced to make a rather free abstract of his main theory of the "Continuity of the germ-plasm." Following this we give a more concise abstract of the general bearings of his theory on the wider questions involved in evolution itself. In the first we present Weismann's own words; in the second, to show how the theory appears to biologists at large, we have utilized part of Professor G. J. Romanes' review* as the best general sketch of the several theories yet published.

We therefore plunge at once, without further diffusive preliminary, into the subject.

WEISMANN'S THEORY.

I.—*The Transference or Continuity from Generation to Generation of the Hereditary Substance.*—"How is it," asks Weismann, "that the individual is able to transmit its structural features to its offspring with such precision?"

*Contemporary Review, Vol. LVII, May, 1890.

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The immediate answer to such a question must be given, he says, in the following terms: "A single cell, out of the millions of differentiated cells which compose the body, becomes specialized as a sex-cell. It is thrown off from the organism and is capable of reproducing all the peculiarities of the parent body in the new individual which springs from it by cell division." Then the more precise question follows: "How is it that such a single cell can reproduce the *tout ensémble* of the parent with all the faithfulness of a portrait?"

The answer is extremely difficult and has engaged the minds of our greatest naturalists. There have been several theories advanced, all of which are inadequate, according to Weismann. As he discards Darwin's ingenious but provisional theory of Pangenesis there remains, as it seems to him, only two other possible physiologically conceivable theories as to the origin of the germ-cells manifesting such powers as we know them to possess. Either the substance of the parent germ-cell is capable of undergoing a series of changes which, after the building up of a new individual, leads back again to identical germ-cells; or the germ-cells are not derived at all, as far as their essential and characteristic substance is concerned, from the body of the individual, but they are derived directly from the parent germ-cell.

Weismann believes that the latter view is the correct one. He calls it the theory of "The Continuity of the Germ-plasm," for it is founded upon the idea that heredity is brought about by the transference from one generation to another, of a substance with a definite chemical, and above all, molecular, constitution. This substance Weismann has called the *germ-plasm* and assumes that it possesses a highly complex structure, conferring upon it the power of developing into a complex organism.

He has attempted to explain heredity by supposing that in each ontogeny (the genesis or development of the individual), a part of the specific germ-plasm contained in the parent egg-cell is not used up in the construction of the body of the offspring, but is reserved unchanged for the formation of the germ-cells of the following generation.

Heredity thus Simply becomes a Question of Growth and of Assimilation.—If the germ-cells of successive generations are directly continuous and thus only form, as it were, different parts of the same substance, it follows that these cells must, or at any rate may, possess the same stages under certain conditions of development, and would form the same final product. The hypothesis of the continuity of the germ-plasm gives an identical starting point to each successive generation and thus explains how it is that an identical product arises from all of them. In other words the hypothesis explains heredity as part of the underlying problems of assimilation and of the causes which act directly during ontogeny. It therefore lays a foundation from which the explanation of these phenomena can be attempted.

Difficulties of the Theory—Denial of Transmissibility of Acquired Characters, so called.—It is true this theory also meets with difficulties, for it seems to be unable, as Weismann demonstrates, to do justice to a certain class of phenomena, *viz.:* the transmission of acquired characters. Weismann denies, *in toto*, that acquired characters, as properly understood, have ever been proved to have been transmitted. He declares that facts that have been interpreted under such hypothesis can be interpreted or expressed differently.

The Prominence Given to "Predisposition" in the Theory.—An organism can not acquire anything unless it already possesses the predisposition to acquire it. Acquired characters are therefore no more than local or sometimes general variations which arise under the stimulus provided by certain external influences.

Nothing can arise in an organism unless the predisposition to it is preëxistent, for every acquired character is simply the reaction of the organism upon a certain stimulus.

Important Admissions and Denials.—Weismann does not assert that predispositions can not be transmitted. He is also far from asserting that the germ-plasm, which, as he holds, is transmitted

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as the basis of heredity from one generation to another, is absolutely unchangeable or totally uninfluenced by forces residing in the organism within which it is transformed into germ-cells. He is also compelled to admit that it is conceivable that organisms may exert a modifying influence upon their germ-cells, and even that such a process is, to a certain extent, inevitable. The nutrition and growth of the individual must exercise some influence upon its germ-cells; but, in the first place, this influence must be extremely slight, and, in the second place, it can not act in the manner in which it is usually assumed that it takes place. A change of growth at the periphery (circumference) of an organism can never cause such a change in the molecular structure of the germ-plasm as would augment any predisposition. Any change produced would result from the reaction of the germ-cell upon changes of nutrition caused by alteration in growth at the periphery, leading to some changes in size, number or arrangement of its molecular units. In the present state of our knowledge there is reason for doubting whether such reaction can occur at all. But if it can take place, at any rate the quality of the change in the germ-plasm can have nothing to do with the quality of the acquired character, but only with the way in which the general nutrition is influenced by the latter. Up to the present time it has never been proved that any changes in general can modify the molecular structure of the germ-plasm, and far less has it been rendered by any means probable that the germ-cells can be affected by acquired changes which have no influence on general nutrition.

Tendency to Transmit Present, Previous to Appearance of Acquired Character.—If we consider that each so-called predisposition—that is, a power of reacting upon a certain stimulus in a certain way, possessed by any organism or by one of its parts—must be innate, and, further, that each acquired character is only the predisposed reaction of some part of an organism upon some external influence, then we must admit that only one of the causes which produce any acquired character can be transmitted, the one which was present before the character itself appeared, *viz.*, the predisposition; and we must further admit that the latter arises from the germ, and that it is quite immaterial to the following generation whether such predispositions come into operation or not.

The continuity of the germ-plasm is amply sufficient to account, according to Weismann, for such a phenomena, and he does not believe that any objection to his hypothesis, founded upon the actually observed phenomena of heredity, will be found to hold. If it be accepted many facts will appear in a light different from that which has been cast upon them by the hypothesis which has hitherto been received—a hypothesis which assumes that the organism produces germ-cells afresh, again and again, and that it produces them entirely from its own substance. Under the former (Weismann's) theory the germ-cells are no longer looked upon as the product of the parents' body—at least as far as their essential part, the specific germ-plasm, is concerned; they are rather considered as *something which is to be placed in contrast* with the *tout ensemble* of the cells which make up the parents' body, and the germ-cells of succeeding generations stand in a similar relation to one another as a series of generations of uni-cellular organisms, arising by a continued process of cell-division.

Germ-plasm, not Germ-cells, the Immortal Part.—It is true that in most cases the generations of germ cells do not arise immediately from one another as complete cells, but only as minute particles of germ-plasms. This latter substance, however, forms the foundation of the germ-cells of the next generation, and stamps them with their specific character.

The ideas expressed by some as to the continuity of the germ-*cells* can not be maintained except in very rare cases. But this fact does not prevent us from adopting a theory of the continuity of the germ-*plasm*.

This theory does not presuppose anything except facts which can be observed at any moment, although they may not be understood—such as assimilation, or the development of like organisms from like germs; while every other theory of

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heredity is founded on hypotheses which can not be proved.

The Theory Marks the Advancement of Our Knowledge.—It is, Weismann admits, nevertheless possible that continuity of the germ-plasm does not exist in the manner in which he himself imagines that it takes place, for no one can at present decide whether all the ascertained facts agree with and can be explained by it. The ceaseless activity of research brings to light many new facts every day, and he is far from maintaining that his theory may not be disproved by some of them. But if even it should have to be abandoned at a later period, it seems to him that at the present time it is a necessary stage in the advancement of our knowledge, and on which must be brought forward, and passed through, whether it prove right or wrong, in the future. In this spirit Weismann offers it, and in this spirit he wishes his theory to be received.

The Germ-plasm Defined and Demonstrated.—The germ-plasm is that part of a germ-cell of which the chemical and physical properties—including the molecular structure—enable the cell to become, under appropriate conditions, a new individual of the same species.

The ascertained facts in the case of *Ascaris* plainly show that the nuclear substance must not only be the sole bearer of hereditary tendencies: not only contain the tendencies of growth of the parents, but also those of a very large number of ancestors. Each of the two nuclei which unite in the fertilization must contain the germ-nucleoplasm of both parents, and this latter nucleoplasm once contained, and still contains, the germ-nucleoplasm of the grandparents, as well as that of all previous generations.

Illustrated by aid of Breeders' Phraseology.—It is obvious that the nucleoplasm of each antecedent generation must be represented in any germ-nucleus in an amount which becomes less as the number of intervening generations become greater, and the proportion can be calculated after the manner in which breeders, when crossing races, determine the proportion of pure blood which is contained in any of the descendants. Thus while the germ-plasm of the father and mother constitutes half the nucleus of any fertilized ovum, that of a grandparent only forms a quarter, and that of the tenth generation backward only $\frac{1}{1024}$, and so on. The latter can nevertheless exercise influence over the development of the offspring, for the phenomena of atavism show that the germ-plasm of very remote ancestors can occasionally make itself felt in the sudden appearance of long-lost characters. Although we are unable to give a detailed account of the way in which atavism happens, and of the circumstances under which it takes place, we are at least able to understand how it becomes possible; for even a minute trace of germ-plasm possesses the definite tendency to build up a certain organism, and will develop this tendency as soon as its nutrition is, for some reason, favored above that of the other kinds of germ-plasm present in the nucleus. Under these circumstances it will increase more rapidly than the other kinds, and it is readily conceivable that a preponderance in the quantity of nucleoplasm may determine its influence upon the cell body.

The nature of heredity is based upon the transmission of nuclear substance with a specific molecular constitution. This substance is the specific nucleoplasm of the germ-cell—Weismann's germ-plasm or Nägeli's idioplasm (of the germ-cells).

Weismann has endeavored to prove that the germ-cells of an organism derive their essential nature from the fact that the germ-plasm of each generation is *carried over* into that which succeeds it. He has attempted to show that during development of an egg into an animal, a part of the germ-substance—although only a minute part—passes over unchanged into the organism which is undergoing development, and that this part represents the basis from which future germ-cells arise. In this way it is to a certain extent possible to conceive how it is that the complex molecular structure of the germ-plasm can be retained unchanged even in its most minute details, through a long series of generations.

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Cytoplasm and Nucleoplasm of Germ-cells, Functions.—Weismann entirely agrees with Strasburger when he says: "The specific qualities of organism are based upon nuclei. Molecular stimuli proceed from the nucleus into the surrounding cytoplasm; stimuli which, on the one hand, control the phenomena of assimilation in the cell, and on the other hand, give to the growth of the cytoplasm, which depends upon nutrition, a certain character peculiar to the species." The nutritive cytoplasm assimilates, while the nucleus controls the assimilation, and hence the substances assimilated possess a certain constitution and nourishes in a certain manner the cyto-idioplasm and nuclear idioplasm.

In this way the cytoplasm takes part in the phenomena of construction, upon which the specific form of the organism depends. This constructive activity of the cyto-idioplasm depends upon the regulative influence of the nuclei. The nuclei, therefore, "determine the specific direction in which an organism develops."

The opinion—derived from the recent study of the phenomena of fertilization—that the nucleus impresses its specific character upon the cell, has received conclusive confirmation. It is therefore, only under the influence of the nucleus that the cell substance redevelops into the full type of the species. In adopting the view that the nucleus is the factor which determines the specific nature of the cell, we stand upon a firm foundation upon which we can build with security.

The Question as to the Manner in which the Plasm Subsequently Changes During Early Differentiation.—If, therefore, the first segmentation nucleus, in its molecular structure contains the whole of the inherited tendencies of development, it must follow that during segmentation and subsequent cell division, the nucleoplasm will enter upon definite and varied changes which must cause the differences appearing in the cells which are produced; for identical cell-bodies depend, *ceteris paribus*, upon identical nucleoplasm, and conversely different cells depend upon differences in the nucleoplasm. The fact that the embryo grows more strongly in one direction than in another, that its cell layers are of different nature and are ultimately differentiated into various organs and tissues—forces us to accept the conclusion that the nuclear substance has also been changed in nature, and that such changes take place during ontogenetic development in a regular and definite manner.

We are thus led to the important question as to the forces by which the determining substance or nucleoplasm is changed, and as to the manner in which it changes during the course of ontogeny.

On the answer to this question his further conclusions must depend. The simplest hypothesis would be to suppose that at each division of the nucleus, its specific substance divides into two halves of unequal quantity so that the cell-bodies would also be transformed—for we have seen that the character of a cell is determined by that of the nucleus. Thus in any Metazoon (multicellular organism) the first two segementation spheres would be transformed in such a way that one only contained the hereditary tendencies of the endoderm, and the other those of the ectoderm, and therefore, at a later stage the cells of the endoderm would arise from the one and those of the ectoderm from the other; and this is actually known to occur.

In the course of further division the nucleoplasm of the first ectoderm cell would again divide unequally, *e. g.*, into the nucleoplasm containing the hereditary tendencies of the nervous system, and into that containing the tendencies of the external skin. But even then, the end of the unequal division of the nuclei would not have been nearly reached; for, in the formation of the nervous system, the nuclear system which contains the hereditary tendencies of the sense-organs, would in the course of further cell-division, be separated from that which contains the tendencies of the central organs, and the same process would continue in the formation of all single organs, and in the final development of the most minute histological elements. This process would take place in a definitely ordered course, exactly as it has taken place throughout a very long series of ancestors; and the determining and directive factor is simply and solely the

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nuclear substance, the nucleoplasm, which possesses such a molecular structure in the germ-cell that all such succeeding stages of its molecular structure in future nuclei must necessarily arise from it, as soon as the requisite external conditions are present.

The Fact with which All Explanation Must be Made to Agree.—It appears at first sight that the knowledge which has been gained by studying the division of nuclei by the process of kariokinesis is opposed to such a view—for we know that each mother-loop of the so-called nuclear plate divides longitudinally into two exactly equal halves, which can be stained and thus rendered visible. In this way each resulting daughter nucleus receives an equal supply of halves and it therefore appears that the two nuclei must be identical. Such an identity is regarded as a fundamental fact which can not be shaken, and with which all attempts at further explanation must be brought into accord.

The nucleus always divides into parts of equal quantity; and further, in every nuclear division, each daughter-nucleus receives the same amount of nuclear substance from the father as from the mother. But, as seems to Weismann, it is very far from proving that the quality of the parent nucleoplasms must always be equal in the daughter-nuclei. It is true, the fact seems to prove this. But we must not forget that we do not see the minute molecular structure of the loop material. We have, in the former article given Weismann's words on this point so need not repeat them here. It is quite reasonable to admit that there is an illimitable variety of possible combinations of the dividing loops.

Weismann also advances in support of this, his theory of the different character of the two polar bodies, which will be afterward adverted to.

Though the Quantity of the Divided Loops May be Equal the Molecular Quality May be Unequal.—There does not seem to be any objection to the view that the microsomata of the nuclear loops—assuming that these bodies represent the germ-plasm—are capable of dividing into two halves, equal in form and appearance but unequal in quality. We know that in some egg-cells the first two segmentation spheres are equal in size and appearance, and yet the one forms the endoderm and the other the ectoderm.

Weismann, therefore, believes that we must accept the hypothesis that in indirect nuclear division (kariokinesis) the formation of unequal halves may take place quite as readily as the formation of equal halves, and that the quality or inequality of the subsequently produced daughter-cells must depend upon the nuclei. Thus during ontogeny a gradual transformation of the nuclear substance takes place, necessarily imposed upon it, according to certain laws, by its own nature, and such transformation is accompanied by a gradual change in the character of the cell bodies.

The Molecular Complexity of the Germ-plasm Must be Diminished by Every Subsequent Division.—We must, therefore, conclude that the molecular structure of the germ-plasm in all higher animals must be excessively complex, and, at the same time, that this complexity must gradually diminish during ontogeny as the structures still to be formed from any cell, and, therefore, represented in the molecular constitution of its nucleoplasm, contain preformed structures which are gradually reduced in number as they are given off in various directions during the building up of the organs: the complexity of the molecular structure decreases as the potentiality for further development also decreases—such potentiality being represented in the molecular structure of the nucleus. The nucleoplasm which in the grouping of its particles contains potentially a hundred different modifications of this substance, must possess far more numerous kinds and far more complex arrangements of such particles than the nucleoplasm which only contains a single modification, capable of determining the character of a single kind of cell.

A New Structure, Previously Non-existent, May be Received by Nuclear Division.—We must guard against the supposition that unequal nuclear division simply means a separation of part of the molecular structure. On the contrary the molecular constitution of the mother nucleus is certainly changed during di-

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vision in such a way that one or both halves *may* receive a new structure which did not exist before their formation.

The different varieties of nucleoplasm which arise during ontogeny, by means of their molecular structure represent, create a specific constitution in the cell bodies over which they have control, and also because they determine the succession of future nuclei and cells. We may suppose that the idioplasm of the first segmentation nucleus is but slightly different from that of the second ontogenetic stage, viz., that of the two following segmentation nuclei. Perhaps only a few groups of micellæ have been displaced or somewhat differently arranged. But, nevertheless, such groups of micellæ were not the germs of a second stage which pre-existed in the first stage, for the two are distinguished by the possession of a different molecular structure. This structure, the second stage under normal conditions of development, again brings about the change by which the different molecular structure of the third stage is produced, and so on.

The organization of the species has, on the whole, increased in complexity during the course of phytogeny (genesis or development of the race) and if the phyletic (racial) stages are repeated in the ontogeny, it seems to follow that the structure of the germ-plasm must become more complex in the course of ontogeny instead of becoming simpler. But the complexity of the whole organism is not represented in the molecular structure of any single nucleus, but by that of all the nucleus present at one time. It is true that the germ-cells, or rather the germ-plasm of the germ-nucleus, must gain greater complexity as the organism which arises from it becomes more complex, but the individual nucleoplasms of each ontogenetic stage may become simpler, while the whole mass of idioplasm (germ-plasm) in the organism, which taken together represent the stage in question, does not by any means lose in complexity. If we must, therefore, assume that the molecular structure of the nucleoplasm becomes simpler in the course of ontogeny, as the number of structures which it potentially contains become smaller, it follows that the nucleoplasm in the cells of fully differentiated tissues, such as muscle, nerve, sense-organs, or glands, must possess relatively the most simple molecular structure, for it can not originate any fresh modification of nucleoplasm, but can only continue to produce cells of the same structure, although it does not altogether retain this power.

How do the Germ-cells Arise in the New Organism?—We are thus brought back to the fundamental question as to how the germ-cells arise in the organism. Is it possible that the nucleoplasm of the germ-cell, with its immensely complex molecular structure, specifically containing all the specific peculiarities of an individual, can arise from the nucleoplasm of any of the body cells—a substance which, as we have just seen, has lost the power of originating any new kind of cell, because of the continual simplification of its structure during development? It seems to Weismann that it would be impossible for the simple nucleoplasm of the somatic cells to thus suddenly acquire the power of originating the most complex nucleoplasm from which alone the entire organism can be built up. Weismann can not see any evidence for the existence of a force which could effect such a transformation.

This difficulty has already been appreciated by other writers whose views also depend upon the hypothesis that cells which have once become differentiated for the performance of special functions can not be retransformed into sexual cells. The latter are separated from all other cells at a very early period of embryonic development, before any histological differentiation has taken place.

No Retransformation of Cells to Earlier State.—There is no nucleoplasm like that of the germ-cell in any of the somatic cells, and no one of these latter can be said to be undifferentiated. All somatic cells possess a certain degree of differentiation, which may be rigidly limited to one single direction or may take place in one of many directions. All these cells are widely different from the egg-cell from which they originated. They are all separated from it by many generations of cells, and this fact implies that their idioplasms possess a widely different structure from the idio-

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plasm or germ-plasm of the egg-cell. Even the nucleoplasm of the two first segmentation nuclei can not possess the same idioplasm as that of the first segmentation nucleus, and it is, of course, far less possible for such an idioplasm to be present in the nucleus of any of the later cells of the embryo. The structure of the germ-plasm must necessarily become more and more different from that of the first segmentation nucleus, as the development of the embryo proceeds. The germ-plasm of the first segmentation nucleus, and of this nucleus alone, is germ-plasm, and possesses a structure such that an entire organism can be produced from it. Many appear to consider it a matter of course that any embryonic cell can reproduce the entire organism if placed under suitable conditions. But when we carefully look into the subject we see that such powers are not even possessed by those cells of the embryo which are nearest to the egg-cell, *viz.*, the first two segmentation spheres. We have only to remember the numerous cases in which one of them forms the ectoderm of the animal, while the other produces the endoderm, in order to admit the validity of this objection.

But if the first segmentation spheres are not able to develop into a complete organism how can this be the case with one of the later embryonic cells, or one of the cells of the fully developed animal body?

Sexual Cells Separated from the Somatic Cells.—The same argument applies to the cells of the embryo itself; and it therefore follows that those instances of early separation of sexual from somatic cells, upon which Weismann has often insisted as indicating the continuity of the germ-plasm, do not now appear to be of such conclusive importance as the time when we were not sure about the localization of the idioplasm in the nuclei. In the great majority of cases the germ-cells are not separated at the beginning of embryonic development, but only in some one of the later stages. A single exception is found in the pole-cells of Diptera. These are the first formed cells in the egg and become the sexual glands of the embryo. Here, therefore, the germ-plasm maintains a true, unbroken continuity. The nucleus of the egg-cell directly gives rise to the nuclei of the pole-cells, and there is every reason to believe that the latter receive, unchanged, a portion of the idioplasm of the former, and with it the tendencies of heredity.

Persistence of a Part of the Germ-plasm, which is Peculiarly Preserved.—But in all other cases the germ-cells arise by division from some of the later embryonic cells, and as these belong to a more advanced ontogenetic stage in the development of the germ-plasm, we can only conclude that continuity is maintained by assuming, as Weismann asserts, that *a small part of the germ plasm persists unchanged during the division of the segmentation nucleus and remains mixed with the germ-plasm of a certain series of cells*, and that the formation of true germ-cells is brought about at a certain point in the series by the appearance of cells in which the germ-plasm becomes predominant. If we accept the hypothesis it does not make any difference, theoretically, whether the germ-plasm becomes predominant in the third, tenth, hundredth or millionth generation of cells. It therefore follows that cases of early separation of the germ-cells afford no proof of a direct persistence of the parent germ-cells in those of the offspring; for a cell the offspring of which becomes partly somatic and partly germ-cell can not itself have the characters of a germ-cell, but it may, nevertheless, contain germ-idioplasm, and may thus transfer the substance which forms the basis of heredity from the germ of the parent to that of the offspring.

Theories of Retransformation and Cyclical Development not Compatible with Apparent Facts.—If we are unwilling to accept this hypothesis, nothing remains but to credit the germ-plasm of each successive ontogenetic stage with a capability of retransformation into the first stage. But the rule of probability is against such a suggestion. Suppose, for instance, that the germ-plasm of the germ-cell is characterized by ten different qualities, each of which may be arranged relatively to the others in two different ways, then the probability in favor of any given combination would be represented by the fraction $(\frac{1}{2})^{10} = \frac{1}{1024}$:

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that is to say, the retransformation of somatic germ-plasm into germ-plasm will occur once in 1024 times, and it is therefore impossible for such retransformation to become the rule. It is also obvious that the complex structure of the germ-plasm which potentially contains, with the likeness of a faithful portrait, the whole individuality of the parent, can not be represented by only ten characters, but that there must be an immensely greater number; it is also obvious that the possibilities of the arrangement of single characters must be assumed to be much larger than two; so that we get the formula $(\frac{1}{p})\,n$, where p represents the possibilities and n the characters. Thus if n and p are but slightly larger than we assumed above, the probabilities become so slight as to altogether exclude the hypothesis of a retransformation of somatic idioplasm into germ-plasm.

It may be objected that such retransformation is much more probable in the case of those germ-cells which separate early from the somatic cells. Nothing can, in fact, be urged against the possibility that the idioplasm of, *e. g.*, the third generation of cells may pass back into the condition of idioplasm of the germ-cell; although, of course, the mere possibility does not prove the fact. But there are not many cases in which the sexual cells separate as early as the third generation, and it is very rare for them to separate at any time during the true segmentation of the egg. In most cases separation takes place at a very late stage. In such cases the chances of retransformation become infinitely small.

If it could be proved that development is not merely in appearance but in reality a cyclical process (as Minot's theory is) then nothing could be urged against the occurrence of retransformation. The phyletic development of the whole organic world clearly illustrates a development of direct non-cyclical course, or at all events courses in which the earliest condition is not repeated at the close of development. The phyletic development of the whole organic world clearly illustrates a development of the latter kind, for, although we assume that organic development is not nearly concluded, it is, nevertheless, safer to predict that it will never revert to its original starting point, by backward development over the same course as that which it has already traversed. No one can believe that existing placental mammals will develop into marsupiatia, monotremata, mammal-like reptiles, and the lower vertebrate forms into worms and finally into monera. How then, could a process which seems to be impossible in phylogeny occur as the regular method of ontogeny? Besides, we have to ask for proofs of the actual occurrence of cyclical development.

Development is Progressive not Retrogressive.—If the appearance of the whole cell gives us any knowledge as to the structure of its nuclear idioplasm, we may be sure that the development of a primitive germ-cell proceeds without a break, from the moment of its first recognizable formation to the ultimate production of distinct male or female sexual cells.

Parent Germ-cell from First Separated into Body and Germ-cells.—In animals the germ-cells are separated from the somatic cells during embryonic development, sometimes even at its very commencement, and it is obvious that this latter is the original, phyletically oldest, mode of formation.

The sexual differentiation of the germ-cells is not material to the question being now discussed; the important point is to ascertain whether the germ-cells, sexually differentiated or not, arise from the somatic cells *at the end of ontogeny*, or whether the substance of the parent germ-cell, during embryonic development, is from the first separated into somatic and germ-cells. The former interpretation would be against Weismann's view, the latter in its favor. The germ-cells of *Volvox* are differentiated during embryonic development—before the escape of the young organism from the egg capsule. The germ-plasm must have become modified in molecular structure during the course of phylogeny, so that the cells produced were no longer made up of identical units, but of two different kinds. After this separation, the germ-cells alone retained the power of producing similar cells by division. Thus *Volvox* seems to afford direct proof

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at in the phyletic origin of the hetero-
asted groups, somatic cells were not
tercalated between the mother germ-
ll and the daughter germ-cells in each
togeny, but that the somatic cells arose
rectly from the former, with which
ey were previously identical. Thus
e continuity of the germ-plasm is es-
blished at least from the beginning of
e phyletic series of development.

*In Higher Organisms Period of This
eparation has been Gradually Changed.*
—The fact that in most higher organisms
e separation of the germ-cells takes
lace later, and often very late, at the
d of the whole ontogeny, proves that
e time at which this separation of the
o kinds of cells took place must have
en gradually changed. In this respect
e well-established instances of early
paration are of great value, because
ey serve to connect the extreme cases.
is quite impossible to maintain that
rtain germ-cells exist from the time of
mbryonic development, as indifferent
lls, which can not be distinguished from
hers, and which are only differentiated
a later period. It is obvious that
one of the relatively few cells of the
mbryo can be excluded from the
normous increase by division, which
ust take place in order to produce the
rge number of daughter individuals.
is therefore clear that all the cells of
e embryo must for a long time act as
matic cells, and none of them can be
served as germ-cells and nothing else.

Strictly speaking, Weismann says he
ll into an inaccuracy in maintaining in
rmer works that the germ-cells were
emselves immortal; they only contain
e undying part of the organism—the
rm-plasm—and although this substance
as far as we know, invariably sur-
unded by a cell-body, it does not al-
ays control the latter, and thus confer
pon it the character of a germ-cell. This
dmission does not materially change
Weismann's view of the subject. If the
ature and character of a cell is de-
rmined by the substance of the nucleus
nd not by the cell-body, then the im-
ortality of the germ-cells is preserved,
lthough only the nuclear substance
asses uninterruptedly from one genera-
n to another.

Germ-cells only Produced by Certain Cells Predestined for the Purpose.—The germ-cells can not be indeed produced by any indifferent cells of embryonic character, but by certain cells, and under circumstances which allow us to positively conclude that they have been predestined for this purpose from the beginning. In other words the cells in question contain germ-plasm, and this only enables them to become germ-cells.

As a result of his investigations on Hydroids, Weismann concluded that the germ-plasm is present in a very finely divided and therefore invisible state in certain somatic cells, from the very beginning of embryonic development, and that it is then transmitted through innumerable cell-generations to those remote individuals of the colony in which sexual products are formed. This conclusion is based on the fact that germ-cells only occur *in certain localized areas* in which neither germ-cells nor primitive germ-cells (the cells which are transformed into germ-cells at a later period) were previously present. The primitive germ-cells are also only formed in localized areas, arising from the somatic cells of the ectoderm.

The place at which germ-cells arise is the same in all individuals of the same species, but differs in different species. Such differences correspond to different phyletic stages of a process of displacement, which tends to remove the localized area from its original position in centripetal direction, which takes place by the frequently round-about method of the migration of primitive germ-cells. We are thus obliged to conclude that such is the only manner in which the change can be effected, and the other cells are unable to play the role of primitive germ-cells. And if other cells are unable to take this part it must be because nucleoplasm of a certain character has to be present in order to form germ-cells or according to the terms of the theory, the presence of germ-plasm is indispensable to this purpose—that there is a continuity of the germ-plasm.

We must now give Weismann's theory as to the *significance of the polar bodies*, which is of great importance to understand.

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Two Kinds of Nucleoplasm.—The growing egg-cell must possess nucleoplasm of a specific molecular structure which directs the "secretory" functions of the cell as demonstrated by the expulsion of the polar bodies. The nucleoplasm of histologically differentiated cells may be called histogenetic nucleoplasm, and the growing egg-cell must contain such, asserts Weismann, and also a specific modification of it. It can not be the same as that which, at a later period, causes embryonic development. That can only be produced by true germ-plasm of immensely complex constitution. "It therefore follows" that the nucleus of egg-cells contains two kinds of nucleoplasm, *viz.*: (*a*) *Germ-plasm*, and a peculiar modification of histogenetic nucleoplasm which may be called (*b*) *ovogenetic nucleoplasm*. This latter must preponderate in the growing egg-cell, for it controls the growth of the latter—minute at first, but increasing in growth, so that the germ-plasm may control the cell the preponderating ovogenetic nucleoplasm must be removed from the cell. This removal takes place as seen in the first expulsion of polar bodies—which is nothing more than a removal of ovogenetic nucleoplasm from the egg-cell—being thence of no more use.

Weismann admits that his theory must stand or fall with this explanation—of the presence of two kinds of nucleoplasm in the nucleus. And this not only refers to the female, but also to the male, nucleus. In the latter are germ-plasm and spermatogenetic nucleoplasm.

Their Function.—These two kinds of nucleoplasm exert opposite tendencies in at least one respect. The germ-plasm tends to effect the division of the cell into the first two segmentation spheres; the ovogenetic nucleoplasm, on the other hand possesses a tendency to growth of the cell-body without division. Hence the germ-plasm can not make itself felt, and is not able to expel the ovogenetic nucleoplasm until it has reached such a relative size as enables it to successfully oppose the latter.

The process of expulsion is evidently a remnant of an ancient phyletic stage which must possess exceedingly important physiological (and perhaps morphological) significance.

According to the above views the polar bodies—true cells, and the egg-cell, are different in kind, for as in the division of the nuclear spindle two qualitatively different daughter nuclei are produced, because they are different in purpose or function.

Should it finally be proved that the expulsion of the polar bodies is nothing more than the removal of histogenetic nucleoplasm from the germ-cell the opinion that a retransformation of specialized idioplasm into germ-plasm can not occur, would be confirmed.

No part of one organism is thrown away simply because it is useless—portions that have lost their substance are absorbed and used in building up the organism.

The expulsion of the first polar body then means the removal of the histogenic part of the nucleus. This is the maturing part of the egg-cell.

Parthenogenetic eggs form only one polar body, while eggs requiring fertilization form two polar bodies. Parthenogenesis depends upon the fact that the part of the nucleus which is expelled from the sexual egg in the second polar body remains: that is when the whole of the ancestral germ-plasms inherited from the parents are retained in the nucleus of the egg-cell.

Development by fertilization makes it necessary that half the number of these ancestral germ-plasms must be first expelled from the egg, *the original quantity being again restored by the addition of the sperm nucleus to the remaining half.*

In both cases the beginning of embryo-genesis *depends upon the presence of a certain, and in both cases equal, quantity of germ-plasm.* This certain quantity is produced by the addition of the sperm-nucleus to the egg requiring fertilization, and the beginning of embryo-genesis immediately follows fertilization. The parthenogenetic egg contains within itself the necessary quantity of germ-plasm, and the latter enters upon active development as soon as the single polar body has removed the ovogenetic nucleoplasm. The parthenoge-

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netic egg is thus capable of development immediately after the expulsion of the "first" polar body.

The expulsion of the second polar body means the reduction of the ancestral germ-plasms. This reduction applies to the male as well as the female nucleus. This material is reproductive and is concerned in the work of heredity.

The ideas thus developed lead to remarkable conclusions with regard to the theory of heredity—conclusions that do not harmonize with the ideas on this subject hitherto received.

Why Hereditary Tendencies Vary.—For if every egg expels half the number of its ancestral germ-plasms during maturation, the germ-cells of the same mother can not contain the same hereditary tendencies, unless of course we make the supposition that corresponding ancestral germ-plasms are retained by all eggs—a supposition which can not be sustained. For when we consider how numerous are the ancestral germ-plasms which must be contained in each nucleus, and further how improbable it is that they are arranged in precisely the same manner in all germ-cells, and finally how incredible it is that the nuclear thread should always be divided in exactly the same place to form corresponding loops or rods—we are driven to the conclusion that it is quite impossible for the reducing division of the nucleus to take place in an identical manner in all the germ-cells of a single ovary, or that the same ancestral germ-plasm would always be removed in the polar bodies.

But if one group of ancestral germ-plasms is expelled from one egg and a different group from another egg, it follows that no two eggs can be exactly alike as regards their contained hereditary tendencies or influences; they must all differ. In many cases the differences will only be slight, that is, when the eggs contain very similar combinations of ancestral germ-plasms. Under other circumstances the difference will be very great, *viz.*, when the combinations of ancestral germ-plasm retained in the egg are very different. The consequences which follow from this theory upon the second division of the egg-nucleus, and the formation of the second polar body, are by no means opposed to the facts of heredity, and even explain them better than has hitherto been possible. Weismann then advances the remarkable facts as to the likeness of twins in support of his theory, which may be better retained for some future occasion. The above is an important part of Weismann's elaborate system of theories. The reader should fully comprehend his meaning.

In Each Generation the Ancestral Germ-plasms are Doubled in Number, but Similarly Reduced in Quantity.—Weismann thus looks upon the second polar globule, by which the germ-plasm is reduced one-half, as a reduction not only in quantity but above all in complexity of constitution; for by this means, he reasons, the excessive accumulations of different kinds of hereditary tendencies or germ-plasms is prevented, which, without it, would necessarily be produced by fertilization. With the nucleus of the second polar body as many different kinds of germ-plasms are removed from the egg as will be afterward added through the contribution of the sperm nucleus. This may be made more clear by the following explanation:

Suppose we imagine an organism in which sex has just arisen and wherein we thus have fertilization for the first time. In the egg-cell resulting from this fertilization we should have mingled with the germ-plasms of but two parents (or but two kinds of chromatin in the nucleus, the chromatin, be it remembered) being the physical material to which all such phenomena are traced. This daughter organism now congregates with another similar individual which is also but one generation removed from the sexual origin. In the organism resulting from this union, we consequently have commingled in the germ-plasms (chromatin elements), four ancestral tendencies. Obviously the next generation, from a similar union to the immediately preceding, would contain eight ancestral germ or idioplasms, the next sixteen, the tenth generation 1,024, and so on, doubling each time with every sexually produced generation. This is but following the well-known calculation made by breeders who differ only in using the term *blood, half blood, quarter blood, three-*

quarters blood, etc., instead of ancestral germ-plasms, etc. While in each succeeding generation the number of germ-plasms are doubled, their quantities are reduced by one-half. Thus in a series of generations the continually recurring divisions of the ancestral germ-plasms must theoretically, ultimately reach a limit.

So Weismann argues that the reduction in the number of chromatin loops accomplished by the formation of the second polar globule is to reduce, by one-half, the number of the ancestral germ-plasms in the ovum, and the ancestral germ-plasm added by the spermatozoon brings the number of germ-plasms in the ovum up to the normal number which he supposes to be present. The theory is based on the almost universally accepted one that fertilization consists in that *an equal number of chromatin loops from either parent* are placed side by side and form the new segmentation nucleus.

After this stage is accomplished no further alteration can be made or influence felt in the future development of the individual. In fact, *the son is father of the man.* Thencefrom—

"'Tis in ourselves that we are thus, or thus."

The Important Conclusions to be Specially Remembered.—From the preceding facts and considerations the important conclusion results that (1) *the germ-cells of any individual do not contain the same hereditary tendencies, but are all different*, in that no two of them contain exactly the same combinations of hereditary tendencies. On this fact the well-known differences between the children of the same parents depend.

But the deeper meaning of this arrangement must doubtless be sought for in (2) *the individual variability which is thus continuously kept up* and is always being forced into new combinations.

Thus *sexual reproduction* is to be explained as an arrangement which ensures an ever-varying supply of individual differences.

RELATIONS OF THE THEORY TO GENERAL EVOLUTION.

II.—*Such Variability Alone Transmissible.*—The variability thus induced by the ever possible difference in combinations of the ancestral germ-plasms of the segmentation nucleus is the only variability that, according to Weismann, is hereditarily transmitted. All other variability, morphological or physiolgical, etc., that occurs in the individual subsequent to the fusion of the segmentation nucleus, and through the life of the individual, is absolutely *non-transmissible.* The tremendous significance of this view will have to be more fully discussed. The main "fact" of the theory we wish here to bring out is this: "That if variability is confined to the simple possible differences of arrangement of the molecularly complex germ-loops, the organized material of these has been practically the same from generation to generation backward, in regard to all living beings that reproduce themselves sexually"—as it was in the beginning, is now.

These variations of Weismann, congenital variations, as they are called, depend for their appearance on sexual modes of reproduction. *Therefore no organisms which propagate themselves by asexual means can present congenital variations* or thus become subject to the influence that favors their perpetuation.

Uni-cellular and Multi-cellular Organisms.—How then can the theory account for the individual variation, and origin of the species of all uni-cellular asexual living organisms? Weismann accounts for both by the direct action of external conditions of life—whose influence he denies in the multi-cellular or sexual organisms. In the uni-cellular he allows the effect of use and disuse, etc., in the multi-cellular organisms he disallows this.

He claims logical consistency herein. For the conditions of propagation among the uni-cellular organisms are such that parent and offspring are one and the same thing—"the child is a part, usually a half, of its parent." Therefore, if the parent has been in any way modified by the action of external conditions, it is inevitable that the child should, from the moment of its "birth"—fissiparous separation—be similarly modified; and if the modifying influences continue in the same lines for a sufficient length of

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me, the resulting change of type may ecome sufficiently pronounced to con-itute a new species, genus, etc.

But in the case of multi-cellular or xual organisms the child is not thus erely a severed moiety of its parent; it the result of the fusion of two highly pecialized and extremely minute particles f each parent.

"Immortality" of Uni-cellular Organ-ms.—Going back now to the uni-cellular rganism, we know that "reproduction" as simply a more or less equal fission which each of the new halves con-nued the former life of the parent grow-g into two mature individuals, to repeat perpetuity themselves in the next ssiparous progeny. Hence here, in hese uni-cellular beings, there never is ny death on the part of their protoplas-ic material. Weismann, therefore, rgues that here, aboriginally and poten-entially, life is immortal.

The Addition of Sexual Reproduction.—If such is the case in such organisms hy is the case so different in multi-cel-ular? Weismann points out that in these e have the additional phenomena of re-roduction by the fusing of two minute nd specialized portions of two (parent) rganisms—sexual reproduction.

[As to the explanations given of the rigination of this new method Weis-nann seems to be at variance with him-elf.]

Mortality of Such Multi-cellular Organ-sms.—It is evident, according to Weis-nann, that with this new and novel hange in the method of propagation, erious disadvantage would accrue to any pecies if its sexual individuals were to ontinue to be immortal. For in that ase every species which multiplies by exual methods would, in time, become omposed of individuals broken down nd decrepit through the results of acci-lent and disease—always operating and ver accumulating throughout the course f their immortal lives.

Consequently, as soon as sexual meth-ds of propagation superseded the nore primitive asexual methods, it be-ame desirable in the interests of the sex-ally propagating species that their con-tituent individuals should cease to be nortal, that the species should always be recuperated by fresh, young and well-formed representatives.

Consequently, also, natural selection would speedily see to it that all sexually propagating species should become de-prived of the original endowment of im-mortality, with the result that death is now a universal destiny among all the individuals of such sexually reproduced species.

But This Mortality Does not Extend to the Germ Material.—Nevertheless, it must be remembered that, according to Weismann's theory, this destiny extends only to the parts of the individual other than the contents of these specialized cells which constitute the reproductive elements, for, although in each individual that is sexually reproduced an innumer-able number of these specialized cells are destined to perish during the life and with the death of the organism to which they belong, this is only due to the acci-dent, so to speak, of their contents not having met with their complements in the opposite sex. It does not belong to their essential nature that they should perish, seeing that those which do hap-pen to meet with their complements in the opposite sex help to form a new liv-ing individual, and so on through suc-cessive generations to infinity. There-fore, the reproductive elements of the sexually reproduced are, in this respect, precisely analogous to the immortal asexually reproduced—if they die their death is similarly an accident due to un-favorable circumstances.

But the case is, according to the theory, quite different with all other parts of a multi-cellular organism. Here, no mat-ter how favorable the circumstances may be, every cell contains within itself, or in its very nature, the eventual doom of death. Thus, among sexually repro-duced organisms it is the specialized germ-plasms alone that retain their prim-itive endowment of everlasting life, passed on continuously through genera-tion after generation of successively per-ishing organisms.

This Mortality of the Soma Correlated with Reproduction.—"So far, it is con-tended, we are dealing with matters of fact." It must be taken as true, re-marks Romanes, that the protoplasm of

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the uni-cellular organisms and the germ-plasm of the multi-cellular organisms have been continuous since life first appeared on the earth. And although large quantities of each are perpetually dying through being exposed to conditions unfavorable to life, this, as Weismann presents the matter, is quite a different case from that of all the other constituent parts of multi-cellular organisms, which contain within themselves the doom of death.

Furthermore, it appears very probable that this doom of death has been brought about by natural selection, for the reason that it is for the benefit of all species which perpetuate themselves sexually that their constituent individuals should not live longer than is necessary for the sake of originating the next generation and fairly starting it in its own struggle for existence. Weismann has, indeed, shown that there is, throughout the division of organisms we are speaking of, a general correlation between the natural life-time of individuals composing any given species and the age at which they reach maturity or first become capable of procreation. This general correlation is somewhat modified by the time during which progeny are dependent upon their parents for support and protection. Yet it is evident that this modification tends rather to confirm the view that expectation of life on the part of individuals has in all cases been determined with strict reference to the requirements of propagation—if under this term we include the rearing as well as the production of offspring.

We have come then to these *results:* Protoplasm was originally immortal, barring accidents, and it still continued to be immortal in the case of uni-cellular organisms which propagate asexually. But in the case of multi-cellular organisms, which propagate sexually, natural selection has reduced the term of life within the limits that in each given case are compatible with the performance of the sexual act and the subsequent rearing of progeny, reserving, however, the original endowment of immortality for the germinal elements, whereby a continuum of life has been secured from the earliest appearance of life until the present day. These equal methods became so universal to allow of and furnish these infinite number of congenital variations for natural selection to act on.

These congenital variations, therefore, are offering themselves to the ever alert agency of natural selection (a name for some power more easily assumed than explained). We are, however, sufficiently able to understand how possible it is for the two contributions of the germinal elements to offer these variations.

Hence the agency of natural selection *does not go beyond* the sexual or multi-cellular organisms; among the asexual it can not exercise any influence at all—is without any jurisdiction. Weismann accounts for variation in these *to the direct action of external conditions.*

In the variations possible in the sexually reproduced organisms natural selection is continually picking out and putting on probation such characters as it prospectively feels, *sic,* in the germ-plasm —when fully developed into a resulting organism—will give that organism the best chance for its struggle for existence.

A certain over-supply of this combination of germ-plasm, intrusted to that organism for bequeathing to the next generation, this to the next, and so on, it follows that natural selection is all the while conserving that originally peculiar combination of germ-plasm, until it happens to meet with some other mass of germ-plasm by mixing with which it may still further improve upon its original peculiarity; when, of course, natural selection will seize upon this improvement to perpetuate as in the previous case. So that we may say that natural selection is watching and waiting for such combinations of germ-plasm as will give the resulting organisms the best possible chance in their struggle for existence, while at the same time it is remorselessly destroying all those combinations of germ-plasm which are handed over to the custody of organisms not so well fitted to their condition of life.

These combinations, according to the theory, when once effected are so stable that they never alter *except* as a result of forming further new combinations. This means that no external influences or in-

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ternal processes can ever change the hereditary nature of any particular mixture of germ-plasm, which, being equally stable, goes to unite with the other in equal proportions as regards hereditary character — the germ-plasm does not change when it is mixed with some other mass.

Consequently, no matter how many generations of organisms there may have been, and, therefore, no matter how many combinations of germ-plasm may have taken place to give rise to any contemporary population of animals, each existing unit of germ-plasm *must have remained* of the same essential nature of constitution *as when it was originally started* in its immortal career millions of years ago—when it *first* existed in simple multi-cellular structures.

Origin of Differences of Character of Germ-plasms.—As it is an essential, because a logically necessary part of the theory, to assume such absolute stability or unchangeableness on the part of germ-plasm, the question arises, and has to be met—What was the origin of those differences of character in the different germ-plasms of the multicellular organisms which first gave rise, and still continue to give rise, to congenital variations by their admixture one with another? This is answered *by supposing* that differences orignally arose out of the differences in the uni-cellular organisms, which were the ancestors of the multi-cellular organisms. As before stated different forms of uni-cellular organisms are supposed to have originated as so many results of differences in the direct action of the environment. Consequently, according to the theory, all congenital variations which now occur in multi-cellular organisms are really the distant results of variation that were aboriginally induced in their uni-cellular ancestors by the direct action of surrounding conditions of life.

We would here again bring out the fact of this theory that: In regard to the unicellular organisms it admits only the influence of use and disuse, environment, external conditions. In regard to multicellular, it admits only the influence of natural selection on the variously presented congenital combinations. The first admits alone what is known as Lamarkian principles; the second, alone Darwinian.

III.—*Heredity and Variability.*—The theory therefore endeavors, in the grand results of evolution, to give us a satisfying explanation really of natural selection. This has been described as heredity modified and influenced by variability. Heredity is defined as the perpetuation of the like; variability of the production of the unlike. Heredity is a constantly active agency; variation is a constantly possible occurrence. Variations upon their occurrence are transmitted by heredity, hence the above definition as given by Turner.

Acquired Characters.—*Variation* as herein understood must now be more particularly determined. It is necessary therefore to enquire into the origin of "acquired characters," which exhibit the tendencies of variation.

Whether they originate *either* in such molecular changes in the germ-plasm, as may meantime be called spontaneous or fortuitous, leading to such alteration in it as may produce a new variation; *or* in the life experience of the individual itself, "accidentally" due to habits, environment, etc.

The first, taking place in the germ-plasm, are termed blastogenetic or congenital. The second taking place in the body cells are termed somatogenetic or individual.

For example, a horse may be born blind, or he may acquire such condition, or subsequently develop it, in consequence of some particular individual experience as a result of accident or other cause.

In the former case, arising supposedly as a result of a certain "chance" arrangement of the germ-plasms, *i. e.*, congenitally, it is certain, according to the Weismannian theory, to be transmitted by the power of heredity possessed by the germ-plasm. In the latter case, it is as "certain," according to the theory that it can not be transmitted to the offspring.

This is a purposely supposititious illustration for the sake of giving a more direct accentuation to the theory. We are not to discuss such cases now, that may be done more appropriately subse-

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quently. It is mentioned here to contrast it with former beliefs: That a certain character (being developed individually continuing to appear influenced in such direction by external means, more strongly in successive generations) which was apparently at first only a sport, becomes endowed with hereditary force and would be as surely transmitted as any character originating in the embryo (congenitally) itself.

This is the great "assumption" the validity of which is being so ruthlessly assailed by Weismann and his followers. It has been around this particular point —of the transmissibility or non-transmissibility of somatogenetic or individually acquired characters—that the hottest of the battle has raged. It has been made a "test" of the theory. It is really the Weismannia of the present day. It is the rock upon which evolutionists have split.

The Weismannian theory is that the somatogenetic cells or influences effecting them make no impression on the blastogenetic cells, that indeed there is a continuous distinction—isolation—of the latter from the former; the theory which this opposes, assumes the reverse.

Now the above constitute the views the holders of which seek to adduce facts to prove pure Lamarkism and pure Darwinism. Respectively these involve, in contrast (*a*) the effect of use and disuse, etc., in inducing gradual changes in the body organs; and (*b*) the effect of natural selection or spontaneous changes in the germ-plasm.

Lamark's view in this regard are expressed thus:

All that has acquired, impressed or altered in the organization of individuals during the course of their life is preserved by generation and transmitted to the new individuals which spring from those which have experienced these changes.

Darwin's latest view is that evolution is due to the natural selection of such congenital variations as favored survival, supplemented by the transmission of acquired characters.

But Weismann denies the latter supplement *entirely*, and attributes evolution to the natural selection of the individuals which bear the most favorable variations of the germ or reproductive cells. Variation he ascribes, we have seen, to the constant union in the germ-plasm of plasmata from different lines of descent in fertilization, these variations being constantly acted upon by natural selection to produce new types. "He thus revived Darwin's earlier views of evolution," and thus it is from English naturalists that this theory has received such persistent advocacy as well as criticism.

In the foregoing we have stated Weismann's theory in its bearings on heredity and evolution. We have excluded all criticism of it, so as to present it as it is and can be understood. Perhaps no theory as this has excited so much interest and caused so much criticism since the promulgation of the theory of evolution itself by Darwin.

St. George Mivart, one of its severest critics, describes it as "the best theory of heredity that has ever been presented to science." All who have subjected it to criticism admit its great value. Most critics are ready to accept so much of it. To pure naturalists it seems to be almost thoroughly acceptable as explaining nature's intent. Weismann is a pure naturalist. If he had been a pathologist, perhaps he would not have been so absolute in his denials of somatic influence.

Many of the most authoritative biologists share thoroughly in this view. But many are as determined in their belief that "profound changes due to function or environment may saturate through the organism and affect the reproductive cells and thus the race." [J. A. Thomson. "Outlines of Zoology."]

A sound theory of heredity has been in science a long-felt want. "As Weisman has employed," says Sir W. Turner, "in his elucidation a phraseology which is more in harmony with that generally used by biologists, his theory has had a more immediate attention given to it" than others which evidently contained the same germs. Therefore, as an interpretation of the facts developed by our latest discoveries in embryogenesis, this theory —reviving and giving precision, as it does, to the views of such thinkers as have been concerned in developing the theory of natural selection—comes at an

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portune time to be welcomed with open ms.

Whatever differences of opinion or iticism it may give rise to or receive, we el that out of it will eventually be endered a theory of heredity which will ecome acceptable to the majority. We ccept it not, possibly, as wholly correct, at as a basis of correction.

In our two articles on this subject we ave given the latest discovered facts and eveloped theories. There is evident oom in each line for further discovery nd correction. The more precise our facts become, the more decisive, also, will be our theory. In the meantime both are acting as spurs to our greater enlightenment and satisfaction.

Especially will we endeavor to point out its bearings in regard to the development and improvement of the domestic animals we are more particularly attached to, and discuss in what way its radical and revolutionary dicta affect, hereditarily, the individuality of a peerless Nancy Hanks as developed by the personality of an unequaled Budd Doble.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE TROTTING STRIDE.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

DITOR WALLACE'S MONTHLY:

DEAR SIR:—In these piping days of recrd smashing, perpetual-motion wheels, nd lively essays, which have for a xt the better management of trotting ices, there is little time for giving atntion to abstruse questions, or ponderig over as recondite a subject as that hich is known by the above caption. t least to one who is so busily engaged om early morning until Mount Tamalais throws a lengthened shadow across he bay, that the post prandial and afterinner smokes give about the only leisre daylight minutes to glance over the cord of passing events, and those have een of such a startling kind in the troting and pacing world as to astonish, ery nearly bewilder, us old-timers who an readily recall the days when 2:31 as *the* record. In "tackling" it now I ay as well explain why the trotting tride is made the subject of this paper. When the MONTHLY comes I read the ditorials and whatever it contains of imediate interest, and lay it by for closer ttention when the nights are longer and hen the subjects embraced are more in ccordance with my train of thoughts. The "handy shape" of the MONTHLY akes it peculiarly appropriate for nture reference. The weekly journals emand closer attention, and if there is nything in them which will be wanted ereafter a note is made and the paper id away in a place that of itself designates its importance. Fortunately the turf papers I read are received in a straggling way, the *Horse Review* Monday morning, the *Horseman* Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the New York *Spirit of the Times*, the *American Sportsman* and the *Kentucky Stock Farm*. The last named on the very first page of reading matter had an article headed as above, and, of course, it should be read, or, at least, skimmed, to see whether it must go into the compartment provided for closer attention hereafter. The article covered more than one page, and on turning the leaf found that it was credited to "S. T. H. in WALLACE'S MONTHLY." With that knowledge I thought that it must be that a mistake had been made in reading and that my understanding was at fault. Back to the first page and re-read. Then again, and to be sure, clipped portions from the page, and, after mucilaging them to a sheet, read once more, and then was forced to the conclusion that Nancy Hanks, Hal Pointer, Jay-Eye-See, Martha Wilkes, and all of the other disturbing elements had twisted the trotting stride so completely out of its true shape that the author had lost his mental equilibrium, and that the editor who first published, and the one who copied it, had placed their dependence on a great name, deservedly great, for S. T. H. has written very many good things, and took it for granted that it was cor-

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rect. So far from being the fast trotting stride, it is surprising to me that in the elaborate reasoning which followed these false premises its falsity was not discovered.

Inasmuch as it is very important to the student of trotting action to know the true, fast trotting stride, I send you this, and if not clearly and distinctly proven that S. T. H. is in error send it back. I have neither the time nor inclination to review the whole article, as it is beyond question, that with wrong hypotheses to build upon the reasoning can not be logical and therefore the deductions incorrect. Here are the clippings, a small part of the article, but necessary to understand the author's position:

The reinsman was requested, at first, to walk him. The footprints plainly showed that the hind feet did not extend as far forward as the front ones by about six inches. Then he was slowly jogged, and the footprints, to the surprise of the spectators, changed. The hind feet extended as far front as the forward feet, but just outside of the impressions of the fore feet. The jog-trotting was as square and beautiful as the most fastidious horsemen would desire, with the single exception that there was too much spread at the stifles and elevation of the hind action. When he was urged up to his speed, then the hind feet extended fourteen inches beyond his front feet and, then only, his trouble began in earnest. Palpably his propulsion was in excess of his carrying capacity. This did not result from the preponderance of his power in the hind quarters, embracing the coupling, hips, stifles and gaskins, over the forearm; for he is proportionally as strong in front as he is behind. But the fore limbs being too short and thus out of balance with the unduly extended leverage of the hind quarters, are overtrotted by the hind feet just fourteen inches at every stride. They thus work at a disadvantage, *too far under the body*, which makes it extremely difficult for them to sustain the carcass when the momentum becomes extreme.

* * * * * * *

The third performer was the beautifully gaited veteran Schuyball, record 2:26½, but whom the writer recently timed a mile in 2:19 in his seventeenth year. When he came out for the inspection of his action every spectator remarked that his gait was perfect, and that description answered exactly, so far as the length of his stride is concerned. He *walks and jogs and trots precisely in the same footprints.* His action, therefore, is perfectly balanced. There is no over-reaching, no undue widening, no interference. He moves without protecting boots, without rolling, or weaving, or twisting his body. The carcass seems to be at rest. The movement seems to be confined exclusively to his limbs and feet. He therefore rarely leaves the trot, even when forced by voice and whip up to tiptoe speed. So far as the *length* of his stride is concerned, and the perfect placement of all his feet at every footfall is considered, his action is perfect. He is a line trotter, and therefore loses no muscular force in undue width. The only lost motion is in the excessive height of his action. If he moved close to the ground, as the Electioneers do, to their base of action, his speed would have been increased with the expenditure of the same muscular power several seconds.

From this observation it is apparent that even when the hind and front feet on the same side land in the same place the action may not be perfect. The stride may be of the proper length to correspond with the length of the carcass and with the relative extension of the propelling muscles of the fore and hind parts, but if there is any lost motion, just in so far is there present a constant hindrance to the greatest speed. When the trotting action is a balanced stride, making but two impressions, and there is no lost motion, then the speed becomes phenomenal and steadiness is merely a question of condition. Axtell and Nancy Hanks and Arion and Sunol and Maud S. are of this perfect type. Their action answers to all the requirements of this critical analysis. But there are very few whose trotting movement is thus absolutely precise. Contrary to the general impression, when the stride is quickened as the speed is increased, its length is not shortened, but both quickened and lengthened. In the purview of these observations and measurements, how crude seems to be the conclusion that there is nothing in trotting form, but the whole question revolves around the vague misnomer of "trotting instinct." There are many peculiarities in the trotting stride. Some horses overlap the front footprints when jogging or speeding. Others walk in the same steps, but overlap with the hind feet when both jogging and speeding. Still others will walk in the same steps, overlap when jogging, and bring the hind and front prints together when moving rapidly.

From this quotation it is evident that the author imagines, that "when the hind and front feet on the same side land in the same place," it is the fast trotting stride, although he closes the sentence with the words, "the action may not be perfect."

The only true trotting stride which will comply with the requirements, is when the animal is jogging. With a number of diagrams of the fast-trotting stride, I was without one which illustrated this phase of trotting action, and to-day took a horse to the track to obtain a practical result. A young mare with great length

body and limbs it was difficult to gauge
jog when the hind foot fell exactly in
print made by the fore foot, but this
close enough to show:

Stride 8 feet 10 inches.

4 feet 5 inches. * * 4 feet 5 inches. * *

Right fore foot. Right hind foot

Left fore foot. Left hind foot.

The footprints were not in line, being
out as far apart as the feet would be
hen the mare stood in a natural posi-
n. After the measurements of the
ging stride were made she was moved
out a three-minute gait and the foot-
ints were more nearly in line and
aced thus—the scale one-half of that
ed in the jog:

Stride 15 feet.

3 ft. 6 in. * 4 feet. * 3 ft. 6 in. * 4 feet. *

Right fore. Right hind. Left fore... Left hind..

The filly which made the trial is a
anddaughter of Electioneer, and has
e typical gait of the family. She wore
s in front, shoes behind, so that there
s no trouble in distinguishing the foot-
arks. It will be noticed that even at
is comparatively slow rate of speed,
rtainly not faster than a 2:50 gait, the
ortest space is between the hind and
re, proving that the hind foot is thrust
rther in advance of the fore foot than
was behind, and in the diagrams which
ll follow this will be more clearly illus-
ated. By referring to the first para-
aph quoted from the article under
view, describing the action of the
Ilkes horse will be found: "When he
s urged up to his speed, then the hind
et extended fourteen inches beyond his
ont feet and, then only, his trouble
gan in earnest. Palpably his propul-
on was in excess of his carrying capaci-
." It is safe to assert that a horse
hich only advanced his hind feet four-
en inches beyond his front feet would
t trot in four minutes, and the mistake
ust have been made by taking the foot-
int of the fore foot for that of the hind
t, and in reality the "propulsion" was
so great as to bring the hind foot to the ground just fourteen inches behind where the front foot rested. This will be clearly apparent from appended diagrams.

They are copied from *The Horse in Motion*, the cuts in that being an exact reproduction from the instantaneous photographs taken at Palo Alto. A brief explanation of the system pursued will be necessary for a correct understanding. For the present purpose it is sufficient to state that lines were drawn across the track twelve inches apart, twenty-four of these lines, twenty-four cameras ranged on one side of the track each one foot apart. On the opposite side were two sets of figures—one set from 1 to 24, corresponding to and exactly opposite to the cameras, still further back a series from 1 to 42, No. 12 being in conjunction with camera No. 1, the first line across the track and the figure 1 in the first series of figures, and 36 of the second series opposite 24 and camera belonging to 24. The cameras operated automatically and every foot of the stride is represented. Thus the left hind foot of Elaine is shown by camera 2 to be on line 12, the right fore foot by camera 3 to be on line 16, four feet between toe and toe of the supporting feet. The toe of the right-hind foot is shown by cameras 11 and 12 to be slightly in advance of line 20, the left fore foot on cross line 25, one-half of the stride 9 feet 1½ inches. The completion of the stride by camera 20, when the left hind foot is brought down over line 29. The tape-line measurement and the cameras in accord.

On this one plate there are twenty-four figures showing the position of limbs and feet at every portion of the stride, and is the only complete elucidation of the trotting stride. To give a full and distinct description without the use of plates is entirely out of the question. Still, I think that the diagrams will be sufficient to prove beyond all cavil that fast trotters progress in the manner I claim.

At a very early day in my horse experience I was taught the importance of watching the strides closely, and before the days of instantaneous photography, had made many diagrams of the strides,

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galloping and trotting. The footprints, at both gaits, were, of course, easily obtained, and the greatest error in which all shared, until taught by the camera, was that after the bound in the flying gallop the fore feet first came in contact with the ground, the last impulse to throw the body in its air flight from the posterior limbs. A quarter of a century ago I published in *Horse Portraiture:* "The footprints will show the manner in which a horse runs more clearly than they do in the fast trot. For instance, the 'tracks' are in this form when a horse runs:

* * * * * *
* * * * * *

"They vary more in the trot, some horses placing the hind foot more in advance of where the fore foot stood than others, thus:

* * * * *
fore hind fore hind fore

"The bound is very clearly shown in the shoe marks of the racehorse, though it is not so apparent in those of the trotter. That there is a time when the body is propelled through the air, is manifest from the strides that Jane made. The tape line showed nineteen feet; extend her feet as far as it is possible, and you will perceive that ten feet is beyond her capacity of reaching, so that the extra nine feet is made by the body being hurled along, before it is again supported by the feet touching the ground."

Is it at all surprising that I was "struck all in a heap" by the new "philosophy of the trotting stride," when after twenty-five years more study I had not discovered that I had so grossly erred? A momentous question, it is true, and one which will warrant discussion even when trotters and pacers are verging so nearly on the two-minute mark. And, now for the diagrams, a more eloquent peroration than words.

Elaine in harness—Stride 18 feet 3 inches.

* 4 feet. * 5 ft. 1½ in. * 4 feet. * 5 ft. 1½ in. *
Left hind.. Right fore.. Right hind.. Left fore.. Left hind..

Edgerton in harness—Stride 18 feet 3 inches.

* 3 ft. 7½ in. * 5 ft. 6 in. * 3 ft. 7½ in. * 5 ft. 6 in. *
Left hind.. Right fore.. Right hind.. Left fore.. Left hind..

Edgerton under saddle—Stride 17 feet 6 inches.

* 3 feet. * 5 ft. 9 in. * 3 feet. * 5 ft. 9 in. *
Left hind.. Right fore.. Right hind.. Left fore.. Left hind..

"When the hind and front feet land in the same place," were it possible outside of slow trotting—taking a part of Elaine's stride 13 feet 1½ inches, the foot marks would be:

* 4 feet. * 5 ft. 1½ in. * *
Left hind.. Right fore.. Right hind.. Left hind.. Left fore..

It will not be out of place to call attention to the variation from Edgerton in harness to Edgerton under the saddle. Did weight on the back increase the propelling power of the hind quarters so much that a stride which was shorter by nine inches, than that made in harness, cause the greater advance of the hind feet by seven and a half inches, shown by the shorter space between hind and fore, and the lengthening of the gap between fore and hind from five feet six inches to five feet nine inches? According to the old axiom "that an ounce on the heel is more than a pound on the back in racing," how should the weight be taken from the shoes to restore the equilibrium?

Puzzling conundrums, altogether too intricate for one of the warmest days I ever experienced in Oakland, and with the decided novelty of thunder and lightning. A poor display, however, when compared with eastern exhibitions of the kind.

OAKLAND, CAL., September 25, 1892.

JUDGING STANDARD-BRED HORSES IN SHOW RINGS.

IN company with another gentleman I lately judged a class of standard-bred animals at a western fair, and failed to suit a certain portion of the exhibitors because we declined to award the first premium to an unsound horse. The

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stallion in question was a chestnut, of just fairly fashionable pedigree; his individuality was far from being the most desirable, and when stripped of his boots and weights would do nothing but pace if driven off a walk. He showed a fair amount of speed at that way of going, say a forty clip on a half-mile track, but his owner said that without these appliances he would not trot. Supplied with them, however, he had a mark of 2:23 and a fraction trotting. His front tendons were faulty in formation, badly swollen and showed plainly the marks of repeated blisterings; he was low at the shoulder, and rather longer in the back than is consistent with the greatest strength. No veterinary would have passed him as sound and not even the most prejudiced of his admirers could have pronounced him a beauty. Another of the defeated candidates was a long-legged, angular bay, of decidedly mediocre breeding, and incapable of a mile in 2:30 or anything like it, in fact an animal, which if gelded, would not have sold for a dollar over the 150 mark. It happened that these two horses were owned in the city where the show was held and the winning animals were not. The prize was given by the gentleman with whom I acted and myself to a bright bay stallion of Hambletonian descent, which, though not bred "in the purple" by any means, was a perfect beauty, and on further investigation we discovered that the animals we placed first and second had been awarded these positions twice before at the same fair with the most of the competing animals in the ring. This was, at least, some vindication of our judgment.

From these circumstances some right good lessons may be learned and some helpful deductions drawn. In the first place it should be an axiom never to award an unsound horse a prize in a show ring as long as there is a sound one to place ahead of him. Breeding to unsound stallions has wrought damage enough to the horse-breeding interests of all countries already without any further incentive being given to the perpetuation of this pernicious practice by awarding prizes to blemished animals. The public looks to the awarding of prizes in the show ring as an object lesson, and, if they see unsound horses receiving premiums over sound ones, they come to the conclusion that there is something wrong somewhere, either that the unsound ones are the best, and as such to be patronized, or that the judges do not know what they are about, and in each case the object of the show is defeated.

A horse with faulty formation of the fore legs will give way under training far sooner than one well built there, and it is therefore clearly the duty of a judge to discriminate against a horse, if not to discard him altogether from the prize list, when his damaged tendons show that from the start his legs have never been of the best.

Again, men who judge in the ring should not be governed by speed alone, or make speed paramount to all other conditions in making the award. Speed and proper action are two great points in the make-up of a horse; but when a fast record is coupled with inferior individuality or unsoundness, or both, the animal possessing it should not be awarded a premium over sound animals. Sunol is a very fast mare; but in the show yard with Lady de Jarnette, whom she can easily double distance in any race, it would be simply a farce to give her the premium over her more handsome rival; in fact no sane man would ever think of giving her the prize. Sunol, up until a short time ago, held the world's trotting record, is by the greatest of all sires of trotters, out of a mare in the great broodmare list, and yet as an individual she stands no show at all with Lady de Jarnette, who can not trot fast enough to keep Sunol's feet from getting cold, which is, however, no detraction from the magnificent excellence of the Lady. The place to measure speed is on the track, after the starter's bell has called up the contestants and the word has been given. Following this idea that speed and pedigree and not soundness and good conformation should govern awards in the show ring, we find that it tends to encourage the patronizing of speedy but unsound individuals, and the consequent production of inferior animals, which if they have not speed can not be expected to have good looks and

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are, therefore, the most worthless brutes in the world, because very many small breeders are most apt to use the horse which wins first prize at a prominent show. If a man breeds trotters that can not trot, and which are not good looking enough to meet the demand for roadsters, he will very soon reach the poorhouse, and the sooner these speed-and-pedigree-only men find this fact out the sooner they will begin to climb the hill on whose top rests the temple of success. It would be folly to argue that speed is a worthless qualification of a standard-bred horse, but it is equally foolish to say that speed and pedigree should govern the awards, for a man could simply take down the books of record and decide such matters sitting in his office, without any show being held at all.

Talking with a prominent breeder the other day, I asked the question, "What will you have to take for your yearlings after a year or two?" He replied, "Three hundred dollars as they run on the farm, and from the superior beauty of my stallions it is more than probable that their colts are slightly in advance, for good looks, of those from almost any other large stud. I selected my stock horses with this end in view, and all of them, not excepting those with fast records, are absolutely sound." This value I judge to be very nearly a correct one, and if in a year or two $300 will be an average price for a lot of yearlings, which are bred for beauty as well as speed, and which as individuals consequently run better than most others, it is evident that the average prices of yearlings throughout the country will be less.

A perusal of the summaries of the races that have been trotted and paced at the prominent meetings in the Grand and Western Southern circuits this summer will show in a moment that it takes a horse with almost phenomenal speed to get any of the money at all, and what is more it takes one that can come and come again, for the contestants are, in many cases, so closely matched that the slightest mistake means the loss of the heat and possibly the race. Again, another glance at the summaries of the races which have taken place at many of the minor meetings, county fairs and the like, will show that to win even a two-hundred-dollar first money in some of the classes a horse must be able to go as fast as would have won almost any of the twenty classes down the Grand Circuit a few years ago.

But there is another side to the question, and that is, that in all the reports of the horse market we find that the demand for nice looking gentleman's drivers is far in excess of the supply. The other day I talked with a prominent horse dealer who operates chiefly in Iowa, and he remarked that it was hard to get good drivers nowadays and that he attributed their scarcity to the all-prevailing desire to breed speed at all costs, which has blinded the eyes of breeders in that state ever since Axtell made his wonderful record as a two-year old. This buyer went on to say that at one time in Iowa he could buy a good many right fine drivers of the Bashaw and other Iowa families, but that now every breeder was, with but very few exceptions, crazy to breed horses with speed at all costs. I asked him if he found plenty of light horses for sale, and he said that they were more plentiful now than at any time in his thirty years' of experience in buying, but that they were for the most part undersized and with some fault of conformation or action which rendered them totally unfit for his purpose, or, he added, for any other. This is a bad state of things, and from my own observation, is not confined to the Hawkeye state, but is general through the entire country. It is a matter of record that the country of the Morgans no longer produces the matchless drivers it was one time famous for, and this may be directly attributed to the fact that the Morgan mares have been mated with trotting stallions for so long that both the desirable disposition, conformation and endurance have been bred out of the kind. An understanding of the number of trotting-bred horses that are annually foaled and the number that annually enter the 2:30 list will prove beyond the possibility of a doubt that the vast majority of trotting-bred animals foaled never attain standard speed, and it is a question in my mind if the number that turn out really good gen-

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tleman's drivers is as great as that of those which enter the thirty list.

These facts show that breeders of standard-bred horses must from this on breed for something besides speed—they must breed for size and quality as well. A horse with a goose rump and crooked hind legs may be able to go a fast mile but he will never look well before a natty buggy on the boulevard. Our great show horses, Mambrino King, King Rene and others, have proved to the public by their repeated victories in the show ring what class of animals is wanted for driving purposes, and while they differ in general contour and action they are both magnificent specimens of standard bred horses. Neither of them is gifted with great speed, the former being credited with trials at a twenty clip, and the latter has a record a fraction lower than 2:30. The fact that Mambrino King was in his prime universally conceded to be the handsomest horse in the world, and that King Rene never met defeat when shown with his colts, proves very conclusively that extreme speed is not necessary to show yard excellence, and it will also be found that the colts sired by both of these kings bring great prices and are handsome enough to step along in front of the nicest rig that Brewster can turn out. I have seen horses with fast records go down before them both, and deservedly so, in the show ring.

The whole matter, therefore, simmers down to the fact that breeders of light horses must aim to get in their young things good looks and soundness as the first requisites, and speed as the second. No argument that will hold water for a moment can be adduced to controvert this.

Another instance that cropped out at this show, where prejudice swayed a portion of the exhibitors, was in the aged-mare class. There were some five or six entries, one of which, a very sweet mare, of much quality, we placed first. Second to her in point of individual excellence were two mares very nearly or quite equal in point of merit, or rather from a general lack of it. One was possessed of the old-fashioned, goose-rumped formation one often sees in pacers bred in the bush, very straight in her pasterns and stood over a good deal on her knees. Her tendons were badly swollen and her hocks none of the best; her back was roached in quite a pronounced manner and her head was plain; her ribs were flat, and yet some of the disgruntled claimed that because she had a record of something like 2:23, she would have been awarded the prize over the absolutely sound mare we gave it to. The other was a large brown mare of better shape but moving a trifle off. There was an element of coarseness about her which put her out of court, in addition to the fact that she was moving a trifle lame. This mare had no record, but if she had been moving sound was entitled to the second place over the one who got it. The mare which we awarded first prize to is well bred, and though not very fast, is said by reliable parties to be able to trot in about 2:35. She was well made and perfectly sound, would have looked well on the boulevard, and would, if younger bring a profitable price as a roadster without such speed as she has, whereas the one placed second would not sell for anything over work-horse money bereft of her ability to trot below 3:00. The one bred to a handsome horse will, without any doubt, produce handsome colts, which if they can never beat three minutes or even four will bring to their breeder a paying price, whereas the other bred to the handsomest stallion on earth, will, on account of her bad conformation, ten chances to one, produce an inferior looking colt. It may also be mentioned, though this of course cut no figure in making the award, that the second mare has foaled several colts, none of which has shown speed enough to make their mother standard, and so the old mare had to quit her maternal duties and do the trick for the benefit of her progeny. This would show, that while they trot in all shapes, good-looking and well-built ones are more likely to produce fast and good ones than slab-sided, straight-pasterned, cow-hocked matrons. As Mr. Hamlin says: "The handsomest are the fastest."

An Illinois buyer with whom I talked, for I have made it a point to gain as much information as possible on this subject, said he could buy a car load of

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three-minute geldings for me and put them in Chicago for $175 apiece, provided I was not particular about small blemishes or beauty. Then I asked him at what figure he would buy me a load of real "good-lookers" with the same amount of speed, and he replied from $250 to $300 each. These figures tell their own story pretty straight, and when they are studied it will be found that while a certain amount of speed is necessary in the good roadster it is not everything. For a dealer to practically retail a load of horses at $175, and, of course make his profit on them, pay transportation charges from the places where bought and other incidential expenses, it shows that the amount the breeder must get is comparatively small. After a study of this phase of the question it will be seen that three-minute speed is worth less than it seemed to be at first, so long as it is an animal's only claim for recognition. A three-minute horse is no longer of any practical use on the drives, and is of absolutely no use at all on the track, hence his usefulness is confined to a very limited sphere; but add to the three minute speed good looks and nice action at the trot, and the situation is at once changed, for while men may not care to go down the boulevard at a three-minute clip behind a beast with nothing but that clip to recommend him, they like to travel at that pace if they are conscious that the horse which is pulling them is looking well.

One thing more regarding this matter: no horse should be awarded a prize in a ring of standard breds as long as he is a natural pacer. At present in most show yards this distinction is not made, and judges are instructed to award the prizes irrespective of the gait at which the animals travel; giving, however, the preference in the event of equal individual excellence to a square trotter. The standard was formulated and adopted to encourage the breeding of *trotters* on an intelligent basis, not the breeding of *pacers*, and the short while that the mixed standard prevailed showed conclusively that the duplication of qualifications was not a good thing for the trotting-horse interest. Now that the standards have been separated, there should be two rings, one for the standard-bred trotters and one for the pacers, in order that proper encouragement may be given to such as are endeavoring to fix and establish a breed of pacers. It is a well-known fact that pacers will not sell for as much money as trotters, and it is also a well-known fact that a converted pacer, or a badly-mixed gaited horse will not last out his races nowadays with square and natural trotters.

Bearing these facts in mind it will be seen that speed alone is no criterion by which to judge a ring of standard-bred horses, and also that the pacing gait should be considered as detracting from the excellence of animals entered in standard-bred classes, admission to which is contingent upon the registration of the animals as standard-bred under the rules which were intended to form a basis for the establishment of a breed of *trotting horses*.

MAMBRINO PATCHEN.

BY CLARENCE BRYANT.

THE subject of this sketch was foaled thirty years ago (1862), and he died (in 1885) at the age of twenty-three years. The Register gives his pedigree as follows: Sired by Mambrino Chief, dam the dam of Lady Thorne, by Gano, son of American Eclipse; g d a bright sorrel mare with white legs and a natural pacer, by a son of a horse called Sir William; g g d a light bay mare that could go no other gait than a pace, blood unknown. He was black, stood sixteen hands high and had the best of legs and feet. One of the early numbers of the MONTHLY has a picture of him taken from an oil painting. It shows him to be a very handsome animal—of rather elegant appearance.

The war times in Kentucky were not propitious for Mambrino Patchen's early development, in fact he was never trained. but was thought to have considerable speed. His dam, as described by Dr. Herr, must have been a mare of high

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lity. She was large, had good legs feet, was well proportioned, a fine elegant carriage with a great deal endurance. She had a number of ls.

Mambrino Patchen was brought into ice early in life by the performances is full sister, Lady Thorne, the great-race mare of her day, and afterward the sire of the winners of three-year-stakes in 1872, 1874 and 1875. In three-year-old stake of 1874 Lady ut made the best heat and race ever tted by a three-year-old, time 2:29. is was also faster than the four-year-record. Girl E. Queen and Lady tchen were considered extraordinary ies—the former in 1875 made the test fourth and fifth heats ever trotted a three-year old, except Lady Stout. It is now about twenty years since these nts occurred. Years of progress ely in everything,—and yet in nothing the improvement been more marked n in the breeding and development of trotting horse. Let us consider the rt that Mambrino Patchen has taken trotting affairs covering this period, re especially with reference to the Great Table" as contained in the Year ok.

Of performers with records of 2:30 or ter, he is the sire of twenty trotters, ssibly twenty-two), and one pacer, ur of these have records below 2:25, t the list is deficient when extreme eed is sought for and we look in vain even one great performer. One-third the total number have a single heat ly to their credit.

As a founder of a family we find that is the sire of thirty-seven sires. These ns have already nearly one hundred otters and pacers (over eighty trotters d eleven pacers) in the 2:30 list.

Of these sons we will make mention ly of Mambrino Boy. He is the sire Lou, the dam of Axtell and the sire of ussie Williams, the dam of Allerton, o of the most notable as well as the ost valuable horses that ever lived. lso dam of St. Vincent, 2:13½, and of ew York Central, 2:13½.

Axtell trotted against the three-year-d record (2:13¾) of Sunol at Terre aute in October, 1889. A mile was made in 2:12 without a skip, eclipsing all records for three-year-olds as well as the stallion record by 1¼ seconds. He was sold after this performance for $105-000, more money than was ever paid before for a horse.

Allerton is a bay horse about sixteen hands high and was foaled in 1886. As a two-year-old (1888) he obtained a record of 2:40¾. In 1889 he reduced his record to 2:18¼, winning four hard races. He started as a four-year-old (1890) in four races, losing two and winning two, reducing his record to 2:13½. In 1891 he trotted against time as follows: July 4, in 2:13; September 4, 2:10; September 9, 2:10; September 12, 2:10½; September 14, 2:11; September 19, 2:09¼; September 21, 2:09¼; September 25, 2:09½ and on the same day made a wagon record of 2:15. He trotted a losing race on August 24 against Nancy Hanks and Margaret S. The time of the three heats was 2:12, 2:12¾ and 2:12. In these two horses, Mr. C. W. Williams has the distinction of breeding and owning the two most valuable horses ever owned by one man.

Mambrino Patchen is the sire of fifty-three dams which have produced fifty-seven trotters and six pacers, the list includes seven of the great broodmares. Comment is entirely unnecessary in connection with such a showing as this. We spoke particularly of one of the sons, Mambrino Boy, and now in connection with this list of dams we would call attention to a daughter, the great mare Alma Mater as the mother of the brothers Alcyone and Alcantara.

Alcyone was foaled in 1877 and bought at eight years of age for $20,-000 by Mr. Elizur Smith, of Lee, Mass. At the National Horse Show in New York city in 1885 he was awarded the first prize in his class, beating Mambrino King. He is the sire of twenty-five trotters (and two pacers), whose average race record is 2:21½. Of these Martha Wilkes, 2:08; McKinney, 2:12½, and Alcryon, 2:15, form a great trio. To extend the list further the black mare Bush has now a race record of 2:14½; Alcyone Jr., 2:18¾; Ramona, 2:19¼; Harrietta, 2:18¾; Silverone, 2:19¾; Golden Rod, 2:19¼; Iona, 2:17½,

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and the pacer Alcyo, 2:18¾, and it is expected that before the season is over two, possibly three others will trot below 2:20. Martha Wilkes trotted three heats at Independence, Iowa, recently in 2:12, 2:10 and 2:09½, the fastest three heats ever made in a race. All of this, it must not be forgotten, has been accomplished by a horse who lived but ten years. It is only when we consider his short life that we are able to measure his success as a sire and we are led to wonder what the result would have been had he lived as did the "Hero of Chester" till "well stricken in years."

Alcantara is a year older, and as a race horse proved himself one of the very best. He made his first appearance on the turf as a four-year-old, making a record of 2:23, the fastest ever made at that time by a four-year-old, and out of eight races in which he started he won six. He is the sire of thirty-six trotters and fourteen pacers in 2:30. Of these the pacer Allen Lowe has made a record of 2:16½ and shown himself to be one of the best horses of this season, and Chronos paced the third heat of a race in 2:12½ at the recent Mystic Park meeting.

A great deal has been said of the Wilkes-Mambrino Patchen combination as uniformly producing speed, and in looking into the matter we find that this blood does "nick" remarkably well. Out of dams by Mambrino Patchen nearly one-half of the entire list has this cross. As imperfectly as the achievements of this family have been presented in this paper, the facts as given show that it has taken an active part in trotting events during all these past years and that to-day some representative of the family is looking after a part of the purse in every great race meeting over all the country. In the light of such a fruitful past it requires no prophet to foretell the future. Mambrino Patchen, in the long list of splendid sons and daughters, has left a rich inheritance. It would be hard to find a more worthy representation or one better fitted to wear the mantle of their illustrious sire.

A MELANGE.

BY H. B.

A merciful man unto his beast is kind,
But brutal actions show a brutal mind.

"MAN'S inhumanity to man" is a common cry. *Man's brutality to brutes* might be as truthful a saying as the former if we would only fully admit it—at least among certain kinds of "men." We are not, however, prepared to admit the entire force of the latter, for in the breeding world we have often been impressed with the fact that it is even possible for some to regard the life of a promising colt or calf as of more consequence than that of one of the owner's hopefuls. Indeed, it is an old proverb in Galloway that "A good farmer would rather kill his son than a colt."

Improved stock is certainly nowadays too valuable to be the object of the perpetration of human brutality. Still in how many cases are we not wofully forgetful or blind to many a trifle that might ease the routine of toil, or improve the condition of our faithful four-footed helper. A story is told of the Ettrick shepherd that one day one of his hired loons (boys) came to him in his study and told him one of his mares was sick and "hadn't he better come and attend to her?" He looked up from his manuscript and replied: "Na, nae th' noo. I've got to gang up the hill and kill a baad (hare) for denner." On returning home the mare was dead. In killing the hare he had killed the mare.

Every summer during these inevitable hot spells our horses suffer more than ourselves from the heat and flies, simply because we have so little studied proper means for alleviating their distress. They often drop dead in the streets.

In hot countries some provision is made for protection. In Bombay and Calcutta, which contain a large number of Turkoman horses and Australian *walers*, used in the tram cars, these animals are provided with sun bonnets or pith helmets as a protection from the

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sun. These horses are among the few in the world that have such head gear. It prevents sunstroke and headache, to which animals from cooler climates are liable on introduction to a warmer. These helmets are excellent things.

In Australia the horses are rigged out with a light covering, arranged about six inches from the body and neck. This allows, induces, a constant circulation over the animal. It is also useful in keeping off flies. Besides, it absorbs a portion of the direct sun's heat.

At Long Branch, N. J., may be seen a pet donkey, after his daily burden has been disposed of, dressed in a protective garb—overcoat and pants—gathering his sustenance in the field, proof against the penetration of the Jersey mosquito. "If by chance a winged pest gets up a trouser leg a stamp or two of the sharp hoof dislodges it." Tail and ears can take care of themselves. The suit is composed of muslin. Some equine neighbor of this well-cared-for individual might, if he was a talking horse, exclaim: "Oh that I were writ down an ass."

The terrible pest of summer flies has not yet been overcome. One more specific is to rub the body all over with a cake of carbolic soap—dry, not wet. The better the horse has been previously groomed the more of the acid extract it will absorb.

Sponges on the heads of horses are all very excellent if they are kept moist. Constant rinsing of the mouth in summer is also a thoughtful humanity. The little parasols sometimes seen on the heads of horses might suggest a "long-felt want" for some manufacturing caterer to supply.

In Persia the horses are covered nightly with what is called a *nummud* from ears to tail, bound firmly round the body by a very long surcingle. This clothing is only used in cold weather. In warm weather the night clothes are of a simpler description. The loin cloth—water-proof—for wet weather, and the breast protector for winter are humane materializations. It should be remembered that the horse in civilization has to constantly face inclemencies of weather that in his free state he would not. It therefore behooves man to give him protection as he has to give himself. Besides it will profit him to do so.

Perhaps the most fashionable pieces of harness, after the bearing rein, are the blinkers. These, however useless, are "vestiges"—evidences of a former incomplete mastery of the horse by man. But they remain, as they are just the thing for the fashion-plate eye. The flashing enamel of the leather is a convenient spot upon which to fix a silver monogram or crest, to denote, with the animated livery on the box, the owner's pretentions to "Norman blood." Now we would suggest an innovation in blinkers or blinders. Why not make them transparent of crystal framed in silver? The crest or monogram could remain while the horse might see.

Humanity ought to begin at home. So the stable has always exercised the minds of hygienists. Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes, the owner of the highest-priced and the fastest-timed equines, has original views on stables. Simplicity of construction, cleanliness, plenty of light and air, protection from sudden changes in weather and bare ground to stand on are, he believes, the chief requisites for the successful breeding of race horses. His stables are constructed on that plan. "I am," he says, "a firm believer in the intelligence of horses. If a horse is properly handled I believe he can be made to understand and obey any commands within the bounds of reason. Sight is one of the greatest gifts in the education of horses. He wants to see what is going on. For that reason I have constructed my stables so that each stall has a large window so low that my horses can stretch their necks outside and get plenty of fresh air and sunshine. At night and in stormy weather these windows are closed, but each is provided with a good-sized ventilator, which keeps the air circulating without throwing a draught upon the horses. But the most important feature of my stalls is their foundation. My horses stand on loam; they eat it, they sleep on it. Mother Earth is the best specific for a horse that I know of. Give a horse plenty of air and light, plenty of exercise, plenty of the right kind of food and plenty of clean loam to eat and he will always be in good

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condition. That is the secret of the success of Kentucky-bred horses. The blue grass region is famous for its horses, but I firmly believe that it is the good Kentucky dirt, and not the grass, that is the secret of their success in horse raising. There are not many who realize how much dirt a horse eats in the course of a day. Why it is not at all an uncommon thing for a horse to eat a good-sized capful of earth in a single day. He needs it to stimulate his digestive organs just as much as a fowl needs gravel. Keep a horse away from dirt, shut him up in a stall with board foundations, and he will quickly get out of condition. My stalls were constructed with this idea. For the foundation I have a thick layer of gravel, and over that I place several inches of clean, rich loam. That is all, except occasionally a layer of straw, in extremely cold weather, may be added. The gravel serves as a drain for all impurities and the loam is changed as often as the occasion seems to demand. As soon as it loses its freshness it is removed and a new layer is spread. As a result of this system, my stalls are kept absolutely clean and sweet without the use or need of any disinfectants. There are no unnecessary ornamentations. Such things collect, harbor the dust, and keep the air full of impurities. For that reason I have constructed my stables as simply as possible."

It is a fact that horses in drinking, when at freedom, will soil the water with their feet so as to obtain a drink to their natural craving.

The question of the amount of air space needful for horse stables has recently been under consideration by various sanitary authorities. Horses, it is said, require double the space—400 cubic feet—allowed to man. But even 800 cubic feet "packs horses too closely." No horse owner should be satisfied with less than 1,200 feet. With less space it is scarcely possible in winter to keep a stable at a temperature of from 60 to 64 degrees Fahrenheit, and have the air free from noxious impurities. An overcrowded stable can hardly be kept pure and healthy without draught. The close, vitiated atmosphere in which many hard-worked horses spend considerably more than half their lives is the chief cause of lowered vitality, of lung and bronchial troubles and other kinds of sickness.

The celebrated Col. John Thomas North is as famous for his love of horseflesh as he is in the business character of "the nitrate king." He is a familiar figure at all the more important race meetings in England. His stables at Avery Hill, near Eltham, Kent, for the carriage and saddle horses are more sumptuous, perhaps, than those for his breeding horses. Big box-stalls in hardwood, with iron rails, floors of cement and walls lined with encaustic tiles give a neat appearance of spic-and-span correctness that is pleasing to the visitors' eyes. One room forms a Turkish bath for the horses. A coil of pipes run around it and steam can be turned into the room from these. When a horse has caught a cold, or is a bit off, or stiff, and thereby needs therapeutical treatment, he is, by preference, turned into this apartment and the ache is "steamed out of him" with hot vapor.

At the famous Souther ranch near San Leandro, Cal., has been constructed and equipped a tank for swimming horses, the first of its kind ever built for the use of a training farm. "It is built of concrete, and is about eight feet deep. thirty feet wide and ninety feet long. There are suitable pipes for filling and emptying it, and facilities for warming the water. The horse is taken in and out from a platform on one side. Salt water is frequently introduced." The bath acts as a tonic to the jaded animals.

In swimming the horse makes as much or even more violent exertion than he would on a race track. As there is no concussion or impaction there can be no injury to the feet or limbs. "Frequently famous horses have been taken lame during the season, so lame that they had to be given complete rest to prevent permanent injury if continued at exercise on the track. It was generally regarded that when these horses went lame their season of usefulness was over. Two or three weeks of idleness of the muscular organs, that would have otherwise been in continued training, but for the neces

sarily imposed rest of the weak member, generally unfitted them for future work or catching up to their former speed. It was quite a surprise for the talent, therefore, when such horses turned up a few weeks later, apparently as fit as ever. The swimming baths, however, soon gave an explanation of the 'mystery.' The horses being made to swim every day, thus got all the exercise they normally required for keeping them up to their standard 'form,' at the same time relieving the hoofs of the hard pounding of the track, thereby preventing the aggravation, and soon relieving and therefore curing the injury sustained." The philosophy of the tank is no less striking than its humanity.

One of the most conclusive proofs of its benefits is said to be the case of Allerton, whose record of 2:09¼ is attributed to the particular virtues of the bath. It is said the horses "swim in all gaits."

Horses frequently feed too greedily; to prevent this it has been found useful to place some large pebbles or marbles in the oats. A change of diet is always a good thing to bear in mind. Training to eat sweets, bread or fruit leads to a better understanding between horse and man. Attention to the wants and tastes of the inner horse is no less effective than in regard to man. Astley, the great circus manager, found that the best way to tame and subdue wild or vicious equines was to carefully refrain from feeding—that is to starve them into docility—to instil a feeling of dependence in them.

San Francisco's S. P. C. A. owns an ambulance—the only one in the entire town—and it is used, not for human, but for horse maimed. This fact goes a good way in demonstrating the truth herein expressed that horseflesh is held in higher esteem than the human equivalent. The ambulance, an immense affair with gold emblazonry, is always ready on call. It is put to frequent and excellent use.

If such an ambulance does not exist in Chicago, one or more should be immediately provided. We say this because we have one of the best veterinary hospitals in the world—under the auspices of the Chicago Veterinary college. We would suggest to this institution the obtaining a hospital ambulance.

It was a student indeed of this excellently "chaired" institution, we understand, who invented that great modern aid to equine surgery—the tilting operating table. Any one who appreciates the dangers of "casting a horse" in order to operate on him, knows the constant source of anxiety the surgeon always labors under in this preliminary operation. Indeed, many a horse's back has been thus broken. The tilting table does entirely away with all this danger and anxiety. The horse is led close up to the table as to a wall. His body and legs are strapped to it, a crank is turned, and he is lying on his side on a flat table! This idea must have been taken from the old-fashioned round table tilted up in the corner of old country "dining-rooms." It shows how long an idea is in being adapted and how few are smart enough to catch on to what is being presented to the eye every day.

The suspensory sling is another aid that has long been taken advantage of by veterinarians.

As to the use of anæsthetics in veterinary practice (the first notice of the use of which we know of occurred in the year 1848) there seems to be a difference of opinion. Dr. Hughes, the skillful surgeon of our Chicago college, declares that he prefers to operate without using any. "You know exactly the state of your patient without using them, while you are always more or less in the dark using them." For the ultimate benefit of the patient, except in "local" instances, their use is not advocated in Chicago practice. With the tilting table, giving more complete control over the position of the body, etc., there is not such a call for the use of anæsthetics.

Wonderful progress has been made in veterinary medicine and surgery lately. Horse dentistry is now an important department. In fact the science ranks with human medicine and surgery. Once we ventured a remark to a celebrated veterinarian in Britain as to the difficulty of diagnosing a disease in animals unable to tell the physician his symptomatic feelings. "There you make a mistake," he quickly retorted, "such speaking

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patients always tell less or tell more, conceal or exaggerate. They are not to be trusted. We can trust our patients every time. No unreal feints or plaints among the dumb animals. You see where we have the advantage?"

A mesmerist in London by the name of Peyrani, has succeeded in mesmerizing the horse. The horse is, in the first instance, placed in a sitting posture on a "chair" at an angle of forty-five degrees. Peyrani proceeds for some few minutes with mysterious manipulation over the equine subject's head, eye-balls, neck, haunches, and back. The animal gradually slides from an upright position, and falling sideways on the stage flooring, remains at first immovable and seemingly helpless. By and by he is rolled over on his back, and the professor causes him to place both his fore and hind legs unsupported in a perpendicular position, to bring the former, without any joint bending, into immediate contiguity with the latter, and to do various other movements which one is accustomed to witness at mesmeric *seances*, where patients, either the male or female sex, are performed upon. Many of the horse's actions are identical with what the circus arena has made us familiar. Ducrow, Astley, Cook, Sanger and other experts showed to what perfection intelligent horses could be brought, but Peyrani's mesmerized pupil leaves them far and away behind.

Vaccination has been found to be beneficial to horses having the glanders. This treatment is now in vogue in France and Germany. Experiments have been carried out by the German departmental veterinary surgeons, Peters and Felisch, with the mallein, or glanders lymph of Preusse. Both these experimentalists are of the opinion that when horses affected with glanders are vaccinated it causes a reaction and rising temperature, which as a rule, would not take place in a healthy animal. Out of ten horses vaccinated and showing these symptoms only one was found to be free from the disease. It may be detected within ten hours from the time of vaccination.

Reports of the success of artificial impregnation of mares have recently been appearing. The Lima Stock Farm, Ohio, has succeeded in getting three valuable mares in foal by the process. Miller and Sibley have, it is reported, also been successful in securing the impregnation of a mare by the same process. The plan has been outlined in a report from a Saginaw authority. He attests to the success of the operation in so far as getting the mares in foal is concerned. A filly was foaled May 10, 1892. Its dam was bred two or three times but proved barren. Last summer as an experiment, artificial impregnation was tried. The name of the mare is Mollie K. A mare was bred to Sphinx and when the service was completed the semen was caught in a glass. After cleaning the vagina, the glass in the meantime having been put in a pail of water warmed to the proper temperature, Mollie K. was brought up and the semen injected. She proved in foal from the semen so injected, the result being a fine bay filly with black points, very strong and smart. Up to date four mares have been bred artificially. Three are safely in foal.

The result of an experiment performed in the Bay District, California, track March 22, 1891, to imported stallion Suwarrow was that Sister Ruth Ryan foaled February 19 last, a perfectly formed, well developed filly. She was foaled three days before an eleven months' term of pregnancy.

These experiments may lead to important innovations in the system of breeding.

A contemporary says: Quite a new thing is to be tried. A very fast yearling by Bow Bells is nearly blind caused by a bad case of distemper. The veterinarian in charge is working on the colt's eyes and will soon fit the youngster out with a pair of glasses. The colt is in training and is very fast. He goes on a square gait, but every now and then imagines he sees something in his way and will come to a dead halt. It is hoped that the glasses may set him right. The idea is certainly a novel one.

The *Optician*, published in London, England, confirms the story that a well-known firm of opticians in that city manufactures specially constructed spectacles to be worn by horses. The object

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is to promote "high stepping." Horse spectacles, it is said, are made of stiff leather, quite enclosing the eyes of the horse, and the glasses employed are deep concave and large in size. The effect is to give the ground in front of the horse the appearance of being raised, the animal therefore steps high, thinking he is going up hill, or has to step over an obstacle in front of him. If the system is persevered with when the animal is young the effect is said to be marvelous. Many horses, it is alleged, could be materially improved by a visit to the optician, and it is recommended that the sight of all horses should be tested. This particularly applies to valuable hunters, which are sometimes found optically unfit for their work, when a little artificial assistance would make them as useful as ever. Apart from this, it is believed many vices might be cured by means of eye-glasses. The cause of shying is as a rule short sight.

It has been reported that spectacles have been used on trotters, supposed to be useful at the finish—to make the horse "spurt" at the end of the race, the spectacles bringing the wire or end nearer to the horse so that he will "answer to the call" the sooner and thus the extra burst of speed can be more fully utilized.

We may mention in passing that Moravian cattle owners have supplied their cattle with blue eye-glasses to prevent snow-blindness. So that we should not be prevented, by apparent novelty, from trying all means of alleviation.

Washing horses is a practice to be condemned unless the horse is afterward thoroughly dried. Great care and attention is necessary, and not taken trouble will follow. The use of the sponge to remove surface superfluities is about as far washing should go. A wisp of clean straw or hay used to promote circulation, a blanket thrown over to absorb moisture, and gentle exercise till dry, followed by a rest and a bite, are all simply traditions of the stable.

To absorb the sweat under the saddle, pads composed of sheepskin, leather, or india-rubber are in use in some places. The hair under the saddle is left unclipped on hunters. Saddles should not be removed immediately the horse returns to the stable. The girths may be slackened.

A good sweating is often a good preliminary to a thorough, initial grooming. It loosens the dirt! But it should not be made a practice. If too frequent and profuse it softens the skin, thus permitting the entrance of cold.

Another aid is the dietary one. "Good grooming commences with a good lining to the inside." Good feeding induces the secretion of the oleaginous matter that gives that shiny gloss so dear to all lovers of horse quality. Elbow grease applied *ad libitum*, also is an indispensable recipe for following the same.

Care of the horse after a race is as essential as before. It takes as much skill and horse sense to bring back a horse to his normal stable leisure, as it does in preparing him for the track. It is a poor way to take care of a horse after one race for the stable rubber to "sit on the fence watching the next."

Youatt mentions a case of a hunter dead beat, apparently dying, being revived and recovered by his owner pouring down the horse's throat his flask full of sherry meant for himself.

Though bathing horses is doubtless a first-rate thing, especially if in salt water, washing to clear them of dirt was an early inculcation as being wrong. The only way to clean a horse it was insisted was drying, rubbing and brushing. "Especially keep from washing the legs." Mud fever is the result of stable indolence. The first advice in such a case is: Cease washing; bandage the legs and rub off the dirt in the morning.

A bandage, in which pipe-clay forms a conspicuous part is with some a favorite application to the limbs of any racer that may get stiff. The clay absorbs the over-heat.

Clay and "dirty" cow-dung formed into a compost is also a first-rate packing at night for the feet, keeping them cool and soft.

The importance of feeding horses at short intervals has been insisted on by the highest authorities. Fasts of six, eight or more hours are very prejudicial and sources of gastro-intestinal derangements, impairing condition and strength.

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Nose-bags should, therefore, be a permanent essential of vehicular outfits. Great care should be taken to see that the fodder and grain are in good condition, free from dust or mold. If not, intestinal and sometimes urinary calculi, diabetes, etc., result.

A sufficiency of "pure water" is essential for the health of horses. This necessity has induced many owners to place a tank, automatically supplied, in every stall or box. The proper time for a horse to drink is when he feels like it. Unless the horse is overheated or exhausted a reasonable quantity of water will do him no harm. Water should be within reach when the horse is eating his dry food. The danger to prevent is the taking too large draughts immediately before or after eating or working. Water, ice-cold, is, of course, a bad thing in winter. The temperature may be raised by injecting jets of steam into the water-troughs or tanks; a drink of water with the chill well off, but not "warm," and meal and a pinch of salt mixed in, is a treat to a horse when he is fagged.

Early in the world's history it is known that the hoofs of horses were protected by boots of leather. This must have been at a period antedating Pliny and Aristotle, both of whom mention the protection. These leathern boots were occasionally studded with metal nails. More usually they were worn without extra trimming, the cheapness of leather making rebooting of easy accomplishment at any time. Homer speaks of "brazen-footed" steeds, from which allusion we may naturally infer that in his day the horses of the Greeks were shod with bronze or brass. We are reputably informed by two Latin writers that the mules of the fiddling Nero were shod with shoes of silver, while those of Poppæa, his wife, were shod with gold. These shoes were in the form of plates, but they were fixed with nails. In Rome, indeed, shoeing was known in the time of Cæsar.

Horseshoes have been found at Towmey, in the tomb of Childeric, the Frankish king, which refer us to the date of 480 A. D. Iron shoes were nailed to the hoofs of war horses in the ninth century. They appear to have been introduced, also, into comparative general use in England by William the Conqueror in the latter part of the eleventh century.

At the present day the Japanese use horseshoes made of braided straw. They have to be often renewed. Compressed rawhide is used in several European countries to-day for the same purpose. Among the Kirgis the horses are also, even to-day, shod with pieces of deer's horns. In Iceland, for the same purpose, sheep's horns are used; these are fixed by the peasants themselves and not by regular farriers.

In southern Asia, where the greater portion of the surface of the earth consists of sandy plain and dry desert, the hoofs are hard, and, therefore, are not shod. Hence the invention of the shoe can not be traced to either Arab or Persian nations.

The ancient term for the shoers of horses was *farrier*. This word is derived as every one knows from the Latin *ferrum*, meaning iron. The farriers were "shoers in iron." When the term was first applied, it was a title of the highest distinction. Very few had the skill necessary to be an accomplished farrier. It was a valuable gift, especially when the horse was such an invaluable, necessary adjunct of war. In those early days, indeed, the gift was confined in certain families. They were royal favorites. The noble earls of Ferrier or Ferrers had such an origin.

Now "ferriers," as the word is still spelled and pronounced in Scotland, are not of such high degree. It is a word to use which is quite derogatory to the qualified veterinarian of to-day. Indeed, as the distinguished Dr. George Fleming once remarked, at a professional function presided over by the Prince of Wales, the profession had lost its caste, so that with the degeneration of the ancient order of ferriers, they had no claim or recognized right to be included in a gathering of gentlemen! Thus the growth of a new system had left them in that predicament. He brought this before his highness, with whom the prerogative of rectification of this ostracism from the society of gentlemen reposed. The prince at once proclaimed himself proud to be surrounded with the *gentle-*

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men before him, which title, he assured them, would never be denied the profession in the future.

It was in 1751 that Jeremiah Bridges formulated the since-famed phrase: "No foot, no horse." He pointed out that horses bred in Derby, or in the mountains of England, Wales and Scotland, had good feet, while those bred in the fens of Lincolnshire had commonly flat and soft feet, due to the moist soil, which relaxes their texture. White feet, he asserted also, were less durable than black feet.

"What is the use of having a team shod if they will work as well not shod?" asks a writer. "Nature will care for the hoofs nine cases out of ten, so that the growth will always equal the wear, and a tough, springy hoof, will grow where a hard, brittle one was. I had a road mare that interfered badly, and no shoeing or use of boots could keep her from being lame half the time. I took her shoes off, rasped down the edges of her hoofs and drove her as freely as before. In three months she moved without a limp, her hoofs were sound and free from chipping and seem to have *worn to suit her way of going.* I used her almost every day on all sorts of roads for two winters and one summer, in dust, ice, snow and frozen mud, in the country and on city pavements. She traveled as well and freely as any horse, and did not interfere. Her hoofs stood the wear perfectly. While on ice she traveled as well as a sharply-shod horse." A wonderful mare certainly. Such as she turns up every once in a while. But why can't we raise such a really brazen or flinty-hoofed race of horses fit in their "feet" for the hard pounding of modern streets and speed?

Training or shaping of the hoof from an early stage is advisable, keeping the hoofs even in growth by paring where necessary may prevent abnormalities from arising. Unequal wear is prevented by this early examination and attention. Horn—as the nature of the all hoof is—is a pliable structure, which may be successfully treated in this way.

In the East Indies, where pony racing is very popular and profitable to the winner—the standard height being under 13.2—many expedients are resorted to "smuggle through" a pony that stands naturally over that mark. One of these expedients is the cutting or paring down the feet as far as can be done with impunity. It is stated that those ponies which were most frequently up for measurement were the handsome little Arabs and Australian "walers." These had their hoofs generally closely pared down, but it was done by an artist. These were the ones "whose feet subsequently stood best the trying ordeal of training and racing on the adamantine going of the tropics." Of course these ponies, reared where they had been, developed good hard feet.

In the *Popular Science Monthly* for February, 1884, Arthur F. Astley writing on the "Working Capacity of Unshod Horses," made this statement: "In New Mexico, horses are ridden barefoot forty miles day after day, and perhaps twenty miles of this will be over twenty miles of mountain track." Lieut. Theodore Smith, of the U. S. A., sent a communication to the same magazine in which he said: "I have served with my regiment in New Mexico for several years, having large number of both horses and mules under my charge. While it is true that most horses are ridden unshod by the natives in the valleys, where the roads are sandy and soft, it should be borne in mind that even there the majority do so simply because they are too poor to have their horses shod. But when it comes to traveling over rough mountain tracks the writer's statement is simply absurd. The Indians (Apaches) understand the inability of unshod horses to travel over mountain trails so well, and they cover their horses' feet over with rawhide bags, and, when the latter wear out, the horses soon become disabled, and I have frequently found Indian horses abandoned on the trail, with their hoofs bleeding and worn, and the poor animals in a most pitiful plight. Again when Indians are enlisted as scouts, they furnish their own mount, and when reaching the post, request to have their horses shod."

An important progressive step is, says *Iron*, about to be realized in the art of farriery. The Compagnie des Tramways de Paris has recently tested a horseshoe

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made of Bessemer steel, which is fastened on the hoof cold, in a few minutes, without the employment of a single nail. The shoe is similar to the ordinary iron kind; but it possesses in front a bent lever, which attaches itself half-way up the hinder wall of the hoof, without in any way compressing it. A clamp, also of Bessemer steel, then encloses the hoof, parting the two heels of the shoe, and supports itself on the top of the lever, which wholly sustains it and prevents it, in consequence, from compressing any portion of the wall of the hoof. The shoe is fitted with three small interior clamps, which penetrate the horn of the hoof and prevent displacement of the shoe without the preliminary raising of the clamp. In addition to the horses of the Compagnie des Tramways, which, furnished with these shoes, do their twenty-one kilometres—thirteen miles—per day, several private Parisian firms have experimented with the new shoes, with, it is said, perfect success. The latest form of horse-shoe will, it is considered by many in the French metropolis, sooner or later revolutionize the farrier's industry. The railway van horses are to be supplied with the new shoe.

In Berlin, the smith, when finishing a shoe, punches a hole in the two ends, and when the shoe is cold he taps in a screw thread and screws into the shoe when on the horse's foot, a sharp-pointed stud of an inch in length. Thus fitted horses can travel securely over the worst possible road and not slip. This is, however, a by no means new or novel practice.

We may possibly some time arrive at a "newer and better" way of shoeing than is practiced to-day, though most all of the new methods and innovations break down. They don't stand the practical test of even short experience. The form of the present shoe as made and fixed by our most intelligent smiths is the result of the "accumulated experience of centuries." Even the wedge-shape of the heads of the nails is the result of the same experience.

If we felt like horses, we would likely appeal from bare-feet and nailless shoes, and wend our way meditatively to the forge predominated over by brains, such as we have evidenced in the head of the truly humane S. T. H.

What has become of the shoe that was invented recently in London to be set in the recess of a metal frame? It was to be especially adapted to cities where there are asphaltum, wooden or other smooth pavements, for it is impossible for the horse to slip.

Referring to asphalt and wooden paving it has been found by experience in London, where streets are not all level, and where there is a deal of wet weather that many accidents occur from the horses slipping. The "dampness" induces the formation of a muddy "grease" that provokes slipping.

Concerning the merits of aluminum shoes for horses, a blacksmith of Cleveland is quoted as saying: "I have found time to experiment with aluminum, and have succeeded in making shoes which stand the wear and tear of the local gravel and cinder drives. I shod a 1,250 horse, and after three weeks' wear, the shoes show no more wear than would steel shoes on the same horse. I am satisfied I have succeeded in making a shoe that combines strength, solidity, stiffness and lightness. It is found that a two-ounce plate is of the same size as a nine-ounce steel shoe.

Electricity has recently been applied to establish, after shoeing, the state of a horse's foot. One pole of a battery is put in contact with the inside of the hoof, the other pole with the iron shoe. If the hoof has been pierced with a nail to the quick, the horse will feel the electric current and exhibit consequent irritation. Otherwise the current can not pass through the foot.

It would be a good thing if, as in some countries, a heavy penalty were attached to pricking by careless horse shoers.

If the shoe can not be further improved the next best thing seemingly to do is to improve "the going" for the horse. A street in Berlin has been paved with india-rubber, with satisfactory results. It is said to be more durable and less slippery than those commonly in vogue.

In London a new paving has been introduced. It is composed of granulated cork and bitumen pressed into blocks. These are laid like bricks. The material

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renders this paving very elastic. This paving is as yet only used for sidewalks. It gives a sensation as if treading on carpets.

More could, also, surely, be done with our tracks. Perhaps the time is not so far distant when covering the entire track will be a *sine qua non*, simply for the purpose of keeping it in proper condition.

In building if they were constructed after the manner of a properly macadamized road we might the more speedily see that the advent of that 2:00 mark. A foundation of this nature suitably superimposed, with side ditching, though it would all be costly, would make an ideal track. For instance if the interior of the Washington Park track had been beautified with an "artificial lake," we would not have seen the carriages splashing and plunging through axle and knee deep water. It could have defied Jupiter Pluvius!

The Old Orchard track in Maine has side ditches. The water can be controlled "at any height." Sea water is used to sprinkle the track. "The constant evaporation will leave a coating of salt, which will keep improving the firmness and speed of the road-bed."

THE WORTH OF SYSTEM.

BY RAY MARSHALL.

There is a right way of doing most things. The majority of people, however, often engage in an undertaking in the wrong way. Some of the best meaning people, too, and the best of people they are, usually, are noted particularly for the unfortunate faculty of doing everything in the hardest way. Such persons seem to be so constituted in their way of seeing things that the right method never secures their attention. On a stock farm or about the stables such people are too often found. It is not confined, either to the stable boys proper, nor to the manager, but even the proprietor is sometimes afflicted with unfortunate constitution of mental parts.

In no one respect do such proprietors blunder so much as in the construction of their buildings, wells, cisterns and adjoining yards and appurtenances. With a view to safety and with this one idea uppermost in mind, such men often have their barns constructed with numerous box stalls, each separate and opening on the outside, and to make things still more inconvenient to guard against fire, etc., a granary with feed is located some distance from this building with perhaps another structure for hay in still another direction, and some distance away from either building. It thus happens that when the feeding is to be done two or three times a day, the boy doing the work must open and close a door at least twice at each stall, and while inside is exposed to danger of being hurt by the animal. It may be said in reference to this matter, that a horse of the best intentions may in play hurt a man who is intent on his work, and giving his attention to the door and feeding basket at the same time. So that while it may be said that with the right sort of horses one is seldom in any danger of damage in any way, there is really more occasion for concern on account of the animal's playful disposition or a case of its mistaken identity in viewing the feeder. In constructing such buildings it is often thought that a wise economy is practiced in making the structure narrow, without a long hall or feedway between the stalls. And it is thought that with this amount of space saved, as well as the additional partition required, that on the whole the inconvenience of carrying provender to each separate stall by an outside opening, or the other plan which occasions great waste of room on the upper floor, where hay is stored in the second story, is fully met. On too many large farms, too, and about many of the extensive stables, the facilities for watering the stock are seriously inadequate. Too often there is neglect to supply a hose by which water can be conveyed some distance from the well by the action of the pump. In the

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case, too, of cleansing the vehicles used by the establishment, the most difficult and tedious plan of washing with a sponge and pail of water is too often the rule, when a few dollars' expense would provide a tower tank whose elevation would give force enough to the water so that three-fourths of the time occupied in the crude way of cleaning both horses and wagons would be saved. Such items, and numerous others too tedious to mention, are, however, of minor importance compared with the value of such water facilities in the emergencies of incipient fires. In the case of the very deep tubular wells that are but a few inches in circumference and extending deep into mother earth, requiring of necessity a power pump, a tank of sufficient magnitude and height is too often neglected, in which an advance supply of water might be kept for an emergency, in which the machinery of the pump or power might be damaged, occasioning days, and at times weeks of delay in their repair. It is at such times when it may be necessary to take the stock to a distant part of the farm, to a remote stream or the neighbor's well that the business man who is quick to see a point observes that he might have anticipated all of this loss of time by employing the foresight which a more enterprising contemporary has displayed. It may be suggested incidentally that the convenience in the case of water at the barn for cleansing as well as for mixing damp food, is not all of the occasion for concern in applying economy to the water facilities. The same tower can also be made to supply water for the house at least on all the floors of the building at but a trifling additional cost.

The importance of regularity in watering and feeding the stock is too often unappreciated, much as has been said and written in regard to it. Many intelligent men in most respects, too, have not yet determined which policy is the better, that of watering their horses just before eating or afterward. A haphazard plan of leading to the trough when most convenient is still far too prevalent. The lack of judgment in giving the workhorses too much water when warm from excessive work and exercise is not yet confined to the boys. Too often men in appearance as regards height and avoirdupois are far too negligent in this and other seriously important matters. There is, however, the other extreme of being too systematic. Some people lack judgment in applying exceptions to their systematic rules. Such persons whose practice it is to water their animals at fixed hours, never consider the worth of offering a drink more often during the day in very warm weather. This extreme of course is not so important to be observed as the other, where no regular periods are observed at any time of the year. When a team is driven on the road and is destined to make a journey of a score or more of miles it can with advantage be offered water during the progress of the journey in even moderately warm weather once or twice and thus the danger of drinking too much at the termination of the course is generally obviated. In the matter of feeding it is desirable that one know, if possible, the best system. When one is seriously in doubt about the right method it is a safe plan to use a variety of grain and meal, and some variety in the provender. The difficulties attending the feeding of meal alone, unmixed with coarser grain, or chopped hay, as well as a dozen or more other minor points of feeding, are worthy of serious consideration. It is only by an extensive article on the subject of feeding that one can give all the hints which have a place in matters to be fully considered when the question of how to feed is before us. Only some of the more important items of interest can be touched upon at this time. Perhaps the most common mistake in feeding a horse is that of providing too much hay. The animal being intended for work needs to be fed with this idea in view. An overloaded condition of the stomach which requires unusual time for digesting the food, seriously interferes with the driving horse's best usefulness. In the morning or at noon immediately prior to a long drive or any trip in which more than moderate feed is expected, scarcely half the amount of hay should be fed to the animal that is provided in the evening after a day's work. It is also true that the amount of provender provided in the

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evening or during the day in the case of an idle animal that is only moderately exercised, is to be limited with advantage when a fair amount of grain is provided in connection with it.

It is not desirable to have the horse spending the majority of the time when in the barn, at night or when not at work, eating as it were from "meal to meal." In this respect it is kindness with vengeance unintended where the manger is kept continually well filled, as the animal is given somewhat of a dyspepsia, which prevents the full and proper digestion of its food and thus seriously affects the disposition on the road when a more concise practice would result otherwise. There is, on the other hand, in the case of the work horse a dangerous practice of hurrying at meal time. In too many cases a busy driver expects a horse to limit himself to "fifteen minutes for lunch," the outcome of which is that the animal bolts its feed and acquires a habit of rapid eating, which proves detrimental to it in every way. The driver of course suffers less from this bad practice in that he may with little exertion go with the animal, too often forgetting that his unfortunate pegasus is on foot.

The kind of food to feed the various grades of the equine race is a very interesting as well as highly pertinent question. Most men think that it is always safe to feed oats mixed with a little corn during the moderate weather of the year. It is understood, too, in the colder climate that in the extreme low temperature the quantity of these two grains may at times be reversed with good advantage. It being, as it were, a case of providing fuel so to speak, to keep the animal life in motion, the corn is recognized as supplying not only heat for immediate use, but when fed in sufficient quantity furnishes a reserve in the form of fat to be drawn on by the animal in the emergencies of life when food is limited and the weather unusually cold. In the case of the oats the scientific feeder looks to this as building up and maintaining from day to day the framework and giving permanence to the constituent parts. It is, however, far more important that the growth of muscle be properly promoted by furnishing the right material for its construction in the younger animals than those of more maturity. It is too often forgotten that the youngster's dam is in sore need of a muscle-forming food in the early months of the colt's career. In the case of both the old and the young, especially is this true of the young when just learning to eat, oats is sometimes a dangerous food when furnished alone along with dry provender in the winter season, pasturage and ensilage being not constantly available, as accompanying food. Some shrewd enough men in other things have had many years' experience in this direction and, with it all, have failed to learn that this one kind of grain alone in the absence of the proper complementary food, is often productive of constipation. A system of feeding and constantly observing results and conditions could be the means of saving on every farm very much waste of food when supplied with a lack of observance of the proper methods of mixing and of amount required.

There is no such thing as a printed program of feeding and management at the barn that will enable a manager to be miles away and feel that his system will carry itself along. Some things of course can be done by rule, but the matter of feeding and watering are two of several important items that must be observed with almost constant judgment. Valuable as are the numerous beautiful specimens of the creature that has been dignified by frequent mention in the sacred word, as well as in history, poetry and song, it is perhaps true that, generally speaking, there is to-day as much real ignorance regarding the proper care to be given man's best friend as prevails regarding any domestic animal. In case of the other farm animals and those kept as pets in city and village, they are not called upon to minister to the pleasure of their owners in speed or pleasure trips in which, the occasion having terminated, the interests of the horse who is the chief actor are too often lost sight of. It may be suggested incidentally that while for the last year it has seemed to many that the country was becoming seriously overstocked with the useful creature which every one loves, this fact of

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neglect is one which almost insures the probability that there will never be too many of the right sort which are needed to supply the popular demand. It is not the intention of people to deliberately neglect the proper care. In our country it is the habit of people, as a rule, to overwork and to neglect proper care of themselves; and this same neglect applies to their friend and faithful servant that is mute in making known to his owner or driver his wants, grievances and sufferings. When man or a member of his family is sick there is usually ability to describe the trouble, and through physicians and surgeons relief may be had before acute physical irregularity has made serious havoc with the constitution of the individual in question. Not so, however, in the case of our mute friend who comes home weary and faint from drawing a heavy load over the stony hills and rough thoroughfares, and finds himself either shut up in a dark damp stall in the barn, with his feed thrown at him hastily, or, as is too often the case in summer weather, is unharnessed and turned directly out to graze without any strong substantial food to rebuild the wasted and broken muscles, and perhaps, too, without sufficient water in reach to quench thirst. And such exceptional neglect is not so rare as we could wish. It is too true that people who have just returned to their homes from the enjoyment of intellectual and elevating entertainments, thoughtlessly deny the necessary provision for our subject, all because they are suffering from slight exhaustion physically, and at times from fancied shortage in a bank account. The same people fail to see that this policy of starving a domestic creature is the worst of economy until it is too late to profit from the observations that this plan has been "penny wise and pound foolish."

There is no period more critical in the management of horses than the time for weaning the young. At least six weeks prior to this, if it has been neglected thus far, a plan must be devised by which the youngsters are provided with grain; if ground partly it is usually better, and they should learn gradually to eat and thus have the necessary food for building up and continuing the growth which the natural food has so far established. As has been above suggested, this should be muscle-forming and bone-supplying material, and should be furnished in such an attractive form that the youngsters will take hold of it with alacrity. The shrewd breeder and handler of young stock will perhaps have observed, prior to this time, that in the case of some of the youngsters they have had insufficient natural milk all along, and has accordingly supplied regularly, every day, a quantity of cow's milk, slightly diluted with water, for the first few weeks. When with the various supplementary grain foods the colts have been brought to the age of twenty to twenty-six weeks, and are clearly eating sufficiently to go right along in growth, the weaning process should be begun gradually. For convenience in the case of both dam and young they may be kept together for an hour every day for a fortnight, being separated the remainder of the time in separate pastures, or, if the weather is stormy, in separate stalls or sheds, and each fed liberally, thus offering every inducement possible to secure the desired quiet. If possible, after the fortnight of almost exclusive separation it is well to halter in separate stalls each mare and her colt side by side, from which time they may be fed and watered liberally and kept entirely from contact. This policy will furnish by far the least friction. Of course, during the progress of this program both should be turned out in separate pastures for two or three hours during the day, for exercise, and where conditions are favorable they can usually be left out in the same way at night. The foregoing suggestions outline one system practiced by many, though there may be other plans that are fully as good and probably superior to this. But there is somewhat of system in this, and whatever improvement for the better condition of the stock in question, this is, of course, only an addition to the systematic work already begun. It may be suggested in this connection that there is far too little thought given to preserving the mares in good condition at this time. Particularly is this important where the winters are severe, and there is as much need of

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having such broodmares in good condition in milder climates, where there is much rain in winter, as in the more frigid latitudes. Too often the grazing is insufficient, and strong, sustaining grain food is needed. The thoughtful manager will take note of this.

Incidental to the period above mentioned may be suggested the worth of handling of the young colts, and particularly the worth, in their training, of haltering them for a fortnight. It is an excellent program, along with feeding the colts after entirely separated from their mothers, to devise some regular time, once or twice a week, at least, for tying up and feeding. Conservative, cautious people will hesitate about leaving weanlings haltered over night in winter time, and we can see no reason why it should be advisable for more than two or three hours per day while they are eating their grain. When yearlings, however, during their second winter of life, it is more important that they be tied up considerably, and for three or four hours at a time, that they may thus learn before they have very great strength to stand tied submissively. This will be of greater worth to them when, as mature horses, they find themselves hitched and have no other idea from their early training than that they must stand. In this matter of haltering colts, however, there are numerous conditions to be observed, and there is continual call for judgment and for applying exceptions to all general rules. The experienced reader will note mentally, as he reads this, that there is frequent opportunity for accidents from hanging, and bruises from irregular contact with the colt's hitching rein, which must be continually guarded against by an anticipating observation of surroundings.

Among general farmers who do not make a specialty of horse raising, there is far too much neglect of the incidental lessons which can be learned only during the progress of life from birth to mature growth. On this question, however, we will not elaborate, as we refer the regular reader of this magazine to a former article entitled "Incidental Training." It can be alluded to, however, in connection with this article as a part of the system of management which should prevail where a moderate degree of success is to be attained by this class of stock-growers. There are no departments of the work on a stock farm that are more important than this of the incidental training of the growing equine. It has come to be a habit of the stockman to attend to certain work pertaining to the other domestic animals at stated times, and where necessary this is usually repeated with a fair degree of regularity. It is only necessary that such farmers who have neglected hitherto to train their horses, and have simply waited until they were grown, and then have, in the parlance of the farm, with a jerk brought them to time, and have broken them to work in a fortnight—this policy being followed ever after with the condition of affairs that the teamster must always observe and be cautioned of the fact, that the animal in question must be watched, as a not very safe driver. It is amazing, when one thinks of it seriously, that people can be so blunt in their sense of appreciation of the importance of having trained and reliable driving horses. Although the news of the times teems with accounts of runaways and accidents, resulting in serious blemishes to humanity as well as not infrequent deaths, still those who are most concerned are slow to set about the work of lessening the conditions of so much anxiety, and absolute financial loss to breeders and dealers in horses. It is, nevertheless, a fact that if men of wealth and even of moderate means could buy a horse readily that was, in their estimation, a safe and trusty driver, there would be a greatly increased call and much more remunerative prices for such horses.

The fact that there are now so many shy and bad-dispositioned drivers hurts the credit even of a great majority of those drivers who are really trustworthy. There is loud call for a system which shall from birth give the mass of the equine race such training and care that when as mature animals they are sold, their owners and drivers may feel the same assurance of comparative safety that they now feel when boarding a railway train, or a cable, or an electric car.

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When such results are attained, however, it will be only after there has been a repetition of system at every step and turn in the progress of growth and development of the coming model horse. The foundation must be laid. The best place to do this is the general farm, and when there can be sufficient intelligence and method applied to such an end, the beginning will be fully assured that the later processes will follow in proper order. The careful observer of the conditions in which the young horses are now started in life can but note improvement over former years. The more improved blood and improved individuality in the animal prevails, so much the more does the farmer and his sons give attention to the promise in each youngster. Conscientious care on the part of owners of stallions who know them to be perfect in disposition and of highly satisfactory form and movement, will do much to augment the conditions which will perpetuate the desired improvement. There has been unquestionably in the past few years too much of a disposition to exclude from popular use the best stallions, with the selfish idea of producing only a limited amount of offspring, thus maintaining the high valuation in the case of such a limited number. This system needs revision, and, although it is not within the scope of this article to discuss this fully, it may be suggested briefly that the more such excellent horses are owned for stock purposes by practical breeders and owners of a large number of mares, the better interest they will manifest in widely extending the services of such an animal. Perhaps, too, the same far-reaching policy might be attained fully as well by individuals and corporations owning a good number of first class stallions, and encouraging the owners of mares to patronize on the shares system, or by the still better plan of the stallion owners paying a cash price for the use of the broodmares from season to season. This would result in not only enriching the stallion owner, who would come to have a good share of the interest in the youngsters of a community, but it would also instruct, by valuable object lessons, the owners of mares in the country so that they would come to fully appreciate the value of stallion services. There is another great advantage in this system, which would result in a sort of general supervision of the incidental and general training as well as the feeding and care of the youngsters, who are thus owned either jointly or otherwise, by men who made a specialty of the horse business. The average breeder to-day is usually willing enough to handle and feed, properly, his youngsters, if stimulated to it by an interested quasi-partner, and by the additional incentive of a fair profit that is in sight for his pains. With the attention that is now given stock matters by our agricultural colleges it would seem that there is reason to believe that all along the line farmers are being aroused to greater interest in improved stock which results in more profit and consequently better care. This being true there is no ground for breeders or general farmers losing faith in themselves or in the animal on the farm which is always the favorite and the more desirable in every way to produce when compared with the other domestic animals. No one is encouraged to greatly increase the horse business at present; neither are present attainments to be abandoned.

Systematic training and care, however, are essential in the future in every branch of the business of breeding and handling the roadster, especially where it is intended to pass it on from the hands of the breeder to those who are lacking in ability as drivers or reinsmen. It is only a condition resulting from the rapid improvements and inventions of the times which has brought on as it were for a time a sort of stagnation that compels stock-growers to improve in their methods and adopt the most economical and business-like plans in every proceeding. The great markets of the city are now in condition to protect buyers, as a rule, from serious imposition. A child or a woman can often buy an animal at auction with little danger of imposition, from the fact that the conditions on which an animal is sold are usually those which permit a thorough trial of the horse with privilege of leaving it, if not entirely satisfactory, and as represented. It is a good sign of the times that the

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lesman are recognizing this demand id there is reason to believe that this stem will inspire confidence more and ore in buyers, and from this practice alone they will be able to vastly increase the calls upon themselves for first-ass and reliable driving horses. However, in addition to systematic care on e part of those who have the first handng and the last, there is a gap between at is more important than either. For ears to come there will be a lack of system in both of the extremes mentioned, nd for various reasons many breeders ust neglect the desired training for their oungsters; and there is now and will ontinue to be strong demand for conscientious, broad-minded dealers and rainers of young horses, who will take ride in establishing for themselves (and name for themselves or their firm) a eputation which signifies that an animal oming through their hands can be relied pon as being all that is desired. One who can see the business policy in such course that will lead to a continually increasing trade, has a sensible and wise forecast of the business career that is opening up before him. Behind every system, however, if ultimate success is to follow, there must be integrity and an honest purpose to do for the public a service whose motto is the golden rule. The interests of the horse business require that there be as few transfers of an animal as possible between the breeder and the one who is to buy the horse for permanent and regular use. To effect this purpose, breeders, as far as possible, should organize and should also co-operate with the general salesmen into whose hands horses finally go, that the transfer may be by as direct a course as possible. When breeders in some way brand their stock and, as it were, follow it with a recommendation of the blood lines and disposition, and the dealer who chances next to come into possession puts his finishing touches and brand of approval upon the animal as to its artificial qualities, then it is that people may buy a finished, reliable roadster.

HAMBLETONIAN'S STUD SERVICE.

HAMBLETONIAN was placed in the stud at the early age of two years. Four mares were bred to him that season free, and the following year (1852) produced three foals, one of which, Edsall's Hambletonian, as he was called while in Orange county, and now known as Alexander's Abdallah, was one of the prominent trotting stallions of that day, though his best record is only 2:42, but after taken to Kentucky he was handled some for speed, and is credited with having trotted several trials in about 2:30. Considering the short time he lived, Alexander's Abdallah proved a successful sire, having to his credit Goldsmith Maid (2:14), the champion trotter and campaigner of her day, and four others in 2:30; also the dams of 32 trotters with records from 2:15 to 2:30, and 13 sires of 125 in the 2:30 list.

The following year Hambletonian's service fee was $25, and 17 were bred, producing 13 foals, of which the great broodmare, Lady Woodhull (dam of Hamilton, 2:26¼, etc.), is the only one of note.

As a four-year-old, with the same service fee, 101 mares were bred, producing, in 1854, 78 foals, among them the famous sire, Volunteer (wagon record 2:37), sire of the champion trotter, St. Julien (2:11¼), and 29 others in 2:40, the dams of 30 trotters, with records from 2:17½ to 2:30, and 29 sires of 88 in the list. Gage's Logan and the famous broodmare, Bell Brandon (dam of Gov. Sprague, 2:20½, Amy, 2:20¼, Wilmar, 2:29¼, etc.), were also of the produce of that year.

The following year his service fee was advanced to $35; 88 were bred, producing, in 1855, 62 foals, among them Edward Everett (2:48), sire of 13 in 2:30, sire of the dams of 12, and 9 sires of 33 in the list, including the champion race stallion, Delmarch (2:11½). Billy Denton with two in the list, one dam and two sires, was the only other producer of that year.

As a six-year-old, at the same service fee, 89 were bred, producing, in 1856, 64 foals, among them the champion trotting stallion and sire, George Wilkes (2:22), with 68 trotters and seven pacers, with

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records from 2:13½ to 2:30, the dams of 38 trotters and four pacers, with records from 2:11½ to 2:30, and 75 sires of 406 trotters and 82 pacers in the list. The only other sire of that year was Sackett's Hambletonian.

For nine years Hambletonian's service fee remained at $35. As a seven-year-old 87 were bred, producing in 1857, 64, including Lady Augusta (2:30, dam of John S., 2:21¾), Lady Goldsmith (dam of Kate Clark, 2:29½) and Ashcat (dam of Ajax, 2:29, etc.).

When eight years old 87 were bred, producing 63, only one of which acquired distinction, but that one is the champion trotter Dexter (2:17¼, saddle record 2:18, and two-mile wagon race record, 4:56¼.)

When nine years old 72 were bred, producing, in 1859, 54 foals, among them Brunette, that with Bruno trotted in 2:25½, which was faster than any other team performance, Drift (2:29¾) and the sires Reserve and Mott's Independent.

At ten years old 95 were bred, producing 66, which included the six sires, Gideon, sire of two, two sires and the dams of eight (one of which is the champion stallion Nelson, 2:10), Garibaldi, Hetzel's Hambletonian, Robert Bonner, Iron Duke, sire of eight, and Middletown, sire of twelve.

The season he was eleven years old 106 were bred, which was the second time 100 had been reached, and in 1861 there were 72 foals, including Lottery (2:27), Bruno (2:29½), Factory Girl (2:29¼, dam of King Philip, 2:21), Belle of Richmond (dam of Bergen, 2:26¾), Wild Rose (dam of Nutgall, 2:29, and Duquesne, 2:17¾), and the sires William Rysdyk, Bay Billy, Mazeppa, Stephen A. Douglass and William M. Rysdyk.

The following year 98 were bred, and in 1862 produced 68. In proportion to the number, this year's foals amounted to the very least; no one of them entered the list. Heroine was the only producing daughter, and her only performer, Shawmut, has but a single heat in 2:30, and that in a very questionable performance against time, while the sires, Speculation, Felter's Hambletonian, Curtis' Hambletonian and Daniel Boone, have only from three to six each to their credit, and not a single 2:20 performer among their produce.

The season Hambletonian was thitreen years old several of his early produce were showing remarkably well, and as his service fee was announced at $35, which was the same as for eight years previous, 158 mares were bred to him, and produced, in 1863, 111 foals. Harvest Queen, Administrator and Sentinel entered the 2:30 list, and each subsequently produced, which, with Happy Medium, Dictator, Seneca Chief, Banker Messenger, Deceive, Orange County, Ulster Chief, Willie Schepper, Hambletonian Prince, Ledger Girl and Fairy, made fourteen producers of 150, Happy Medium and Dictator being two of the greatest of his sons, and sires of the champion trotters, Nancy Hanks (2:04) and Jay-Eye-See (2:10).

In the fall of 1862, George Wilkes, then called Robert Fillingham, at Fashion course, L. I., in a match for $10,000, had met and beaten the famous Ethan Allen, taking a record the first heat of 2:24¾. This was Hambletonian's first representative in the 2:30 list, and gave him such a decided reputation as a sire that the following year the service fee was raised to $75, but this did not much reduce the number, as 150 were bred that year, and in 1864 produced 92, including Jay Gould, who reduced the stallion record to 2:21½, Hamperion (2:29½), Young Bruno (2:22¾), Harold (sire of the champion trotter, Maud S., 2:08¾), Peacemaker, Idol, Hotspur, Duke of Brunswick, Lysander, Macedonian, Bay Richmond, Prosper, Regulus and Belle (dam of Elmer, 2:22¼).

As 150 was considered rather excessive service, it was decided to place the service fee for the following year at $100, which was the first time a trotting stallion had commanded so high a fee. Hambletonian was then fifteen years old, and so highly was he regarded as a trotting sire that 217 were bred to him that season, producing, in 1865, 150 foals, among them Gazelle (2:21), Effie Deans (2:25½), Lady Banker (2:23) and the sires Messenger Duroc, Rysdyk, Walkill Chief, William Welch, Buckingham, Chosroes, Jack Shepard, Lakeland Abdallah, Mapes Horse, Milwaukee, Reporter, Samson,

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Knickerbocker and Virgo Hambletonian; also the broodmares Lady Morgan (dam of Alvan (2:24), Merriment (2:25½) and Marion (2:26¾), Goshen Maid (dam of Bartholdi, 2:30), Miss Brunette (dam of Black Prince, 2:25½), Louie (dam of Dawson, 2:19¼), Caro Nomo (dam of Bob Acres, 2:28¼, etc.), and Quida (dam of Trinket, 2:14, etc.).

By this time George Wilkes had proven a famous trotter, Dexter had made a good beginning. Shark had won several remarkable races, one of which was a three-mile-heat race, and expecting to thus reduce the number of services to 100 or less, the fee was placed for the next year at $300, but notwithstanding this was so far above what any trotting horse breeders had ever before paid, 193 were bred, and the produce in 1866 was 128. This was 67 per cent., the same as the year previous, which is regarded as a fair percentage even for a much smaller number, and considering that many which were bred were quite old road mares, such a percentage is really remarkable.

Among the foals of that year were the sires Strathmore, Aberdeen, Echo, Socrates, Squire Talmadge, Gen. Stanton, Blue Grass, Brougham, Charles Backman, Dexter Bradford, Goodwin Hambletonian, Hamilton, Imperial, Oak Hill and Orion, also the broodmares Alley (dam of Wilton, 2:19¼, Albert France, 2:20¼, Alley Russell, pacer, 2:22¾), Rysdyk Maid (dam of Bloomfield, 2:19¼), Duchess May (dam of Duchess Russell, 2:26½), Lady Jane (dam of Harry Pelham, 2:28½), Rose Terry (dam of Neli, 2:27), and the fast trotters, Nettie (2:18), next to the fastest of all his get, Chester (2:27), James Howell Jr. (2:24), Lottie (2:28), Scotland Maid (2:28½), and Small Hopes (2:26½), that with Lady Mac trotted a public exhibition mile in 2:23.

As Dexter now held the fastest trotting record, and George Wilkes was acknowledged the king of trotting stallions, it was decided, on the advice of a very few intimate friends, to place Hambletonian's service fee permanently at $500, which was such an unheard-of price it was not supposed the applications would be very numerous. Hambletonian was then 17 years old, and that year 105 were bred, while quite a number were refused. There were 75 foals in 1867, among them Deucalion (2:22), Bella (2:22), Mattie (2:22¼), Breeze (2:24), making the four fastest for any one year, in addition to Racola (dam of Orange Boy, 2:18¾), Vara (dam of Vatican, 2:29¼, etc.), Ulster Queen (dam of Volmer, 2:21¼), and the sires Victor von Bismarck, Sweepstakes, Startle, Ajax, Banker, Blackstone, Dauntless, Florida, Kent, Menelaus, Mercury, New York and Peter Story.

The next year the severe fee remained the same, but only 72 were accepted, as the horse was not quite up to his former condition. There were only 42 foals in 1868, which was the smallest percentage of any year but the last, but half of those already have representatives in the 2:30 list including Electioneer, the greatest son, and Fleetwing, the most famous daughter. Marguerite took a record of 2:39, Ella Madden 2:25¾ (dam of Burnette, 2:23¾), and Enfield, 2:29, which is also one of the sires. Electioneer was the first to have 100 in the 2:30 list, and has had all the most important champion records credited to his offspring, including the fastest stallion record. The other sires for 1868 were Masterlode, Cuyler, Wilkins Micawber, Twilight, Romulus, Norwood, Lancewood, Black's Hambletonian, Elevator, Broken Leg, Barkis and Schuyler Colfax. Fleetwing is the dam of Stamboul (2:11) and Ruby (2:19¾), Lucia (dam of Day Dream, 2:21¾, etc.), Undine (dam of Monopoly, 2:29½), while Juno is the dam of Greenlander (2:15¼), Earl (2:23¾) and Naomi (2:25); consequently 1868 must rank as the banner year.

Early that spring Hambletonian was very sick, undoubtedly partly on account of the excessive service for several years previous. For a time it was thought he could not live, and it was decided that he should do no service that season, consequently there were no foals by him in 1869.

For each of the following years the service fee remained at $500, but each year it was decided that his limit should not exceed 30. When 20 years old 22 were served, and owing to the reduced number, as well as the complete rest the year before, there were 18 foals in 1870,

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making 81 per cent., which was the highest percentage reached during his whole career. Of these Jerome took a record of 2:27, Astoria, 2:29½. Octavia is the dam of Octavius (2:26¼), while Artemus, August Belmont, Ridgewood and Peter are the sires of that year, making a high average, though no one has become particularly distinguished.

At 21 years old the same number were bred. and there were 16 foals in 1871, of which Orange Girl took a record of 2:20, Lorette produced Greenbacks (2:23¼), and Auditor, Chester Chief, Corsair, Hamblehawk and Ryseduke are the sires for that year.

At 22 years the full limit of 30 were served, and there were 26 foals, Alma taking a record of 2:28¾, Pickering 2:30, Rysdyk Maid, 2:24¼; Emelia has produced Orpheus (2:30), and Haw Patch, Polonius, Pickering, Richwood, Montagu, Mohican are the sires.

At 23 years there were also 30 bred, and in 1873, 24 produced. Artillery took a record of 2:21½ and Kisbar 2:27¾, each of which is a sire, as well as Arthurton, Bona Fide and Dean Sage, while the producing daughters are Camille (dam of Louise 2:19, and Eloise, 2:30), Boadicea (dam of Darlington, 2:25), Aida (dam of Aida de Clare, 2:26½), Beatrice (dam of Alsie, 2:29,) Isabelle (dam of Carlisle, 2:22¼) and America (dam of Benton, 2:20¾, and Bonnie, 2:25), which makes a high percentage of successes for that year.

At 24 years old the limit was slightly exceeded and 31 were bred, but only 20 produced in 1874. Neither of these entered the 2:30 list, but Ozone is the dam of Geneva (2:19¼), Katie Clark is the dam of Shipman (2:24¼), and Sadie produced Silver Bow (2:22¼), while Alert Kensett and Walkill Prince are the sires.

At 25 years the limit was again exceeded, and 32 were bred, producing 24 foals, which included such good ones as Madeline (2:23¼), Coralie (dam of Borden, 2:29½) Reina Victoria, four of whose five foals are already in the list, while the fifth has shown ability to even enter the 2:20 list, and Egbert already has 40 to his credit, which is more than any other has had at the same age. Sir Walkill, Sherman's Hambletonian, Marlborough and Leland were also among the foals of this year.

Hambletonian's last season was in 1875. He was then 26 years old, and was perceptibly failing, still there were plenty of applications, 24 of which were received, but only two proved with foal. One of these, the last sired by the famous horse, and foaled in 1876, after the death of Hambletonian, was appropriately named Hambletonian's Last. This horse took a record when eight years old of 2:25¼.

We have not at hand the dates at which the following producing daughters of Hambletonian were foaled: Bay Hambletonian (dam of Henrietta, 2:17¼), Compromise (dam of Result, 2:25), Lady Burchard (dam of Amboy, 2:24¼), Molly Pitcher (dam of Sally Scott. 2:18¼), Nell (dam of Bateman, 2:22), Sally Jones (dam of Capadura. 2:30), Zelipha (dam of Bob Pinkerton, 2:30), Fields Mare (dam of David L., 2:19½). Lady Carpenter (dam of Eph, 2:24¾) and Lady Ham (dam of Hugh McLoughlin, 2:23).

Hambletonian died March 27, 1876, having made 24 seasons, during which a total of 1,931 were bred to him, an average of a little over 80 a year, from which there are known to have been 1,336 foals (this includes three not generally credited, one of which was from the Kent Mare, his own dam, which was not credited to Hambletonian, because foaled weak and crooked, but we have positive evidence that this one and two others were by him and should be properly credited) which is a total average of about 70 per cent. Reckoning a payment to have been made for only such services as proved fruitful, Hambletonian's total earnings would have amounted to $207,-950. and it is probable payments were made in numerous other cases.—"*Vision*" *in American Horse Breeder.*

The sale of thoroughbreds at Doncaster, England, on September 13, was well attended by American breeders. Dr. Horace Theobold bought three yearlings, paying $2,425 for the three. Marcus Daly paid $4,500 for a bay colt by Hampton. Mr. Reed paid $14,050 for five mares. A bay colt by Minting-Reprieve was sold to Blumdell Maple for $22,500.

VALLACE'S MONTHLY.

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TERMS:

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RATES OF ADVERTISING IN MONTHLY.

Space.	One Year	Six Months	Three Months	One Month
One Page.....	$100	$65	$40	$25
One-half Page.....	62	40	25	18
One-quarter Page.....	40	25	18	12
One-eighth Page.....	25	18	12	8
One-sixteenth Page (12 lines).....	16	12	8	6
Card (6 lines).....	10	7	5	3

The Young Trotters of 1892.

ALTHOUGH the trotting season of 1892 is practically closed as this number of the MONTHLY goes to press, there are, nevertheless, so many meetings in progress just at the heel of the campaign, that there will be far more accessions to the 2:30 and 2:20 list than any one not thoroughly posted as to the possibilities of the American trotting horse could possibly have imagined.

The MONTHLY, having in mind the fact that a comprehensive tabulation of what has been done by the young trotters of the year will be of interest to every one who has the welfare of the light-harness horse at heart, has compiled and presents herewith a list of the trotters and pacers, three years old and under that have entered the 2:30 list during 1892. As the story of what these youngsters have accomplished would be incomplete unless something concerning their blood lines was also furnished, the name of the sire of each performer is given, and when that sire has a record the fact is likewise noted. It is not claimed that this list is an absolutely correct and comprehensive one or that it brings down in each instance the history of the performer later than the 20th of October, but at the same time it may properly be said that it has been compiled with care from the best sources obtainable and the information contained therein is believed to be practically correct. The results in brief up to the time mentioned as concerns the number of yearlings, two-year-olds and three-year-olds that have entered the 2:30 list this year may be summarized as follows:

Yearlings.....	3
Two-year-olds.....	49
Three-year-olds.....	116

As to the breeding of these young trotters and pacers, it will of course be noted that in the male line the preponderance of Hambletonian blood is, as usual, very great, and it will also not escape general attention that with no more exceptions than go to prove the rule, these horses are by developed sires. For instance the sires of all but nine of the forty-nine two-year-olds have records ranging from 2:08½ to 2:31¾, and in this list of sires of two-year-olds that beat 2:30 in 1892 are to be found the following stallions with records of 2:20 or better:

Name.	*Record.*
Stamboul.....	2:08½
Palo Alto.....	2:08¾
Axtell.....	2:12
Thistle (p).....	2:14
Patron.....	2:14¼
Guy Wilkes.....	2:15¼
Wayne Wilkes (p).....	2:16
Jerome Eddy.....	2:16½
Dellneator (p).....	2:18
C. F. Clay.....	2:18
Sable Wilkes.....	2:18
Shadeland Onward.....	2:18½
Ashland Wilkes.....	2:19¼
Bell Boy.....	2:19¼
Wilton.....	2:19¼
Abbotsford.....	2:19½
Ansel.....	2:20

Here then we find that sixteen stallions with records of 2:20 or better are represented in the list of sires comprising all the animals that have begotten two-year-old trotters which entered the list in 1892, and their total contribution to that list is nineteen out of forty-nine, as Axtell, Shadeland Onward and Sable Wilkes are responsible for two performers apiece. And right here it is in order to call attention to the fact that these three stallions, each one of whom has had two two-year-olds enter the list this season, are young horses, Shadeland Onward having been foaled in 1883, Sable Wilkes in 1884 and Axtell in 1886. More than this, two of them, Sable Wilkes and Axtell, held the champion three-year-old stallion record in their day with marks re-

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spectively of 2:18 and 2:12. Sable Wilkes has both sire and grandsire in the 2:30 list, their average record being 2:18½. When to this is added the 2:18 mark of Sable Wilkes himself it will be seen that the sons and daughters of the last-named horse have an average speed inheritance of about 2:18⅓ for three generations, and it is no wonder that under such circumstances they take naturally to the trot and go fast at that gait when still at a tender age. The sire of Axtell has no trotting record, but he can speed better than a 2:30 gait and is brother to the sire of Sable Wilkes, so that in the male line the same strains of blood are combined in the pedigrees of Axtell and Sable Wilkes. It is therefore a significant fact and one full of gratifying information to breeders that horses so nearly related as Sable Wilkes and Axtell should not only themselves be three-year-old champions, but should produce standard speed while still young in years, and have this speed show itself in their progeny at two years of age. Shadeland Onward, the other sire that has two two-year-olds to his credit in 1892—one of them the champion two-year-old pacer—and that is also the sire of the champion yearling pacer, one that has a record of 2:21¼, is, like Sable Wilkes and Axtell, a member of the Wilkes family, being by Onward, 2:25¼, he by George Wilkes, 2:22. The dam of Shadeland Onward is a member of the Mambrino Patchen family, as she is a granddaughter of Mambrino Patchen, and in examining the pedigree of Axtell this same strain of blood is prominent, as his dam is by Mambrino Boy, 2:26½, a son of Mambrino Patchen. The dam of Mambrino Time, sire of the dam of Shadeland Onward, was largely a thoroughbred, he being by Mark Time, a son of Berthune; while the dam of Mambrino Boy, sire of the dam of Axtell, was by Cassius M. Clay; second dam by Berthune, so that in the remote crosses of the maternal lines of these pedigrees there is somewhat of a similarity, as well as in the near ones. The dam of Sable Wilkes was by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot, which latter horse was by Neaves' Cassius M. Clay Jr., a son of Cassius M. Clay, 18, and as the dam of Mambrino Boy was by Strader's Cassius M. Clay, another son of Cassius M. Clay 18, there is developed another potent similarity in the general blood lines of these three great young sires.

Looking at the matter in another light, and starting with a 2:20 standard for the two-year-olds of the present season, it is found that seven in this year's list are eligible to this condition, they being:

Name.	*Record.*	*Sire.*	*Record.*
Online (p)	2:13¾	Shadeland Onward	2:18¼
Silicon	2:15¾	Wilton	2:19⅛
Rowena	2:17¼	Bonnie Boy	
Bonnie Belle (p)	2:18¼	Sable Wilkes	2:18
Sabledale	2:18½	Santa Claus	2:17½
William Penn	2:18½	Azmoor	2:20½
Princess Royal	2:20	Chimes	2:30¾

Six of the seven two-year-old trotters and pacers that have beaten 2:20 this season are by developed sires, and under this severe test Sable Wilkes and Shadeland Onward are again prominent, while Axtell drops out, but his place is more than taken by another member of the Wilkes family, Wilton, who from a mare by the trotter Hambrino, 2:21¼, has sired a wonderful two-year-old in Silicon, whose record of 2:15¾ was made in a race against other horses. The Wilkes family is therefore well represented in this list by Shadeland Onward, Sable Wilkes and Wilton; while Santa Claus, a son of Strathmore, brings that branch of the Hambletonian family prominently to the front through the race record of 2:18½ made by his son William Penn. Chimes and Azmoor represent Electioneer, being his sons, and those who believe in a close thoroughbred cross will not overlook the fact that Azmoor's dam is a thoroughbred mare. With six of the seven two-year-old trotters and pacers that have beaten 2:20 this season, sired by horses with records ranging from 2:18 to 2:30¾, it is beyond question that the developed-sire idea has come to stay, and it is also evident that under this test, as in the case of nearly all others, the Wilkes and Electioneer branches of the Hambletonian family are far in advance of all other strains of blood.

Coming now to a consideration of the 2:30 or better three-year-olds of 1892, it is found that seventy-seven of the 116 horses in the list were sired by developed stallions, and that thirty of them are by stallions with records better than 2:20. These sires are:

Name.	*Record.*
Stamboul	2:08½
Nelson	2:10
Brown Hal (p)	2:12½
Lockhart	2:13
Bonnie McGregor	2:13½
Phallas	2:13¾
Patron	2:14¼
Norval	2:14¾
Guy Wilkes	2:15¼
Jerome Turner	2:15½
Gold Leaf	2:16½
Woodnut	2:16½
Director	2:17
Robert McGregor	2:17½
C. F. Clay	2:18
Sable Wilkes	2:18
Moody	2:18¼

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Name.	Record.
hland Wilkes	2:19¼
t. Shedd	2:19¼
ing	2:19¼
ton	2:19¼
evolo	2:19½

The following stallions have had two or re three-year-olds enter the 2:30 list this son:

Name.	Record.	Number in List.
ectioneer		3
y Wilkes.	2:15¼	3
rlock	2:32½	3
erdeen		2
tevolo	2:19½	2
hland Wilkes	2:19¼	2
F. Clay	2:18	2
ilization	2:23¼	2
mbetta Wilkes	2:22½	2
allas	2:13¾	2
lton	2:19¼	2

The analysis of this list of 2:30 or better otters and pacers for 1892 has been thorghly made, for the reason that it is only by mparisons of this sort that the whole truth n be shown. Nothing is more misleading an a great performer by a sire who, aside om that particular instance, has perhaps acmplished nothing. Naturally when a trotr or pacer enters the list at an early age or isplays remarkable speed, attention is first irected to its sire, and some measure of credit iven to him, whereas in not a few cases the am is far more responsible for the excellence f her produce than is the sire. Therefore it only by examining the facts from different andpoints that a deduction which is oftenmes irrefutable can be made.

The complete list of trotters and pacers hree-year-olds and under, that became standrd by performance in 1892, up to October 20, s follows:

YEARLINGS.

Name.	Record.	Sire.	Record.
elle Acton (p)	2:21¼	Shadeland Onward	2:18½
eone	2:28½	Lancelot	2:28¼
fill Lady (p)	2:30	Count Wilkes	
lelly A	2:29¾	Wilkes Boy	2:24½

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Name.	Record.	Sire.	Record.
lita Reina	2:29½	Atto Rex	2:21¾
lithair	2:27½	Altamont	2:26¾
ntella	2:26½	Ansel	2:20
vena	2:22½	Palo Alto	2:08¾
xle	2:26¼	Axtell	2:12
oabdil	2:29½	Bermuda	2:20¼
onnie Bell (p)	2:18¼	Bonnie Boy	
reed	2:29¾	C. F. Clay	2:18
Dancourt	2:28	Ambassador	2:21¼
Dohrman	2:26¾	Abbottsford	2:19½
Donchka	2:30	Wild Boy	
Elevina	2:27¼	Electioneer	
Elloree	2:26	Axtell	2:12
Elsie Wilkes	2:24¾	Hector Wilkes	
Falka	2:28	Stamboul	2:11
Fern Cliff (p)	2:25½	Elgin Boy	
George Campbell	2:26½	Reno Defiance	2:29¼
Georgia Lee	2:20¼	Gambetta Wilkes	2:22½
Helen Leyburn (p)	2:23¾	Onward	2:25¼
Jayhawker	2:20¾	Jay Bird	2:31¾
Joe Wilkes (p)	2:24½	Allie Wilkes	
Lena Wilkes	2:20¾	Guy Wilkes	2:15¼
Sweetwater	2:26	Stamboul	2:08½

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Name.	Record.	Sire.	Record.
Little Doubtful (p)	2:29½	Nuthurst	
Lottie Loraine (p)	2:16¼	Gambetta Wilkes	2:22½
Lulu Wilkes	2:26½	Onward	2:25¼
Luzelle	2:26¼	Patron	2:14¼
Magdalene	2:27¼	Bermuda	2:20¼
Mambrino Swift	2:26¼	Elyria	2:25¼
Maxie B	2:28½	Ashland Wilkes	2:19¼
McGinty (p)	2:30	Delineator (p)	2:18
Medio	2:29¼	Pilot Medium	
Nemoline	2:29¼	Jersey Wilkes	
Nidia (p)	2:20¾	Wayne Wilkes (p)	2:16
Onita	2:23¾	Shadeland Onward	2:18½
Online (p)	2:13¾	Shadeland Onward	2:18½
Ora Wilkes	2:21½	Sable Wilkes	2:18
Pat Delaney (p)	2:27¼	Anderson Wilkes	2:22¼
Princess Belle	2:29	Bell Boy	2:19¼
Princess Royal	2:20	Chimes	2:30¾
Rowena	2:17¼	Azmoor	2:20½
Sabledale	2:18½	Sable Wilkes	2:18
Silicon	2:15¾	Wilton	2:19¼
Silver Ore	2:29	St. Bel	2:24½
Stelletta (p)	2:25	Jerome Eddy	2:16½
The Conqueror	2:26	Egotist	2:22½
To Order (p)	2:26¼	Thistle (p)	2:14
Tuscarora	2:22½	Antonio	2:28¾
Wilkes Maid	2:25½	Young Wilkes	2:28¼
William Penn	2:18½	Santa Claus	2:17½

THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Name.	Record.	Sire.	Record.
Abbadonne	2:27	Wilkes Boy	2:24½
Alcantaris	2:27½	Alcantara	2:23
Alamito	2:24½	Eagle Bird	2:21
Alhambra (p)	2:21¾	Legal Tender Jr.	
Allmedium	2:30	Country Medium	
Alley Sloper	2:28	Elector	2:31
Ambrosial	2:18½	Tom Pugh	2:30
Antioch	2:26½	Antevolo	2:19½
Bellona	2:19¼	Stranger	
Benton Wilkes	2:27	Alcone	
Bertie Girl	2:27½	Jay Bird	2:31¾
Bert Oliver	2:25¼	Ashland Wilkes	2:19¼
Bill Lindsey	2:18½	Vasco	
Bessie Wilkeswood	2:27	Wilkeswood	2:23½
Blue Hal (p)	2:23	Tom Hal Jr.	
Blue Stem	2:28	Damo	
Bon Ami	2:23¾	Nuggett	2:26¾
Brown Velvet	2:28¼	Vatican	2:29¼
Bud L	2:29¾	Don L	2:28¾
Cecilian	2:30	C. F. Clay	2:18
Civiltine	2:24½	Civilization	2:23¼
Claymore	2:28½	King Clay	
Czar	2:12¾	Russia	2:29¼
Dan Cupid	2:22	Barney Wilkes	
David B	2:19½	Young Jim	
Diablo (p)	2:14¾	Charles Derby	2:20
Directum	2:11¼	Director	2:17
Divan (p)	2:18¾	Patchen Wilkes	2:29½
Dora Martin (p)	2:19¼	Petoskey	
Don Lorenzo (p)	2:17¾	Gambetta Wilkes	2:22½
Dupage (p)	2:28	J. R. Shedd	2:19¼
Eclipse	2:25¾	Guy Wilkes	2:15¼
Elect Cossack	2:29¼	Don Cossack	2:28
Ethel B	2:19¼	Bonnie McGregor	2:13½
Expedition	2:19½	Electioneer	
Extravagant	2:28½	Woodnut	2:16½
Fred Wilkes	2:29¼	Wilkes	
Fulano	2:25½	El Mahdi	2:28¼
Galilee	2:27	Colonel Hambrick	
Gilfillian	2:30	Gambetta Wilkes	2:22½
Guiado	2:30	Pistachio	
Gussie M	2:25	Moody	2:18¼
Haley	2:24¾	Nelson	2:10
Henrico	2:21½	Patchen Wilkes	2:29½
Honesty	2:29¾	C. F. Clay	2:18
Howell	2:26¼	Haidane	2:26½
Ivolo	2:29½	Antevolo	2:19½
Jean Wilkes	2:24¾	Guy Wilkes	2:15¼
Jennie McCoy (p)	2:22	Magnet	2:27¼
Jessie C	2:24¾	Civilization	2:23¼
John R. Gentry (p)	2:14	Ashland Wilkes	2:19¼
Kentucky Union	2:13½	Aberdeen	
La Belle	2:24¾	Lockhart	2:13
Lady Princeton (p)	2:15½	Princeton	2:19¾
Lady Vivian (p)	2:20	Aristos	2:27¾
Lella May (p)	2:21½	Recorder	
Leo Wilkes	2:23½	Red Wilkes	2:40
Lida C	2:27	Bay Rose	2:20½
Liska	2:28½	Electioneer	
Lodina	2:27¼	California	

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THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Name.	*Record.*	*Sire.*	*Record.*
Lord Brino	2:26¼	Woodbrino	2:25¼
Lucy Pan (p)	2:17	Pan	2:28½
Lulu F	2:25	Christmas	
Machetta (p)	2:21¾	Brown Hal (p)	2:12½
Major Lambert	2:22	California Lambert	2:27
Mambrino Queen	2:20¼	Elyria	2:25¼
Matrimony	2:23¾	Aberdeen	
Maud Clay	2:24	Fire Clay	
Midnight Chimes	2:16¼	Chimes	2:30¾
Minnie Brown	2:29¼	Pilot Medium	
Miss Albert	2:25¼	Albert W	2:20
Miss Fullerton	2:26½	Young Fullerton	2:20¾
Miss Lida	2:26¾	King Clay	
Monaco	2:21	Electioneer	
Native Son	2:26¼	Sable Wilkes	2:18
Nellie McCrary	2:19¼	Legal Tender Jr	
Nyanza	2:26¼	Robert McGregor	2:17½
Oakbourn	2:27½	Gold Leaf	2:16½
Orphina	2:19	Norval	2:14¾
Ovid (p)	2:15½	Hamlin's Almont	2:26
Pabst	2:29¼	Pilot Medium	
Pacolet	2:29¼	Phallas	2:13¾
Parole	2:20	Patron	2:14¼
Peko	2:24	Electioneer	
Pilgrim	2:20	Acolyte	2:21
Plutresse	2:30	Pluto	
Rensselaer Wilkes	2:30	Alcantara	2:23
Revolt	2:22¾	Reveille	2:21¾
Rosemary (p)	2:20	Bermuda	2:20¼
Roseline	2:30	Red Wilkes	2:40
Rose Turner	2:21¼	Jerome Turner	2:15½
Ruby	2:29¼	Independence	2:23¼
Silver Plate	2:25½	Silver Cloud	2:22¼
Siva	2:24½	Guy Wilkes	2:15¼
Sparx	2:28¾	Jersey Wilkes	
Sunbeam	2:28	Ambassador	2:21¼
Swigert K	2:25¼	Swigert	
Tamerlaine	2:29	Aristos	2:27¾
Trevillian	2:18	Young Jim	
Triumph	2:29¾	Richwood	
Trotwood	2:27½	Phallas	2:13¾
Tulu	2:26	Oriole	
Vanity	2:29½	Valdimir	
Vassar	2:21¾	Vatican	2:29¼
Vera	2:26½	Viking	2:19¼
Vera	2:23	Stamboul	2:11
Vera Capel (p)	2:19¼	Wilton	2:19¼
Vina Belle	2:29½	Nephew	
Vinmont	2:29	Altamont	2:26¾
Volta	2:22¼	Benton	2:20¾
War Cliff	2:29¾	Warlock	2:32½
Wardship	2:27¼	Warlock	2:32½
Warwich	2:22¾	Warlock	2:32½
Winterset	2:24¼	Brown Wilkes	2:21¾
Wiltonette	2:24	Wilton	2:19¼
Zora Zar	2:28½	Alcazar	2:24½

Gelded Sons of George Wilkes.

THE bay gelding Albert France, record 2:20¼, died the other day in Connecticut, having been owned for a number of years by a resident of that state who used him on the road. Like some other sons of George Wilkes that were gelded in their youth Albert France would have been a horse of great value had he been left entire, as in addition to being a first-generation Wilkes he was out of a mare by Rysdyk's Hambletonian that also produced Wilton, 2:19¼; and as the last named horse is prominent among the sons of George Wilkes as a sire, especially since his daughter Silicon has shown herself one of the best two-year-old trotters ever foaled, taking a race record of 2:15¾ and winning a number of rich stakes, it is only reasonable to suppose that had his brother Albert France been left entire one more would have been added to the already long list of sons of George Wilkes that have sired trotting and pacing speed.

The bay gelding Anglin, brother to the successful sire Wilkes Boy, is another instance of where, in all probability, a good sire was lost to the world by the use of the knife. In the case of Harry Wilkes, 2:13½, it was no doubt for the best that he was not kept entire, as lack of size is certainly not to be commended in any stallion whose get are intended for driving purposes, and one fault of the Wilkes family is this tendency to breed unevenly. Joe Bunker is another son of George Wilkes that should have made a grand sire had he not been gelded, as his dam was the American Star mare Lady Dunn, whose daughter, bred to George Wilkes, produced two cracking sires in Guy Wilkes and William L. It can hardly be argued, in view of what Rysdyk's Hambletonian accomplished on the American Star mares that George Wilkes would not have been a good cross for Lady Bunker in the matter of producing speed that would breed on, and in the case of Joe Bunker he certainly did well, giving the world a trotter that beat 2:20 in a race and was good in any kind of company.

J. B. Richardson should also have shone in the breeding ranks. His record of 2:16¾ proves him to be a horse of more than ordinary speed, and that he is possessed of immense vitality his half dozen successive campaigns since he reached maturity amply attest. More than this, he is bred right in the female line, his dam, a daughter of Almont, having also produced to the cover of the converted pacer Smuggler the stallion Lace Dealer, 2:27½, and as Smuggler had no trotting inheritance it is only fair, in the case of Lace Dealer, to give the Almont mare that produced him credit for his ability to beat 2:30. And then there is the big gelding Magna Wilkes, record 2:22½. He was from the old trotting mare Molly, a daughter of Magna Charta. The Magna Charta mares that had produced to the close of 1892 trotters with records of 2:30 or better numbered twenty, and among the foals which came from them are Jack, 2:12; Belle F., 2:15¼; Emma E., 2:19¼, and George V., 2:20. The dam of Magna Wilkes also produced the pacer Shamrock, 2:27½, and as her son by George Wilkes is a big, good-gaited horse with lots of nerve force he would unquestionably have done well in the breeding ranks.

Mike Wilkes is another member of the fam-

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ily for whose gelding regret has often been expressed by horsemen. He was a bay in color, of good size and conformation, and had speed enough as a trotter to beat 2:20, having been given a trial early in life at that way of going in 2:20½. A horse of naturally riotous disposition, he was not handled with the gentleness that should have been a feature of his education, and finally he became so track sore and digusted with life generally that it was a matter of some danger to drive him. As he had always manifested a disposition to pace he was finally permitted to assume that gait and took a record of 2:15¾. Later in life he was again put to trotting, making a record of 2:26½. His brother Adrian Wilkes is the sire of Roy Wilkes, 2:07¾; Lillian, 2:14½, and several others of merit as trotters and pacers, while another brother, Ira Wilkes, is standard by performance at both the trot and pace, in addition to which he is represented in the 2:30 list by his get.

Wilson is a son of George Wilkes that if left a stallion should have accomplished much in the stud. He was a great race horse, and that he was fast his record of 2:16¼ proves. And his dam's breeding was of the right sort to nick well with the blood of George Wilkes, she being a daughter of Clark Chief, dam by American Clay. That she was a mare of positive merit in the production of speed her three trotting representatives in the 2:30 list prove, in addition to which her son Abdallah West, by Allie West, a son of Almont, has a 2:30 performer. Last on the list comes the black gelding Jimmy Temple, that has a record better than 2:25 at both the trot and pace. He is from a Mambrino Patchen mare and is brother to Jersey Wilkes, sire of Chiquerita, 2:16¾ as a four-year-old, and others. No gamer racehorse than Jimmy Temple ever lived, and does anybody doubt that he would have been even more successful in the breeding ranks than has Jersey Wilkes? After George Wilkes became famous as a sire there was no gelding of his sons, and through what was done in this direction in the early days of the great stallion's stud career many a man threw away a fortune.

Sires of the Season.

Up to the 20th of October, less than 114 sires of trotters and pacers were credited with three or more of their get becoming standard by performance this season. Of these 114 horses that have demonstrated that they possess more than average merit as sires by the records of this season alone, sixty-nine, or nearly two-thirds, have records, while twenty-three are credited with marks better than 2:20, in this list being Stamboul, 2:08½, who makes about as good a showing as any horse of his age with a record better than 2:15. Of course such a list as the one given below, while of interest and value to breeders, is necessarily incomplete, and while not in any way misleading, still omits a good many stallions that have perhaps at a very early age put two of their get in the list this season. Axtell, 2:12, a six-year-old, with two two-year-old trotters in the 2:30 list, is an instance of this sort. It is, of course, impossible at the present time to make a comprehensive tabulation of what the sires have accomplished this season, but the close of the trotting year is so near at hand that a table such as the subjoined one gives a good idea of the situation. The list is as follows:

Name.	*Record.*	*Number in List.*
Aberdeen		4
Abbottsford	2:19½	3
Abdallah Mambrino		3
Abdamed Allen		3
Acolyte	2:21	3
Ajax		3
Alcantara	2:23	11
Alcyone	2:27	5
Allegheny Boy	2:27¼	3
Allie Wilkes		3
Almont (Hamlin's)	2:26	5
Altamont	2:26¾	5
Ambassador	2:21¼	9
Ansel	2:20	4
Anteeo	2:16¼	4
Aristos	2:27¾	4
Ashland Wilkes	2:19¼	4
Bald Hornet (p)	2:21	3
Baron Wilkes	2:18	7
Baymont		3
Belmont		4
Ben Franklin	2:29	6
Bermuda	2:20¼	3
Bourbon Wilkes		6
Brown Hal (p)	2:12½	5
Cadmus Hambletonian	2:29¾	3
C. F. Clay	2:18	8
Charles Caffrey		3
Chimes	2:30¾	4
Cyclone	2:23½	6
Deucalion	2:22	3
Dexter Prince		11
Dictator		7
Director	2:17	4
Earl	2:23¾	4
Egbert		6
Egmont		6
Egotist	2:22½	3
Electioneer		17
Embassador	2:25	3
Epaulette	2:19	3
Frank Noble		3
Gambetta Wilkes	2:22½	9
George Wilkes	2:22	3
Golddust (Thompson's)		3
Guy Wilkes	2:15¾	15
Haldane	2:26½	3
Hambletonian (McCurdy's)	2:26½	3
Hambletonian Wilkes		4
Hambrino	2:21¼	6
Happy Medium	2:32½	10
Harold		4
Idol		4
Jay Bird	2:31¾	10
Jerome Eddy	2:16½	3
Jim Wilson		3
Kentucky Prince		4
Kentucky Wilkes	2:21¼	3

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Name.	Record.	Number in List.
Landmark		4
Legal Tender Jr.		4
Linkwood Chief		3
Lord Russell		3
Louis Napoleon		3
Lumps	2:21	3
Madrid		5
Mambrino King		9
Mambrino Patchen		4
Mambrino Startle Bonner		3
Mambritonian		3
Masterlode		4
Melrose	2:28½	3
Nephew	2:36	3
Nugget	2:26¾	3
Nutwood	2:18¾	14
Onward	2:25¼	13
Patchen Wilkes	2:29¼	5
Patron	2:14¼	3
Petoskey		4
Phallamont		5
Phallas	2:13¾	8
Piedmont	2:17¼	4
Pilot Medium		9
Princeps		6
Princeton	2:19¾	3
Red Wilkes	2:40	20
Reveille	2:21¾	3
Richwood		3
Robert McGregor	2:17½	8
Sable Wilkes	2:18	6
St. Bel	2:24½	5
Santa Claus	2:17½	6
Seneca Patchen	2:38	3
Shadeland Onward	2:18½	4
Sidney (p)	2:19¾	4
Simmons	2:28	5
Sir Walkill		4
Sprague (Rounds')	2:24½	5
Squire Talmage		4
Stamboul	2:08½	4
Tempest		6
The King	2:29¼	3
Thomas K		3
Victor Bismarck		6
Victor Wilkes		3
Viking	2:19¼	3
Warlock	2:32½	3
Wilkes Boy	2:24½	4
Wilkie Collins	2:30½	3
Wilton	2:19¼	7
Woodbrino	2:25¼	3
Woodford Wilkes		4
Woolsey		3
Young Jim		9
Young Wilkes	2:28¼	7

The Drivers' Association.

THERE have been at various times efforts made in the direction of forming a society which should include in its membership drivers and trainers of trotting horses, but until the meeting called in connection with the recent two weeks of trotting at Lexington the matter never took definite shape. At the time referred to, however, there was a representative attendance of drivers from all parts of the country, and with very little formality an organization was effected.

The general scope of the society, as stated in the constitution, is to promote unity among drivers, protect their interests, and elevate the profession. It is provided that any professional driver or trainer of trotting or pacing horses who is in good standing with the National and American Trotting Associations, and any apprentice to the business under a professional driver or trainer, and who is of good moral character, shall be eligible to membership. The officers are president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and board of governors, which latter body consists of the president, vice-president, and ten members, all of whom shall be elected annually. It is also provided that all funds collected shall be deposited in a national bank and drawn therefrom only by the order of the president, countersigned by the secretary and treasurer. An annual meeting is to be held. The initiation fee is $2, and a like amount is payable each year for dues.

Charles Marvin was elected president, and Crit Davis, vice-president. The board of governors is composed of the following well-known drivers: James Golden, Boston, Mass.; E. F. Geers, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. E. McHenry, Geneseo, Ill.; C. W. Williams, Independence, Iowa; Peter V. Johnston, Kalamazoo, Mich.; R. E. Curry, Nashville, Tenn.; Sam Fuller, Missouri; John A. Goldsmith, San Francisco, Cal.; Richard Tilden, Kansas, and Dr. J. W. Day, Waterloo, N. Y. It will be noted that the personelle of the association, so far as its officers are concerned is of the best, and under their direction the Trotting Horse Drivers' Association of America cannot fail to be a potential and beneficent factor in the conduct of the American trotting turf. Charles Marvin is known from one end of the country to the other, not only as an expert in his profession and the best handler of colt trotters ever seen, but also as a man of good motives, high purpose and the strictesr integrity. Crit Davis is a representative Kentuckian, and his following among owners and breeders, like that of Marvin, comprises only the best material. The members of the board of governors are almost without exception men of great skill in the handling of trotters, and Golden, Geers, McHenry, Williams and Goldsmith are of consequence financially as well. It is to be hoped that the high purpose of the Association as set forth in its constitution will not be deviated from through feelings of personal friendship. That there will in the near future be occasions when the members of the association will be called upon to choose between duty and friendship for a fellow driver is not to be doubted. In any large body of men there will be more or less base material, and the trotting turf is no more freer from this dross than any other business or walk of life. The trotting horse interest of this country is a stupendously large and important one from a financial

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standpoint, and its permanent success depends upon the honesty of its conduct. No other class of men can do as much to maintain a high standard of morals on the trotting turf as those who drive and train the horses. Certain of their number are known to the public as the promoters of disreputable schemes, and it is only by the prompt and severe punishment of this element that the profession can be kept at so high a standard as to command the respect and confidence of everybody. There is no occasion at this time to particularize. A good start has been made. Let us hope the finish will be equally creditable to all concerned.

The Beautiful Bells Family.

ELECTIONEER now has twenty-six trotters in the 2:20 list, a showing which completely discounts the performance of any other stallion in this particular, as no other horse in the world has more than fifteen 2:20 trotters to his credit. The latest one of Electioneer's get to beat 2:20 is Bow Bells, that is a member of the famous Electioneer-Beautiful Bells family, he taking a record of 2:19¼ in a winning race. As Belleflower, a daughter of Beautiful Bells, has also entered the 2:20 list this year, Beautiful Bells now has seven of her produce that are standard by performance, among them the yearling filly, Bell Bird, while three of her produce have beaten 2:20 at three years, so that in point of producing extreme speed at an early age this developed trotter with a record of 2:29½ and whose sire, The Moor, was another developed trotter, stands in advance of any other mare in the world. More than this her sons, Bell Boy, Chimes and St. Bel, are sires of 2:30 speed at a very early age, and one of her daughters produced Mont Rose, that last season, as a three-year-old, made a record of 2:18. The producing record of Beautiful Bells now stands as follows:

Belleflower (3 years)	2:16½
Bell Boy (3 years)	2:19¼
Bow Bells (5 years)	2:19¼
Hinda Rose (3 years)	2:19½
Palo Alto Belle (3 years)	2:22½
St. Bel (4 years)	2:24½
Bell Bird (1 year)	2:26¼
Chimes (3 years)	2:30¾

Here are seven trotters in the 2:20 list from one mare, the slowest record of the lot being the 2:26¼ mark of a yearling, which at the time it was made was the best performance on the books for a trotter of that age. Hinda Rose, whose record is 2:19½, when three years old, was also a yearling champion in her day. Chimes is not fairly represented by his record of 2:30¾, as any season since it was made he could have beaten 2:20 had Mr. Hamlin trained him, but it is not just that his three-year-old mark, although it does not make him standard, should be forgotten, because he has proven himself a phenomenal sire of speed, having this season been represented on the turf by the two-year-old trotter, Princess Royal, 2:20; Midnight Chimes (3 years), 2:16¼; Chimes Boy (4 years), 2:25½, and Merry Chimes (4 years), pacing record 2:14¾. Chimes is only eight years years old, and as his daughter, Chimes Girl, made a two-year-old record of 2:26 last season, it will be seen that he now has five representatives in the 2:30 list, their average age being exactly three years and their average record 2:20½. There was never any other sire to make a showing which approached this when his own age, the age of his 2:30 representatives and their average speed is taken into the calculation and it demonstrates conclusively that the blood of Electioneer and Beautiful Bells, the union of which produced such wonderful results in the first generation, is breeding on with remarkable prepotency in the second. The early death of Bell Boy is all that prevented him becoming a great sire, as one of his get entered the 2:30 list last year when Bell Boy, had he lived, would have been only six years old. St. Bel also is dead. He was foaled in 1882 and already had four 2:30 performers. It is a certainty that unless Bell Bird breaks down, she will trot to a record better than 2:20, and as Beautiful Bells is still producing regularly it is impossible to estimate the number of her direct descendants that will in time enter the 2:30 list, but it is safe to say that as she leads all other mares in the world of her age, the chances are that she will eventually become the greatest trotting broodmare in every particular. But on what she has already accomplished Beautiful Bells has placed her name where it will ever be distinguished in trotting annals, and this being the case it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that a great proportion of her merit is due to the fact that she herself was possessed of remarkable speed at the trot —far more than is indicated by her record of 2:29½—as it is the testimony of her breeder, Mr. L. J. Rose, that at the time this record was made, Beautiful Bells was a very unreliable mare in races, being certain to make a break almost as soon as the word was given and con-

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sequently compelled to trot a good deal faster than her opponents in order to win. In a trial against the watch she could probably have gone a mile close to 2:20. It is also not to be disputed that both the sire and dam of Beautiful Bells were rather above the average of their day in point of trotting speed. The best record of The Moor is 2:37, but Mr. Rose has given testimony to the effect that even with the handicap of bad handling the stallion could trot in 2:32, while Minnehaha, the dam of Beautiful Bells, was a phenomenally fast trotter, but was butchered and so crippled by an ignorant driver that it was impossible to train her. A great deal has been said of late years about the alleged fact that nearly all great broodmares possessed an immense amount of what is variously known as courage, vim, nerve force, etc., this has been said of both Beautiful Bells and Minnehaha, and it is unquestionably true that in their youth they were mares of great determination. But the important fact that they were also possessed of speed and that they came of trotting ancestry is the principal one to be considered and tied to.

Some Record Breaking.

THERE was such a wholesale slaughtering of records at the Nashville, Tenn., and Mexico, Mo., trotting meetings which were held during the week ending October 22, that the different performances—all but one of which were made in races—are worthy of special mention. Here are the records that were established:

Race record for yearling pacers—Mill Lady, by Count Wilkes; dam Mill Girl, 2:22¼, by Jay Gould, 2:21½ 2:30

Race record for yearling trotters (at Mexico)—Leone, by Lancelot, 2:27½; dam by Monon, son of Nutwood 2:28½

Race record for yearling trotters (at Nashville)—Nelly A., by Wilkes Boy, 2:24½; dam Wilksie G., 2:22½, by Robert McGregor, 2:17½ 2:29¾

Race record for two-year-old trotters—Silicon, by Wilton, 2:19¼; dam by Hambrino, 2:21¼ .. 2:15¾

Race record for three-year-old trotters and best three heats by a trotter of that age—Directum, by Director, 2:17; dam by Venture, 2:27¼ 2:15, 2:12, 2:11¼

Best four consecutive heats in a race—Jack, by Pilot Medium won the first heat, and Little Albert, by Albert W., 2:20, the next three heats 2:12, 2:10¾, 2:11¼, 2:10¾

Two-mile trotting record (against time)—Nightingale, by Hamlin's Almont, 2:26; dam by Wood's Hambletonian 4:43¼

This is the story in brief, but something further concerning these horses of various ages that have shown themselves real champions by going out against the whole world for the money and the records and getting them, will be of interest. In the case of the yearling pacing filly Mill Lady attention is at once drawn to a remarkable broodmare, Mill Girl, that although not retired from the turf until 1887, during which season she made a record of 2:22¼, has four foals in the 2:30 list. In other words, her foals for 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 have entered the 2:30 list as follows:

Name.	*Foaled.*	*Record.*	*Entered List.*
Wilkes Girl	1888	2:28¼	3 years
Capitana	1889	2:30	2 years
Wilkes Maid	1890	2:25⅛	2 years
Mill Lady (p)	1891	2:30	1 year

It is doubtful if any other mare with no greater term of service in the breeding ranks than Mill Girl can make anything like as good a showing as this, all things considered, because not only have all her foals since 1887 become standard by performance, but every one got in the list at four years old or under, she having now a 2:30 representative in the yearling, two-year-old, three-year-old and four-year-old classes. Mill Girl produced one other foal that is now owned in Massachusetts and said to be able to trot close to 2:30. Of her produce above mentioned the first three are by Young Wilkes, 2:28¼, a son of George Wilkes, while Mill Lady is by Count Wilkes, also a son of George Wilkes. In view of the wonderful accomplishments of Mill Girl in the brood mare ranks, her blood lines are of interest. She is by Jay Gould, 2:21½, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian and out of an American Star mare, thus combining what were the fashionable crosses of blood at the time he was foaled. Jay Gould may fairly be termed the champion trotting stallion of his day, inasmuch as he won every race in which he started, six in number, beating in these events Lucy, Thomas L. Young, William H. Allen, Huntress, Pilot Temple, Pat Ring, Elmo, Bashaw Jr. and Sensation. That under the conditions prevailing at the present day Jay Gould's record of 2:21½ would have been reduced to about 2:15 is not to be doubted, as he was a natural trotter, remarkably pure gaited, and with a great flight of speed. In the stud he has succeeded far better through his daughters than his sons, as to the close of 1891 only seven of the latter had sired trotters and pacers with standard records, their total contribution to the list being thirteen, while thirteen of his daughters had pro-

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duced twenty-one trotters, and when it is considered that a mare can at best produce only one foal a year, while a stallion may sire thirty or forty colts, it is evident that there is no comparison at all between the success of Jay Gould in the maternal line as compared with the male side of the house he has established. One of his daughters, Lucia, that is out of the old-time trotter Lucy, 2:18¼, she by George M. Patchen, 2:23½ (himself a champion of the olden time), has produced five trotters with records ranging from 2:19½ to 2:30, in addition to which a daughter is the dam of Trapeze, 2:29½. Now comes Mill Girl, a developed daughter of Jay Gould, with all her foals since 1887 in the 2:30 list, their performances being made at from one to four years of age. In the female line, so far as her history is known, Mill Girl is a short-bred mare, her dam being Dolsey by The Shaeffer Pony, a pacer. Dolsey, however, was of more than average merit as a producer, as she is also the dam of Mill Boy, 2:26. All of Mill Girl's foals in the 2:30 list are by sons of George Wilkes, three of them by Young Wilkes, that has a record of 2:28¼, and although Count Wilkes, the sire of the yearling pacing filly out of Mill Girl that has just entered the 2:30 list, is not credited with any mark of 2:30 or better he is nevertheless a brother to Gambetta Wilkes, 2:22½, and The King, 2:29¼, all three being by George Wilkes and out of Jewel by Vermont, 104. In the case of Count Wilkes and Mill Girl we have a strongly bred trotting stallion and a trotting-bred mare with a record of 2:22¼ producing a pacer which enters the 2:30 list as a yearling in a race, and it is also a significant fact in this connection that more than half of the get of Gambetta Wilkes, the brother to Count Wilkes, that have become standard by performance are pacers, his list of sidewheelers including Don Pizarro, 2:14¾ at three years; Gusto, 2:19¼ at two years; Lottie Loraine, 2:16¼ at two years; Georgie Lee, 2:20¼ at two years, and Don Lorenzo, 2:17¾ at three years. This is the family tree of the pacer that has reduced the yearling race record to 2:30.

Nelly A., who at Nashville reduced the yearling race record for trotters to 2:29¾, is by Wilkes Boy, 2:24½; he by George Wilkes, 2:22, and out of Betty Brown, by Mambrino Patchen; grandam by Mambrino Chief. Wilkes Boy, therefore, has a double cross of Mambrino Chief on one side of his pedigree, while the other leads direct to Rysdyk's Hambletonian. This stallion, bred to the developed mare Wilksie G., 2:22½, by Robert McGregor, 2:17½, by Major Edsall, 2:29, by Alexander's Abdallah, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, sired the champion yearling race trotter in Nelly A. She traces to Rysdyk's Hambletonian in both lines of her pedigree and in the race where her record was made she won by a head only from another representative of the Hambletonian family in Conformation, a daughter of Cuyler.

Leone (whose 2:28½ mile at Mexico, made the same day that Nelly G. trotted in 2:30 at Nashville, makes it advisable to take note in this article of both performances) is about as richly bred a filly as can well be imagined, and in addition is by a developed sire who is also the first stallion to have a yearling 2:30 representative when only five years old himself. Leone is by Lancelot, the last foal of the never-to-be-forgotten Clay mare Green Mountain Maid, and is brother to seven trotters in the 2:30 list, in addition to all of which his dam produced Electioneer, the greatest trotting sire in the world; Storm, 2:26¾ and Miranda, 2:31. Bred as he is, it is no wonder that Lancelot's career from colthood was watched with interest, and when it was reported that as a three-year-old he had shown a trial in 2:31 the prospects for his becoming standard by performance right away were bright. But he did not start to beat the watch that season, and as a four-year-old was not shaped up for fast work. This season, however, after doing plenty of stud duty for a horse of his age, Lancelot was taken in hand by Blther with the result that a record of 2:27½ was obtained for him the second time he started. That his first foal should beat 2:30 so much as a yearling is gratifying in the extreme to those who pin their faith to such tested strains of blood as those comprising the pedigree of Lancelot. His brothers, Antonio and Mansfield, are getting early speed, and with Lancelot started in that line earlier than any of them there is assurance that the blood of Green Mountain Maid will breed on. Monon, sire of the dam of Leone, is also represented in the 2:30 list, as his son Monadel has a record of 2:18¾ recently.

Silicon, who has set the two-year-old race record at 2:15¾, is by the inbred Hambletonian stallion Wilton, 2:19¼, by George Wilkes, and her dam is by Hambrino, 2:21¼, son of Edward Everett, which horse was a son of Hambletonian, so that again there is in

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a champion trotter two direct strains to the great progenitor of speed. By adding Moquette, 2:10, as a four-year-old, and Silicon to his list this season, Wilton has gone at one bound to a prominent position among the sons of George Wilkes. Silicon has been a great stake winner, her earnings footing up nearly if not quite $15,000, and if she improves as much as may reasonably be expected the 2:11¼ of Directum should have no terrors for her as a three-year-old.

The three-year-old race record for trotters is held by Directum, the time of his winning heats being 2:15, 2:12, 2:11¼. He is another Hambletonian in the male line, as his sire is Director, 2:17 (son of Dictator and Dolly by Mambrino Chief); dam by Venture, a son of Williamson's Belmont. This horse Venture unquestionably had a great deal of thoroughbred blood in his veins, but he was trotter enough to make a record of 2:27¼ a good many years ago.

The best four consecutive heats on record were contested by Little Albert and Jack, the last named winning the first in 2:12, a reduction of his record, while Little Albert took the next three in 2:10¾, 2:11¼, 2:10¾. Little Albert is by Albert W., 2:20, a son of Electioneer that is out of a mare by John Nelson, which latter horse came from the Trustee family of thoroughbreds. The dam of Little Albert was by a son of Seeley's American Star, so that in one way and another he has a good deal of the blood of the thoroughbred, and in view of his wonderful speed and gameness under most unfavorable circumstances it is only the part of fairness to attribute much of his merit in this respect to the strain of blood which produced the champion twenty-mile trotter of a generation ago.

Coming now to the two-mile performance of Nightingale we find it a grand one, as she stepped the distance in 4:33¼, an average of 2:16⅝ per mile, trotting the first mile in 2:18½, and the second, with a break, in 2:14¾. Way back in the days when Flora Temple was a queen of the trotting turf, it was common enough to find two-mile races on the program at trotting races, and in 1859 the little bob-tail mare set the record for that distance at 4:50½. This stood as the best in the books until 1872, when the pacers Defiance and Longfellow made a dead heat in 4:47¾. Then in 1880 some of the tracks in the grand circuit gave a purse for a two-mile race, and John Murphy brought out the gray gelding Steve Maxwell, that was good for a mile close to 2:20 in single harness, and with him lowered the two-mile record for trotters to 2:48½. In 1882 the stallion Monroe Chief, at that time in Budd Doble's stable and having a harness record of 2:18¼, which had been given him by Peter V. Johnston, started against the two-mile record of 4:48½ made by Steve Maxwell. Monroe Chief made his effort at the Lexington track and did the distance in 4:46. He held the honor for three years, but in 1885 Fanny Witherspoon, a daughter of Almont, whose harness record is 2:16¼, was prepared to go two miles against the record over the Washington Park track in this city. She was successful in lowering the record three seconds and entered the broodmare ranks with a two-mile performance of 4:43. No attempt to beat her two-mile record was made until Nightingale started at Nashville on October 22, and her great performance of 4:33¼ is likely to stand for some time because she is the first really high-class trotter that ever attempted a two-mile performance in recent days, and even with the aid of the bicycle sulky it is not every horse that can go two miles at an average of 2:16⅝. Nightingale's harness record is 2:10½, also made last week at Nashville, and it is possible that with another trial or two she would go two miles very close to 4:30. In any event she is a grand mare, and in point of record for one and two miles far outclasses anything that has thus far been produced. She is by Hamlin's Almont, 2:26, a son of Almont, and her dam was by Wood's Hambletonian, son of Alexander's Abdallah, and as Almont was also by Alexander's Abdallah, Nightingale has a double dose of Hambletonian blood in direct lines.

Notable Young Sires.

THE stallion Egotist, who is now seven years old, already has four representatives in the 2:30 trotting list, which is a greater number than has ever been placed to the credit of any other stallion of his age. Three of the quartette sired by Egotist that are in the list were the product of his season in the stud as a two-year-old. The result of that season was four colts, three of which are now standard by performance, while the other, although lame, can go in 2:35. This is certainly unassailable evidence as to the remarkable potency of Egotist, and the first thing noticeable about him is the fact that he has a record of 2:22½.

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to his blood lines, he is by Electioneer and t of Sprite (a sister to Viking, 2:19¼, and ers), she being by Belmont, and out of aterwitch by Pilot Jr. Like their sire, the s of Electioneer are siring 2:30 and better eed with remarkable uniformity, but they ve the advantage of their progenitor in the t of being given opportunity in the stud at early age, whereas Electioneer was not ed to a great many mares until he was ten ars old. At the present time four of the ding sires of their respective ages, all ings considered, are Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼; ble Wilkes, 2:18 at three years; Axtell, 12 at three years, and Egotist, 2:22½. ree of these horses are members of the ilkes family, while the other represents the ood of Electioneer, but it will not escape atntion that each of them is provided with a st trotting record, which in these days is out the first thing looked for in a stallion anding for public service. It would idle to argue that stallions which not have fast records or that have not own the capacity to go well are necesrily incapable of siring speed, because two table instances to the contrary in Pilot edium and Lord Russell would at once conont the maker of such assertion. But even these cases it is the testimony of those who ould know best that the stallions named ould have had fast records but for accidents hich prevented their being trained. The ams of Pilot Medium and Lord Russell—ackey, 2:26, and Midnight—were daughters f Pilot Jr., and each of these sires is by a son f Hambletonian, so that in their principal lood lines they do not materially differ. The resent season has demonstrated that the comination of blood which produced Maud S, ill retain its potency for more than one genration, and when we find two as great sires s those mentioned tracing to Pilot Jr. in the aternal lines of their pedigrees, and are also onfronted by the fact that the second dam of gotist is a daughter of Pilot Jr., the evidence ccumulates that no better trot-producing train is to be found in a pedigree.

The Three-year-old Race Record.

DIRECTUM's race at the recent Nashville meeting was a record breaker. It was in a $6,000 stake for three-year-olds, and the pick of the country opposed him, the field numbering an even dozen. Kentucky Union was thought to be unbeatable, but she was never in it with Directum, although in the second and third heats she occupied second place at the finish, that honor in the first mile falling to Trevillian. But each heat was won by Directum as he liked, and the time was 2:15, 2:12, 2:11¼. That is the whole story of the race. It was California against the world, and the son of the developed sire Director, 2:17, fairly played with the previously unbeaten daughter of the undeveloped sire Aberdeen, and also with Trevillian, son of the undeveloped sire Young Jim. It was a great race, and from what Directum and Evangeline have accomplished this season they are clearly entitled to be called the champions of their respective ages, three and four years. To have a three-year-old take a race record of 2:11¼, and a four-year-old take a race record of 2:11¾, all in one season, is something that no horse save Director ever accomplished, and it proves that the little black son of Dictator will outbreed nearly every stallion in the land, when it comes to siring game and fast trotters that get to work early. Here is a sample of his work thus far:

Name.	*Record.*	*Age.*
Directum	2:11¼	3
Evangeline	2:11¾	4
Margaret S.	2:12½	4
Direct	2:18¼	4
Direct (p)	2:06	6
Guide	2:16¼	6

And in addition to having speed at an early age, the get of Direct are money winners and have become known as such. Margaret S., as a three-year-old, came from California to Cleveland to start in the rich *Spirit of the Times* stake, which she won, and now Directum is the crack three-year-old of 1892 and is pulling off a rich stake or purse about every week. Direct was also a good colt trotter—2:18¼ as a four-year-old was quite a clip three seasons ago—and then he took to pacing and showed himself, by a mile in 2:06, the fastest in the world at that gait. The get of Director take after their sire in more ways than one. A good many are colored like him, black; most of them have his bold and yet tireless gait, and they are pretty much all level-headed trotters like the little black whirlwind behind whom John Goldsmith used to sit with so much confidence about a decade ago. And in the case of the Directors nobody who knew their sire is surprised at their going well. Director was sired by a brother to Dexter, 2:17¼, and his dam was a great producing mare of the Mambrino Chief family. It was the combination

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of these strains that made Director a great racehorse, and they are making him a great sire. He is a horse of marked individuality, great will-power, and almost human intelligence. John Goldsmith has told the writer that when Director was on the turf and trotting a hard race he would always take himself back about the time he reached the three-quarter pole, seemingly knowing that there would be a brush on the homestretch, and being just as well aware that he must have a little reserve speed and lung power for that crisis. It is the high intelligence of Director added to his great speed at the trot and his naturally pure gait, that have made him in some respects the greatest sire of the present day, and the sort of speed he gets will keep any horse in the front rank of public esteem. Mr. Salisbury once tried hard to make a great mistake when Director (then a colt), being taken sick on the journey to California, he telegraphed John Goldsmith to pitch him out of the car and let him die. Many a race, including the $10,000 stake at Hartford, did Director win for the gruff old Californian after that; but possibly Mr. Salisbury made another grand mistake last winter, when he sold Director, even at the reported price of $35,000, because if the black stallion keeps on getting such cracks as Direct, Evangeline, Margaret S. and Directum he will command a higher fee than any other horse in the country, and rightly, because it is speed combined with racehorse qualities that will bring the most money in the market. It is this combination that has made the Red Wilkes strain such a popular one, and it was the alleged lack of these qualities that caused the Electioneers to be neglected long after their superlative merits, in the way of speed, at an early age had caused them to become famous.

The Dash System.

THE dash-race system has been tried on several occasions this fall, notably at the Lexington meeting, where several events of that character were on the program, one of them being at a mile and an eighth for 2:14 horses, with $800 added. This was won by Honest George, who went the distance in 2:31¼, about a 2:15 clip, and the testimony of the newspapers represented at the Lexington meeting is that this and other dash events were thoroughly enjoyed by the crowd, although in one instance the judges considered that the favorite, Dandy, was not driven to win and declared everything off, putting a new driver behind Dandy, who then won rather handily. It is to be presumed that the gentlemen in the judges' stand at Lexington had good cause for their action, and yet, at the same time, it is rather a hardship on other horses in the race, and especially on the winner of a dash event, if, because of a break by the favorite, the entire affair is to be declared null and void and the defeated horse which carried the money given another chance and his backers allowed two opportunities to win the race, while those who had placed their money on other horses are really, under the circumstances, not afforded much field for action in this direction. It is unquestionably true that the dash system, especially where one horse is favorite against the field, furnishes excellent means for robbing that portion of the public which visits the betting ring, but this could be easily enough remedied were the same system of placing money in vogue on trotting tracks that obtains on the running turf. Book betting, where each horse must be backed separately, is the solution of the difficulty which confronted the judges at Lexington when Dandy was favorite over the field in the pool selling and had only to make a break in order to lose the money of those who had backed him and win that of the contingent which played against the favorite, whereas had the betting been conducted on the book system each horse would necessarily have been backed on his own merits and there would have been no opportunity to win money by causing the defeat of any one horse. It was long ago discovered on the running turf, where the dash system is universal, that it would not do to sell one horse in pools and bunch the others as a field against him, because men are more easily made dishonest when the temptation to make "sure" money is present. The dash idea is one, as was shown in a recent issue of the MONTHLY, that will force recognition from trotting associations until it is given a fair trial, and it will also be demanded by the public that pool selling on such events be abandoned and all the betting done through the medium of books.

Stamboul Holds the Record.

STAMBOUL, who at the close of the trotting season of 1890, was fighting for the championship among trotting stallions and whose mark of 2:11 was right in the front, has, after a year of retirement, been again placed in training,

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with aid of the kite track and the bicycle y, with neither of which he was previously ainted, has, on each of the two occasions as started against his 2:11 mark, been suc- ful in lowering it, chopping off half a nd at the first attempt, and on the 27th of ober, at Stockton, Cal., doing a mile in ¾, which gives him the stallion champion- by quite a margin, and as Palo Alto, ¾, is dead, an added value is given the per- nance of Stamboul, it not being likely that horse now on the turf (with the exception Kremlin) has a chance to equal it. It is not essary to write at length of the blood lines achievements of Stamboul, as with the ex- tion of last season he has been before the lic since colthood, and always performed h credit. He carries more Hambletonian n any stallion with a very fast record, and horse of great beauty as well as speed. sire, Sultan, is a trotter with a record of 4, and his dam was a fast trotting daughter Hambletonian. Stamboul was a prominent -year-old trotter, and has steadily improved, il now he is at the top of the tree as to ords for stallions, although that he will g enjoy that distinction is doubtful. But an all-round stallion it would be difficult to d his equal, because in addition to his speed d breeding he is handsome as a picture, and, re important than all else in a stallion, he s speed, having a remarkably good show- g for a horse of his age. In fact on the day mboul lowered the stallion record to 2:08½ s two-year-old daughter Sweetwater took a cord of 2:26 over the same track, making two tters of that age by him that have entered e 2:30 list this season.

Columbia Driving Park Association Suspended.

President D. C. Beaman of the American otting Association has promptly suspended is track from membership in the American, d the suspension will remain in force ainst the association and grounds until all emiums won are settled, and stake money d entrance fees paid in races not started re- nded. The suspension follows the grounds gardless of lease or sale. The engagements this meeting were simply immense in umber and quality. Had the meeting been ficiently and honestly managed it would ave doubtless passed into history as one of e greatest meetings of this sensational year sensational performance.

Information gleaned from the associated press reports and from other sources show that a large sum of stake money was paid into the hands of the association by nominators and has disappeared. Checks given on the local bank were thrown out with the significant notation "no funds."

The explanation of President W. C. Jones that the money was spent for improvements on the grounds is no excuse at all. The stake money was paid in trust and should have been sacredly held as a trust fund. Neither Mr. Jones nor the association had any right to touch a dollar of it for any purpose, save in accordance with the published conditions of the stake.

It is to be hoped the laws of Tennessee are ample to punish a fraud of this character and that they will be rigidly enforced, not only as a punishment in this case, but in order that the example may serve as a warning to others in the future. This and other failures of like character of recent date, should, and doubtless will inaugurate a reform in "stake engagements" by the two parent associations.

The Index Digest.

The American Trotting Register Association takes pleasure in announcing to the breeders of the country and the students of the trotting horse of America, that it has had compiled an Index of all standard and non-standard horses registered in the first ten volumes of Wallace's American Trotting Register, giving the name and number of all stallions, name and number of sire, dam and sire of dam, with complete reference to the volume in which they are registered. Mares and geldings are treated in the same general comprehensive manner.

This work will prove a valuable addition to the volumes of the Register, without which no set is complete. To such persons as can not afford a complete set of the Register, but merely wish to ascertain whether an animal is registered, or only desire the initial part of the pedigree, it is invaluable. The compilers, The Mills Publishing Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, have done the work in an efficient and painstaking manner that is highly commended by the association, and will doubtless be duly appreciated by the public.

It is bound in uniform size and style with the Register, and will be sold for $7.50 postpaid.

Send New York or Chicago Exchange with

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order, as the book is sold strictly for cash. Owing to the large cost of publishing and the small margin at which it is sold, the free list has been entirely suspended. Address The American Trotting Register Association, Lock Box, 4, Chicago, Ill., and orders will be promptly forwarded.

Notes and News.

THE following circular has just been issued:

CHICAGO, ILL., October 31, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the next regular meeting of the board of appeals of the American Trotting Association will be held at the Victoria Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday, December 6, 1892, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the transaction of such business as may be properly presented to the board for its consideration. All new applications and written evidence must be received at this office not later than November 15, 1892.

J. H. STEINER, *Secretary.*

THE Mills Publishing Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, have on sale, at regular prices, all the books and publications issued by the American Trotting Register Company.

DURING a recent pacing race in California, the contending horses in which were Plunkett and Dr. Swift—a couple of good ones by the way—the owl-like gentlemen who gazed dizzily at the world from the judges' stand, called up Lee Shaner, the driver of a mare called Lady Sidney that had been third all the time, and told him to drive for the next heat or he would be taken down. This was at the conclusion of the fourth mile, the first heat having been dead between Plunkett and Dr. Swift in 2:18, the second won by Plunkett in 2:13¾, the third by Dr. Swift in 2:14½ and the fourth by Plunkett in 2:15, the last named horse also winning the fifth and deciding heats in 2:13¼. When Shaner, who had been doing his best to keep in sight of the other two, was told by the judges that he was suspected of not driving to win, he replied that Lady H. was doing far better than he had ever expected her to, and rather reflected on the astuteness of the judges who couldn't tell when a pacer was doing its best. A similar instance happened at the old west side track in this city a good many years ago, it being the first season that the pacer Johnston was on the turf. He had won a number of races in Michigan, beating 2:20 all the time in slow pacing classes and absolutely playing with his fields from start to finish. In the Chicago race there was a great tip out on the Buffalo pacer Billy S., it being said that he could go a mile in 2:14, which in those days was a great clip. The only other starters aside from Johnston and Billy S. were Eddie D. and Gurgle. In the first heat Billy S. and Eddie D. made a break on the turn and seeing a chance to shut them out and thereby add to his winnings (the race being a stake) the driver of Johnston sent him a mile in 2:13, flagging the two that had broken, while Gurgle landed just inside the flag. She was driven by Andy McDowell, who was tickled almost to death to find her capable of keeping in sight of the money when a heat was paced in 2:13. His surprise therefore when before the second heat the judges called him up, told him they thought he was not driving the mare to win and admonished him to go on and beat Johnston, may be better imagined than described. The result was that the driver of Johnston, having already placed first, third and fourth moneys to his credit and won an extra $500 which the association had offered for beating 2:16, concluded that he might as well clean up the whole business by distancing Gurgle, which he did in the second heat, the time of which was 2:15. When the judges saw Gurgle coming up the home-stretch, having been driven to a standstill in her efforts to beat the flag, and realized that Johnston had gone the best race on record for the 2:30 class pacers of that day, they concluded that perhaps in warning McDowell to not pull Gurgle they had been engaged in a piece of work that was wholly superfluous.

THE sale of the Hobart stock has been fixed for December 21 and 22, in New York city. The consignment numbers about seventy head, of which more than thirty are broodmares. The first animal to be sold is Stamboul 2:10¼.

BLACKSTONE, for many years the favorite saddle horse of the late Samuel J. Tilden, died recently of old age.

THE first colt by the stallion Fred Arthur, pacing record 2:13¼, that has been broken to harness, won the yearling race for pacers at the Terre Haute, Ind., fair, obtaining a half-mile record of 1:23½ the fourth heat, stepping the last quarter at a 2:26 gait. Fred Arthur, a Woodburn-bred stallion, was a trotter as well as a pacer when on the turf, and made a trotting record of about 2:31 before he was allowed to pace.

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WE have been requested repeatedly to publish a table showing the distance covered per second by a horse when going at speeds varying from a 2:00 to a 2:30 gait. The following is believed to be a substantially correct compilation of the figures desired:

RATE OF SPEED.	Distance Per Second.	
	Feet.	Inch's
2:30	35	2
2:25	36	5
2:24	36	8
2:23	36	11
2:22	37	2
2:21	37	5
2:20	37	8
2:19	38	..
2:18	38	3
2:17	38	6
2:16	38	9
2:15	39	..
2:14	39	4
2:13	39	8
2:12	40	..
2:10	40	7
2:08¾	41	.
2:08	41	3
2:05	42	3
2:04	42	7
2:00	44	..

It will be noticed that in the distance covered by the horse when going at a rate of speed of from 2:30 to 2:20 there is an approximate increase of three inches per second for each additional second's lowering of the speed rate, while in the speed rate between 2:10 and 2:00 the increase amounts to four and one-tenth inches per second. A horse going a mile in two minutes would distance Martha Wilkes, Palo Alto and Maud S. and have something to spare, and would leave Nancy Hanks and Mascot, the fleetest of the present day, about seven lengths to the rear.—*Clark's Horse Review.*

AFTER years of faithful service the well-known trotting sire, Fisk's Masterlode, a son of Hambletonian 10, was, after becoming impotent, sold by the owner, for whom he had made a fortune. He was sold, traded or given away to parties living in Hartford township, Van Buren county, Mich., where he was knocked about for over a year, doing hard work without a particle of grain, not even a bed of any kind except the earth; no brush to rub his weary bones that were once covered by the best of blankets; no caressing hand, but only the merciless whip. It was in this starved and neglected condition that one of Bangor's horsemen, Lewis Harmon, found Masterlode on September 10 last. When Harmon beheld the old horse, whom he had seen many times in the prime of life, his eyes filled with tears. He then purchased the horse for the paltry sum of $5 and took him to his home in Bangor, where he gave him some good oats, a bed of clean straw, and cared for the old horse until the faithful animal died, in the latter part of October. Horse lovers should remember the name of Lewis Harmon.

A KENTUCKIAN who evidently knows what he is writing about says: "The taste for a real saddle is vitiated by a class of "professors" from England and Germany who conduct riding schools in the eastern cities. They know nothing of the delights of horseback riding proper. They have, perhaps, never mounted a saddle horse of the western type, and therefore make the most of what they know about the saddle horse. There is another reason for their adoption of the high-trotting horse in their schools. Many of the eastern riders are driven to horseback exercise as a relief from the ills of counting-houses. They are in search of liver-stirring exercise, hence they expect to find it in a high-stepping trot. They are poor, misguided creatures, and will find in the end that the ease of body and mind given by a morning ride on a pure-gaited saddle horse will prove more beneficial than the violent jolting of vitals they get on the back of the new-school horse."

AN extraordinary case bearing upon the export of horses has just been decided in the London Central Criminal court, four persons having been charged with conspiracy to obtain by false pretenses large sums of money from the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited) and divers other insurance companies and insurers, while some of them were further charged with maliciously killing horses on the high seas, says a foreign exchange. Briefly stated, the allegations against the prisoners were that they conspired to insure a number of horses in amounts greatly in excess of their value prior to sending them to the Cape, and that subsequently, whilst at sea, some of the accused administered strychnine to the animals in sufficient quantities to kill them, upon which the insurances were claimed. Eventually the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company became suspicious and sent an agent on one of the voyages, with the result that when the horses died he made a post-mortem examination of the bodies and discovered the presence of strychnine in considerable quantities. In the result, the jury found all the prisoners guilty of conspiracy to

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defraud, and two of them were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor and to pay a fine of £250 each, the other two being sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The charge of killing the horses was adjourned until next session.

THE bay horse Neponset, that secured a record of 2:24¼ at one of the Western meetings a few days ago, brings the blood of that famous old mare Sally Chorister to the front again. Sally Chorister herself produced Proteine, 2:18; Belle Brasfield, 2:20; and Belle Patchen, 2:30¾. Belle Brasfield produced Holstein, 2:29¾. Belle Patchen produced Baron Wilkes, 2:18, and another daughter, Admiration by Administrator, produced Ada, 2:28¼. Belle Patchen was bred to Governor Sprague, 2:20½, and produced a filly called Maud S. T., and that filly, bred to Nutwood, produced Neponset, 2:24¼. Baron Wilkes is also siring extreme and uniform speed, so that the female line from Sally Chorister is a most remarkable one. The old mare produced one son, Homer by Mambrino Patchen, that is represented by two fast performers, and his daughters are producing extremely well. The value of the blood of such a mare as Sally Chorister is pretty well understood nowadays, as is demonstrated when descendants of the great producers are offered for sale.—*The Horse World.*

Not An Experiment.

MILLIONS of dollars' worth of Domestic Animals and Poultry are every year lost or sacrificed, because owners are not acquainted with their diseases, and do not know how to treat them. Yet sick animals under DR. HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFIC SYSTEM are more readily treated and cured than people. The greatest blessing of modern times for Domestic Animals is their treatment, when sick, by this system. That they are daily so cured in thousands of instances, is as true as that the people ride on railroads, sew with sewing machines, or send messages by telegraph. These SPECIFICS ARE NOT AN EXPERIMENT. They have been in use among FARMERS, BREEDERS, LIVERY STABLE and TURFMEN, HORSE RAILROAD, EXPRESS, MINING and MANUFACTURING COMPANIES, MENAGERIES and HIPPODROMES, and others handling large numbers for horses and other stock, with complete success for twenty-five years. Manual free.

Questions and Replies.

C. A. C., SANTA ANA, CAL.—Are the following horses registered? 1. Silverthreads, son of The Moor. 2. Morgan Rattler (California). 3. Harvester, by Sultan, dam Harvest Queen, 2:29½.

ANSWER.—1. Yes, his number is 18653. 2. No. 3. He is registered as Star Sultan 12036.

TROTTING REGISTER.

STANDARD ANIMALS.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees in the Register will be reprinted here, at the option of the owner. The charge for publishing pedigrees here is one dollar each; to stockholders fifty cents. Insertion here is purely optional with owners. The advantages are two-fold: Immediate publicity is given and opportunity is furnished to all for criticism and correction. It is not only an effective and cheap advertisement, but it is *an official certificate of the registration and status of an animal.* The numbers of stallions are given (mares are not numbered), and at the end of the pedigree the volume of the Register in which it is recorded is denoted. As stated above, these are copies of registered pedigrees, and of course nothing is given here that is not already recorded in the Trotting Register.

ALFURO 20608, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Alpha Bell 10941; dam Nora C., by O. A. C. 2072; g d Kate Rysdyke, by John E. Rysdyke 5721, etc. [See Nora C., Vol. VIII.] Bred by Charles E. Bateman, Longwood, Ont., Can. [Vol. XII.]

ALINGTON 20762, (6) bl h foaled 1892: by Axtell 5183; dam Diploma, by Monon 4071; g d Luella, by Hero of Thorndale 549, etc. [See Diploma, Vol. VII.] Bred by F. S. Gorton, Chicago, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

ANAMOSA MAID, (9) br m foaled 1876: by Comet 5965; dam not traced. Bred in Linn county, Iowa, by John Hill, Greeley, Neb.; foaled the property of John Delancy, Prairieburg, Iowa; passed to P. Washington, then to George Watters, then to Watters Bros., Anamosa, Iowa; then to M. Hicks & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; then to Henry Burk, Rockville, Conn. Record 2:33½. [Vol. XII.]

ASHWOOD BOY 20607, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Wilkesbarre 5244; dam Cassia Wilkes, by Favorite Wilkes 3257; g d Lucy Dingman, by Hailstorm 813, etc. [See Cassia Wilkes, Vol. VI.] Bred by Charles E. Bateman, Longwood, Ont., Can. [Vol. XII.]

BONNIE ALICE, (7) bl m foaled 1891; by Bonnie W. 11932; dam Alice, by Flying Cloud 134; g d Jenny, by Bellfounder (Smith's). Bred by John Wren, Springfield, Ohio. [Vol. XII.]

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ARLES ROB 20653, (6) ro h foaled 1892; by Kremlin 13327; dam Nelly Gray (dam of R. R. H., 2:23¼), said to be by Gov. Banks; g d Nelly, pedigree not traced. [See Nelly Gray, Vol. X.] Bred by E. C. Robinson, Springfield, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

LIFTON MAID, (7) ch m foaled 1892; by Redfield 6248; dam Miss Prince, by Walkill Prince 2797; g d Flaxey (dam of *Luella*, 2:19¼), pedigree not traced. [See Miss Prince.] Bred by J. M. Amos, Rushville, Ind.; passed to David Johnson, Madison, Ind. [Vol. XII.]

OUNTESS OF DIE, (7) bl m foaled 1891; by Kearsarge 192; dam Doctor Bridges Mare, by Robert R. Morris 648; g d Perley Mare, by George M. Patchen Jr. (Reid's). Bred by James S. Neill, Fredericton, N. B., Canada. [Vol. XII.]

)ARE, (6) br m foaled 1892; by Director 1989; dam Alberta; by Albert W. 11333; g d Echota, by Echo 462, etc. [See Alberta, Vol. XI.] Bred by M. Salisbury, Pleasanton, Cal.; foaled the property of F. S. Gorton, Chicago, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

DAUNTLESS Jr. 20610, (4) b h, foaled 1882; by Dauntless 3158; dam Topsey, pedigree not traced. Bred by William H. Lewis Pokagon, Mich.; passed to Frank E. Warner, Dowagiac, Mich.; then to George W. Webb, Niles, Mich. Sire of Dauntless L., 2:27½. [Vol. XII.]

DOCTOR LUKES 20651, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Prince Jerome 6834; dam Millissia, by James R. Reese 2351; g d Rosa Belle, by Ethan Allen 356, etc. [See Millissia, Vol. VI.] Bred by A. F. Wildes, Chicopee, Mass.; passed to E. C. Robinson, Springfield, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

DOYLE 20650, (6) b h foaled 1886; by Alcantara 729; dam Lady Volunteer, by Volunteer 55; g d by Young Columbus 95, etc. [See Lady Volunteer, Vol. X.] Bred by Elizur Smith, Lee, Mass.; passed to H. S. Dickinson, Holyoke, Mass.; then to E. C. Robinson, Springfield, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

ECHO CLIME, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Sunny Clime 3951; dam Belle Bonner, by Robert Bonner 270. Bred by N. B. Curtis, Stockbridge, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

ERMA C., (7) b m foaled 1892; by Caltapa 9584; dam Thello, by Othello 9835; g d Lady, pedigree not traced. Bred by Thomas J. Mounce, Mullica Hill, N. J. [Vol. XII.]

ETTA WILKES, (8) b m foaled 1886; by Tennessee Wilkes 2735; dam Brown Bess, by Davy Crockett (Parish's), son of Blind Davy Crockett (Cavin's); g d Berkley Mare (dam of Etta Jones 2:20), pedigree not traced. [See Berkley Mare.] Bred by Campbell Brown, Spring Hill, Tenn.; foaled the property of A. W. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; passed to H. C. Oppenheimer, Trenton, Tenn. [Vol. XII.]

FALLIS CHIEF 20744, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Fallis 4781; dam Anamosa Maid, 2:33½, by Comet 5965. [See Anamosa Maid.] Bred by M. Hicks & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; foaled the property of Henry Burk, Rockville, Conn. [Vol. XII.]

GRAZIA, (6) gr m foaled 1892; by Syndic 5828; dam Georgie, 2:28¾; by Pilot Medium 1597; g d Kitty, by Marshall Chief 452. [See Georgie, Vol. VII.] Bred by F. S. Gorton, Chicago, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

GYE ROUTLEDGE 20606, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Wilkesbarre 5244; dam Nora C., by O. A. C. 2072; g d Kate Rysdyke, by John E. Rysdyke 5721, etc. [See Nora C., Vol. VIII.] Bred by Charles E. Bateman Longwood, Ont. Can. [Vol. XII.]

JAYPHINE, (6) ch m foaled 1892; by Pleasanton 13662; dam Princess Mabel, by Kentucky Prince 2470; g d Lady Rysdyke, by Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Princess Mabel, Vol. X.] Bred by F. S. Gorton, Chicago, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

LADY KHIVA, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Wilton 5982; dam Fair Geraldine, by Aberdeen 27; g d Bel Air, by William Welch 341, etc. [See Fair Geraldine, Vol. XI.] Bred by F. D. Spotswood, Harrodsburg, Ky.; foaled the property of R. A. Baker; passed to R. A. Baker, Forks of Elkhorn, Ky., and Thomas W. Hinde, Chicago, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

LORD LITCHFIELD (Litchfield) 20645, (1, 6) ch h foaled 1887; by Mansfield 1358; dam Heiress (dam of Foxie 2:28½, Nightingale, 2:28¾), by Abdallah 15; g d Miss Myrtle, by imp. Scythian, etc. [See Heiress, Vol. VIII.] Bred by J. L. Richardson, Lime Rock, Conn. Record 2:29¾. [Vol. XII.]

LOUISA WREN, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Bonnie W. 11932; dam Alice, by Flying Cloud 134; g d Jenny, by Bellfounder (Smith's). Bred by John Wren, Springfield, Ohio. [Vol. XII.]

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MASSENET 20706, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Saccharine 13663; dam Monette, 2:32¼, by Monon 4071; g d Doska, by Woodford Mambrino 345; g g d Dahlia (dam of Daireen, 2:21½, Davenant, 2:26¼, etc.), by Pilot Jr. 12, etc. [See Monette, Vol. VII.] Bred by F. S. Gorton, Chicago, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

MINNEWASKA, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Millionaire 7292; dam Daisy Taylor, by Champion 808; g d Dell, said to be by Royal George 83. [See Daisy Taylor, Vol. X.] Bred by W. F. Spaulding, Kerhonkson, N. Y. [Vol. XII.]

SEDOHR 20705, (6) bl h foaled 1892; by Saccharine 13663; dam Medora Sprague, by Governor Sprague 444; g d Medoca, by Pilot Jr. 12; g g d Croppy (dam of John Morgan, 2:24), by Medoc, etc. [See Medora Sprague, Vol. VIII.] Bred by F. S. Gorton, Chicago, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

SIR LAUNFAL 19998, (6) ch h foaled 1892; by Kittson 6747; dam Ollie B., by Bayard 53; g d Ollie, by Starmont 1526, etc. [See Ollie B., Vol. VII.] Bred by A. E. Mills, Upper Alton, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

SUSIE LIGHTFOOT, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Guy Corbitt 11726; dam Nina Hayward, by Rene 11980. Bred by J. H. Lightfoot, Pulaski, Tenn; foaled the property of A. B. Pitts, Hazlehurst, Miss. [Vol. XII.]

WAWANDA MAID, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Cruger 9183; dam Lady Hollister, by Chelton 1652; g d Hollister Mare, by Highland Messenger, son of Highland Grey 824. Bred by Charles B. Lang, Mongaup Valley, N. Y.; passed to J. N. Walker, Ellenville, N. Y.; July 28, 1892. [Vol. XII.]

YULAN, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Kentucky Ruler 1979; dam La Belle M., by Hyperion 1916. [See La Belle M.] Bred by B. T. Millican; foaled the property of David Johnson, Madison, Ind. [Vol. XII.]

APPENDIX TO TROTTING REGISTER.

ANIMALS NOT STANDARD.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees from the non-standard department of any volume of the Register will be published here on the same conditions as stated at the head of "Standard Animals." Under the current rules, the following are eligible to entry in the Register as non-standard: 1. Mares, fillies and geldings by standard horses. 2. Animals that are historical and worthy of preservation. Stallion colts can not now be registered unless they possess two standard crosses.

LA BELLE M., b m foaled 1888; by Hyperion 1916; dam not traced. Bred by Lycurgus Nelson, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; passed to B. T. Millican; then to William Rahe; then to David Johnson, Madison, Ind. [Vol. XII.]

MISS PRINCE, ch m foaled 1887; by Walkill Prince 2797; dam Flaxey (dam of *Luella*, 2:19¼), pedigree not traced. Bred by Miss Gussie McCoy and J. M. Amos, Rushville, Ind.; passed to David Johnson, Madison, Ind. [Vol. XII.]

RECORD OF OFFICIAL TRANSFERS.

NOTE.—When registered animals change owners the transfer may be recorded here and will be carried into the next volume of the Register, thus maintaining the identity of the animal with the new ownership. The fee is twenty-five cents.

ADVICE, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Madrid 1835; dam Ingenue, by Egbert, 1136, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to W. L. Kennedy, Falling Creek, N. C.

ALGER 6310, (7) bl h foaled 1885; by Hambletonian Wilkes 1679; dam Lady Brownell, by Star Hambletonian 1534, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to M. E. Cartwright, Reading, Mich.; then to George F. Altoft, Hastings, Mich., July 12, 1892.

ANGIE BELLE, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Dauntless 3158; dam Allie True, by Alaric 5497, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to A. H. Arp, Moline, Ill.

ARIETTA, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Fugleman 2478; dam Lady Hampton, by Romulus 271, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, Ill.

ARNON 9480, (6) b h foaled 1881; by Almont Jr. 1829; dam Lucy, by Hamlin Patchen 3519, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Theo. Sandstrom, Falmouth, Ind.; then to L. D. Tubbs, Independence, Wis.

AURORA, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Mark Field 10177; dam by Honest Abe 3411, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to B. L. Hutchins, Independence, Wis.

BANJO, (8) b m foaled 1887; by Onward 1411; dam Pattie Williams, by Haywood, son of Blackwood 74, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Edward Appel, Rochester, N. Y., 1889.

BET, (7) b m foaled 1880; by Mambrino Patchen 58; dam Mag, by Abdallah 15. [See Vols. X and XI.] Passed to J. W. Eastes, Christiansburg, Ky.

CALANOVA 17156, (6) b h foaled 1890; by California 4132; dam Alice Offutt, by Abdallah West 2583, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed

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to A. F. McAlister, Monongahela City, Pa.

CHATHAM JR. 19053, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Chatham 3125 dam Eldora, by Elmwood Chief 9858, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to C. B. Kennedy, Canton, S. Dak., February 1892.

CLIFTON EDDY 9476, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Mrs. Pratt (dam of Almont General, 2:24½), by Niagara Champion, son of Exhibition, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to L. Trowbridge, Napoleon, Ohio, January 22, 1890.

COSITA, (6) br m foaled 1888; by Pancoast 1439; dam Viola, by Sweepstakes 298, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to T. W. Leete, Springfield, Mass., August 26, 1891; then to R. M. Fairfield, Fairfield, Mass., August 22, 1892.

DART, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Woolsey 5337; dam by A. W. Richmond 1687, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to M. W. Stinson, Los Angeles, Cal.; then to Jacob Livingston, Carlisle, Pa.; then to M. T. Horner, Baltimore, Md., July 13, 1892.

DEAREST, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Madrid 1835; dam Devotion, by Blackwood 74, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. L. Kennedy, Falling Creek, N. C.

DELMAR 8981, (7) b h foaled 1887; by Bay Diamond 1819; dam Jewel, by Goldenbow 2436, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. M. Herbert, Litchfield, Ill.

DOTT, (7) bl m foaled 1888; by Robert Rysdyke 6060; dam Jule, by Patchen Mambrino 11835. [See Vol. X.] Passed to S. H. Minnis, Carrollton, Mo., August 13, 1892.

EDWARD 12756, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Woodford Wilkes 2528; dam Aunt Ida, by Western Chief 695, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to E. Cooper, Adrian, Minn.

EQUINOX 2143, (6) br h foaled 1882; by Cassius M. Clay Jr. 22; dam Sally M., by Almont 33, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to Charles Gillmor, Salt Lake City, Utah, July, 1883.

ETTA, (6) bl m foaled 1882; by Baymont 1027; dam Belle Lucas, by Swigert 650, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to T. B. Marrett; then to estate of T. B. Marrett; then to William Lindeke; then to estate of William Lindeke, St. Paul, Minn.; then to E. Cooper, Adrian, Minn.

EUCLID STAR 7659, (8) b h foaled 1886; by Star of the West 666; dam Mavoureen, by Chieftain, son of Clark Chief 89, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to A. R. Farnham, Le Mars, Iowa, May 1889.

FANNY KING, (6) gr m foaled 1871; by Star of the West 666; dam Fanny Jewett (dam of Lady Groesbeck 2:25½, and John J. Cook 2:29½), pedigree not traced. [See Vol. V.] Passed to J. A. Wagoner, Rochester, Minn.

FLORA WILKES, (6) br m foaled 1884; by Alcantara 729; dam Flora Belle, 2:22¾, by Uwharie (Steven's), son of Uwharie (Farlow's), etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Jacob Erratt, Ottawa, Ont., Can.

FRANK BOWNE 10977, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Mambrino Dudley 967; dam Bessie Bowne, by Dictator 113, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. H. Feroe, Tivoli, N. Y., September 29, 1890.

GLENWOOD 17820, (1) b h foaled 1888; by Nutwood 600; dam Jemima, by Scotland Boy, son of Mambrino Royal, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to T. B. Taylor, Sandusky, Ohio. Record 2:29½.

GOOD ENOUGH 16672, (6) ch h foaled 1889; by Allandorf 7462; dam Warita, by Sir Walter 2001, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to John E. Williamson, Bunker Hill, Ill.

GRAND DAUGHTER, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Mambrino Egbert 4277; dam Only Daughter, by Sinbad 1545, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to M. H. Houghton, Titusville, Pa.; then to W. B. Griffin, Albia, Iowa.

INDIO, (7) b m foaled 1883; by Rochester 616; dam Rosalia, by Messenger Duroc 106, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Fridolin Thoma and William H. Haine, Griffin's Mills, N. Y.

JASMINE, (6) b m foaled 1885; by Princeps 536; dam Fallacy, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Cameron & Mather, Ruscom River, Ont., Can.

JENNY CROMWELL, (7) gr m foaled 1883; by Harrison Chief 3841; dam Sadie Pack, by St. Elmo 275, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to W. H. Daugherty, Corinth, Ky.

KENTUCKY CHIEF 3333, (6) ch h foaled 1883; by Onward 1411; dam Rattling Belle, by Almont Rattler 500, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Coxey & Young, August 7, 1886;

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then to J. S. Coxey, Massillon, Ohio, March 7, 1887; then to Chester Hazen, Brandon, Wis., August, 1890.

KING HUMBERT 15747, (6) ch h foaled 1890; by Nutting King 14307; dam Rosa Mambrino, by Mambrino Sterley 1324, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to E. E. Marsh, Warwick, Md.

LA FAYETTE 7289, (7) b h foaled 1887; by Happy Medium 400; dam Topsey Taylor, by Norman 25, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to N. H. Harrison, Macon, Miss., October, 1889.

LA GRACIE, (5, 6) b m foaled 1879; by Cuyler 100; dam Nora Norman (dam of Ocala, 2:23, etc.), by Blackwood 74, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Alvan E. Tyler, Lake Geneva, Wis. Dam of Enright, 2:18¼, and Gracewood, 2:27½.

LINTEL, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Madrid 1835; dam Innes, by Onward 1411, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. L. Kennedy, Falling Creek, N. C.

LIZZIE R., (6) b m foaled 1890; by Pretender 1453; dam Hamlettie, by Hamlet 160, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Thomas H. Bagnell, Marshall, Mo., February 3, 1892.

LOTTIE V., b m foaled 1886; by Wilmore 11440; dam Dolly, by Jewel Denmark. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Randal Litsey, Harrodsburg, Ky.; then to Mrs. N. Scales, Macon, Miss.

MAGGIE WOODRUFF, (7) b m foaled 1885; by Hiram Woodruff 827; dam Miss Maggie, by George M. Patchen Jr. 5884, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to E. Van Santwood, Cohoes, N. Y.

MARCELLA, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Lockheart 6864; dam Romance, by Western Chief 695, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to E. Cooper, Adrian, Minn.

MARSDEN 19074, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Hawthorne 10935; dam Hancie, by Abby 10915, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to A. G. Beal, Port William, Ohio, May, 1892.

MARY KING, (6) bl m foaled 1884; by Mambrino King 1279; dam Black Woful, by Hamlin Patchen 3519, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to A. H. Arp, Moline, Ill.

MATTIE MCGREGOR, (7) gr m foaled 1882; by Winship 2896; dam May Mails, by Sheldon Messenger 9690, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to James A. Ladd; then to J. W. Grimes, Beatrice, Neb.

MAUD CHELSEA, (7) ch m foaled 1886; by Bullion 6030; dam Black Fan, by Honest Abe 3411. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Gus Walter, Sandwich, Ill.; then to E. L. Stanley, Salem, Ohio; then to Theo. Armstrong, Alliance, Ohio; then to Daniel W. Firestone and P. C. Young, New Lisbon, Ohio, 1892.

MAUD GRANT, (6) ch m foaled 1890; by General Grant 1175; dam Lady Messenger (dam of Blanch Grant, 2:25¾), pedigree not traced, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to William F. Conners, Chicago, Ill.

MAUD SAYRE, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Knickerbocker 200; dam Lady Osborne, by Harry Clay 45, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. A. Fetherolf, Stockertown, Pa.

MIRANDA, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Warpath 6269; dam Lambertine, by Daniel Lambert 102, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Woronoco Stock Farm, Fairfield, Mass.; then to C. B. Holmes, West Winsted, Conn., July 1, 1892.

MITYLENE, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Patchen Wilkes 3550; dam Belle Tripp, by Daniel Lambert 102. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to E. C. Roth, Buffalo, N. Y.

MOLLY D., (7) bl m foaled 1884; by Atlantic 1003; dam Nelly Bly, by St. Omar 4557, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to C. W. Nichols, Spring Creek, Pa., July 29. 1892.

MYRTHA, (6) b m foaled 1878; by Contractor 1084; dam McCa, by Almont 33, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to D. J. Murphy, San Jose, Cal.

NADINE, (7) br m foaled 1887; by Dunblane 2731; dam Lady Hampton, by Romulus 271, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, Ill.

NELLY, (6) bl m foaled 1885; by Kentucky Prince 2470; dam Contrary, by Guy Miller 861, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to R. H. Van Deusen, Shaker Station, Conn.; then to Charles S. Thayer; then to T. W. Leete, Springfield, Mass.; then to R. M. Fairfield, Fairfield, Mass.

NEWTON 9866, (1, 6) br h foaled 1883; by Nugget 1398; dam Duck, 2:30, by Hiatoga 498, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. H. Love & Co., Albia, Iowa, September 18, 1890. Record 2:22.

ONLY DAUGHTER, b m foaled 1883; by Sinbad 1545; dam Sleeper, pedigree not traced. [See Vol. X.] Passed to M. H.

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Houghton, Titusville, Pa.; then to W. B. Griffin, Albia, Iowa.

ANDOLFO 8582, (7) b h foaled 1887; by Pancoast 1439; dam Katie K., by George Wilkes 519; g d Georgia, by Ruric. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to L. D. Packer, Plainfield, Conn., October, 1890.

PASTIME, (8) b m foaled 1889; by Onward 1411; dam Pattie Williams, by Haywood, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. L. Kennedy, Falling Creek, N. C.

PRINCE EDWARD JR. 16378, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Prince Edward 8002; dam Daisy (dam of *Manette*, 2:24), by Uwharie (Steven's) etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Frank S. Stephenson, Oneida, Ill., January, 1892.

RANGER BOY JR. 19184, (6) ch h foaled 1889; by Ranger Boy 7061; dam Daisy, by High Jack 16810, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to C. H. Highley, Jonesboro, Ind.

RAYMORE 15795, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Clonmore 5288; dam Mindebah, by Monte Carlo 2429, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to R. F. McKee, Richmond, P. Q., Canada.

REDFERN 4200, (6) b h foaled 1885; by Chelton 1652; dam Wild Cherry, by Triton 957, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Stone & Davis, Marcellus, N. Y.; then to J. H. Wright, Meridian, Miss.; then to M. J. Hendrick, Union Springs, N. Y.; then to J. H. Wright, Meridian, Miss.

REGIMENT 8093, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Middletown Chief 6163; dam Regina, by Hambrino 820, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to C. G. Church, Watertown, S. Dak., 1890; then to John Binn; then to Kendall & Mills, Howard, S. Dak.

RUTH R., (7) b m foaled 1886; by Rufus 7990; dam Nelly Bly, by St. Omar 4557, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to C. W. Nichols, Spring Creek, Pa., July 29, 1892.

SADIE, (6) ch m foaled 1888; by Cuyler 100; dam Lady Lightfoot, 2:35, by Mambrino Time 1686, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to James B. Millington, Dover, Del.

SAMANTACE 19274, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Norval 5335; dam Milly, by Onward 1411, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to W. L. Kennedy, Falling Creek, N. C.

SARGOSSA, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Madrid 1835; dam Alecto, by Mario 1359, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Mrs. N. Scales, Macon, Miss., July 1, 1891.

SNIPE, (6) b m foaled 1885; by Adonis 2315; dam Seville, by King of Elkhorn 10356, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to George E. Bell, Fort Wayne, Ind.

SUNSHINE, (6) br m foaled 1884; by Compeer 492; dam Goshen Lass, by Imperial 10133; g d Madam Drew (dam of Midnight, 2:18¼), by Drew Horse 114. [See Goshen Lass, Vol. XI.] [See Vol. VII.] Passed to L. E. Brown, Delavan, Ill.; then to Frank Scott, Dillon, Ill.

SYLVEST, b h foaled 1891; by Fugleman 2478; dam Lady Hampton, by Romulus 271, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, Ill.

THE JILT, (7) ch m foaled 1882; by Shelby Chief 923; dam Topsey, by Forest King 1754, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to George S. Davis, Claireview, Mich., March, 1889; then to John E. Curran, New Britain, Conn.

TING TANG 4785, (7) b h foaled 1884; by Hardwood 2049; dam Bessie Shaw, by Gen. Lyon 493, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to John L. Burkhart, Big Rapids, Mich., January 6, 1892.

TOGA, (6) b m foaled 1878; by Country Boy 431; dam Sis James (dam of Mohawk Gift, 2:24½), by Hiatoga (Campbell's), etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Bruce Rogers, Youngstown, Ohio.

TOINETTE, (6) b m foaled 1885; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Mrs. Pratt (dam of Almont General, 2:24½), by Niagara Champion, son of Exhibition, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to L. Trowbridge, Napoleon, Ohio, January 22, 1890.

WILSTAR 11151, (6) ch h foaled 1889; by Robert McGregor 647; dam Wilka Monroe, by Bourbon Wilkes 2345, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont., October, 1890.

YOUNG WOOD 11969, (6) bl h foaled 1889; by Frank Wood 5371; dam Alice Martin, by Phil. Sheridan 630, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to V. C. Lamphrey, Lakeport, N. H., May 31, 1892.

ZILPHA, (7) ch m foaled 1888; by Ira Wilkes 5916; dam Maud C., by Royal Fearnaught 1501, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Levi Morris, Corunna, Mich., November 2, 1891.

ZULA, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Ira Wilkes 5916; dam Maud C., by Royal Fearnaught 1501, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Curtis J. Gale, Corunna, Mich., November 2, 1891.

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*Danville, Kentucky.

September 7.—Purse $50; 2:30 class; trot or pace.
Æleta, b m, by Abdallah Mambrino..... 2 1 1
Little Doubtful (2 yrs), b m, by Nuthurst.... 1 2 2
Time, 2:29½—2:29¾—2:29½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:33¾.
Galena, bl m, by Gambetta Wilkes..... lost
Time, 2:38½—2:37¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:26.
Don Lorenzo, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:23.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.
Margaret W., ch m, by C. F. Clay..... won
Time, 2:35¼.

Purse $50; 3:00 class.
Clementine, b m, by C. F. Clay..... 1 1
Ninks, b h, by C. F. Clay..... 2 2
Time, 2:39¼—2:45¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:50.
Lord Bryant, bl h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:43¾—2:40½.

Purse $10; to beat 3:00.
Nut Brown Maid, br m, by C. F. Clay..... won
Time, 2:33¾—2:35½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¾.
Gen. Boyle, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:30—2:30.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31.
Redstone, b h, by Red Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:30—2:35½—2:30½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:50.
Honest Clay, br h, by C. F. Clay..... won
Time, 2:30½—2:29¾.

Purse $10; to beat 3:00.
Gambrino, br h, by Gambetta Wikes..... won
Time, 2:39.

September 8.—Purse $50; 2:30 class.
Gen. Boyle, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... 2 1 1
Clay Thorne, b h, by C. F. Clay..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:35¼—2:29½—2:30.

Purse $10; to beat 2:39¼.
Clementine, b m, by C. F. Clay..... won
Time, 2:38½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:33¾.
Idol, b h, by Gambetta..... won
Time, 2:27½—2:30.

Purse $10; to beat 2:48.
Georgie P., b m, by Gambetta..... won
Time, 2:40¾—2:43½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.
Cora R., b m, by Gambetta..... won
Time, 2:45—2:38¾.

Purse $10; to beat 3:00.
Comfort, b m, by Gambetta..... won
Time, 2:36—2:48¾—2:39½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40½.
Lord Bryant, bl h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... lost
Time, 2:43¼—2:44.

Purse $10; to beat 2:39.
Gambrino, br h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:33¼.
Nut Brown Maid, br m, by C. F. Clay..... won
Time, 2:30¼—2:28¾.

Purse $10; to beat 3:00.
Captain Wade, gr h, by Reveille..... won
Time, 2:51.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
Redstone, b h, by Red Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:26¾.

*Marysville, California.

August 30.—Purse $350; green horses.
Gladys, gr m, by Alonzo Hayward..... 1 1 1
Sample, b g—A. L. Hinds..... 2 3 3
Orland, —, by Upright..... 4 5 2
Peo, b g, by Fernecliff..... 3 2 dis
Albena, b m, by Albani..... 5 4 dis
Time, 2:33½—2:34—2:29½.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.
Cora S., b m, by Elector..... 1 1 3 1
Colonel Hickman, b g, by Nevada..... 2 2 1 2
Cubit, br h, by Caliban..... 3 3 2 3
Hattie B., b m, by Alex Button..... 4 4 4 4
Centello, b h, by Antevolo..... dis
Time, 2:30—2:27¼—2:31—2:29¼.

August 31.—Purse $500; 2:35 class.
Aster, ch g, by Dexter Prince..... 1 1 2 1
Maud Merrill, bl m, by Antevolo..... 2 2 1 3
Maud M., br m, by Antevolo..... 3 3 3 2
Balance All, b m, by Brigadier..... 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:34—2:24¾—2:25¾—2:27¾.

September 1.—Purse $450; 2:27 class.
Falrose, b h, by Fallis..... 1 5 4 1 1
Frenchy, b g, by Royal George..... 2 1 1 5 3
Flora B., b m, by Mambrino Wilkes.. 5 4 2 2 2
Bessie H., br m, by May Boy..... 3 2 5 4 4
George Wapple, ch h, by Brigadier.... 4 3 3 3 5
Time, 2:25—2:26—2:24—2:22¼—2:24¾.

Purse $250; two-year-olds.
Escort, br h, by Guide..... 1 2 1
Wild Victor, br h, by Wildnut..... 2 1 2
Directory, br g, by Director..... dis
Time, 2:49¼—2:40—2:46.

September 2.—Purse $300; three-year-olds.
Lulu F., b m, by Christmas..... 1 1 1
Don Lowell, b h, by Don Marvin..... 4 3 2
Hera, b m, by Mambrino Wilkes..... 5 2 3
Liska, b m, by Electioneer..... 2 4 4
Sadie Benton, br m, by Tom Benton..... 3 5 5
King of the Ring, ch h, by Silver King..... dis
Time, 2:37—2:32—2:29¾.

Purse $400; 3:00 class.
Cora S., b m, by Elector..... 1 2 1 1
Vina Belle, br m, by Nephew..... 2 1 2 2
Lymont, br h—D. E. Knight..... 3 3 3 3
Mount Diablo, br h, by Privateer..... 4 4 dis
Time, 2:31—2:29¾—2:30—2:31.

Purse $150; yearlings.
Ella May, br m, by Nephew..... 1
Roodee, b h, by Signal Wilkes..... 2
Glenn H., ch g, by Silver King..... 3
Diva, b m, by Actor..... 4
Time, 2:48.

September 3.—Purse $300; 2:27 class.
Lucy B., b m, by Alex Button..... 1 3 1 2 1
Don Marvin, br h, by Fallis..... 4 1 2 1 2
Maud H., ch m, by Mambrino..... 2 2 3 3 3
Dubec, b g, by Sultan..... 3 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:24½—2:26¼—2:24¾—2:26—2:24½.

Purse $550; 2:19 class.
Tom Ryder, br g, by Alex Button..... 1 1 1
Belle Button, br m, by Alex Button..... 2 2 3
Frenchy, b g, by Royal George..... 3 3 2
Time, 2:23½—2:24—2:24.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.
Annie E., b m, by Tilton Almont..... 0 3 1 1 1
Almonta, b m, by Tilton Almont..... 3 1 3 3 3
Col. McNasser, ch g, by Starlight..... 0 4 4 4 4
Ella, br m, by Electioneer..... 4 2 2 2 2
Time, 2:26¾—2:25¼—2:28—2:28—2:30.

*Oakland, California.

August 15.—Purse $1,200; 2:17 class.
Richmond Jr., br g, by A. W. Richmond.... 1 1 1
Myrtle, br m, by Anteeo..... 3 2 2
Wanda, b m, by Eros..... 4 3 3
Flora M., b m, by Elector..... 2 dis
Time, 2:19½—2:19¼—2:19.

Purse $1,000; 2:30 class.
Jessie, br m, by Dexter Prince..... 3 1 1 1
Delmas, ch h, by Almoore..... 1 3 4 4
C. W. S., b h, by Abbottsford..... 2 2 2 2
None Better, b m, by Allandorf..... 4 4 3 3
Edenia, ch m, by Endymion..... 6 5 6 5
Bay Rum, br h, by John Sevenoaks..... 9 6 5 6
Solita, b m, by Eros..... 5 7 7 8
Richmond Chief, gr h, by Monroe Chief.. 10 9 8 7
Lyda C., b m, by Bay Rose..... 7 8 dis
Abbottsford Jr., br h, by Abbottsford... 8 dr
Lucille, bl m, by Dexter Prince..... dis
Lolita, br m, by Altamont..... dis
Time, 2:26—2:22¾—2:22½—2:22¼.

Purse $800; 2:25 class.
Diablo, ch h, by Chas. Derby..... 1 1 1
W. Wood, b g, by Steinway..... 6 2 3
Chris Smith, b h, by Guy Wilkes..... 3 6 2
Eclectic, ch h, by Jolly..... 2 5 4
Hazel H., b m, by Bismark..... 4 3 6
Boswell Jr., ch h, by Boswell..... 5 4 5
Robin B., b g, by Little Rex..... dis
Time, 2:18¾—2:14¾—2:17¼.

August 17.—Purse $1,000; 2:25 class.

Shylock, ch h, by Tom Benton	1	1	2	1
Chancellor, ch h, by Bismark	5	2	1	2
Col. May, br g, by May Boy	2	5	3	5
Laura Z., br m, by Alex Button	3	3	7	6
Maggie, b m, by Dexter Prince	6	4	4	3
Thornwood, ch h, by Hawthorne	4	7	5	4
Prince B., bl g, by Brilliant	8	6	6	dis
Tippoo Tib, b g, by Reliance	7	8	dis	

Time, 2:23¼—2:23¾—2:21½—2:25.

Purse $1,200; free for all.

Tom Ryder, br g, by Alex Button	1	1	1
Princess Alice, bl m, by Dexter Prince	2	3	3
Allannah, b m, by Guy Wilkes	3	4	2
Dr. Swift, b g, by Baywood	4	2	4

Time, 2:18—2:18¾—2:17¾.

Stake $420; two-year-olds.

Daghestan, b h, by Stamboul	1	1
George Dexter, br h, by Dexter Prince	2	2
Cascade, ch h, by Chas. Derby	3	4
Sablehurst, bl h, by Sable Wilkes	4	3

Time, 2:38¾—2:36.

August 19.—Purse $1,000; 2:28 class.

Lucy B., b m, by Alex Button	1	2	1	1	
Rinconada, b g, by Eros	10	1	6	5	
C. W. S., b h, by Abbottsford	3	3	2	2	
Delmas, ch h, by Almoore	2	5	3	4	
Almonition, bl h, by Alcona	6	7	4	3	
Lenmar, b h, by Admar	4	4	9	8	
Maggie, b m, by Dexter Prince	5	10	8	6	
Captor, gr g, by Capri	7	8	5	9	
Thornwood, ch h, by Hawthorne	8	6	7	7	
Charles James, b g, by Le Grand	9	9	10	dr	
Fitzsimmons, ch g, by Dexter Prince	dis				

Time, 2:23½—2:23—2:23½—2:23.

Purse $110; three-year-olds.

Lou Wilkes, bl m, by Sable Wilkes	w o

Time, 2:31.

Purse $—; for a record.

Dynamite, bl g, by Gaviota.	

Time, 2:29½.

Purse $700; 2:30 class.

Edenia, ch m, by Endymion	1	4	1	3	2	1
Lucille, bl m, by Dexter Prince	2	1	4	1	3	3
Bay Rum, br h, by John Sevenoaks	3	2	2	2	1	2
Richmond Chief, gr h, by Monroe Chief	6	3	3	4	4	ro
Solita, b m, by Eros	4	5	5	5	5	ro
Lyda C., b m, by Bay Rose	5	6	dis			

Time, 2:27¼—2:27¾—2:25—2:26—2:28—2:27.

August 20.—Purse $800; 2:28 class.

Fitzsimmons, ch g, by Dexter Prince	1	1	1
Almonition, bl h, by Alcona	3	2	dis
Maggie, b m, by Dexter Prince	2	3	dis
Chas. James, b g, by Le Grand	4	4	dis

Time, 2:27—2:30—2:22½.

*White River Junction, Vermont.

September 7.—Purse $400; 2:45 class.

Orwell, bl h, by Ben Franklin	1	2	1	4	1
Matchwood, b h, by Woodbrino	2	1	2	1	2
Endaby, b h—Riverside Farm	7	4	3	2	4
Phil W., bl g—W. L. Stafford	3	3	6	5	5
Goodwin Jr., br h—J. S. Richmond	6	5	5	3	3
Daisy B., b m—O. H. Burnham	4	7	4	6	dr
O. G. D., b h—L. Fish	5	6	7	dr	

Time, 2:27½—2:27—2:24—2:30—2:28¾.

Purse $200; four-year-olds.

Fanchon, br m, by Montello	1	1	1
Cameo, ch m, by Anacander	2	2	2
Julia M., b m, by Gates' Kent	3	3	3
Benbadad, b h, by Gen. Warren	4	4	4

Time, 2:36¼—2:34—2:35½.

Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Stobo, ch g, by Don Giovanni	1	1	2	5	5	1
Reuben, b h, by Kent	2	2	5	1	1	3
Evelyn, dn m, by Signal	6	4	1	2	3	2
Roadster, b h, by Rex Patchen	5	5	4	3	2	dr
Guy, br g—W. P. Otterson	3	3	3	4	4	dr
Dan Adam, bl g, by Adam	4	6	6	dr		

Time, 2:36¼—2:38¼—2:37¼—2:34¼—2:31—2:33.

September 8.—Purse $250; 2:24 class.

Nutmont, b h, by Nutbourne	1	1	1
Lambert B., b h, by Daniel Lambert	2	2	2
Freestone, b h, by Gatling	4	3	3
Factory Boy, gr g, by Billy Bashaw	3	4	4

Time, 2:22¼—2:25—2:23½.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Fanchon, b m, by Montello	2	3	1	1	1
Duane, b h, by Deucalion	7	1	2	2	2
Allen Wilkes, br h, by Abdallah Wilkes	1	2	7	4	3
May Queen, gr m, by Ben Franklin	6	5	4	3	4
Milly, b m—Hiland Farm	4	6	3	5	5
Rocket, b h, by Rocket	3	4	5	6	6
Belle of Albany, br m, by Abraham	5	7	6	dr	

Time, 2:32—2:27½—2:31—2:30—2:30½.

Stake $140; three-year-olds.

Tamerlane, bl h, by Aristos	1	1	1
Howell, b h, by Haldemer	4	2	2
Aldabaran, b g, by Charley Wilkes	2	3	4
Mercedes, br g, by Alfonso	3	5	3
Bud Almont, br g, by Cherokee Chief	5	4	5
Rafael, bl h, by Charley Ray	6	dr	

Time, 2:37—2:36—2:29.

Purse $—; to beat 2:46.

Queechee Lambert, ch h, by Daniel Lambert.	won

Time, 2:36.

September 9.—Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Gov. Hendee, ch h, by Duke of Brunswick	3	2	1	1	1
Alcander, ch h, by Alcantara	1	1	3	2	4
Charley Ray, ch h, by Ben Franklin	2	6	4	4	2
Annie K., b m, by Kent	6	3	2	5	6
Col. Mansur, gr g, by Godfrey Patchen	5	7	6	6	3
Fred Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes	7	4	5	3	5
Nanny B., ch m, by Cramton Lambert	4	5	dis		

Time, 2:22¼—2:23—2:24¾—2:23—2:24¾.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Carleton, br h, by Mambrino King	2	1	1	2	1
Doris, b m, by Kent	1	2	2	3	2
Jingles, b h, by Baron Wilkes	4	3	5	1	4
Maxey, ch g, by Ben Franklin	3	4	4	5	3
Wilkemont, b h, by Alcantara	6	5	3	4	5
Charley Farmer, b g—A. Rushlow	5	dis			
Kitty Tyson, br m—Highland Farm	dis				

Time, 2:27¾—2:28¾—2:28—2:28¾—2:29½.

Cup; to beat 2:32.

Allen Wilkes, br h, by Abdallah Wilkes	won

Time, 2:31—2:32.

Stake $125; two-year-olds.

Quiz, b m, by Wilkemont	1	1
Lizzie Phelps, b m, by Harry S	2	2
Nixon, b h, by Abdallah Wilkes	3	3
Betsey Babbitt, ch m, by Judge Helcon	4	4

Time, 2:41½—2:37¼.

**Wichita, Kansas.

July 20.—Purse $100; 2:30 class.

P. H. Chapin, b h, by Chapin's Egmont	1	1	2	1
Bobby Howard, br h, by Circulator	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:29¼—2:29¾—2:30—2:30.

Purse $100; 3:30 class; trot or pace.

Joe Cook, b g, by Dudley	1	1
Riley McGregor, gr h, by Black Hawk McGregor	2	2

Time, 2:59½—2:56½.

Purse $100; 2:33 class.

Blue Stem, b h, by Damo	1	1
Steelmont, br h, by Egmont	2	2

Time, 2:38¾—2:35½.

*Wheeling, West Virginia.

August 18.—Purse $—; special.

Dan Williams, ch g—Levi Cassel	1	1	1
Great Eastern, b g—C. W. Kreiter	2	2	3
Maud, b m—O. Dorsey	4	4	2
Topsy, b m—A. J. Sweeney	3	3	4

Time, 2:53—2:58—2:52.

Purse $—; special.

Payton, ch g—W. H. Rinehart	2	1	2	1
Daisy, bl m—J. Speidel	3	2	1	2
Dan H., gr g—F. M. Church	1	5	3	3
Billy D., ch g—S. Hazlett	6	4	4	dr
Nancy, b m—C. Hamilton	4	3	dr	
Woolbuyer, b g—M. Hookhelmer	5	6	dr	
Wilkes Boy, b h—N. B. Scott	7	dr		

Time, 3:09—3:11—3:10—3:06.

Race unfinished on account of darkness and purse divided.

Purse $—; special.

Tony, ch g—C. N. Hancher	2	1	1	1
Buttons, b g—L. Reefer	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:50—2:43½—2:43—2:43.

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Purse $—; special.

Butcher Boy, b g—A. W. Stocher		1	3	
Haberfield Wilkes, ch h—J. Haberfield		2	1	
Roller Boy, b g—J. Anber		3	2	
Factory O., b m—N. B. Scott		4	4	
Honest George, bl g—H. W. McLure		5	dr	

Time, 2:54—2:56¼.

Race unfinished and purse divided.

September 6.—Purse $300; three-year-olds and under.

Civiltine, b m—Seaford & Pearse	3	1	1	1
Acme Girl, b m, by Almont Ford	1	5	5	3
Patroon, b h, by Patron	2	2	2	2
Marilla, b m, by Monte Carlo	6	3	3	6
Wildwood, b h, by Onward Chief	4	4	6	5
J. L. McChestnut, ch h, by Pilot Star	5	6	4	4

Time, 2:50½—2:44¾—2:46—2:49½.

Purse $200; 2:28 class; first division.

Jim Riddle, ch h, by Pilot Wilkes	1	2	1	1
Lamartine, b h, by Egbert	3	1	3	2
Edgewood, ro g—B. H. Demarest	2	3	5	5
Earls Laddie, b h, by Earl	4	5	2	4
Peter R., b g, by Leslie	5	4	4	3
Harry Hylas, ch h, by Hylas	6	6	6	dr

Time, 2:32¼—2:33½—2:29¼—2:30.

September 7.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Hideaway, b h, by Almont Ford	4	4	1	1	1
Bronzemart, b g, by Doubloon	1	1	3	4	4
Jack B., —Owner	2	2	2	2	3
Pierwood, br h, by Piermont	3	3	4	3	2

Time, 2:39¼—2:38—2:38½—2:38¾—2:38¾.

Purse $200; 2:28 class; second division.

Lamar, br g, by Baker Pilot	1	1	1
Earls Lad, ch h, by Earl	2	2	2
Bad Actor, b g, by Black Ambassador	3	4	4
Fugleman, b g, by High Private	4	5	3
Australia, gr h, by Alecto	5	3	5

Time, 2:31¼—2:29½—2:26¾.

Purse $400; 2:50 class.

Guy Wilkes, dn g, by Wilkesonian	3	1	1	1
Belle Audubon, ch m, by J. Audubon	1	2	3	3
May Day, b m, by Dominion	4	3	2	2
Nasby, b h—E. Huff	2	4	4	4
Mike Riley, b h, by Joe Hooker	5	5	dr	

Time, 2:42½—2:38—2:44½—2:38½.

Purse $400; 2:28 class.

Lucille H., b m, by Socrates	3	1	1	1
King Hiero, ch h, by Buzzard	1	2	6	3
Greenhorn, gr g, by Princeps	4	4	2	4
Dusty Bob, ch g—M. V. Coudry	6	5	5	2
Shafer, b h, by Grand Sentinel	5	3	3	5
Burlington, —by Sextons Blue Bull	7	6	4	6
Billy Z., b g—B. H. Demarest	2	7	dis	

Time, 2:28¾—2:25¾—2:25¾—2:24½.

September 8.—Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Lamar, br g, by Baker Pilot	1	1	1	
Puck, bl g, by Tacoma	2	2	2	
Jim Riddle, ch h, by Pilot Wilkes	4	3	3	
Happy Wanderer, br h, by Happy Medium	3	4	4	

Time, 2:26½—2:25½—2:24½.

Purse $400; 2:37 class.

Syndicate, br g, by Ambassador	1	2	1	1
George Stice, ch h, by Rex	2	1	4	3
Morisco, b g—J. F. Bradley	3	3	2	2
Lloyd, —E. W. Cole	4	4	3	4
Atlantic Jr., bl h, by Atlantic	5	dis		
Roxie, b g—S. W. Rettig	6	dis		

Time, 2:33¼—2:29½—2:35¼—2:33.

September 9.—Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Raven, bl m, by Alcantara	3	5	1	1	1
Golddust, d m, by Dr. Spaulding	1	1	2	2	2
O. B., ch g, by Strathmore	4	2	4	4	4
Harry Strathmore, gr h, by Major Strathmore	7	4	3	3	3
Tip-O-Tip, br g—T. Johnson	5	3	5	dis	
Dusty Bob, ch g—M. V. Coudry	2	dis			
Eglon, ro h, by Egbert	6	dis			

Time, 2:22¾—2:24¼—2:18½—2:20—2:19½.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Vermont, ch g, by Beaumont	1	8	0	4	1	1
McMillan, ch g—G. Campbell	5	3	1	1	2	2
Russell, b g—F. Campbell	4	1	0	7	5	3
Navy Wilkes bl h, by Ambassador	9	4	3	3	8	ro
Edgewood, ro g—B. H. Demarest	2	2	2	2	6	ro
Zoda C., b m, by Pocahontas Boy	8	5	0	6	3	ro
Emma Armstrong, ch m, by Starmont	3	9	0	8	7	ro
Plympton, b h, by Beaumont	7	7	0	5	4	ro
Australia, gr h, by Alecto	6	6	dr			

Time, 2:31½—2:25¾—2:40—2:31¼—2:29½—2:31¾.

Accident occurred in third heat and position of all horses not given.

*Mount Holly, New Jersey.

September 12.—Purse $150; three-year-olds.

Antecedent, gr h—Wm. H. Grant	1	1	
Intricate, b g—Chas. A. Ashton	2	2	
Master, by Royal Fearnaught	3	3	
Ingomar,—by Draco Medium	4	4	

Time, 2:47¼—2:41¾.

Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Richbald, ch g—J. J. Ryan	1	1	1
Roger, b g—F. B. Shreve & Bro.	2	2	2
Mignon, b m, by Draco Medium	3	dis	
Lottie, b m—Theo. W. Sterling	4	dis	
Genevia W., bl m, by Pilot Champion	dis		

Time, 2:35½—2:36½—2:34¼.

Purse $100; green horses; to cart or road wagon.

Gen. Bismarck, br h, by Bismarck	1	1	1
Butcher Medium, b g—F. B. Shreve & Bro.	3	2	2
Lady Evans, b m, by Jersey Boy	2	3	3
Minnie B., b m, by Rifleman	4	4	4

Time, 2:43—2:45¼—2:44¼.

September 13.—Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Grey Mack, gr g—McCargo & Pierson	1	1	1
Billy V., b g—D. Scott Quinton	2	2	2
Justice, b g—C. P. Sweet	3	3	3
Harry S.,—T. W. Sterling	dis.		

Time, 2:30—2:31—2:30.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.

L. D. N., (Andy C.) b g, by Wilkes W	1	1	3	1
Dominion,—L. B. Sherman	4	3	1	2
Indian, b h, by Indiaman	2	2	4	3
Minnie Warner, gr m, by Bayonet Jr	3	4	2	4
Princewood, b g, by Lakewood	5	5	dr	
Pulpit, b g, by Little Easton	dis			

Time, 2:37½—2:39¼—2:39½—2:36¼.

September 14.—Purse $200; 3:30 class.

Independence B., br h, by Thunder	1	1	1
Jenny P., b m, by Intrigue	2	3	2
Lady Engle, b m, by Mansfield Medium	3	2	3

Time, 2:44½—2:44¼—2:39¼.

Purse $600; 2:22 class.

Claudius, ch g	3	1	1	1
Puck, bl g, by Tacoma	1	2	3	3
Lizzie Mac, ch m, by Nutwood	2	3	2	2

Time, 2:23½—2:24¼—2:25—2:24¼.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Nodine, b g, by Peacemaker	1	1	1
Little Daisy, b m, by Young Kirkwood	2	2	2
Ganymede, ch g, by Ajax	4	3	3
J. S. L., br g—J. S. Lyster	3	4	dis

Time, 2:27½—2:25¼—2:25.

September 15.—Purse $500; 2:26 class.

Hattie H., br m, by Allegheny Boy	1	1	1
Dr. Miller, b g, by Young Volunteer	3	3	2
Fugelman, b g, by High Private	2	4	3
Electra,—J. O. Stearns	5	2	4
Col. Kip, br h—Wm. H. Grant	4	5	5

Time, 2:27½—2:28—2:26½.

Purse $800; 2:18 class.

Charley C., gr g, by Sam Purdy	3	1	1	1
Clayton, b g, by Harry Clay	1	2	2	2
Billy Button, ch g—J. O. Stearns	2	3	3	3

Time, 2:20¾—2:19¼—2:21—2:20¾.

Purse $300; 2:34 class.

Edgewood, ro g—B. Demarest	1	1	1
Lady Weeks, ch m, by Cyclone	2	2	2
Mollie G., b m, by Chancellor	3	3	3
Billy R., gr g, by Young Volunteer	5	4	5
Fin Fan, b m, by Gen. Brock	4	5	6
E. E. Barrett, b h—Chas. F. Grosinger	6	6	4

Time, 2:30—2:29¼—2:27¼.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.

David Copperfield, bl g, by Quilna Chief	1	1	1
Little Daisy, b m, by Young Kirkwood	2	2	2
Fanny B., b m—B. H. Demarest	3	3	3

Time, 2:24¼—2:22—2:28¼.

September 16.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

L. D. N., b g, by Wilkes W	1	1	1
Roger, b g—F. B. Shreve & Bro.	2	2	2
Bray, b g—J. S. Appleget	dis		
Miss Ida, b m—E. L. Garett	dis		

Time, 2:34½—2:34¼—2:35.

Purse $300; 2:45 class.

May, bl m—J. S. Appleget	1	1	2	2	1
Butcher Medium, b g, by Mansfield Medium	2	2	1	1	2
Lady Engle, b m, by Mansfield Medium	3	3	dis		

Time, 2:40—2:40—2:37¼—2:41—2:38¼.

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Purse $400; 2:30 class.
Jerseyman, br h, by Jersey Prince..... 1 1 1
Edgewood, ro g—B. H. Demarest..... 2 2 3
Easter Wilkes, b g, by Wilkes Spirit Jr.... 3 4 2
Wine Shade, br h, by Indiaman..... 4 3 4
Brother Jim, b h by Intrigue ..... 5 5 dr
Time, 2:23¼—2:23½—2:24½.

Purse $100; special.
Molly G., b m, by Chancellor..... 1 1 1
Fin Fan, b m by Gen. Brock..... 2 3 2
Miss Ida, b m—E. L. Garett..... 4 2 4
Moonlight..... 3 4 3
Bray, b g—J. S. Appleget..... 5 5 5
Time, 2:37¼—2:33¼—2:37¼.

*Petaluma, California.

August 30.—Purse $110; yearlings.
Advocator, bl h, by Secretary..... 1
Writer, br h, by Secretary..... 2
William Justus, br h, by Election..... 3
Time, 3:22½.

Purse $135; yearlings.
Jesse, b h, by Electricity..... w o
Time, 2:45½.

Purse $225; four-year-olds.
Truman, b h, by Electioneer..... 1 1 1
Myrtle, b m, by Anteeo..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:20½—2:23½—2:28¾.

Purse $345; three-year-olds.
Rustic King, gr h, by Rustic..... 1 1
Columbus, S., b h, by McDonald Chief..... 2 2
Alice Taylor, b m, by Alcona..... 3 3
Time, 2:38—2:36½.

August 31.—Purse $440; two-year-olds.
Alden, W., b h, by Marco..... 1 1
Cibolo, b h, by Chas. Derby..... 2 2
Myrtle Thorn, br m, by Grandissimo..... 3 3
Time, 2:37¼—2:36¼.

Purse $600; 3:00 class.
None Better, b m, by Allandorf..... 2 1 1 1
Edenia, bl m, by Endymion..... 1 4 2 2
Rinconada, b g, by Eros..... 3 2 4 4
Almonition, bl h, by Alcona..... 4 3 3 3
Jessie, br m, by Dexter Prince..... dis
Administer, br h, by Grosvenor..... dis
Time, 2:25—2:24½—2:24¾—2:25½.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.
Hazel H., b m, by Bismarck..... 3 4 1 1 3 1
Chris Smith, ch g, by Guy Wilkes.. 1 1 2 2 2 2
Boswell Jr., ch h, by Boswell..... 4 2 3 3 1 3
Maggie H., bl m, by Legal Tender Jr..... 2 3 4 dr
Charles Derby, br h, by Steinway.. 5 dr
Time, 2:22¼—2:22¼—2:22—2:20¼—2:19—2:22¼.

September 1.—Purse $310; two-year-olds.
Avena, ch m, by Palo Alto..... 1 1
Cascade, ch n, by Chas. Derby..... 2 2
Time, 2:36¾—2:30.

Purse $275; three-year-olds.
Peko, b m, by Electioneer..... 1 1
Nolance, b m—J. A. McDonald..... 2 2
Time, 2:47½—2:27½.

Purse $480; 2:40 class.
Lenmar, b h, by Admar..... 1 1 2 2 1
Anteeo Richmond, gr h, by Anteeo... 2 2 1 1 2
Lady Armington, br m, by Anteeo.... dis
Time, 2:25—2:25—2:24¾—2:29½—2:30½.

Purse $140; special.
Princess, gr m, by Woolsey..... 1 2 1 1
Doc Button, b h, by Alexander Button... 2 1 2 2
Kitty Wilkes, by Young Wilkes..... dis
Combination,—by Inca..... dis
Time, 2:27½—2:35—2:33¼—2:32½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Oakville Maid,—H. W. Crabb..... lost
Time, 2:32¾.

September 2.—Purse $960; 2:30 class.
Fitzsimmons, ch g, by Dexter Prince..... 1 1 1
Delmar, ch h, by Almore..... 2 2 2
C. W. S., b h, by Abbottsford..... 3 4 3
Ben Corbitt, b h, by William Corbitt..... 4 3 6
Solita, b m, by Eros..... 6 5 4
Bay Rum, br h, by John Sevenoaks..... 5 6 5
Richmond Chief, gr h, by Monroe Chief..... 7 7 8
Lyda C., by Bay Rose..... 9 8 7
Jessie, br m, by Dexter Prince..... 8 dis
Time, 2:24¼—2:26—2:26.

Purse $152; stallions.
Rustic King, gr h, by Rustic..... 1 1 1
Columbus S., b h, by McDonald Chief..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:40½—2:36¼—2:34.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Oakville Maid,—H. W. Crabb..... won
Time, 2:29½.

September 3.—Purse $182; two-year-olds; stallions.
Alden W., b h, by Marco ..... w o
Time, 2:56¼.

Purse $720; 2:25 class.
Shylock, ch g, by Tom Benton..... 1 1 1
None Better, b m, by Allandorf..... 3 2 2
Nevada, bl g, by Nevada..... 2 4 4
Maggie, b m, by Dexter Prince..... 4 3 3
Time, 2:25—2:22¼—2:22.

Purse $1,000; free for all.
McKinney, br h, by Alcyone..... 3 1 1 1
Richmond Jr., br g, by A. W. Richmond. 1 2 2 2
Flora M., b m, by Elector..... 2 dis
Time, 2:20¼—2:19¼—2:19¼—2:18¾.

Purse $300; four-year-olds.
Almonition, bl h, by Alcona..... 2 2 1 1 1
Anteeo Richmond, gr h, by Anteeo.... 1 1 2 2 2
Starlight, ch m, by Dawn..... 3 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:40—2:35—2:32—2:36¼—2:37¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:37.
Rowena, b m, by Azmoor..... won
Time, 2:26¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:33.
Kitty Wilkes..... lost
Time, 2:37½—2:37¾—2:38¼.

Purse $450; special.
W. Wood, by Steinway..... 1 1 1
Plunkett, by Strathearn..... 2 2 2
Princess Alice, by Dexter Prince..... dis
Time, 2:18¾—2:20—2:25.

*Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

September 13.—Purse $600; 2:40 class.
Egyptienne, bl m, by Mambrino King..... 1 1 1
Baron Posey, b h, by Brown Wilkes..... 2 2 2
Big Four, ch g, by Mambrino Hambletonian 4 3 3
Kitty B., b m—E. W. Cole..... 3 4 4
George T., by Elyria..... 5 dis
Freddy B., b h, by Cardinal..... dis
Time, 2:34¼—2:29¼—2:29¾.

Purse $800; 2:21 class.
Brown Frank, br g, by Tom Hal..... 4 4 1 1 1
Sawtelle, ch g by Baywood..... 1 1 5 5 2
Arctic, b h, by Atlantic..... 2 3 2 2 4
Little Joker, br h, by Charley Foster.. 5 2 3 3 3
Mau Adair, b m, by Floramour..... 3 5 4 4 5
Tip-O-Tip, b g, by Peacock..... dis
Hal Braden, br h, by Brown Hal..... dis
Time, 2:25½—2:26½—2:29—2:27¼—2:25.

Purse $800; 2:26 class.
Sea Girl, bl m, by Wilton..... 7 1 1 1
Delavan, gr h, by Pilot Medium..... 1 3 4 2
Ambrosial, b h, by Tom Pugh..... 6 2 2 4
Rosa Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard..... 2 4 5 5
Lamar, br g, by Baker Pilot..... 3 7 7 3
Erector, br h, by Director..... 4 8 3 6
Pedlar, br h, by Electioneer..... 5 6 6 7
Bogardus, b g, by Lebed..... 8 5 8 8
Time, 2:28½—2:24½—2:27½—2:26.

September 14.—Purse $800; 2:29 class.
Frank Hill, b h, by Edgehill..... 1 1 1
Champion Medium, b h, by Happy Medium. 2 2 3
Ollie B., b m, by Valiant..... 3 3 2
Mamie, ro m—D. S. Mahaffy..... 5 5 4
Carilla, ch m, by Nugget..... 7 4 5
Muggins, ch m, by Elyria..... 4 7 6
Jim Riddle, ch h, by Pilot Wilkes..... 6 6 7
Holstein, b h, by Indianapolis..... dis
Time, 2:21½—2:23¼—2:20½.

Purse $800; 2:16 class.
J. H. L., bl h, by Idol Wilkes.... 4 7 1 6 7 1 1
Cleveland S., b h, by Montgomery 3 1 3 1 2 2 2
Ella Brown, b m, by Prince Pulaski Jr..... 9 2 9 2 1 4 3
Charley P., gr g, by Gov. Sprague 1 8 5 5 8 3 4
Subscriber, b h, by Jim Schriber. 2 3 4 8 5 ro
Queen Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard..... 5 4 2 4 4 ro
Crawford, b h, by Favorite Wilkes..... 6 5 7 3 6 ro
Frank Dortch, gr g, by Locomotive..... 8 6 6 9 3 ro
Col. Forest, ro h, by Forest Hal.. 7 9 8 7 9 ro
Time, 2:17—2:18—2:15¼—2:15¼—2:16¾—2:20¾—2:16¼.

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September 15.—Purse $800; free for all.

Lakewood Prince, b h, by Wilkesonian	3	1	2	1	1
Gillette, bl g, by Cyclone	1	3	1	2	2
Margaret S., b m, by Director	2	2	3	3	3
Junemont, ch h, by Tremont	4	4	dr		

Time, 2:17¼—2:18—2:17½—2:18—2:15¼.

Purse $800; 2:27 class.

Raven, bl m, by Alcantara	6	1	1	1	
King Hiero, ch h, by Bob Buzzard	2	3	3	2	
Wilkie Knox, bl h, by Barney Wilkes	8	7	2	4	
Harry Hoyer, ch h, by Pilot Champion	5	4	5	3	
Dusty Bob, ch g—M. V. Cowdry	3	5	7	5	
Harry Lynn, b h, by Morris Almont	7	8	6	6	
Miss Cumskey, b m, by Embassador	1	2	4	dis	
Leslie C., b g, by Toronto Chief Jr	4	6	dis		

Time, 2:22¼—2:18¼—2:20¾—2:21¼.

Purse $800; 2:20 class.

Constantine, b h, by Wilkes Boy	5	2	1	2	1
Gertrude, ch m, by Elyria	1	1	3	5	5
Nelly Mason, b m, by Onward	4	4	4	1	4
Garnet, br m, by Pancoast	2	3	2	4	2
Grace Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard	3	5	5	3	3

Time, 2:17—2:17¼—2:17½—2:16¼—2:18¼—2:25½.

Purse $400; match.

Miss Cumskey, b m, by Embassador	1	1	1
Gray Wilkes, gr g, by Wilkesonian	2	2	2

Time, 2:32¾—2:36¾—2:27¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:28.

Bessemer, b m, by Billy Brister	won

Time, 2:24¾.

September 16.—Purse $600; 2:33 class.

Egyptienne, bl m, by Mambrino King	1	1	1
Hildeburn, b h, by Cheltenham	3	2	2
Winterset, ch h, by Brown Wilkes	2	5	6
Velvet, b m, by Brown Wilkes	4	4	3
Fleta West, br m, by Charley West	6	3	4
Russell, b g—O. Eiseman	5	6	5

Time, 2:24¼—2:25—2:25¼.

*Plattsburgh, New York.

September 13.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Mabel C., b m—Dick Wood	1	1	1
Wonderful Cure, ch h—Fleming & Peck	2	2	2
Little Joker, br g—C. F. Skeels	3	3	3
Parthenon, b h—J. H. Larreque	4	5	4
Ben H., b g—H. E. Heywork	7	4	5
Dan, bl g—M. J. McClusky	5	9	9
Little Pat, br h—P. S. Cherrier	6	6	8
Sherrie B., br h—B. W. Burleigh	8	7	6
Jane S., b m—H. Baxter	9	8	7

Time, 2:33½—2:36¼—2:31.

Purse $161; two-year-olds.

Flossie F., bl m, by Candidate	2	1	1
Quiz, b m, by Wilkemont	1	3	2
Belle Brandon, bl m, by Candidate	3	2	3
Merry Legs, bl m, by Candidate	4	4	4

Time, 2:35½—2:37¼—2:33.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Daisy Kenmore, ch m, by Kenmore	1	1	5	2	3	1
Roy B., bl g, by Gilroy	3	4	2	1	1	3
Carrillion, br h—F. C. Clark	2	2	1	4	2	2
Thaddeus, b g—J. A. Hagar	4	3	3	5	4	ro
King Clyde, br h—Dudley Mills Farm	5	6	6	3	6	ro
Marjorie, ch m—G. S. Corbin	6	5	4	6	5	ro

Time, 2:27¼—2:26¼—2:31¼—2:30¾—2:30—2:30¾.

September 15.—Purse $300; 2:28 class.

Gen. Grant, bl g—Oscar Guyette	1	1	1
Prince, b g—Louis Lapoint	5	2	2
Frank L., bl g, by Beaufort	2	3	3
Montclair, b h, by Montello	4	4	4
Spauldings Pilot, ch h H. Spaulding	3	dis	
Nelly Bly,—Dick Wood	dis		

Time, 2:31½—2:26¼—2:29.

Purse $280; three-year-olds.

Mercedes, br m, by Alfonso	1	2	1
Van Hook, br h, by Belmont Forest	2	1	2
Reporter, b g, by Parthenon	3	3	3

Time, 2:44—2:48—2:45½.

Purse $1,000; 2:40 class.

Roy B., bl g, by Gilroy	1	1	1			
Irish Pullet, b m, by Phil Sheridan Jr	2	4	6			
Joe Alcyone, ch h, by Alcyone	7	2	4			
Bessie W., ch m, by Como	6	5	2			
Hyperion, ch h, by Piedmont	4	6	3			
Katisha, b m, by Ben Franklin	3	7	5			
Kerwin, b h, by Slander	8	3	9			
Aristotle, br h, by Aristos	9	10	7			
Orwell, bl h, by Ben Franklin	11	9	8			
Phil, br g, by Dutton Horse	10	11	10			
Rhea, b m, by Winooski	5	8	dr			

Time, 2:28¼—2:28¼—2:28.

September 16.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Jennie Maynard, ch m—C. G. Wicker	6	2	1	1	1
Jim H., ch g—M. Sowles	1	1	6	4	4
Little Joker, br g—C. F. Skeels	3	5	2	2	2
Meteor, br h—S. H. Soule	5	4	3	3	3
Sherrie B., br h—B. W. Burleigh	4	6	5	6	5
Wilkemont, b h, by Alcantara	2	3	4	5	dr

Time, 2:35¼—2:36—2:36¾—2:35—2:34.

Purse $181; four-year-olds.

Ella C., br m, by Waldenslan Jr	1	1	1
Plattsburgh Belle, b m, by Motive	2	2	2

Time, 2:44¼—2:40—2:41½.

Purse $200; 2:38 class.

Floss, bl m—E. H. Hayes	1	1	2	1
Thaddeus, b g—J. A. Hagar	3	3	1	2
Kerwin, b h—Allen Risk	2	2	3	3
Sheldrake, br h—C. W. Regan	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:30¾—2:28¼—2:32—2:29½.

September 17.—Purse $200; 2:32 class.

Roy B., bl g, by Gilroy	3	2	1	1	1
Daisy Kenmore, ch m, by Kenmore	1	1	2	2	2
Gen. Grant, bl g—O. Guyette	2	4	4	4	3
Carrillion, br h—F. C. Clark	4	3	3	3	4
Phil, b g—A. W. Emery	5	5	5	5	5
Rollie C., b g—C. F. Skeels	dis				

Time, 2:26½—2:25½—2:24¾—2:26—2:25.

Purse $100; 3:00 class; county horses.

Parthenon, b h—J. H. Larreque	2	1	1	1
Ben H., b g—H. E. Heyworth	1	2	3	3
Baby Belle, b m—L. Lapoint	4	3	2	2
Tommy B., b g—A. W. Emery	3	4	4	4
Myrtle, b m—J. S. Abare	dis			
Dan, bl g—M. J. McClusky	dis			

Time, 2:33¾—2:31—2:29—2:27¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:30 class.

Alcandre, ch h, by Alcantara	5	2	1	1	1
John I, b h, by Aristos	3	1	2	2	4
Montclair, b h, by Montello	1	5	4	7	5
Frank L., bl g, by Beaufort	2	3	3	4	3
Jumbo Wilkes, ch h, by Victor Wilkes	4	8	7	3	2
Spauldings Pilot, ch h, by Woodburn Pilot	7	4	6	6	7
Charley Ray, ch h, by Ben Franklin	6	6	5	5	6
King Clyde, br h, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr	8	7	8	dis	

Time, 2:27½—2:26½—2:24¾—2:24¾—2:26.

*Scranton, Pennsylvania.

September 6.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Corna, bl g, by Patchen Wilkes	1	1	1
Scranton Belle, b m—M. Clark	3	3	2
Bird McGregor, ro h, by Jay Bird	5	2	4
Fred, bl g—J. J. Jermyn	7	4	3
Waldemar, br h—G. O. Holcomb	2	5	dis
Honest Joke, b g—J. Holcomb	6	6	dis
Fanny R., b m—E. Ryan	4	dis	

Time, 2:34¼—2:34¼—2:29¼.

Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Bob Ingersol, ro g, by Frank M	2	1	1	1
Welter, b g—E. Smith	1	2	4	3
Little Daisy, br m—R. B. Campbell	4	4	2	2
Big Injun, ch g—W. G. Leslie	3	3	3	4

Time, 2:28¼—2:25½—2:24¼—2:24¼.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

J. M. D., b g—Hentshell & Hopps	7	5	3	2	1	1	1
Sid, bl g, by John Goldsmith	1	1	5	5	5	3	4
Ben S., b g, by Indiaman	5	2	1	3	2	4	2
Guess, b g, by Landmark	4	6	7	1	3	2	3
Famous Girl, b m—E. Smith	2	4	2	7	6	ro	
Edith Almont, b m, by King Almont	3	3	4	4	7	ro	
Altogether, gr g, by Almont Jr	6	7	6	6	4	ro	

Time, 2:30—2:28¼—2:29½—2:30¼—2:28¼—2:29—2:28¼.

September 7.—Purse $400; 2:23 class.

Rachel B., b m, by Chester Chief	4	3	3	1	1	1
Commercial Girl, b m—Hentschell & Hopp	1	2	1	3	2	2
George W., br g—C. A. Forth	2	1	2	2	4	3
Tomoka, gr g, by St. Leon	3	4	4	4	3	ro

Time, 2:25—2:26—2:24—2:25—2:24½—2:26.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Getty Grant, ch m—W. H. Lamson	2	1	1	2	1
The Dude, b g—Eb Clark	1	2	2	1	2
Lottie, gr m—L. A. Patterson	3	3	3	3	3
Mark Anthony, b g—F. C. Woodruff	dis				

Time, 2:28¼—2:30—2:29¼—2:32—2:28¼.

Purse $400; 2:37 class.

Corna, bl g, by Patchen Wilkes	1	1	1
Scranton Belle, b m—M. Clark	2	2	2
Blew, —N. Thompson	4	3	3
King of Wales, —G. O. Holcomb	3	4	4
Merchandise, —P. J. Duffy	dis		

Time, 2:39—2:40—2:34½.

September 8.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Waldemar, b h—G. Holcomb	1	2	1	2	1
Prince W., b h—M. S. White	2	1	2	1	3
Benvenue Maid, b m—W. H. Richter	3	3	3	3	2
Edith Medium, ro m—R. E. Westlake	dis				
Lady Tariff, br m, by Tariff	dis				

Time, 2:38—2:37¼—2:37½—2:34½—2:41.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Little Daisy, br m—R. B. Campbell	1	2	2	1	1
Bob Ingersol, ro g, by Frank M	2	1	1	4	4
Welter, b g—E. Smith	3	3	4	2	2
Nelly Mayo, b m, by Pocahontas Abdallah	4	4	3	3	3

Time, 2:26¼—2:25—2:25—2:26—2:26.

Purse $400; 2:33 class.

Myrtle S., br m, by Charley Wicker	1	1	1
Guess, b g, by Landmark	2	2	2
Royal King, ch g—Geo. Holcomb	3	3	3
King Harry, b h—M. Clark	4	4	4
Allentown, b g—Thos. C. Wilcox	5	dis	

Time, 2:29¼—2:30—2:30.

September 9.—Purse $500; free for all.

Tempest, bl g, by Rounds' Sprague	1	1	1
Grover S., br g, by Cafferty Horse	2	2	2
Puritan, bl g, by Almont	3	3	3
Cornetto, b g, by Coronet	4	4	4

Time, 2:21½—2:22½—2:17.

September 10.—Purse $150; 2:33 class.

Fanny R., b m—Ed Ryan	1	2	1
Fred, —J. J. Jermyn	3	1	2
Prince W., b h—M. S. White	2	3	3
Bird McGregor, ro h, by Jay Bird	4	4	4

Time, 2:39½—2:34½—2:35¼—2:34½.

*Somerville, New Jersey.

September 14.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Daisy Wilkes, ch m, by Wilkie Collins	1	1	1
Gladys, b m, by Bayonne Prince	2	2	2

Time, 2:49½—2:51¾—2:54½.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Longshot, gr h—H. G. Smith	1	1	1
Clinton Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes	2	2	2
Ella A., bm—E. B. Allen	3	3	3
Rosemond, ch m—Flemington Farm	dis		

Time, 2:34½—2:34¼—2:31¼.

Purse $300; three-year-olds.

Mahogany, br h, by Bayonne Prince	6	3	1	1	3	2	1
Somerset, ch g, by Sorrento	3	2	3	2	1	1	2
Thornley, br h—H. G. Smith	1	1	9	5	4	4	4
Russell H., br h, by Benj. Harrison	2	10	2	3	2	3	3
Valeria, br m, by Aberdeen	7	6	7	4	5	ro	
Cassie, ch m, by Sidney	9	8	4	6	dr		
Gen. Tracy, bl h, by Oxmoor	4	4	6	dr			
Alma, b h, by Galopin	8	7	8	dr			
Mannassa Boy, br g, by Volume	10	9	10	dr			

Time, 2:39¼—2:40¼—2:43½—2:38¼—2:39¾—2:42½—2:41½.

September 15.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Gayle, b g—J. M. Chandler	1	1	1
Prince Eugene, b h, by Bayonne Prince	3	2	2
Frank Walkill, b h—C. N. Payne	2	3	6
Minnie K., b m, by Draco Medium	6	4	3
Joe, ch g—H. G. Smith	4	5	4
Prospect, b g—H. C. Eck	5	6	5
Milhilda Temple, b h—Flemington Farm	dis		

Time, 2:32¼—2:31¼—2:31¼.

Purse $500; 2:19 class.

Conway, b g, by Wm. H. Vanderbilt	2	1	1	1
Rachel B., b m, by Chester Chief	1	2	2	3
Capt. Lyons, b h, by Sweepstakes	3	3	3	2
Lammermoor, br h, by Rumor	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:25¾—2:25—2:23—2:24¾.

Purse $400; 2:26 class.

Ruby, b m, by Clifton	4	1	1	1
Oscar W., ch g, by Dick	1	2	2	5
Brother G., br h, by Sentinel Wilkes	3	3	3	2
Richard Wilkes, b g, by George Wilkes	2	4	5	4
Brown Bess, br m, by Culpepper Allen	5	5	4	3
Nelly S., b m, by Pickett	6	6	dr	

Time, 2:26¾—2:25—2:26¾—2:25¼.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Lynne Belle, bl h, by St. Bel	1	1
Alpho, br g, by Sorrento	2	2
Cyrus, ch h—Flemington Farm	3	3
Newborne, b m, by Nutbourne	4	4
Erickson, b g, by Beverly	dis	

Time, 2:48—2:48.

September 16.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Commodore, ch g—H. G. Smith	6	2	2	1	1	1
Montague, b g, by Russell's Hambletonian	1	1	3	3	3	3
Lounsbury, b g, by Pickering	2	6	1	2	2	2
Viscount, bl h, by Administrator	3	3	4	4	4	4
Charley C., b g—Mr. Evans	4	4	5	5	ro	
Moxie, br h, by Red Wilkes	7	5	6	dr		
Minnie K., b m, by Draco Medium	5	8	dr			
Sunshine, b m, by Wellington	8	7	dr			

Time, 2:32¼—2:32¼—2:33—2:35¼—2:30—2:32

Purse $400; 2:29 class.

Altogether, gr g, by Almont Jr	2	1	1	4	1
Daisy C.,—by Mountain Boy	5	4	2	1	2
Howard, b h—W. W. Purcell	1	2	4	3	3
Full Prince, b g, by Young Fullerton	3	3	3	2	4
Molly W., br m—L. D. Guerin	4	5	5	5	dr
Merry Christmas, b h—Flemington Farm	6	dis			

Time, 2:25½—2:27½—2:27½—2:28¼—2:27½.

Purse $300; four-year-olds.

Judge G., ch h, by Sidney	1	2	1	1
Panclare, b h, by Pancoast	2	1	2	2
Seneca Prince, br h, by Bayonne Prince	3	3	3	4
St Patrick Jr., br h, by St. Patrick	4	4	4	3
Genevia W., bl m, by Pilot Champion	dis			

Time, 2:31—2:31¼—2:29¾—2:31¾.

Purse $300; 2:34 class.

Billy V., b h—D. Scott	1	1	1
Longshot, gr h—H. G. Smith	2	2	2
Tho, ch h—Flemington Stock Farm	3	3	3
Wesley, gr g—C. W. Brower	4	4	4
Amelia, ch m, by Albert W	dis		
Bay Baron, b h—W. B. E. Lockwood Jr	dis		

Time, 2:27¼—2:30½—2:31½.

*Syracuse, New York.

[NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.]

September 8.—Purse $200; two-year-olds.

Captain Macey, b h, by Macey	1	1
Fortune P., ch h, by Seneca Patchen	2	2
Day Star, gr m, by Barkis	3	3
Eddy Hill, b g, by Jerome Eddy	4	4

Time, 2:42½—2:39½.

Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Lysander Wilkes, b h, by Lysander	1	1	1
Cinderella, br m—C. A. Laurence	2	2	3
Belfast, br h, by Mambritonian	3	3	2
Julia S., b m, by Landmark	5	6	4
Lena, b m, by Landmark	6	4	5
Golda, cr m, by Landmark	4	5	6

Time, 2:34¼—2:36—2:35.

September 9.—Purse $300; four-year-olds; stallions.

Egdale, ch h, by Egbert	3	1	1	1
Allen Kenney, b h, by C. F. Clay	1	3	3	3
Willie K., b h, by Duroc	2	2	2	2
Danforth, b h, by Duroc	dis			

Time, 2:47¾—2:50—2:43—2:41.

Purse $300; 2:29 class.

Oney, b g, by Mambrino King	6	1	2	1	1
Gordon, b g, by Sorrento	1	7	1	2	4
Kitchen Belle, b m, by King Almont	2	2	3	3	3
Maude E., b m—C. Henderson	4	4	4	4	2
Twilight, b m, by Pocahontas Boy	5	6	5	dis	
Warwitch, b m—C. H. Fisk	3	5	dis		
Echo Del Paso, b g—C. Snyder	7	3	dis		

Time, 2:30—2:26½—2:26¼—2:24¼—2:27.

September 10.—Purse $300; three-year-olds.

Fulano, ch h, by El Mahdi	1	1	1
Tillie Macey, b m, by Macey	2	2	4
Otto, b h, by Landmark	4	4	2
Lakeside Norval, b h, by Norval	3	3	3

Time, 2:39½—2:33½—2:34½.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Chester, br h, by Wilkes Spirit Jr	1	4	1	1
Cedric, b g, by Jefferson Prince	2	1	2	3
George M., br g, by Deceive	3	3	3	2
Molly G., b m—A. Corbin Jr	4	2	4	4
Prince, b g—C. A. McCarty	5	5	dis	
Nelly M., gr m—Geo. Charter	dis			

Time, 2:23½—2:26—2:24½—2:25.

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September 13.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Clara J., b m, by Landmark	1	3	3	1	1
Mickey Free, br g—S. Phelps	2	2	1	3	2
M. J. Everetts, b g—S. A. Thayer	3	1	2	2	3
Belfast, br h—N. W. Foster	4	4	4	4	dis
Worden House, b g—T. Worden	5	5	dis		

Time, 2:32—2:35—2:34¼—2:32—2:30.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Dick Fitzgerald, b h—T. Putnam	1	3	3	1	1
Lochinvar, b g—W. Kennedy	2	1	1	2	2
Nancy Harkaway, b m—W. H. Lanson	5	5	2	dis	
Iola Wilkes, ch m—W. Sturge	3	2	4	dr	
Juliette, bl m, by Kaiser	4	4	dr		
Billy M., gr g—Miller & Gahn	dis				
Heron Wilkes, b h—J. H. Clark	dis				

Time, 2:27½—2:28—2:37—2:27¾—2:23¼.

*Cleveland, Ohio.

[CLEVELAND DRIVING PARK.]

September 5.—Purse $300; two-year-olds.

Ed Easton, b h, by Chimes	w o

Time 3:30.

Purse $300; three-year-olds.

Jean Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes	1	2	1	1
Bon Ami, b m, by Nugget	3	1	2	4
Peveril, ch h, by Elyria	2	3	4	3
Patti Clark, ro m, by Patron	4	5	3	2
Virginia, ch m, by Elyria	5	4	5	5
Enid, b m, by Dictator Almont	dis			

Time, 2:24¾—2:23¾—2:25—2:25½.

Purse $300; four-year-olds.

Duchess, b m, by Sidney	1	1	1	
Hettiemont, ro m, by Haroldmont	2	3	4	
Baron Posey, b h, by Baron Wilkes	4	2	3	
Ulee Wilkes, bl m, by Guy Wilkes	6	6	2	
Nalad King, b h, by Recorder	3	4	5	
Freddy B., b h, by Cardinal	5	5	6	

Time, 2:25½—2:23¼—2:25.

September 6.—Purse $1,000; 2:38 class.

Riverside, b h, by Red Wilkes	2	2	1	1	1
Winterset, b h, by Brown Wilkes	1	1	9	10	5
Big Tom, ch g, by Mambrino Hambletonian	3	5	5	2	4
Erector, br h, by Director	9	4	3	8	2
Koaline, b m, by Montgomery	5	7	2	4	10
Hildeburn, b h, by Cheltenham	4	3	4	3	6
Pomona, ch m, by Hambrino	10	6	6	5	3
Molly D., br m, by Stephen A. Douglas	6	9	8	6	8
Hackberry, b h, by Harold	8	10	7	9	7
Prince Harry, b g, by Strathwood	7	8	10	7	9

Time, 2:25—2:24½—2:23¾—2:23¼—2:21¼.

Purse $1,500; two-year-olds.

Sabledale, b m, by Sable Wilkes	1	1
Princess Royal, br m, by Chimes	2	2
Mambrino Swift ch m, by Elyria	3	3
Tuscarora, b h, by Antonio	dis	

Time, 2:23½—2:21½.

Purse $1,000; 2:18 class.

Moquette, b h, by Wilton	1	1	1
Lady Belle, gr m, by Pilot Medium	3	2	3
Una Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes	2	3	4
Fred S. Wilkes, ro h, by Hector Wilkes	4	5	2
Bonhomie, b m, by Red Wilkes	5	4	5

Time, 2:14½—2:15¼—2:18¾.

September 7.—Purse $1,000; 2:27 class.

Muggins, ch m, by Elyria	2	3	1	1	1	
Duchess, b m, by Sidney	1	1	2	13	13	
Tipseco, br h, by Louis Napoleon	11	10	3	2	2	
Ah There, b h, by Electioneer	3	2	16	8	9	
Carilla, br m, by Nugget	6	4	7	3	6	
Sabina, b m, by Sable Wilkes	7	9	12	7	3	
Bassora, b h, by Greenback	9	6	4	4	4	
Doctor Forest, ch g, by Forest Mambrino	4	5	9	6	12	
Oscar King, b h, by Mambrino King	15	13	5	11	5	
Story Teller, bl m, by Peter Story	14	7	10	5	7	
Maggie Monroe, b m, by Monaco	5	8	15	9	11	
Bogardus, b g, by Lebed	10	15	6	12	10	
Frantic, b h, by Strathmore	8	14	8	10	8	
Andy Cutter, gr h, by Cyclone	12	12	11	dr		
Dictum, br h, by Dictator Almont	13	11	14	dr		
Scott, b g, by Gen. Sherman	16	16	13	dr		

Time, 2:20¾—2:21¾—2:20½—2:21¼—2:21½.

Purse $500; double team.

Eloise, bl m, by Kentucky Prince / Elixir, dn g, by Elyria	1	1	1
Avolate, gr m, by Avalon / Gipsy Patchen, bl m, by Forest Patchen	2	2	2
Nelly S., b m, by Hermes / Daisy F., b m	3	3	3

Time, 2:34—2:35—2:31¾.

Purse $2,000; three-year-olds.

Midnight Chimes, b m, by Chimes	1	1	1
Mambrino Queen, ch m, by Elyria	2	2	2
Trevilian, b h, by Young Jim	3	3	3
Ambrosial, b h, by Tom Pugh	4	4	dis
Nyanza, b m, by Robert McGregor	5	5	dr
Jean Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes	6	dr	

Time, 2:18¼—2:16¼—2:19¼.

Purse $750; 2:20 class.

Cassie, ch m, by Tennessee Wilkes	1	1	1
Corncracker, ch h, by Texas Jack	3	2	3
Arctic, bl h, by Atlantic	2	3	4
Sawtelle, ch g, by Baywood	8	5	2
Lucy B., b m, by Legacy	4	4	6
Sadie H., b m, by Bourbon Wilkes	5	6	5
Brown Frank, br g, by Tom Hal	6	8	7
See Saw, b h, by Lucas Brodhead	7	7	8

Time, 2:19—2:16¾—2:15¼.

September 8.—Purse $2,000; four-year-olds.

Hulda, b m, by Guy Wilkes	1	1	1
Muta Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes	4	2	2
Broomal, b h, by Stranger	5	3	3
Frank Hill, b h, by Edge Hill	3	5	4
Primsonian, ch h, by Mambritonian	6	6	5
Heir at Law, bl h, by Mambrino King	2	4	dis

Time, 2:18½—2:15¼—2:15¼.

Purse $1,000; free for all.

Evangeline, b m, by Director	1	5	2	1	1
Nightingale, b m, by Mambrino King	6	1	1	2	4
Lakewood Prince, b h, by Wilkesonian	4	4	3	3	2
Nelly W., gr m, by Rolla Golddust	5	2	5	4	5
Paragon, b g, by Storm King	2	6	4	5	6
Junemont, ch h, by Tremont	3	3	6	6	3

Time, 2:13¾—2:15—2:15¼—2:14¾—2:11¾.

Purse $750; 2:26 class.

Wilkie Knox, br h, by Barney Wilkes	1	1	1
Ovid, b h, by Almont Jr	2	2	2
Texas Jack, b h, by Judge Durrell	4	4	3
Victor, gr g, by Pilot Medium	8	3	4
H. B. P., br g, by Capt. McGregor	3	5	6
King Medium, b h, by Happy Medium	6	7	5
Mary Wilkes, b m, by Young Wilkes	5	6	dr
Prince Columbia, b h, by Prince Pulaski	7	dis	
Leslie C., b g, by Toronto Chief, Jr	dis		

Time, 2:18¼—2:18¾—2:17½.

September 9.—Purse $1,000; 2:24 class.

Incense, b m, by Young Jim	1	1	2	2	1
Ollie Wilkes, b m, by Favorite Wilkes	4	2	1	1	7
Stella, bl m, by Shawmut	8	3	3	3	2
Daisy, ch m, by Tecumseh	2	5	5	5	6
Max, gr g, by Pilot Medium	3	4	6	7	3
Sam Bassett, ch h, by Elyria	5	7	4	4	4
Franklin, bl g, by Tobe Jr	6	8	7	6	5
Answer, br h, by Ansel	7	6	8	dis	

Time, 2:18—2:19¼—2:18¼—2:17¼—2:19½.

Purse $1,000; free for all.

Robert J., b g, by Hartford	1	1	1
Winslow Wilkes, b h, by Black Wilkes	2	2	4
Vitello, br h, by Legal Tender Jr	5	5	2
Cæsar, b g, by Steinway	4	2	3
Dallas, ch g, by Almont Boy	3	4	5

Time, 2:13½—2:13¾—2:12¾.

Purse $—; 2:21 class.

Gertrude, ch m, by Elyria	1	4	1	1
Persica, b m, by Belmont	4	1	2	5
Keokee, ch m, by Ambassador	3	2	4	3
Nelly Mason, br m, by Onward	5	10	3	2
Belle Cassett, gr m, by Willoughby	2	9	9	4
Tipple, b m, by Echo	6	3	8	dr
Potens, b g—Melrose Farm	10	6	6	dr
Dot L., bl m, by Abdamed Alien	7	5	7	dr
Bill Lindsey, gr g, by Vasco	9	7	5	dr
Homer, b g, by Hermes	8	8	dr	

Time, 2:15¾—2:18½—2:16¾—2:16.

[OHIO TROTTING AND PACING-HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.]

September 12.—Purse $300; yearlings.

Harry Davis, b h, by Luminator	1
Hallow Eve, ch m, by Wyandot	2

Time, 3:13.

Purse $500; 2:35 class; stallions.

Citizen, b h, by Happy Medium	4	3	3	2	1	1	1
Plutone, b h, by Wilkie Collins	5	5	1	1	2	2	3
Hackberry, b h, by Harold	1	1	4	4	3	3	2
Cadwood, bl h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	2	2	2	3	4	ro	
Oberlin Boy, ch h, by Elyria	3	4	5	5	dr		

Time, 2:25¼—2:27¼—2:25¼—2:23¼—2:24¾—2:26¼—2:27.

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Purse $400; three-year-olds.
Patroclea, br m, by Patron..... 1 1 2 1
Jim Crow, ch h, by Kildare..... 3 3 1 3
Euphemia, b m, by Pistachio..... 2 2 3 2
Time, 3:03—2:57—2:52¼—2:52¼.

Purse $750; two-year-olds.
Mambrino Swift, ch m, by Elyria..... 1 1
King Sultan, b h, by Sultan..... 5 2
Martha Washington, gr m, by Cadmus Hambletonian..... 4 3
Wintergreen, b m, by Browne Wilkes..... 3 4
Silverore, gr g, by St. Bel..... 2 dis
Time, 2:33—2:30½.

Purse $85; stallions.
Bud Crook, br h, by George Wilkes..... w o
Time, 2:15½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34¼.
Wilkie Collins, bl h, by George Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:30½.

Stake $100; match.
Ebony Wilkes, bl h, by Ambassador..... 2 1 1
Gipsey Patchen, bl m, by Forest Patchen... 1 2 2
Time, 2:30—2:29¾—2:33¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31¼.
Greenfield Maid, b m, by Pasacas..... won
Time, 2:20¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
Home Maid, ch m, by Royal Fearnaught..... won
Time, 2:25¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:37.
Bill Cody, br h, by Rounds' Sprague..... won
Time, 2:29.

Purse, $15; to beat 2:32¾.
Molly Morton, gr m, by Banker Rothschild... won
Time, 2:30¾.

Stake, $100; match.
Brandoline, b h, by Brown Wilkes..... 1 1
Haroldmont, ch h, by Harold..... 2 2
Time, 2:28½—2:38½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:32¼.
Lucy W., bl m, by Ambassador..... won
Time, 2:25¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
Wickliffe, b g, by Connaught..... won
Time, 2:28.

Purse $15; to beat 2:37¼.
High Jack, b h, by Jeff Stewart..... won
Time, 2:33¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:32¼.
Belle Noble, b m, by Masterlode..... won
Time, 2:28.

Purse $15; to beat 2:37½.
Pawnee, b m, by Pocahontas Boy..... won
Time, 2:32¼.

September 13.—Purse $380; three-year-olds.
Belleflower, br m, by Electioneer..... 1 1 1
Mambrino Queen, ch m, by Elyria..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:24½—2:23—2:21.

Purse $500; four-year-olds.
Ah There, b h, by Electioneer..... 1 1 1
Belle Cassett, gr m, by Willoughby..... 2 2 3
Cadmus Jr., bl h, by Cadmus Hambletonian 3 3 2
Time, 2:25—2:25¼—2:26¼.

Purse $500; 2:25 class; stallions.
Florida Monarch, b h, by Florida..... 1 1 1
Del Paso, ro h, by Dexter Prince..... 2 2 2
Exarch, ch h, by Ambassador..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:22¾—2:37—2:32¾.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.
Sam Bassett, ch h, by Elyria..... 2 2 1 1 1
Old Crow, ch h, by Onward..... 1 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:31½—2:34¼—2:33¼—2:39¼—2:27¾.

**Des Moines, Iowa.

August 15.—Purse $1,000; 2:35 class.
Maggie N., ch m, by Cupid..... 1 1 1
Big Pan, br h, by Pangloss..... 2 2 4
Susie Lee, b m, by Almont..... 6 4 2
Westward, bl h, by Forward..... 3 3 3
Mahaska, b h, by Advance..... 4 5 6
Farmer, b h—W. A. Langstreth..... 7 8 5
Kate McLeod, b m, by McLeod..... 5 7 8
Yankee Doodle, ch g, by Baird's Hambletonian..... 8 6 7
Iona, br m, by Combat..... dis
Time, 2:28¾—2:26¼—2:27¾.

Purse $1,500; 2:45 class.
Frank Quirk, ro g, by Defiance..... 1 1 1
Inveterate, br h, by Woodford Wilkes..... 2 2 3
Elastic, br h, by Mambrino Abdallah..... 4 3 2
Vanessa, b m, by Aberdeen..... 3 4 dis
Monte Cristo, b h, by Baymont..... 7 5 dis
Albion, b m, by Wilkes Boy..... 5 dis
Croftwood, ch h, by Wedgewood..... 6 dis
Time, 2:31—2:25¼—2:21½.

Purse $1,000; 3:00 class, two-year-olds.
Betty King, b m, by Betterton..... 1 3 1
Nettie B., dn m, by Ben Harrison..... 2 1 2
Blanche N., ch m, by Nutwood..... 3 2 3
Lone Star, b h, by Memento Wilkes..... dis
Time, 2:35—2:34½—2:34¼.

Purse $1,000; free for all.
Blue Sign, b g, by Ensign..... 3 1 2 2 1 1
Waterloo Boy, b g, by Adrian Wilkes..... 4 2 1 1 3 2
Prince Hal, br h, by Brown Hal... 0 3 3 3 2 dis
Speers, b h, by Doc Speers..... 0 dis
Time, 2:17¼—2:14¼—2:20—2:19—2:17—2:15.

Last heat paced August 16.

Purse $—; to beat 2:35.
Knotwood, b h, by Monaco..... won
Time, 2:35—2:29.

Purse $—; to beat 2:41.
Andrew Jackson, br h, by Andy Jackson..... won
Time, 2:40¼.

August 16.—Purse $500; yearlings.
Duke, b h, by Hambletonian Bashaw..... 1 1
Ramsey F., b h, by Bay Cedar..... 2 3
Anthracite, b h, by Nutcoal..... 5 2
Gladys, br m, by Inveterate..... 3 4
Blue Bird, bl m, by Ben Harrison..... 4 5
Budweiser, ch h, by Muggins..... dis
Time, 3:02—2:54¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:35 class, three-year-olds.
Gussie M., br m, by Moody..... 1 1 1
Maby, br m, by Oxford Boy..... 2 2 3
Fred Nelson, b g—D. J. Raybould..... 4 3 2
Wardship, b h, by Warlock..... 3 4 4
Arispe, b h, by J. R. Shedd..... 5 5 5
Time, 2:27¼—2:26—2:25.

Purse $1,000; 2:25 class.
Jack Jewell, b h, by Winnebago Chief.. 3 1 1 1
Grundy Jim, br g, by Jim Crow..... 1 3 9 7
Howe, br g, by Valentine Swigert..... 2 4 2 3
Galilee Rex, br h, by Billy Sayre..... 5 2 3 2
Lulu G., ch m, by Consul..... 8 6 7 4
John A., ch g, by Edward Everett..... 6 8 4 10
Jim F., bl g, by Killan..... 11 7 6 5
Franklin G., b g, by Hirsch Belmont... 10 11 8 6
J. F., b g—Erffmyer & Hughes..... 7 9 10 8
Tontine, br g—J. B. Ross..... 9 10 11 9
Albert E., b g, by Penrose..... 4 5 5 dr
Time, 2:19½—2:17¾—2:21¼—2:20¼.

Purse $1,500; 2:27 class.
Ramona, b m, by Whitney..... 1 1 1
Ebony Wilkes, bl h, by Adrian Wilkes..... 7 2 6
Mayhill, b m, by Edgehill..... 8 6 2
Hiatoga Chief, ch g, by King Patchen..... 4 5 3
Lucy R., bl m—M. Goldberg..... 6 3 4
Sabin's Counsellor, b h, by Counsellor..... 3 7 8
Girflue, gr g, by Pilot Medium..... 5 4 5
Belton, b h, by Belden Boy..... 9 8 7
Elena, b m, by Combat..... 2 9 dis
Time, 2:24¾—2:24¾—2:16¾.

August 17.—Purse $1,000; 2:29 class.
Manawa, br h, by Mambrino Yorick.. 3 2 1 1 1
Captain Lee, b h, by Mambrino Startle 2 1 2 5 2
Guy Sheridan, b h, by Charles Caffrey. 1 3 3 2 3
Good Time, ch h, by Mark Time..... 5 5 5 3 5
Exit, b m, by Konantz..... 4 4 4 4 4
Bannockburn, ch h, by Aberdeen..... 6 6 6 dr
Frederick L., br h, by Herschel..... 7 dis
Fannette, ch m, by Erelong..... 8 dis
Time, 2:28½—2:25—2:28¼—2:27¾—2:28½.

Purse $1,000; 2:22 class.
Lycurgus, b h, by Aberdeen..... 1 1 1
Joe, ch h, by Canonicus..... 2 2 2
Thalberg, b g, by Mambrino Excelsior..... 3 3 3
Moody, b g, by Moody..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:23¼—2:20—2:20½.

Purse $1,500; 3:00 class.
Democrat, b g, by Sam Harris..... 2 1 2 1 1
Barney Allen, bl g, by Panic..... 1 2 1 2 2
King Patchen, ch h, by Mambrino King..... 3 3 3 4 3
Pitti Sing, b m, by Electioneer..... 4 4 4 3 4
Vanessa, b m, by Aberdeen..... 5 5 5 dr
Fair Play, ch h, by Repudiation..... 6 6 dis
Time, 2:27—2:24¾—2:26½—2:27½—2:29.

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Purse $—; special.
Delmarch, b h, by Hambrino..... .....
Time, 2:13¾.

August 18.—Purse $1,000; 2:50 class.

Fidol, b h, by Idol.....	1	1	1
Strathberry, b h, by Roseberry.....	2	3	2
Donnie, gr m, by Nutwood.....	5	2	5
Nigger Baby, bl g—C. W. Hengen.....	3	4	4
Alden G., br h, by Richard Alden.....	4	5	3
Flash, b g—R. E. J. Leavell.....	dis		

Time, 2:24¼—2:22¾—2:20.

Purse, $1,000; two-year-olds.

Precede, gr h, by Pelletier.....	1	1
Borak, b h, by Preceptor.....	2	2
Mamie Merimee, b m, by Prosper Merimee...	3	3
Iowa Sphinx, b h, by Sphinx.....	4	4

Time, 2:47¾—2:44¼.

Purse $5,000; special.

Guy, gr h, by Shilch.....	1	3	1	1
Manager, gr h, by Nutwood.....	3	1	2	2
Roy Wilkes, br h, by Adrian Wilkes.....	2	2	3	3

Time, 2:10¼—2:11½—2:11½—2:13.

Purse $1,500; 2:25 class.

Watchword, br h, by Nil Desperandum.....	1	1	2	2	1
Murtha, b m, by Stamboul.....	2	2	1	1	2
Senator A., gr h, by Tramp Panic ...	3	3	3	3	3
Lucy R., bl m—Mose Goldberg.....	4	4	4	4	4
Bromo, br h, by Brougham.....	dis				

Time, 2:21½—2:23—2:18—2:24—2:22½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:40¼.
Yellow Ochre, dn h, by Wapsie..... won
Time, 2:28½.

**Crawfordsville, Indiana.

September 7.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Rensselaer Wilkes, b h, by Alcantara.	2	3	1	1	1
Eldine, b m, by Hawpatch.....	1	1	3	3	3
Neponset, b h—Gee Grimes.....	3	2	2	2	2
Frank C.,—Cooper Bros.....	4	dis			
Violet L., by Robert L.....	5	dis			

Time, 2:31¼—2:30—2:30—2:32—2:31½.

Purse $300; 2:25 class.

Bessie M., gr m, by White Cloud.....	4	2	1	1	1
Clint Kife, ch h, by Bald Hornet.....	2	1	2	3	2
Tom Smeltzley, gr g, by Grey Harry...	1	3	4	2	3
Henry O., ch g—Gee Grimes.....	3	4	3	4	4

Time, 2:24¾—2:26¾—2:30¼—2:26¾—2:27½.

Purse $250; 2:27 class.

Joe, ch g—Grogory & Hanagan.....	5	1	1	1
Chance, b h, by Strathmore.....	1	4	4	5
Edina, b m, by Jerome Eddy.....	2	2	2	2
Tom Tinker,—Frank Schofield.....	3	3	5	4
Ceceal, b m, by Cyclone.....	4	5	3	3

Time, 2:36—2:35¾—2:34¾—2:33.

September 8.—Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Neponset, b h—Gee Grimes.....	1	1	1
Jubilant, br h, by Princeps.....	3	2	2
Subito, b h, by General Hancock.....	2	3	3
Zerlene, b m, by Lucas Brodhead.....	dis		

Time, 2:30—2:32—2:33¾.

Purse $350; 2:18 class.

Hustler, b g, by Bluffton L.....	1	0	0	1	1
John R., by Wild Tom.....	3	0	2	2	2
Guy C., b g, by Bald Hornet.....	2	2	0	3	3

Time, 2:18—2:26—2:22¼—2:24—2:26.

September 9.—Purse $350; 2:20 class.

Belle Medium, gr m, by Pilot Medium....	2	1	1	1
Wanetah, b m—Gee Grimes.....	1	2	2	2
Nominee, b g, by Rescue.....	3	dis		

Time, 2:28½—2:27—2:27¾—2:32½.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Zigler, ch h, by Poco Sam.....	1	1	1
Henry O., ch g, by George O.....	3	2	3
Touch-Me-Not, ch m, by Poco Sam.....	2	3	4
Fred F., ch g, by Bald Hornet.....	4	4	2
Lady Vivian, br m, by Aristos Jr.....	5	dis	
Tod Mohawk, ro h, by Mohawk King.....	6	dis	

Time, 2:27¼—2:25—2:30¼.

Purse $—; match.

Alpine, b h—John S. Munnus.....	1	1	1
Royal Mambrino, b h—A. Young	2	2	2

Time, 2:48—2:52—2:47.

*Easton, Maryland.

September 13.—Purse $300; 2:29 class.

Branchwood, b g, by Woodburn Hambletonian.....	3	1	1	1
Nelly Mayo, b m, by Pocahontas Abdallah	1	3	2	3
William Red, b h, by Red Wilkes.....	2	2	4	4
Cuyler Boy, ch g, by Cuyler Clay.....	6	4	3	2
Linkwood Patchen, b g, by Linkwood Chief.....	5	5	dis	
Westwood, ch g—A. Barngrover.....	4	dis		

Time, 2:28—2:26¾—2:27½—2:28.

Purse $300; 2:45 class.

Miss Patchen, b m, by Linkwood Chief...	2	1	1	1
Sir Blossom, ch h, by Orange Blossom....	1	2	3	2
Forest Boy, b g, by Walker Morrill.....	4	8	2	3
Jessie Tyler, ch m—Geo. Scattergood....	6	4	6	4
Willis, b h, by Jay Bird.....	7	6	4	6
Tommy M., b g, by Little Tom B.....	8	7	9	5
Ashly Girl, br m, by King Wilkes.....	3	3	5	dis
Miss Nelson, b m, by Norfolk.....	5	5	8	dis
Modoc, gr g—W. E. Dahadaway.... . . .	10	10	7	dis
John L., ro g, by Modoc.....	9	9	10	dis

Time, 2:33—2:35—2:36—2:39½.

September 14.—Purse $300; 2:32 class.

Charles Dickens, gr g, by Dictator..	8	2	2	1	1	1
Belle Pruitt, gr m—A. Barngrover..	6	1	1	7	3	2
Comet, gr g, by Gen. Stanton.....	5	4	3	4	2	ro
Gracie Almont, bl m, by Almont Mambrino.....	7	6	4	2	5	ro
Sleepy Ned, b g, by Hannibal.....	2	5	6	5	7	dr
Nelly Southern, b m, by Kirmo....	3	3	5	3	4	ro
Baylight, b h, by Twilight.....	4	7	7	6	6	ro
Susie H., ch m, by Macon	1	8	dis			

Time, 2:29¾—2:27¼—2:25½—2:30¼—2:29½—2:29¼.

Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Col. Walker, b g, by St. Cloud.....	1	1	1
Victor B., bl h, by Alaric.....	4	2	2
Fanny Miller, b m—L. R. Redmond.....	2	4	4
Hokeland, b h, by Dundee.....	3	3	3
Judge Fisher, ch h, by Linkwood Chief.....	5	5	5

Time, 2:27—2:25¾—2:24¼.

Prizes; gentlemen's roadsters to wagon.

Marnie, ch m, by Hannibal.....	1	1	2	2	1
Lady Welcome, br m, by Welcome....	2	2	1	1	3
Jack Lucas, b g, by Jack Splan.....	3	3	3	3	2
Polly Hanks, br m, by Hannibal.....	dis				

Time, 2:54—2:53½—2:54—2:55½—2:48¼.

September 15.—Purse $400; 2:19 class.

Linkwood Maid, ch m, by Tripolitan Chief..	1	1	1
Commercial Girl, b m, by Commercial Traveler.....	2	2	2
Major Flowers, ch g, by Bourbon Wilkes...	4	3	3
Maurice S., b g, by Coupon.....	3	4	4

Time, 2:21¼—2:21½—2:20.

Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Great Stakes, b h, by Billy Thornhill.....	1	1	1
Miss Nelson, b m, by Norfolk.....	3	2	2
Jessie Tyler, ch m, by Squire Talmage....	2	4	4
Florence C., b m, by Chantilla..... ...	4	3	5
Tommy M., b g, by Little Tom B.....	5	5	3
Miss Mack, ch m, by Almont.....	dis		
Modoc, gr g—W. E. Duhadaway.....	dis		

Time, 2:33½—2:34—2:33½.

Purse $300; 2:22 class.

Budd Doble, b g, by Clay Abdallah.....	1	1	1
Belton, b h, by Belmont.....	3	2	2
Madge Miller, b m, by Young Wilkes.....	2	3	3
Dandy B., gr g—A. Barngrover.....	4	dis	

Time, 2:21½—2:19½—2:22¾.

September 16.—Purse $350; 2:29 class.

J. M. D., b g, by Jamison.....	1	3	1	1
H. Clay, ch g, by Gray Eagle.....	4	1	2	2
Edith Almont, b m, by King Almont.....	2	2	5	4
Three Tips, ch h, by Sam Purdy.....	3	5	4	3
Orange Chief, b h, by Orange Blossom...	5	4	3	5
Edgar Dudley, br h, by Ion.	dis			

Time, 2:26¼—2:28¼—2:27½—2:27.

Purse $300; 2:37 class.

Nelly Orloff, b m, by Prince Orloff.....	1	4	1	1	
Celerity, b m, by Kentucky Wilkes.....	3	1	5	7	
Romola, b m, by Belton.....	2	2	3	6	
Wood Martin, b g, by Hannis.....	4	11	2	2	
Ashby Girl, br m, by King Wilkes.....	11	3	4	8	
Acca, gr h, by Woodburn Hambletonian.	8	6	6	3	
Lila, b m, by Egwood.....	9	7	7	4	
Gabrielle, br m, by Star Duroc.....	6	5	10	5	
Pan Handle, br m, by Strathmore.....	7	8	8	9	
May Flower, b m, by Lightfoot.....	10	10	9	dr	
May Bel, b m, by St. Bel.....	5	9	dr		

Time, 2:28½—2:31¼—2:29½—2:33½.

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Purse $150; three-year-olds.

Bronze, —by Allie Lee	1	1	1
Lydia Hancock, gr m, by Gen. Hancock	2	3	2
Magnolia King, b g, by Pocahontas Abdallah	3	2	3
Minney, b m, by Hannis	4	dis	
Jerry Turner, b g, by Jerome Turner	dis		

Time, 2:39¼—2:43½—2:42.

Purse $—; to beat 2:54.

Lady Welcome, br m, by Welcome	won

Time, 2:40.

*Gorham, Maine.

September 13.—Purse $150; 2:38 class.

Mahlon, b h, by Alcantara	5	6	2	1	1	1
Fred Lothair, ro g, by Lothair	1	1	5	8	4	3
Dolly H., b m—J. Scott Jordan	3	2	1	2	2	4
Attorney, b g—J. A. Hanson	4	5	4	4	3	2
Helen M., bl m—N. E. Cram	2	7	7	6	dr	
Milo, br g—F. P. Fox	6	4	3	3	dr	
Gipsey, b m—Clark Bros	8	8	6	5	dr	
Goldwood, b g—E. M. Worthing	10	9	9	7	dr	
Josie Campbell, b m—Foss & Churchill	7	3	8	dr		
Iona S., ch m—Geo. W. Ward	9	dr				

Time, 2:32—2:29¾—2:33½—2:30¾—2:34—2:34.

Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Joseph R., br g—H. B. Tozier	1	1	2	1
Topaz, ch h—Ira P. Woodbury	2	2	1	2
Good Friday, b g—S. S. Andrews	3	3	4	3
Babe L., ch g—J. A. Hanson	8	4	5	4
Anniversary, —J. A. Fued	5	6	6	5
French Girl, br m—H. H. Petrin	4	5	3	dis
Chestnut Jim, b g—C. R. Westcott	6	dis		
Dick Clark, b g—F. A. Clark	7	dis		

Time, 2:36¼—2:39½—2:40¼—2:38¼.

September 14.—Purse $250; 2:28 class.

Black Nathan, b h, by Robinson D.	4	4	4	1	1	1
Fanny W., b m, by Hardy Horse	2	1	1	4	4	3
Bird, bl m, by Starlight	1	3	3	2	3	2
Dan Berry, ch g, by Guarantee	3	2	2	3	2	ro
Cunard Jr., ch h, by Cunard	5	5	5	dr		

Time, 2:27¼—2:26¼—2:26½—2:28¼—2:27¼—2:30¼.

Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Gerty B., b m—A. Chute	1	1
Dandy B., ch h—C. F. Ayers	2	2
Westgleamland, b h—E. Fletcher	3	4
Zoe, ro m—M. T. Merrow	4	3
Topsy A., ch m—G. E. Anderson	5	5

Time, 2:35½—2:34½.

Purse $75; two-year-olds.

Daisy Knox, b m—Chas. F. Ayers	2	1	1
Ermine, br m—J. F. Barrett	1	2	2
Carroll, —A. Towle	3	3	3
Little Pete, b g—C. P. Graphen	4	4	4

Time, 2:54½—2:51½—2:49¼.

September 15.—Purse $250; 2:32 class.

Dinah, bl m—L. P. Hawkins	1	1	1
Dolly H., b m—J. Scott Jordan	3	2	2
Fred Lothair, ro g, by Lothair	2	8	8
Winthrop Pilot, br h—W. D. Ramsdell	4	3	5
Currier, br g—A. R. Yates	5	4	3
J. Alba, —A. Towle	8	7	4
Maggie B., b m—G. H. Bayes	6	5	7
St. James, —Jas. Nolan	7	6	6

Time, 2:28½—2:28½—2:31.

Purse $150; 2:45 class.

Minnie S., gr m—H. M. Moulton	1	1	1
Gipsey, b m—Clark Bros	3	2	2
Romeo, ch g—D. C. Fowler	2	3	7
Charley Startle, bl g, by Startle Hambletonian	7	5	3
Sweet Fern, b m—J. F. Haines	4	4	6
Dickey Boy, b g—E. B. Sears	6	7	4
Alice E., br m—M. Jordan	8	6	5
Lady Bonita, b m—E. H. Downer	5	8	dr
Con, b g—W. F. Warren	9	9	dr

Time, 2:36½—2:39—2:39¾.

Purse $125; four-year-olds.

Vendome, b g—F. P. Fox	1	1	1
Blanche, b m—L. P. Hankins	2	2	2
Daisy F., —Foss & Churchill	3	3	3
Fearlock, ch m—S. S. Andrews	dis		

Time, 2:47¼—2:45—2:47¾.

September 16.—Purse $150; 2:50 class.

Joseph R., br g—H. B. Tozier	1	1	1
Topaz, b g—I. P. Woodbury	2	2	2
Good Friday, b g—S. S. Andrews	3	4	3
Babe L., ch g—I. A. Hanson	5	5	4
Dickey Boy, b g—E. B. Sears	7	3	dis
Bonny L., gr g—J. W. Lombard	4	6	dis
Anniversary, —J. A. Fued	6	7	dis
Romeo, ch g—D. C. Fowler	dis		
Chestnut Jim, b g—C. R. Wescott	dis		

Time, 2:42¾—2:44—2:38.

Purse $150; consolation race.

Josie Campbell, b m—Foss & Churchill	1	1	1
Milo, br g—F. P. Fox	4	2	2
Helen M., bl m—W. E. Cram	2	4	4
Goldwood, b g—A. Libby	3	3	3
Dickey B., b g—E. B. Sears	5	5	5
Dick Clark	dis		

Time, 2:37½—2:34½—2:33½.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Silver Street, b m, by Nelson	3	1	1	1
Fanny W., b m, by Hardy Horse	1	2	4	3
Van Helmont, bl h, by Harbinger	4	3	2	2
Dan Berry, ch g, by Guarantee	2	4	3	4

Time, 2:26½—2:25¼—2:25—2:25.

**Mason City, Iowa.

September 6.—Stake $500; 2:50 class.

Frank Quirk, ro g, by Defiance	1	1	1
Boyer, bl h, by Rumor	2	2	2
Dude, bl h, by Rinaldo	3	3	3

Time, 2:47½—2:44—2:31.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Jordan, bl h, by Baymont	1	1	1
Albert E., b g, by Penrose	2	2	2
John A., ch g, by Edward Everett	3	3	dis
J. F., b g, by Idol	4	5	dis
Benefactor Jr., ch g, by Benefactor	5	4	dis
Eggleton, b h, by West Egbert	dis		

Time, 2:19½—2:25½—2:17¾.

September 8.—Purse $2,000; 2:28 class.

Ramona, br m, by Whitney	1	1	1
Maggie N., ch m, by Cupid	3	2	3
Alden, br h, by Alden Goldsmith	2	4	7
Hiatoga Chief, ch g, by King Patchen	11	9	2
Loughran W., br g, by Allie Wilkes	9	3	4
Mondace, b g, by Ringgold	4	8	6
Little Mike, ch h, by Champion Prince	5	7	5
Sabins Counsellor, b h, by Counsellor	7	5	8
Judd's Baby, ch m, by Roscoe Conkling	6	6	9
Colonel Young, b h, by Young Jim	8	dis	
J. M. G., gr g, by White Line	12	dis	
Exit, b m, by Konantz	10	dr	

Time, 2:30½—2:26½—2:26½.

September 9.—Stake $500; yearlings.

Billy McKinley, br h, by Little Mike	1	1
Ferron, bl h, by Allerton	2	3
Cervus,—by Sphinx	3	2
Gladys, br m, by Inveterate	4	4
Selam, bl g, by Thousey Bay	dis	

Time, 3:01½—2:52.

Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.

Red Ink, ch h, by Col. Lillard	1	1	1
Mahomet, b h, by Sphinx	3	2	2
Idelweis, b m, by Idolator	2	3	3
They-Are-After-Me, b m, by Hamdallah	4	dr	

Time, 2:42¾—2:40¼—2:39.

Stake $1,000; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.

Elloree, ch m, by Axtell	1	1
Betty King, b m, by Betterton	2	3
Mary Magdalene, ch m, by Superior	4	2
Nettie B., br m, by Ben Harrison	3	4

Time, 2:40¼—2:39½.

September 10.—Purse $500; two-year-olds.

George Campbell, br h, by Reno Defiance	1	1
Elora, b m, by Director	2	2
Rome Scott, ch h, by Romantiker	dis	
Hermia, b g—C. H. Relam	dis	

Time, 2:30½—2:26½.

Stake $1,000; 2:38 class.

Mogul, br g, by Baymont	1	1	1
Martha H., ch m, by Egmont	2	2	2
Josie B., br m, by Lou Wann	3	5	3
Hattie M., bl m, by Wondermaker	5	3	5
Stet Brino,—by Hambrino	6	4	4
Cal Kotch, b h, by California	4	dis	

Time, 2:29—2:29¾—2:30½.

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Stake $1,000; 3:00 class.

Democrat, b g, by Sam Harris	1	1	1
Dazzle, b m, by Leander	2	2	2
Barney Allen (Midnight), bl g, by Panic	4	3	3
Vera, b m, by Hamdallah	3	5	4
Kid Patchen, ch h, by Mambrino King	5	4	5

Time, 2:24½—2:27—2:27¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:35.

Cal. Kotch, b h, by California ..... won

Time, 2:30.

Purse $—; to beat 2:07¾.

Roy Wilkes, br h, by Adrian Wilkes ..... lost

Time, 2:09¾.

*Lewiston, Maine.

September 6.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Young Pilot, ch h, by Black Pilot	2	3	1	1	1
Doctor Franklin Jr., bl h, by Dr. Franklin	1	1	2	2	3
Molly S., gr m, by Daniel Boone	3	2	3	3	2
Tom Drew, b h, by Young Dirigo	4	dis			
Joseph R., br g, by Braun Horse	dis				
Miss Vida, b m, by Red Jacket	dis				

Time, 2:31½—2:34½—2:32¼—2:37¾—2:41¼.

Purse $800; 2:34 class.

Frenchman, b g—A. J. Libby	1	1	1
Wilkesmont, br h, by Kaiser	2	2	3
Duster, ch g, by Cunard Jr	5	3	2
Fred Lothair, ro h, by Lothair	3	5	7
Granieta, br m, by Rockefeller	4	4	4
Adye, ch m, by Gen. Custer	6	7	5
Oakwood, —G. Moses	7	6	6

Time, 2:31¾—2:31—2:31.

Purse $300; stallions.

McKusick, b h, by Olympus	1	1	1
Black Nathan, bl h, by Robinson D	2	3	2
Cunard Jr., ch h, by Cunard	3	2	3

Time, 2:28—2:29—2:29½.

September 7.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Mahlon, bl h by Alcantara	1	1	1
St. Croix, b h, by Wilkes	2	2	2
Dolly H., b m—J. Scott Jordan	9	3	3
Lady Redwood, —Colt Farm	3	9	7
Combination, gr h—C. B. Wellington	4	4	4
Myrtle, ro m, by Oxford Boy	5	5	5
Arthur B., b h—C. F. Haley	7	6	8
Adelaide M., ch m, by Jack Morrill	10	8	6
Black Morrill, bl h, by Watchmaker	6	11	11
Black Max, bl h, by Tom Patchen Jr	11	7	9
Italia, bl h, by Victor Jr	8	10	10
Notsharp	12	dis	

Time, 2:30—2:31½—2:31½.

Purse $1,000; free for all.

Bunco Jr., b g, by Bunco | 1 | 1 | 1
Chesterfield, ch g, by Strathmore, Jr | 2 | 2 | 2

Time, 2:20—2:16¼—2:15.

Purse $400; 2:31 class.

Hallie, ch m, by Harbinger	5	3	1	2	2	1	1
Tid Jefferson, bl m, by Alex Jefferson	6	4	8	1	1	2	2
Haroldson, b h, by Prescott	4	1	5	3	6	5	5
Currier, br g—Silver Lawn Stables	3	5	3	4	7	3	7
St. James, b g, by Dr. Franklin	8	7	4	8	5	4	3
Marchioness, b m, by Achilles	1	6	7	6	8	6	dis
Dotty D., b m, by Von Moltke	7	8	6	7	4	dis	
Dinah, bl m, by Norway Knox	2	2	2	5	3	dr	
Volunteer, b g, by Volunteer Boy	9	dis					
Themis, b m, by Achilles	10	dis					

Time, 2:33—2:30—2:30—2:23½—2:27½—2:26½—2:27¼.

Stake $—; two-year-olds.

Dorcas Pratt, b m, by Stamboul	1	1
Grenadier, b h, by Messenger Wilkes	2	2
Goldfinch, ch h, by Cleveland	3	3
Norland Wilkes, b h, by Messenger Wilkes	5	4
May Gift, b m, by Dictator Chief	4	5
Gardner Wilkes, b h, by Arrival	6	6

Time, 2:40—2:39½.

September 8.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Cobden Boy, b g, by Cobden	1	1	1
General Mac, br h—H. M. Moulton	2	2	4
Cylex, ch h, by Nelson	4	3	2
Maud B., gr m—I. A. Hanson	3	5	3
Canton, b h, by Dr. Franklin	5	4	dis
Old Honesty, b g—C. M. Gulle	dis		
Glendale, b h, by Glenarm	dis		

Time, 2:37½—2:33½—2:37½.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.

St. Lawrence, b g, by Grey Dan	3	1	1	1
Jim Matt, b g, by Young Jim	1	3	5	5
Bird, bl m, by Starlight	2	4	2	2
Cunard Jr., ch h, by Cunard	5	2	3	4
Fanny W., b m by Hardy Horse	4	6	4	3
Ben V., b h, by Red Wilkes	6	5	6	6

Time, 2:28½—2:29½—2:27½—2:37½.

Purse $250; 2:37 class.

Fred Lothair, ro h, by Lothair	3	1	1	1
Jessie H., br m, by Gladstone	1	2	2	2
Black Dan,—C. Gove	2	4	3	3
Attorney, b g—I. A. Hanson	4	3	4	5
Dixmont, ch g, by Olympus	5	7	8	4
Bay Dick,—H. L. Williams	8	5	7	7
Italia, bl h, by Victor Jr	11	9	5	8
Stella Rolfe, b m, by Nelson	7	6	6	6
Dr. Franklin Jr., bl h, by Dr. Franklin	12	12	9	9
Goldwood, b h, by Redwood	13	10	10	dr
Snowstorm, sp m, by Whalebone Knox	10	11	dis	
Molly C., ch m, by Young Dirigo	9	8	dr	
Zircon Boy, bl g, by Eclair	6	dr		

Time, 2:37¼—2:30¾—2:33—2:32.

Stake $—; three-year-olds.

Calcalli, br h, by Rockefeller	1	1	1
Berdan, b h, by Action	2	2	4
Johnosca, by Rockefeller	3	3	3
Van Helmont Jr., bl h, by Van Helmont	4	4	5
Easter Maid, b m, by Rockefeller	5	5	4

Time, 2:39½—2:35¼—2:37½.

September 9.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

St. Croix, b h, by Wilkes	1	1	1
Princess Eboll, b m	4	2	2
Joseph R., br g, by Braun Horse	2	4	4
Topaz, ch h, by Harbinger	3	3	3
Prince Wilkes, ch h, by L'Emperor	5	5	5

Time, 2:38—2:35½—2:30.

Purse $1,000; free for all.

Otis Shaw, b g, by Don Carlos	2	1	1	1
Jack Spratt, br g, by Tom Patchen	1	2	2	2
Van Helmont, bl h, by Harbinger	3	3	3	3
Louis P., b g, by Pickering	5	4	5	4
Silverstreet, b m, by Nelson	4	5	4	5

Time, 2:22¼—2:24½—2:24¼—2:24.

Purse $200; consolation race.

Combination, gr h—C. B. Wellington	6	2	1	1	1
Oakwood, b g—C. G. Moses	1	1	6	4	2
Dixmont, ch g, by Olympus	3	4	2	3	3
Adye, ch m, by Gen. Custer	5	5	4	2	4
Italia, b h, by Victor Jr	4	3	3	5	5
Goldwood, b h, by Redwood	7	6	5	dis	
Adalaide M., ch m, by Jack Morrill	2	dr			
Snowstorm, sp m, by Whalebone Knox	8	dr			

Time, 2:33—2:33—2:39—2:34—2:34¼.

Stake $—; four-year-olds.

Granieta, br m, by Rockefeller	1	1	1
Narka, b m, by Messenger Wilkes	2	2	2
Ethel N., b m, by Nelson	3	3	3

Time, 2:35½—2:25½—2:33.

Prize cup and silver horseshoe.

Haley, b h, by The Seer ..... won

Time, 2:32½.

Prize cup; two-year-olds.

Grenadier, b h, by Messenger Wilkes ..... w o

Time, 2:40.

Prize cup; three-year-olds.

Calcalli, b h, by Rockefellow ..... w o

Time, 2:33.

Prize cup; four-year-olds.

Mahlon, bl h, by Alcantara ..... w o

Time, 2:30.

Purse $—; to beat 2:34¼.

Themis, b m, by Achilles ..... won

Time, 2:25.

Prize silver horseshoe.

Gene Briggs, by Messenger Wilkes ..... w o

Time, 2:35.

*Bardstown, Kentucky.

September 6.—Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Rosa B., b m, by Kentucky Pilot	1	1
Prince Alexis, b h, by Prince Imperial	2	2
Idol M., b h, by Idol	3	3
Nelly, b m, by Greenlander	4	4

Time, 2:51—2:52.

Purse $400; 2:45 class.

McKinley, b g, by Alto	1	1	1
Willma, b m—J. N. Bell	3	2	2
Topsey D., ch m, by Locust Tempest	2	3	3

Time, 2:40—2:29½—2:30½.

urse $400; 2:40 class.
lly C., b m, by Grimalkin..... 2 1 1 1
ndley, ch h, by Harkaway..... 1 5 7 5
tie Ingram, b m, by Stonewall..... 7 2 2 2
ra, ch m, by Walkill..... 4 3 3 3
lisman, b h, by Princeps..... 3 4 4 4
villah, b m, by Earl..... 5 6 5 6
te Sanders, b m, by The King..... 6 7 6 7
Time, 2:35—2:33—2:34¾—2:34¾.

September 7.—Purse $100; two-year-olds.
eenmont Wilkes, ch h, by Almont Wilkes.... 1 1
hn J., b h, by Kentucky Pilot..... 2 2
Time, 3:04¾—3:05¾.

Purse $400; 3:00 class.
ed McGregor, ch h, by Robert McGregor..... 1 10 9 4 1 1
bert S., b h, by Wilkes Boy..... 3 2 1 1 2 2
lot Maid, br m, by Woodford Pilot 2 1 8 5 0 5
y or Wilkes, bl h, by The King... 5 8 4 3 6 3
rner Boy, b h, by Dick Wilkes... 8 5 3 7 5 4
la S., b m, by John Homer..... 7 3 5 6 7 6
anda, b m, by Piedmont..... 6 4 2 2 0 dr
ualine C., br m, by Rolla Golddust 9 6 6 8 dr
l N., b h, by Nuncio..... 10 7 7 dis
. Bell's Boy, br h, by St. Bel..... 4 9 dis
Time, 2:38¾—2:33¼—2:31½—2:30—2:33¼—2:34¼.

September 8.—Purse $300; three-year-olds.
rannette, b h, by Granby..... 1 1 1
r. Monsaratt, b h, by Nuncio..... 2 2 2
avid B., ch g, by Young Jim..... 3 dr
Time, 2:31—2:34—2:34¾.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.
elly C., b m, by Grimalkin..... 2 1 4 1 1
una, b m, by Ethan Allen Jr..... 1 2 1 2 3
appy Damsel, ro m, by Happy Medium..... 3 3 2 4 2
elle B., b m, by Almont Ledo..... 4 4 3 3 4
Time, 2:32¾—2:31—2:30—2:32¼—2:30.

September 9.—Purse $200; 2:30 class.
ver Spray, gr g, by Woodpecker... 2 1 1 2 1
J. C., b h, by Hambletonian Mambrino..... 1 3 3 1 2
hestnut Burr, ch g, by Major Burr... 4 2 2 3 3
cKinley, b g, by Altus..... 3 4 4 4 dr
Time, 2:29¼—2:29½—2:30—2:27½—2:29¼.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.
ing Clifton, gr g, by Volante..... 4 1 1 1
utherland, b h, by Grand Sentinel..... 1 2 2 2
lay Morgan, b m, by Onward..... 2 4 3 4
ussell R., b g, by Thomas K..... 3 3 4 3
nnie Rooney, b m, by Springfield..... 5 5 5 5
Time, 2:29¼—2:28¼—2:27—2:29.

September 10.—Purse $200; two year olds.
anier, b h, by St. Just..... 1 1
eenmont Wilkes, ch h, by Almont Wilkes.... 2 2
rix, b h, by Capitola..... 3 3
Time, 2:55—3:02¾.

Purse $400; 2:50 class.
red McGregor, ch h, by Robert McGregor 1 1 1
urner Boy, b h, by Dick Wilkes..... 2 2 2
opsey, b m, by Ashland Clay..... 4 3 3
rl N., b h, by Nuncio..... 3 4 4
lla S., b m, by John Homer..... dis
Time, 2:36¾—2:34—2:30.

*Bowling Green, Kentucky.

September 6.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.
Rifle Ball, b g, by Bullett..... 1 1 3 1
Jessie R., br m, by Bolo Lee..... 3 2 1 2
Lee Brooks, b h, by Brooks Jr..... 2 3 2 3
Time, 2:35—2:29¾—0:00—2:31.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.
Billy Wilkes, b g, by Georgia Wilkes..... 2 1 1 1
Princewood, bl h, by Princeps..... 1 3 3 4
Egg Hot, b h, by Egbert..... 3 2 2 2
Protection, b g, by Beaumont..... 4 4 4 3
Time, 2:29¾—2:30—2:29¾—2:27½.

September 7.—Purse $400; two-year-olds.
Roan Wilkes, ro h, by Tennessee Wilkes..... 1 1
Ella B., b m, by Minglewood..... 2 2
Linda W., b m, by Major Barr..... 3 3
Jim Wilson, b h, by Bay Tom Jr..... 4 4
Time, 2:50¼—2:57.

Purse $400; 2:24 class.
Bob Taylor, ro g, by Tom Hal..... 1 2 1 1
Engineer, gr h, by Locomotive..... 2 1 2 2
Maud M., gr m, by Cheatham..... 3 3 3 3
Osceola, bl g, by Blue Vein..... 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:21—2:21—2:28—2:22.

Purse $300; 2:29 class.
Auburn H., ch g, by McMahan..... 1 1 1
Eli, b g, by Signal..... 2 2 6
Quinine S., by Abdallah Mambrino..... 4 7 2
Adfield—W. P. Wooldridge..... 3 3 5
Walter C., b h, by Moscow..... 7 6 3
Knighthood, br h, by Aberdeen..... 5 5 4
Dolly Rene, by King Rene..... 6 4 7
Eleanor Malloy, ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian..... dis
Time, 2:24½—2:29½—2:28¾.

September 8.—Purse $400; two-year-olds.
Luzelle, b m, by Patron..... 3 1 1
Fern Slip, ch m, by Red Fern..... 1 3 3
May Day, br m, by Abdallah Mambrino.... 2 2 2
Crit Davis, b h, by Blue Grass Hambletonian..... dis
Rose Fern, ch m, by Red Fern..... dis
Fernandine, b m, by Red Fern..... dis
Time, 2:41—2:37½—2:38½.

Purse $400; 3:00 class.
Fred H., by Rebel Hardee..... 2 1 1 1
Belle H., b m, by Belmont..... 1 3 6 4
Lavina B., b m, by Onward..... 3 2 2 3
Sarah Mack, b m, by Nuthunter..... 4 4 3 2
Bonnie Nutwood, b m, by Nutwood..... 6 6 4 5
G. and M., br h, by Anteeo..... 5 5 5 6
Lalla C., b m—M. C. Collier..... 7 dis
Time, 2:31¾—2:34—2:33—2:34½.

Purse $300; 2:29 class.
Rifle Ball, b g, by Bullett..... 2 1 1 1
Hal Carter, br h, by Brown Hal..... 1 2 3 3
Lena H., b m, by Hardee..... 4 3 2 2
Long Taw, by News Boy..... 3 4 4 4
Time, 2:24—2:25¼—2:26½—2:29½.

September 9.—Purse $400; three-year-olds.
Blue Hal, ro m, by Tom Hal..... 1 1 2 1
Martha H., b m, by Gambetta Wilkes... 3 2 1 2
Annie Ray, ch m, by Clipper Brooks..... 2 3 3 3
Morelta, b m, by Tenn. Wilkes..... 4 4 4 4
Wilkesfield, b g, by Tenn. Wilkes..... 5 dis
Time, 2:27¼—2:24½—2:23½—2:25.

Purse $400; three-year-olds.
Connor, bl h, by C. F. Clay..... 1 1 1
Lakewood, b h, by Norwood..... 2 2 2
Parole, b h, by Patron..... 3 4 3
Cash Item, b h, by Harold..... 5 3 4
Tom Cox, b g, by Rene..... 4 5 dr
Time, 2:30—2:31—2:24.

Purse $300; 2:45 class.
Jessie R., br m, by Bob Lee..... 1 1 1
Ball R., gr h—J. W. Hearst..... 2 3 2
Rosewood, b h, by Wedgewood..... 4 2 4
Billy Dohman, ch g, by Messenger Golddust 3 5 3
Brown John, br h, by Brown Hal..... 6 4 6
Phyllis Wilkes, br m—J. W. Thomas..... 5 6 5
Time, 2:21¼—2:22½—2:23.

September 10.—Purse $300; 2:45 class.
Steve Ensley, b g, by McCurdy's Hambletonian..... 7 1 1 1
Sarah G., b m, by C. F. Clay..... 1 4 4 3
Willie Elkin, b m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian..... 3 2 2 4
Parish Boy, ch g, by McCurdy's Hambletonian..... 5 3 3 2
Mayflower, b m, by Earl..... 2 6 6 6
Macaroon, ch h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian..... 4 5 5 5
Dorsey Wilkes, b h, by Zilcaadi Golddust 6 dr
Time, 2:35¼—2:34—2:32—2:36.

Purse $400; free for all.
Addie Bell, by Archie..... 1 1 1
Ida S., br m, by Burton's Hardee..... 2 2 2
Ialine, ch m, by Tenn. Wilkes..... 3 3 3
Steel Prince, br h, by Steel Nail..... 4 4 4
Maud C., b m—A. E. Kahn..... dis
Time, 2:18½—2:17¼—2:17¼.

Purse $400; free for all.
N. T. H., b g, by Pilot Mambrino..... 2 1 1 1
Sallie C., ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian..... 1 2 2 2
Mary R., by McCurdy's Hambletonian.. 3 4 3 4
Gypsy Queen, by Bomont..... 5 3 4 3
Walter C., b h, by Moscow..... 4 5 6 5
Time, 2:22¼—2:21½—2:24—2:26½.

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*Burlington, Vermont.

August 23.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Gipsey, b m, by Mambrino Archy	1	1	2	1
Pete Lambert, b g, by Star Ethan	4	3	1	2
Bay Tom, b h, by Walkill	2	2	3	5
Dalsy D., ch m, by Daniel Lambert	3	4	4	3
Rival, b h, by Smuggler	4	5	5	4

Time, 2:40—2:44—2:45—2:40½.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Orwell, bl h, by Ben Franklin	3	1	1	1
Alcander, ch h, by Alcantara	1	3	3	4
Kendall, b h, by Kent	2	2	2	3
John Mitchell, br g, by C. W. Mitchell	6	4	5	2
Gen. Grant, bl g, by Steels' Walkill	4	5	4	5
George T., br g—F. A. Wickee	5	6	dis	

Time, 2:29¼—2:29½—2:29¾—2:31¼.

August 24.—Purse $250; 2:35 class.

G. H. K., ch g, by Aristos	2	2	0	1	1
Peter Cooper, br g, by Steels' Walkill	1	1	0	2	2
Sunlight, ch h, by Victor	3	3	0	dis	
Tige, b g—W. H. Horregan	5	4	0	dis	
Young Floss, bl m—E. H. Hayes	4	dis			
Kitty, bl m—S. H. Smith	dis				

Time, 2:34½—2:34¼—0:00—2:29¾—2:35—2:35.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Franklin Belle, ch m, by Ben Franklin	2	1	2	1	1
Jumbo Aristos, b g, by Aristos	5	4	1	2	5
Bay Tom, b h, by Walkill	1	5	5	5	3
Pete Lambert, b g, by Star Ethan	6	3	3	3	2
Hazel, b m, by Hough Horse	4	2	4	4	4
Clara Holmes, br m, by Nero	3	dr			
Dalsy D., ch m, by Daniel Lambert	dis				

Time, 2:44¼—2:43—2:41¼—2:44—2:45.

August 25.—Purse $400; free for all.

Gov. Hill, b g, by Gov. Benton	1	1	1
Highland L., gr h, by Highland Grey	0	2	3
Prince, b g, by Beaufort	0	3	2

Time, 2:31¾—2:35¾—2:32.

Purse $250; 2:35 class.

Chester C., gr g—J. J. Mattison	1	1	1
Roy B., bl g, by Gilroy	4	2	2
Rhea, b m, by Winooski	2	7	7
Bessie W., ch m, by Como	7	3	3
Carrillon, b h, by Deucalion	3	6	6
Little Dan, b h, by Star Ethan	5	5	4
Aristotle, br h, by Aristos	6	4	5

Time, 2:34¼—2:35¼—2:31¼.

*Boston, Massachusetts.

September 13.—Purse $800; 2:34 class.

Young Pilot, ch h—A. J. Libby	1	1	1
Gordon, br g—D. G. Greene	8	2	2
Charles Kesley, b g, by Jerome Eddy	2	5	5
Fred Wilkes, b h—Fred Reynolds	3	3	3
Royal Wilkes, br h—G. W. Leavitt	4	4	12
Big F., b g—C. H. Fletcher	6	7	4
Ossian, b g—Gray & Harris	5	8	9
J. M. T., b g—J. J. Bowen	10	6	6
Marron, ch g—A. Ricker	7	12	7
Hulda, b m—J. H. Nay	11	10	8
Ben Duroc, b g—Stauffer & Sanborn	9	9	11
Colonel Mansur, gr g—W. H. Minor	12	11	10

Time, 2:22¼—2:24¾—2:23¼.

Purse $800; 2:24 class.

Bayard Wilkes, b h, by Alcantara	6	1	1	1
Rockaway, ch h, by Goldmine	1	2	7	7
Sandy Morris Jr., ch h, by Sandy Morris	2	3	8	8
Little Rocket, b g—R. M. Durland	5	6	4	2
Winslow, b g, by Lothair Jr	9	4	2	5
Nutpine, ch h, by Nutwood	8	8	3	3
Cromwell Jr., br h, by Cromwell	3	5	5	4
Warrina, b m, by Algona	4	7	9	6
Billy Cleveland, ch g, by Don	7	9	6	9

Time, 2:22¼—2:19¾—2:20¼—2:19¾.

Purse $800; 2:23 class.

Sappho, ch m, by Robert McGregor	2	1	1	1
Arthur Wilkes, b g, by Mambrino Wilkes	1	2	3	2
Gretchen, b m, by Schuyler	4	3	2	6
Hulda B., ch m, by Ben Franklin	3	4	8	4
Minnie L., ch m, by Emery Fearnaught	5	5	4	3
Dunnette, b m, by Rienzi	6	6	5	5
Ranger, b g, by Nil Desperandum	8	7	6	dr
Robert M. Taylor, bl h, by Alcantara	7	8	7	dr
Swanton Boy, b g, by Jimmy Blaine	9	dis		

Time, 2:19¾—2:21—2:21—2:20½.

Last heat trotted on the 15th.

September 14.—Purse $800; 2:18 class.

H. J. Rockwell, b h, by Brick Wilkes	1	1	1
Landen, b h, by Madison Wilkes	2	2	2
Henry H., b g—M. Demarest	4	3	3
Chesterfield, ch g, by Strathmore Jr	3	dis	
Dirigo Maid, b m, by Dirigo	dis		

Time, 2:18¼—2:15¼—2:15¾.

Purse $800; 2:18 class.

Brava, b m, by Baron Wilkes	2	4	3	1	1	3	1
Jean Valjean, b g, by Crittenden	1	2	1	8	2	2	2
Lightning, b m, by Alcantara	7	1	2	7	6	1	3
Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy	3	8	5	2	7	ro	
Picket, ch g, by Picket	5	6	4	3	3	ro	
Soudan, b g, by Combat	4	5	6	4	4	ro	
Harry McNair, ro g, by Allegheny Boy	8	3	8	5	5	ro	
Alcyone Jr., ch h, by Alcyone	6	7	7	6	dr		

Time, 2:18—2:17—2:19¼—2:17¼—2:18½—2:19¼—2:19[illegible]

September 15.—Purse $800; 2:28 class.

Corinne, b m, by Robert McGregor	1	3	8	1	4	4	3	0 1
Puritan, b g, by Steele	8	6	4	2	1	2	1	0 2
Nutmont, b h, by Nutbourne	5	5	1	5	3	1	2	3 [illegible]
Athlete, b h, by Barkis	2	10	2	3	8	7	5	4 [illegible]
Sweetbriar, ch m, by Favorite Wilkes	7	7	6	6	5	3	4	5 [illegible]
Oxford Chief, br h, by Chester Chief	3	4	5	4	2	8	6	dr
Nyanza, b m, by Quartermaster	6	9	7	7	7	6	dr	
Bryan McGregor, ch h, by Robert McGregor	9	8	9	8	6	5	dr	
Wick C., br h, by Egbert	4	2	3	dr				
Dora Thorne, b m, by Draco Medium	10	1	dis					

Time, 2:23—2:23½—2:22¾—2:23¾—2:25¼—2:24—2:25—2:25—2:22¼.

Last two heats trotted on the 16th.

Purse $800; 2:25 class.

Miss McGregor, ch m, by Robert McGregor	12	3	1	1	1	[illegible]
Prince, ch g, by Lysander	1	1	2	11	4	[illegible]
Chester, br h, by Wilkes' Spirit Jr	3	6	8	3	2	[illegible]
Georgie H., b m, by Alcantara	6	3	3	2	10	[illegible]
R. D. F., bl g, by Aristos	2	5	7	6	5	[illegible]
Baby S., b m, by Cromwell	7	2	9	7	9	[illegible]
Pilot, b g—M. Demarest	5	9	11	4	3	[illegible]
Terragon, b g, by Taunton	4	10	4	10	5	[illegible]
Starlight, b m, by Electioneer	8	4	5	5	6	[illegible]
J. Y. G., b g, by Harvester	9	7	6	8	7	[illegible]
Merry Bird, br h, by Jay Bird	11	12	10	9	11	[illegible]

Time, 2:21¼—2:20¼—2:20¼—2:21¼—2:22.

Purse $800; 2:21 class.

Tom Arden, b g, by Russ Denmark	1	1	1	[illegible]
Maggie T., b m, by Sir Charles	2	2	4	[illegible]
Colden Belle, ch m, by Almont Jr	5	3	2	[illegible]
James M., b g, by Landmark	3	5	3	[illegible]
Dusty Miller, ro m, by Triceps	4	6	5	[illegible]
Blue Bells, bl m, by Quartermaster	7	4	7	[illegible]
Etta K., b m, by Douglas	6	7	6	[illegible]
Rose Filkins, b m, by Melrose	8	8	8	[illegible]

Time, 2:22¼—2:19¾—2:20.

Purse $800; 2:31 class.

Thomas A. Doyle, b g—Frank Wilson	5	3	1	1
Frenchman, b g—A. J. Libby	1	2	2	3
Neponset, ch h, by Alcyone	2	1	4	5
Arago, br h, by Steele	4	5	5	2
Nelly D., bl m, by Robinson D	3	4	3	4
Queen Esther, b m, by Viking	6	6	6	6

Time, 2:24¾—2:24¼—2:25¾—2:25¼—2:26¾.

September 16.—Purse $800; 2:16 class.

Kremlin, b h, by Lord Russell	4	1	5	1
Illinois Egbert, b g, by Egbert	2	6	1	2
Virginia Evans, br m, by Kentucky Wilkes	1	4	6	6
Abbie V., gr m, by Aberdeen	3	2	2	4
Bush, bl m, by Alcyone	6	3	4	3
Jesse Hanson, b g, by Roger Hanson	5	5	3	5
Diamond, b g, by Vandergrift Colt	dis			

Time, 2:15¼—2:13¾—2:19¼—2:19—2:21¼.

Purse $800; free for all.

Bunco Jr., b g, by Bunco	1	1	2	1
Chronos, b h, by Alcantara	5	2	1	2
Monkey Rolla, b g, by Tempest Jr	2	5	4	5
Lucille, br m, by Wedgewood	3	3	3	3
Jewett, bl g, by Allie West	6	4	5	4
Chesterfield, ch g, by Strathmore Jr	4	6	dis	

Time, 2:14½—2:12½—2:12½—2:15.

**Fort Wayne, Indiana.

September 6.—Purse $600; 2:37 class.

Rose Turner, b m, by Jerome Turner	2	4	1	5	1	1
Jim Wilkes, b g, by Young Jim	1	3	2	1	2	2
Nelly Aldine, bl m, by Wilkes Boy	5	2	4	2	3	ro
Bow Bells, b h, by Electioneer	6	6	3	3	4	ro
Strathallen, b h, by Strathmore	8	8	5	4	dr	
Edifice, b h, by Jerome Eddy	4	5	6	dr		
Marvel, b h, by Adjuster	3	1	dis			
Cornet, b m, by Rowdy Boy	7	7	dr			
Williams Maid, b m, by Lucas Brodhead	9	9	dr			

Time, 2:22—2:21—2:21¾—2:22¾—2:22¼—2:28.

Purse $1,000; 2:17 class.

Ponce de Leon, bl h, by Pancoast	1	1	1
Little Albert, ch g, by Albert W	2	2	2
Coralloid, b h, by Simmons	3	4	4
Kitty Bayard, gr m, by Bayard	4	3	5
St. Vincent, b h, by Wilkes Boy	5	5	3

Time, 2:13—2:14—2:15¼.

Purse $500; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.

Directum, bl h, by Director	1	1	1
Ballona, b m, by Stranger	2	3	2
Maud Clay, gr m, by Fire Clay	3	2	3
Bessie Wilkeswood, ch m, by Wilkeswood	5	4	4
Allie K., gr m, by Badger Sprague	4	5	5
Elect Cossack, b h, by Don Cossack	6	dr	

Time, 2:21¼—2:23—2:19¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.

Gambier, bl h, by Gambetta Wilkes	won

Time, 2:20¾.

September 7.—Purse $1,000; 2:25 class.

Belle Wilson, gr m, by Jim Wilson	3	1	2	3	1	1
Little Daisy, br m, by French's Bashaw	1	3	8	1	2	2
Eura, ch m, by Walkill Prince	8	2	1	2	4	3
Cottonette, b m, by Western Chief	9	8	7	4	3	ro
Nelly F., b m, by Anteros	6	5	3	6	5	ro
Mab, br m, by Defiance	4	6	4	5	6	ro
Albert S., gr g—J. M. Sealts	5	4	9	7	dis	
Otto J., b g, by Adjuster	2	7	6	dr		
Baron Brown, b h, by Baron Wilkes	7	9	5	dr		

Time, 2:20¼—2:20¾—2:27—2:20¾—2:20¼—2:20.

Purse $800; 2:24 class.

Prima Donna, ch m, by Betterton	1	1	1
Golddust, dn m—Dr. Vinson	2	3	3
Blue Bell, b m, by Sea Foam	3	2	4
Harry Wood, b h, by Rusco	5	4	2
Tom Exum, b h, by Onward	7	5	6
Beechnut, b h, by Louis Napoleon	8	8	5
Olivette, br m, by Director	4	6	dis
Bessie H., br m, by Allie Wilkes	6	7	dr
Dr. Hale, b h, by Guy K	9	dis	

Time, 2:17½—2:19½—2:23½.

Purse $500; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.

Nidia, b m, by Wayne Wilkes	3	1	1
Fern Cliff, gr m, by Elgin Boy	1	2	2
Hettie Hood, b m, by Prince Echo	2	dis	
Gawain, gr h, by Gambetta Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:25½—2:26—2:32.

September 8.—Purse $2,000; 2:27 class.

Nightingale, bl m, by Osgood's Patchen	1	1	2	1
Azote, b g, by Whips	3	2	1	2
Magnolia, b m, by Haw Patch	2	3	4	3
Grace Napoleon, b m, by Louis Napoleon	4	4	3	4
Cicerone, b h, by Cyclone	5	5	5	5
Ben Wallace, b g, by Hamenger	dis			

Time, 2:15½—2:16½—2:16½—2:15.

Purse $500; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.

Eva Clay, gr m, by Fire Clay	2	1	1
Centlivre Wilkes, b h, by Wayne Wilkes	1	2	4
Laura Trego, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	4	4	2
Cleopatra, b m, by Dark Night	3	3	3

Time, 2:40¼—2:39¼—2:35¾.

Purse $1,500; free for all.

Mascot, b g, by Deceive	1	1	1
Guy, gr h, by Shiloh	2	2	2
Vinette, b m, by Ethan Wilkes	4	3	3
Telegram, ch g, by Telegraph	3	4	4

Time, 2:11¾—2:11½—2:08¼.

Purse $500; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.

Lady Princeton, b m, by Princeton	1	1	1
Six-Forty, b h, by Lex	2	2	2
Willelah, bl h, by Wilkes Boy	3	3	3
Kaiser Wilkes, b h, by Wayne Wilkes	4	dr	

Time, 2:26¾—2:22—2:24½.

September 9.—Purse $600; 2:30 class.

Prima Donna, ch m, by Betterton	1	1	1
Bobby Burns, gr h, by George Wilkes	2	3	4
Fanny L., b m, by Montana Boy	3	8	2
Lucy Pan, ch m, by Pan	9	2	5
Cash Boy, b g, by Wayne Wilkes	8	5	3
May Marshall, b m, by Billy Wilkes	5	4	7
Henry H., b g, by Bashaw Jr	10	6	6
Harry Lynn, b h, by Morris Almont	6	9	8
Nonpareil, gr m, by American Boy	4	7	dis
Gambier, bl h, by Gambetta Wilkes	7	dis	

Time, 2:17¾—2:15½—2:16¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:20 class.

Mattie H., b m, by Abdallah Mambrino	1	1	2	1
So Long, gr g, by Elelong	3	2	1	2
Jenny Sprague, ch m, by Round's Sprague	2	5	6	6
Florida, bl m, by Montana Wilkes	4	3	3	5
Coralloid, b m, by Simmons	5	4	5	3
Clara P., ch m, by Sphinx	6	7	4	4
Catherine Leybourn, ch m, by Onward	7	6	7	dr
Ayers P., ch g, by Prosper Merrimee	dis			

Time, 2:14—2:14½—2:13¾—2:15¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:16 class.

Ella Brown, b m, by Prince Pulaski Jr	1	1	1	
Charley P., gr g, by Governor Sprague	5	2	3	
Jenny Wren, bl m, by Hailstorm	4	4	2	
Mary Centlivre, b m, by R. C. Brown	3	3	4	
Black Dick, bl h, by Black Dick	2	dis		

Time, 2:11½—2:12—2:14.

Purse $1,000; 2:15 class.

Little Albert, ch g, by Albert W	4	1	2	1	1
Charleston, ch h, by Bourbon Wilkes	2	2	1	2	2
Ryland T., b g, by Ledger Jr	1	dis			
Aline, b m, by Almont Boy	3	dis			

Time, 2:12¾—2:15¼—2:14¼—2:12¾—2:15.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.

Starline, gr h, by White Line	won

Time, 2:30—2:27.

September 10.—Purse $1,500; free for all.

Walter E., b g, by Patchen Mambrino	1	2	1	1
Lobasco, b h, by Egmont	3	1	2	2
Vic H., br m, by Blackbird	2	3	3	3

Time, 2:16¾—2:14¼—2:17—2:15¾.

*Lexington, Kentucky.

September 14.—Purse $50; 2:30 class.

Elsie Wilkes, gr m, by Thorn Wilkes	1	1	1
Senator B., b h, by Idol Wilkes	2	2	2
Kitty Gunn, b m, by Favorite Wilkes	4	3	3
Red Bird, ro g, by Eagle Bird	3	4	4

Time, 3:09—3:01½—2:53.

September 15.—Purse $50; 2:45 class.

Ione, br m, by Alcyone	1	1	3	2	1
Jenny Kirk, ch m, by Whisper	2	3	1	1	2
Roseline, b m, by Red Wilkes	4	2	2	3	3
Lady Effie, ch m, by Siglight	5	5	4	4	dr
Verco, b m, by Twilight	3	4	dis		

Time, 2:37½—2:37¼—2:30¾—2:31—2:30½.

Purse $50; 2:29 class.

Happy Promise, b h, by Happy Medium	1	1	1
Orianna, ch m, by Onward	2	2	2
Starlight, b m, by Bourbon Wilkes	3	3	3
Kitty Gunn, b m, by Favorite Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:31—2:27½—2:33¾.

September 16.—Purse $100; 2:22 class.

Mulatto, br h, by Aberdeen	1	1	1
Lilly Morlan, b m, by Red Wilkes	4	2	2
Queen Nutwood, b m, by King Nutwood	2	3	3
Annie, bl m, by Kentucky Prince	3	4	4
Madras, b g, by Madrid	5	5	dr

Time, 2:34½—2:35—2:27¾.

Purse $75; 2:40 class.

Cullen, br h, by Gen. Hancock	1	1	2	1
Louise Wilkes, dn m, by Wilkes Boy	4	3	1	2
Major, b h, by Bourbon Wilkes	3	2	3	3
Charley Hanks, b g, by Elberon	2	4	4	4

Time, 2:45—2:43—2:42—2:40½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

The President,—by Red Wilkes	lost

Time, 2:39¾—2:41½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.

The Imp's Sister,—by King Clay	won

Time, 2:35—2:39.

September 17.—Purse $—; match.

Ione, br m, by Alcyone	1	1	0	1
Verco, b m, by Twilight	2	2	0	2

Time, 2:31¾—2:27—0:00—2:43.

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Purse $200; 2:35 class.
Coalburg, br g, by Commodore..... 2 1 1 1
Sappho, ch m, by Aberdeen..... 1 3 3 4
Lady Effie, ch m, by Signal..... 3 2 2 3
Jack Dawson, b h, by Director..... 4 4 4 2
Newbold, gr g, by Nutbourne..... 5 dr
Time, 2:30—2:35—2:33—2:30.

Purse $10; to beat 2:34½.
Windsor Belle, b m, by Hector Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:31—2:37—2:41¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¼.
Jenny Kirk, ch m, by Whisper..... won
Time, 2:27¼.

*Derby, Connecticut.

September 6.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.
Madison Chief, b h—E. Mallett..... 6 1 1 1
Frank Walkill, b h—C. N. Payne..... 1 6 6 6
Sally J., bl m—E. P. Jones..... 2 4 3 2
Gavaroche, b g—Geo. F. Foote..... 3 2 4 3
Porcelain, b h—Jno. Daly..... 5 3 2 5
Kitty L., b m—E. Kipp..... 4 5 5 4
Time, 2:30¼—2:33¼—2:34¼—2:35½.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.
Woodburn Boy, ch g, by Woodburn Pilot... 1 1 1
Eunice, bl m—Geo. W. Haight..... 5 2 2
Frank L., bl g, by Beaufort..... 2 5 5
Emma W., b m—Beam Bros..... 3 3 4
Maud, ch m—J. H. Lewis..... 4 4 3
Time, 2:27¾—2:29¼—2:27¼.

September 7.—Purse $300; 2:37 class.
Baby, ch g—J. McClenahan..... 1 1 1
Stoneridge, br h—J. Carpenter..... 2 2 2
Paul B., b g—Elm City Farm..... 5 3 3
George W. bl g—G. W. Haight..... 3 4 4
Algonquin, b g—A. Fowler..... 4 6 5
Hornet, b m—E. C. Wixom..... 6 5 dr
Time, 2:29¼—2:29¼—2:29¾.

Purse $300; 2:27 class; trot or pace.
Lady Thompson, gr m, by Simmons..... 1 1 1
Sylvester K., b g, by Lambertus..... 2 6 2
Dan B., br g—H. G. Smith & Son..... 3 2 5
Klick Klock, br m, by Mambritonian..... 7 3 4
Nettie, b m—J. McClenahan..... 8 4 3
Miss Hunter, b m, by Intrigue..... 4 5 6
Lexington Belle, b m—A. Fowler..... 6 7 7
Morris Mullins, b g—C. E. Swan..... 5 8 dr
Time, 2:24½—2:24¼—2:23¼.

September 8.—Purse $300; 2:45 class.
Miss Albert, b m—Air Line Farm..... 1 1 1
Don, b g—Elm City Farm..... 3 2 2
Allen, ro g, by Independence..... 2 3 3
Winnie S., ch m—E. Kipp..... 4 4 4
Gavaroche, b g—Geo. F. Foote..... dis
Frank Walkill, b h C. N. Payne..... dis
Time, 2:28½—2:26¼—2:28.

Purse $300; 2:33 class.
John Mitchell, b g, by C. W. Mitchell.... 5 1 1 1
Charley H., b g—Chas. Hatfield..... 1 5 3 2
Mary Kan, br m—Elm City Farm..... 2 2 2 3
Vernet, b g—O. G. Camp..... 4 3 4 6
Horace E. br g—W. H. Lockwood..... 3 4 6 5
Lucky Baldwin, ch g—Aaron Fowler..... 6 6 5 4
Time, 2:30½—2:32¼—2:26¼—2:28¾.

Purse $300; free for all.
Budd Doble, b g, by Indianapolis..... 1 1 1
Hy Wilkes, b g, by Ambassador..... 3 2 2
Lucille, b m, by Wedgewood..... 2 3 3
Time, 2:16½—2:18¾—2:18¾.

September 9.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.
Epin, b m—W. H. Lockwood..... 1 1
H. S. M., b g—Early Bird Stock Farm..... 2 dis
Captain John, b h..... 3 dis
Time, 2:42—2:46.

Purse $300; 2:24 class.
Archie B., ch g, by Thought..... 1 1 1
Shipman, b h, by Kentucky Prince..... 2 3 2
Johnny Knott, br g, by Mohawk Hambletonian..... 3 2 3
German Girl, b m—J. H. Manquin..... 4 dis
Time, 2:24¾—2:23¼—2:25.

**Grand Rapids, Michigan.

September 6.—Purse $270; yearlings.
Maggie, ch m, by Jerome Heath..... 1
Mason Nutwood, b h, by Ira Nutwood..... 2
Missel, b m, by Pilot Medium..... 3
Trixie Mack, b m, by Lotland..... 4
Dancer, b h, by Corisco..... 5
La Comtesse, br m, by Antevolo..... 6
Time, 2:42½.

Purse $285; three-year-olds.
Piletta, gr m, by Pilot Medium..... 2 1 1
Gift O'Neer, ch h, by Sphinx..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:24½—2:21¾—2:21.

Purse $465; two-year-olds.
Medlo, b h, by Pilot Medium..... 1 1
Magna Sphinx, br h, by Sphinx..... 2 2
Time, 2:35¼—2:39.

Purse $400; 2:20 class.
Maud Adair, b m, by Floramour..... 1 2 1 1
Blonde, ch g—C. C. Cornell..... 6 1 2 2
Harrison, b h, by Ottawa Chief..... 2 4 4 5
Silver Cloud Jr., gr h, by Silver Cloud... 3 3 3 6
John S., b g, by Louis Napoleon..... 4 6 6 3
Jenny Hawthorne, b m, by Hawthorne.. 5 5 5 4
Time, 2:18¾—2:21—2:23¾—2:25½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31½.
Elector, bl h, by Electioneer..... won
Time, 2:28.

Purse $10; to beat 2:34.
Royal Ambassador, b h, by Ambassador..... won
Time, 2:28.

September 7.—Purse $205; three-year-olds.
Silver Plate, gr h, by Silver Cloud..... 1 1
Peru, gr h, by Sphinx..... 2 dis
Time, 2:47½—2:29¼.

Purse $—; to beat 3:05¾.
Mason Nutwood (1 yr) b h, by Ira Nutwood... won
Time, 2:50.

Purse $100; three-year-olds.
Senate, br h, by Sphinx..... w o
Time, 2:36¾.

Purse $230; two-year-olds.
Barney Egbert, b h, by Egbert..... 1 1
Magna Sphinx, br h, by Sphinx..... 2 2
Berceto, b h, by Antevolo..... 3 3
Time, 2:32—2:35.

September 8.—Purse $400; 2:50 class.
George Swift, b g, by Louis Napoleon..... 1 1 1
Legal Boy, b g—Ray Warner..... 2 2 2
Tom Harold, ch h, by De Soto..... 3 3 3
Mac H.,—Sisson & Lilly..... 4 dis
Ktl, b m, by Louis Napoleon..... dis
Time, 2:30—2:32¼—2:35.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.
Tavernier, b h, by Pilot Wilkes..... 5 1 2 1 1
Hellas, b h, by Phallas..... 2 5 1 4 5
General Cass, gr h, by Dauntless..... 1 3 8 3 3
Glitter, ch m, by Goldenbow..... 8 8 3 2 2
Overland, b h, by Lotland..... 3 4 4 5 4
Duster Wilkes, bl h, by Young Wilkes 6 9 7 7 6
Sherman Boy, b g—Gilbert & Sturtevant..... 7 2 5 6 dis
Harry Gilbert, b h, by Greenbacks.... 4 6 9 5 dr
Mira, bl m, by Bolton Sprague..... 9 7 6 9 dr
Time, 2:26—2:28½—2:24½—2:27—2:26½.

Purse $235; four-year-olds.
Greenceps, b g, by Greenbacks..... 1 1 1
Priscilla, bl m, by William Rysdyk..... 2 2 3
Water Lilly, b m, by Sphinx..... 4 3 2
Charles Ellis, b h, by William Rysdyk..... 3 4 4
Dial, b h, by Sphinx..... 5 dis
Time, 2:27¼—2:26¼—2:27½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:28.
Elector, bl h, by Electioneer..... won
Time, 2:25.

Purse $10; to beat 2:28.
Royal Ambassador, b h, by Ambassador..... lost
Time 2:31.

Purse $10; to beat 2:33½.
Miss Grace, b m, by Ambassador..... won
Time, 2:36½—2:33—2:31¾.

September 9.—Purse $235; two-year-olds.
Baronmore, b h, by Baron Wilkes..... 1 1
Magna Sphinx, br h, by Sphinx..... 2 2
Napoleon Wilkes, b h, by Brown Wilkes..... 3 3
Time, 2:40¼—2:35½.

Purse $220, three-year-olds.
Gift O'Neer, ch h, by Sphinx..... 1 1
Kitchell's Red Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes.... 2 2
Siva, ch m, by Guy Wilkes..... 4 3
Vassar, ro h, by Vatican..... 3 4
Time, 2:29—2:25½.

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Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Molly B., b m, by Sovereign	2	2	1	2	1	1
Captain Wilkes, br h, by Allie Wilkes	1	3	2	1	2	2
Arbutus, b m, by Warwick Medium	4	1	3	3	4	3
Vendetta, bl m, by Black Cloud	3	4	4	4	6	ro
Corisco, b h, by Frank Noble	5	6	5	6	3	ro
Alpha, ch m, by Pilot Champion	6	5	6	5	5	ro

Time, 2:27¼—*0:00—2:25¼—2:26¼—2:27½—2:28½.

*Heat given to third horse.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¼.

Water Lilly, b m, by Sphinx ..... won

Time, 2:27¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:37¼.

Priscilla, bl m, by William Rysdyk ..... won

Time, 2:29¼.

**Lansing, Michigan.

August 16.—Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.

Cleveland S., b h, by Montgomery			1	1	1	
Wilkie Knox, br h, by Barney Wilkes			3	2	2	
Molly D., ch m, by Goldenbow			2	5	4	
Joe Jett, by Billy Wilkes			4	3	3	
Dick Vail, bl h, by Detractor			7	7	5	
P. T. Barnum, b h, by Jim Wilson			5	4	dis	
R. and H., br g, by Lockenbar			8	6	dis	
Leslie C., b g—W. C. Stewart			6	dis		

Time, 2:22—2:21¾—2:23¼.

Purse $800; 2:28 class.

Lee's Pilot, gr h, by Pilot Medium	4	5	1	1	1	
Stanza, bl h, by Stranger	1	1	2	2	2	
Walter Drake, b h, by Joe Gavin	3	3	7	5	3	
Andrew C., b g, by Harlan	9	10	3	3	4	
Tipseco, br h, by Louis Napoleon	7	4	4	6	6	
Silver Star, gr h, by Silver Cloud	6	6	5	4	5	
Amberlou, gr m, by Black Hawk McGregor	11	9	9	8	7	
Greenceps, b g, by Greenbacks	8	8	6	7	dr	
Corisco, b h, by Frank Noble	10	7	8	9	dr	
Edwyne, b m, by Bonnie Wilkes	5	2	dis			
Jack Sprat, b g, by Hambletonian Wilkes	2	dr				
Apollo Wilkes, b h, by Alcantara	12	dr				

Time, 2:22½—2:23½—2:21½—2:25¼—2:24¾.

Purse $300; two-year-olds.

King Sultan, b h, by Sultan	1	2	1
Coroline, gr m, by Coralloid	3	1	2
Verda, b h, by Rumor	2	3	3
Ransa, ro g, by France	dis		

Time, 2:35¼—2:38½—2:33.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.

Plutone, b h, by Wilkie Collins ..... won

Time, 2:28¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:33.

Santa Rita, br m, by Sidney ..... won

Time, 2:24¼.

August 17.—Purse $800; 2:40 class.

Fedora, ch m, by La Crosse	4	2	1	1	1	
Ben-No-Nie, b h, by Joe Gavin	1	1	2	5	2	
Tavernier, b h, by Pilot Wilkes	8	6	3	3	2	
Priscilla, bl m, by William Rysdyk	5	5	5	2	3	
Panama, b h, by Jay Gould	2	3	7	7	7	
Pomona, ch m, by Hambrino	6	9	6	4	4	
Star Line, gr h, by White Line	7	8	4	6	6	
Aletris, br m, by William Rysdyk	9	7	9	10	8	
Len Davis, ch g, by Pinacle	11	11	10	11	9	
Wilkes Chief, ch h, by Red Chief	3	4	11	8	dr	
Prince A. G., ch h, by Princeptor	10	10	8	9	dr	
Nicholby, b g, by L. J. Sutton	dis					
Bessie R., b m, by France	dis					
Captain Eddy,—by Montgomery	dis					
Nelly Hardwood, b m, by Hardwood	dis					

Time, 2:25—2:29¼—2:26—2:28¾—2:28¾.

Purse $300; three-year-olds.

Piletta, gr m, by Pilot Medium	5	4	3	1	1	2	1
Silver Plate, gr h, by Silver Cloud	3	5	4	2	2	1	3
Siva, ch m, by Guy Wilkes	2	3	1	4	3	4	5
Civiltine, b m, by Civilization	4	1	2	3	4	5	4
Digma, b h, by Rumor	1	7	6	5	6	3	2
Allie K.,—by Badger Sprague	6	2	5	6	5	dr	
Vivian, br m, by Goldenbow	7	6	dis				
Willow, b m, by De Soto	dis						
Little Corporal, b h, by Louis Napoleon	dis						
Louis K., b h, by Louis Napoleon	dis						

Time, 2:25¼—2:25½—2:24½—2:26½—2:26—2:27¾—2:30½.

Purse $800; 2:19 class.

Mikado, b g, by Maxim	2	1	2	1	1	
Hal Dillard, b h, by Brown Hal	5	2	1	2	5	
Wisconsin King, bl g, by Wisconsin	1	4	5	3	2	
Finnegan, gr g, by Joe Hooker	4	3	3	5	3	
Harrison, b h, by Ottawa Chief	7	7	6	4	4	
Expert Prince, b h, by Egbert	6	5	4	6	6	
Silver Cloud Jr., gr h, by Silver Cloud	3	6	7	dr		

Time, 2:15¼—2:18½—2:15¾—2:16½—2:17¼.

August 18.—Purse $2,000; 3:00 class.

Plutone, b h, by Wilkie Collins	1	1	1
Bohemian Boy, b g, by Pilot Medium	3	2	2
Pete Moody, gr g, by Moody	2	3	3
Russellmont, b h, by Lord Russell	4	4	4
Podine, br h, by Paladine	dis		
Zero, b m, by Epicure	dis		

Time, 2:37½—2:40½—2:37½.

Purse $800; 2:30 class.

Beechnut, b h, by Louis Napoleon	5	2	1	1	7	7	1
Bessie H., bl m, by Allie Wilkes	1	4	2	2	2	1	3
Maud Adair, b m, by Floramour	4	1	5	3	6	3	4
Harry Van, ch g, by George Washington	8	10	10	8	1	6	6
Fanny L., b m, by Mountain Boy	11	3	3	4	4	4	2
Texas Jack Sr., b h, by Judge Durell	3	5	4	7	5	2	5
Elrick, b g, by Kentucky Belmont	7	6	7	5	3	5	7
Debrino, b h, by Detractor	9	8	8	6	8	dr	
Daisy D., bl m—D. A. Casterlin	2	11	6	dis			
Granville K., b g, by Model	6	9	9	dr			
Santa Rita, br m, by Sidney	12	7	dis				
Colonel Lewis, b h, by Louis Napoleon	10	dis					

Time, 2:23½—2:22—2:23¼—2:24¼—2:25¾—2:29½—2:27½.

Purse $800; 2:18 class.

Pedro L., gr g, by Bassett M.	1	1	2	1
Magnolia, b m, by Haw Patch	4	3	1	3
Coralloid, bl h, by Simmons	3	2	3	2
May Mitchell, gr m, by Pasacas	2	4	dis	

Time, 2:20½—2:19¾—2:15¾—2:18¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:41.

Star Line, gr h, by White Line ..... won

Time, 2:32.

Purse $—; to beat 2:32.

Star Line, gr h, by White Line ..... lost

Time, 2:32¼.

August 19.—Purse $1,000; 2:24 class.

Lee's Pilot, gr h, by Pilot Medium	3	7	1	1	2	1
Madge Hatton, br m, by Glencoe Jr	9	3	2	4	1	2
Little Daisy, br m, by French's Bashaw	4	4	3	2	3	ro
Pontiac Chief, ch h, by Goldenbow	7	5	7	3	4	ro
Merodock, ch h, by Matterhorn	6	6	6	5	5	dr
Ira Gaines, br g, by Allie Gaines	1	1	5	dis		
Prospect, br h, by Defiance	2	2	4	dis		
Daisy, ch m, by Tecumseh	5	8	8	dr		
Earlmont, b h, by Almont Gift	8	9	9	dr		

Time, 2:20½—2:21¾—2:19—2:19¼—2:20¾—2:22.

Purse $300; three-year-olds.

Senate, br h, by Sphinx	2	1	1	1
McKinley, b g, by Wilksmont	1	3	3	2
Star Napoleon, b h, by Louis Napoleon	3	2	2	3
Charley Donna, b h, by Nelson	4	4	4	dis

Time, 2:31—2:32½—2:40—2:33.

Purse $800; 2:35 class.

Clarence H., br h, by Ajax	3	3	1	1	1
Homer, br g, by Hermes	1	1	3	6	3
George W., b g, by George K	2	2	2	2	2
Pomona, ch m, by Hambrino	4	4	4	3	4
Gardner H., b h, by Butler's Bashaw	6	6	5	4	dr
Colonel Nuttingham, br h, by Nuttingham	8	8	8	5	dr
Fanny K., b m, by Masterlode	7	7	6	7	dr
Decider,—by Detractor	5	5	7	dr	

Time, 2:25¼—2:26¾—2:29¼—2:27¼—2:28½.

**Lincoln, Nebraska.

September 5.—Purse $600; 3:00 class.

Fanny A., b m, by Abdamed Allen	1	1	1
Tip Tyler, bl h, by Wilton	2	3	2
Miss Foxie, b m, by Ionca	3	2	3
Kingmore, b h, by Endymion	4	4	4
McVera, b h, by Talavera	5	5	5
Alarm Boy, b h, by Alarm	6	dis	
R. B., b g, by Rysdyk	dis		
Superindent, b h, by Almont Wilkes	dis		
Alice E., br m, by Martin	dis		

Time, 2:32¾—2:27¼—2:31.

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Purse $310; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.

Online, b h, by Shadeland Onward	1	1
Valid, b h, by Pelletier	2	2
Comma, gr m, by Commoner	dis	
Miss Redmore, b m, by Redmore	dis	

Time, 2:37—2:37¾.

September 6.—Purse $575; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.

McCormac, b h, by Pelletier	1	1
Prince Williams, b h, by Williams	7	2
Charles Boggs, bl h, by Charles Caffrey	2	7
Sharp, b h, by Idavan	3	4
Charley W.—J. W. Zibbell	6	3
Floratus, br m, by Pactolus	5	6
Altolus, b h, by Pactolus	8	5
Nelly Vera, b m, by Talavera	4	dis
Winnie Wilkes, br m, by Republican	dis	

Time, 2:46¾—2:45¼.

Purse $600; 2:32 class.

Billy Burton, b g, by Gipsey Boy	2	1	1	1
Lord Caffrey, br h, by Charles Caffrey	1	4	4	5
Helen H., b m, by Earl	6	3	2	2
Eddy Hayes, bl h, by Charles Caffrey	3	2	5	4
Ed Davis, br g, by Counsellor	5	5	3	3
Alcolyte, br h, by Onward	4	7	7	6
Kenneth, bl h, by Strathlan	7	8	8	7
Catherine, b m, by Rush	8	6	6	dr

Time, 2:28½—2:27—2:29½—2:27½.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Lulu G., ch m, by Consul	1	3	2	1
Cebron, b h, by Belvoir	3	1	1	2
Gipsey B., b m, by H. G. Leonard	4	2	3	3
King Priam, ch h, by Hambletonian Mambrino	2	5	dis	
Cricket, br g—W. J. Clarke	5	4	dis	
Frank P., b g—A. J. Briggs	dis			

Time, 2:25—2:25¼—2:22—2:22—2:21¼.

September 7.—Purse $562.50; 2:50 class; three-year-olds.

Alamito, ro h, by Eagle Bird	1	1	1
Orenia, bl m, by Orion	2	3	4
Wanita, b m, by Shadeland Onward	3	4	2
Fullerton Boy, b h, by Shadeland Onward	5	2	3
Cory's Invincible, b h, by Invincible	4	6	6
Black Count, bl h, by Le Count	6	5	5
Ray Golden, b m, by Shadeland Onward	dis		

Time, 2:39½—2:35—2:37½.

Purse $600; 2:45 class.

Dr. Gates, gr g, by General Garfield	1	1	1
Fanny Sprague, b m, by Governor Sprague	2	2	2
Phil M., gr h, by Ira M	3	3	3
Helen Lingard, b m, by Sprague Bright	4	4	4
Gray Charley, gr g, by Humboldt	5	dis	

Time, 2:41—2:32¾—2:38¾.

Purse $600; 2:28 class.

Mercurius, gr h, by Kensett	1	1	2	2	0	1
Miss Cawley, br m, by Jack Lambert	2	2	1	1	0	2
Major Buford, gr g, by Charles Caffrey	7	3	3	7	0	4
Holden Davis, b g—James Anthony	8	4	4	5	0	3
Saturn L., b g—D. E. C. Long	3	7	8	6	0	5
Dancer, b h, by Alarm	6	8	7	3	0	6
Le Count, b h, by Sweepstakes	4	6	5	4	dr	
A. B. C., b h, by Chief	5	5	6	dis		

Time, 2:28—2:27½—2:24—2:27¼—0:00—2:25¼.

Purse $600; 2:20 class.

Fred K., bl g, by Shadeland Onward	1	1	1
Abdallah Wilkes, b h, by Bourbon Wilkes	4	2	2
Door Knob, b g—W. H. McKinney	2	3	5
Fieldmont, bl h, by Young Alarm	3	4	4
Prince T., ro g—A. Thompson	5	5	3
Two Strike, gr g, by Ferguson	dis		

Time, 2:18½—2:18½—2:19¾.

September 8.—Purse $412.50; 2:38 class; five-year-olds.

Eddy Hayes, br g, by Charles Caffrey	1	1	1
Shadeland Acme, b m, by Wilkes Nutwood	2	2	2
Durango Belle, br m, by Durango	3	3	4
Ely See, br h, by Talavera	4	4	3

Time, 2:29¾—2:31½—2:32¾.

Purse $600; 2:50 class.

Fanny A., b m, by Abdamed Allen	1	1	1
Miss Foxie, b m, by Ionca	2	2	3
Tip Tyler, bl, h by Wilton	3	3	2
Dick Tilden, b h, by Ethan Allen Jr	dis		
George Dickson, b h, by Ashland Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:26½—2:27—2:29¼.

Purse $600; 2:25 class.

Hurly Burly, ch h, by Rumor	2	2	3	1	1
Lady Savage, b m, by Hinkston Boy	1	1	2	3	2
Frank P., bl h, by Darwin	3	4	1	2	4
Jim Dunn, ro g, by Mambrino Startle	4	3	4	4	3

Time, 2:25¼—2:28¾—2:26—2:27¾—2:26¼—2:[illegible]

Purse $600; 2:27 class.

Lulu G., ch m, by Consul	1	1	1
Ben Morgan, br g—Thomas Jacobs	2	2	2
Jersey Girl, dn m, by Legal Note	3	3	3
Davy B., gr g, by Davenant	5	6	4
Kasonis, bl m, by John A. Kasson	6	3	5
Bonnie B., b h, by Orion	4	7	6
Smith, br h, by Peoria	7	4	7
Lucy Smith, ch m, by Bay Chief Jr	8	8	8

Time, 2:25—2:22—2:25.

September 9.—Purse $390; three-year-olds.

Alamito, ro h, by Eagle Bird	1	1	1
Emma J., b m, by Platte	2	2	2
Billy L., b g, by Platte	4	3	3
Charles T., b h, by Seth P	3	4	4
Hedge Thorn, b h, by Hawthorn	5	5	5

Time, 2:30—2:30¾—2:32.

Purse $600; 2:35 class.

Dusty Heels, ch m, by Rushville	5	2	1	2	1	
Charles Baldwin, bl h—James Anthony	3	1	2	1	2	
Chester Allen, b h, by Mohawk Hambletonian	1	4	3	4	3	
Catherine, b m, by Rush	2	6	4	3	4	
Jack The Ripper, b g, by Romeo	4	9	6	6	5	4
Cullaton, gr h, by Egmont	6	3	8	7	8	6
McGregor Wilkes, b h, by Robert McGregor	7	5	5	5	7	6
Mertis Wilkes, br m—W. H. McKinney	8	5	7	8	6	6
Countess, br m, by Count Waldemar	9	8	dis			
Lady Butler, b m, by Phallamont	10	10	dis			
Fairywood, b h, by Melbourne	dis					

Time, 2:31—2:29½—2:30¾—2:28¾—2:28½—2:28¼.

Purse $600; 2:20 class.

Lycurgus, b h, by Aberdeen	1	1	1
Robbie P., b h, by Charles Caffrey	2	2	5
Guelph, bl h, by Princeps	4	4	2
Ignas Fatuus, b h, by Editor	3	3	3
Kitty Vera, b m, by Talavera	5	5	4

Time, 2:19¼—2:20¼—2:20.

*Malone, New York.

September 20.—Purse $200; two-year-olds.

Quiz, b m, by Wilkesmont	1	1
Ben, b h, by Leo	2	2
Brownell,—Fred Brown	3	dis

Time, 2:34½—2:32½.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Cameo, ch m, by Amender	1	1	1
Little Pat, br h, by Phil Sheridan	2	2	2
Dan C., b h, by Dan Sheridan	3	3	4
Jesse James, bl h, by Woodburn Pilot	4	4	3

Time, 2:38—2:36¾—2:36½.

Purse $250; 2:35 class.

Little Dan, b g, by Star Ethan	1	1	1
Jessie Sheridan, b m—Russell & Weatherbee	2	2	2
Mabel C., b m, by Gloucester	4	4	3
Floss, bl m, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr	5	3	4
Grace Lambert, ch m, by Leander Lambert	3	5	5

Time, 2:28¼—2:28—2:28.

September 21.—Purse $300; free for all.

Sorrel George, ch g—T. Kennedy	2	1	2	1
Charles L., ch g, by Ashley's Ethan Allen	1	2	3	2
Edward B., br h, by Despot	3	3	1	3

Time, 2:22¾—2:23—2:27½—2:25—2:23½.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Charley Ray, ch h, by Ben Franklin	1	1	1
Spaulding's Pilot, ch h, by Woodburn Pilot	7	3	2
John I., b h, by Aristos	3	5	3
Dan Sheridan, b h, by Phil Sheridan	4	4	6
Rollie C., b g, by Claybrino	6	6	4
Montclair, b h, by Montello	5	7	5
Little Wonder, gr g, by Swan Horse	2	2	dis

Time, 2:29—2:29—2:31.

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rse $200; 2:50 class.
e Joker,—C. F. Skeele..... 1 3 1 1
ell,—W. Langdon..... 3 1 3 2
e Pat, br h, by Phil Sheridan..... 2 2 2 3
gs, b g, by Judge Rysdyk..... 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:42—2:40—2:44—2:35¾.

rse $100; special.
ot Jr., gr g, by Despot..... 1 1 1
gr m—C. Spaulding..... 2 4 2
e, ch m, by Levi Aristos..... 3 2 4
nois, ch g—G. L. Bentley..... 4 3 3
nie Doon, b m, by Woodburn Pilot..... 5 dr
Time, 2:47¾—2:50—2:48.

ptember 22.—Purse $200; three-year-olds.
, b m, by Viking..... 1 1 1
cedes, br m, by Alfonso..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:38—2:45—2:39¼.

rse $400; 2:25 class.
B., b h, by Ridgewood..... 1 1 1
J., gr m, by Gloster..... 2 2 2
le Belle, b m—J. Erwin..... 5 3 3
ge Rysdyk, br h, by Judge James..... 3 4 4
Hill, b g, by Gov. Benton..... 4 5 5
Time, 2:24¼—2:21¼—2:25.

rse $500; 2:40 class.
h Pullett, b m, by Phil Sheridan Jr. 5 1 2 1 1
hew W., gr g, by Neighbor Ups... 4 4 1 2 2
yonium, b h, by Alcyone..... 1 3 3 3 6
nbey, br h, by Deucalion..... 3 2 4 5 3
l, br g, by Dutton Horse..... 6 7 6 4 4
stnut Prince, ch h, by Dutton Horse 7 6 5 6 5
lter H., bl g, by Phil Sheridan Jr.. 2 5 7 dr
Time, 2:31¼—2:29¾—2:30—2:28—2:29½.

*Meadville, Pennsylvania.

eptember 20.—Purse $500; 2:27 class.
swer, b g, by Ansel..... 6 2 1 1 1
mpion Medium, b h, by Happy Medium..... 2 1 3 2 2
nk Hill, b h, by Edge Hill..... 1 5 4 3 4
rch, ch h, by Ambassador..... 3 3 2 5 3
sa Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard.. 4 4 5 6 5
ry Teller, bl m, by Peter Story..... 5 6 6 4 5
ggie Monroe, b m, by Monaco..... dis
na, b m, by Alhambra..... dis
Time, 2:18¾—2:22¼—2:22—2:20—2:20¼.

Purse $400; 2:25 class.
tle Joker, br h, by Charley Foster..... 3 1 1 1
ly T., b g, by Don Ozro..... 1 3 3 3
lor Wilkes, bl g, by Star Wilkes..... 2 2 2 2
n McKay, b g, by Star Hambletonian 4 4 dis
onrene, b g—J. Ranch..... dis
Time, 2:22½—2:19¾—2:21¼—2:20¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.
rly Bloom, br m, by Hermes..... won
Time, 2:33½—2:34.

Purse $10; to beat 2:34½.
net, b m, by Bourbon Boy..... won
Time, 2:27¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:36½.
. H. Kerr, b h, by Ethan Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:28.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.
ncore, bl m, by Kentucky Prince..... won
Time, 2:30.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.
hantilly, br m, by Nephew..... won
Time, 2:35—2:34½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:22¼.
ippie, b m, by Echo..... won
Time, 2:18¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:26½.
tlantic Jr., b h, by Atlantic..... won
Time, 2:22¼—2:23—2:26.

Purse $50; match.
akewood Maid, b m, by Wilkesonian..... 2 1 1
old Point, br h, by St. Bel..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:29¾—2:36—2:34½.

September 21.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.
hadeland Delmonia, b m, by Young Jim... 1 1 1
ig Four, ch g, by Hambletonian Mambrino 2 2 2
liss Huon, b m, by Huon..... 3 3 3
Neta Hull, ch m, by Hull..... 4 4 4
Metamora, b h, by Jerome Eddy..... 5 dis
Phidias, b h, by Phallas..... dis
Time, 2:24¾—2:24¼—2:26¼.

Purse $500; 2:17 class.
Nelly Mason, b m, by Onward..... 2 1 1 1
Cuyler Coast, b h, by Pancoast..... 1 2 2 2
Grace Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard..... 3 3 3 3
Montrose, b m, by Electioneer..... 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:17½—2:16½—2:26¼—2:17.

Purse $10; to beat 2:26.
Ivo, b h, by Electioneer..... lost
Time, 2:29.

Purse $10; to beat 2:45.
Montaigne, ch h, by Bourbon Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:34—2:48—2:39.

Purse $10; to beat 2:38½.
Linnette, dn m, by Reveille..... won
Time, 2:28¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31.
Baseline, b h, by Whiteline..... lost
Time, 2:31—2:35½—2:33½.

Purse $50; match.
Bellman, b h, by St. Bel..... 1 1
Legacy, b m, by St. Bel..... 2 2
Time, 2:32—2:30.

September 22.—Purse $10; to beat 2:27¾.
Holstein, b h, by Indianapolis..... won
Time, 2:26—2:27.

Purse $10; to beat 2:33½.
Early Bloom, br m, by Hermes..... won
Time, 2:31.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
Rusenole, b m, by Electioneer..... lost
Time, 2:42¼—2:35.

Purse $10; to beat 2:34½.
Chantilly, br m, by Nephew..... won
Time, 2:31—2:29¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:22¼.
Atlantic Jr., b h, by Atlantic..... won
Time, 2:26¼—2:21¼—2:26.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.
Residuary Legatee, b g, by Almont Dictator..... 2 1 1 1
Kitty H., bl m, by Hermes..... 5 3 2 2
Belle Kerns, ch m, by Mohican..... 4 2 3 3
Lloyd, gr h, by Conway..... 1 dis
Tiny Hal, br m, by Tom Hal Jr..... 3 dis
Time, 2:29¾—2:31½—2:39½—2:40.

September 22 and 23.—Purse $500; 2:23 class.
Franklin, bl g, by Tobe Jr..... 3 2 3 5 1 3 2 3 1 1
Tippie, b m, by Echo... 6 3 1 0 2 5 1 5 4 4
Citizen, b h, by Happy Medium..... 2 7 5 0 7 2 3 1 3 3
Ella Norwood, b m, by Norwood..... 1 5 4 6 3 4 4 4 2 2
Ah There, b h, by Electioneer..... 4 1 6 3 4 1 5 2 5 dis
Sam Bassett, ch h, by Elyria..... 5 6 2 4 5 ro
Dick Wills, b g, by Wilkesonian..... 7 4 7 7 6 ro
Time, 2:22¾—2:18¼—2:21¾—2:21¼—2:19½—2:22—2:24—2:24—2:25¼—2:27.

September 23.—Purse $400; 2:33 class.
Kitty B., b m, by Sweetmeat..... 1 1 3 1
Maud E., b m, by Clifford..... 4 2 1 2
Janet, b m, by Bourbon Boy..... 2 5 2 3
Ethel H., ch m, by Beaumont..... 3 3 5 5
Neta Hul, ch m, by Hull..... 5 4 4 4
Time, 2:28—2:25½—2:27½—2:27.

Purse $500; free for all.
Crawford, b h, by Favorite Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Johnston, b g, by Joe Bassett..... 3 2 2
Vitello, br h, by Legal Tender Jr..... 2 3 4
Queen Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard..... 5 5 3
Nelly B., br m, by Notable..... 4 4 5
Time, 2:09¾—2:10¼—2:11.

Purse $400; 2:50 class.
Shadeland Delmonia, b m, by Young Jim... 1 1 1
Miss Ryan, b m, by Mohican..... 2 2 2
Early Bloom, b m, by Hermes..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:31¾—2:37—2:40.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31.
Baseline, b h, by Whiteline..... lost
Time, 2:31¾—2:37½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31.
Early Bloom, br m, by Hermes..... lost
Time, 2:31¾.

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September 24.—Purse $10; to beat 3:00.
Wilkes Nutwood, ch h, by Nutwood..... won
Time, 2:25¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:21¼.
Atlantic Jr., b h, by Atlantic..... lost
Time, 2:25¼—2:25½—2:22.

Purse $10; to beat 2:26.
Holstein, b h, by Indianapolis..... lost
Time, 2:27¼—2:27½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:34.
Montaigne, ch h, by Bourbon Wilkes..... lost
Time, 2:41—2:39.

Purse $10; to beat 2:13½.
Lakewood Prince, b h, by Wilkesonian..... lost
Time, 2:14—2:16.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.
Honey Dew (3), b m, by St. Bel..... won
Time, 2:31½—2:29½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31½.
Lakewood Maid, b m, by Wilkesonian..... won
Time, 2:34¼—2:29½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:28¼.
E. N. Cook, ch h, by Wilkie Collins..... lost
Time, 2:31—2:30—2:28½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:16.
Queen Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard..... lost
Time, 2:16¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31.
Early Bloom, br m, by Hermes..... won
Time, 2:29¾.

Purse $100; match.
Bellman, b h, by St. Bel..... 1 1 2 2 1
Bumps, bl h, by Lumps..... 2 2 1 1 2
Time, 2:28¾—2:36¼—2:31¼—2:33¼—2:32¼.

Purse $50; match.
Avolate, gr m, by Avalon..... 1 1 1
Lloyd, gr h, by Conway..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:41—2:31½—2:34¾.

*New Haven, Connecticut.

September 13.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.
Gavaroche, b g—G. F. Foote..... 1 3 4 1 1
Don, b g—Elm City Farm..... 2 1 1 4 4
Allan, ro g—H. B. Marshall..... 3 4 2 2 2
Porcelain, b h—John Daly..... 4 2 3 3 3
Kittie L., b m—E. Kipp..... dis
Madison Chief, b h—J. C. Tallman ... dis
Time, 2:29¼—2:35—2:31—2:30½—2:28¼.

Purse $300; 2:29 class.
Lexington Belle, b m, by Lexington Chief Jr..... 1 2 4 1 1
Miss Hunter, br m, by Intrigue..... 2 1 1 2 2
Woodburn Boy, ch g, by Woodburn Pilot..... 4 4 2 3 3
Emma W., b m—Bean Bros 3 3 3 4 4
Time, 2:27¼—2:27½—2:27¾—2:25½—2:29½.

September 15.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.
Baby, ch g—J. McClenahan..... 4 3 1 1 1
Paul B., b g—Elm City Farm..... 1 1 3 4 4
Algonquin, b g—A. Fowler..... 2 2 2 2 3
Stoneridge, b h—Jas. Carpenter..... 3 4 4 3 2
Tom H., br g—J. H. Swan..... 5 dis
Time, 2:29¼—2:25¼—2:28¼—2:28¼—2:29½.

Purse $300; 2:45 class.
Gavaroche, b g—Geo. F. Foote.. 2 3 2 1 2 1 1
Don, b g—Elm City Farm..... 3 4 1 2 1 2 2
Miss Albert, b m—Air Line St'k Farm..... 1 1 dis
Madison Chief, b h—J. C. Tallman..... 4 2 dis
Winnie S., ch m—E. Kipp..... dis
Time, 2:26½—2:29—2:28½—2:30—2:33¾—2:34¼—2:34.

Purse $300; 2:24 class.
Johnny Knott, ro g, by Mohawk Hambletonian..... 3 1 1 1
Lady Thompson, gr m, by Simmons..... 1 3 3 2
Archie B., ch g, by Thought..... 2 2 2 3
Shipman, b h, by Kentucky Prince..... 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:23¼—2:23½—2:23¼—2:23½.

September 15 and 16.—Purse $300; 2:32 class.
John Mitchell, bl g, by C. W. Mitchell..... 3 1 4 3 4 1 1
Mary Karr, b m—Elm City Farm 1 3 2 1 2 3 3
Lucky Baldwin, gr g—A. Fowler. 4 4 1 4 1 2 2
Charley H., b g—Chas. Hatfield.. 2 2 3 2 3 ro
Time, 2:30¼—2:27—2:27½—2:29½—2:28¼—2:34—2:26½.

September 16.—Purse $300; 2:40 class; trot or pace.
Paul B., b g—Elm City Farm..... 2 1 1 1
Captain John, b h—N. J. Stone..... 1 2 2 2
Epine, b m—W. H. Lockwood..... 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:29¼—2:26—2:28¼—2:31.

Purse $100; 2:40 class; trot or pace.
Harry H., b g—E. C. Ross..... 2 1 1 1
Cubide, bl m—F. Beazos..... 1 2 3 3
Darkness, bl g—S. H. Crittenden..... 3 3 2 2
Miss Smedley, b m—F. Potter Jr..... 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:44¼—2:34¼—2:37¼—2:37¾.

*Potsdam, New York.

September 6.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Dombey, br h, by Deucalion..... 2 6 4 1 1 1
Rose Almont, b m—Meadow Farm. 5 1 1 5 5 3
May L., gr m—Geo. McBride..... 1 2 2 3 3 2
Nelly Gamerell, b m—F. T. Hooper 3 4 3 2 2 ro
Alexander D., br g, by Idol..... 4 3 5 4 4 ro
Chestnut Prince, ch g—P. Hurley... 6 5 6 dr
Starling,—Wm. McKay..... dis
Time 2:34—2:34¾—2:36—2:36½—2:35½—2:39.

September 7.—Purse $250; 2:38 class; trot or pace.
Maud B., cr m—J. D. Barnes..... 2 1 2 1 2 1
Lady Hamilton, b m, by Gen. Hatch 6 5 1 2 1 2
Ben Hur, b g, by Ellal G..... 4 4 3 3 3 ro
Merry Legs, b m, by Strideaway... 1 6 dis
Greycourt, ro h—O. G. Devendorf.. 3 2 dis
Silver King, ch h—Henry Nichols.. 5 3 dis
Time, 2:33¼—2:35—2:28½—2:34¼—2:29—2:27½.

Purse $200; two-year-olds.
Ben, b h, by Leo..... 1 1
Amphion, bl h, by Candidate..... 2 2
Pitwood, br g, by Ryswood..... dis
Heros, br h, by Eros..... dis
Time, 2:41½—2:42½.

Purse, $300; 2:26 class.
Little Belle, b m—John Erwin..... 1 2 2 3 2 2 3 1 1
Lora J., gr m, by Gloster.. 2 1 4 2 4 3 1 2 3
Ryswood, b h, by Bellwood 4 4 3 4 1 1 2 3 2
Winifred, gr h, by Idol..... 3 3 1 1 3 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:27—2:27—2:27—2:30—2:29½—2:24½—2:28—2:30—2:29½.

September 8.—Purse $300; 2:30 class; trot or pace.
Tom West, b h—Jos. Marrian..... 2 1 2 1 1
Adele Maloney, gr m—F. A. Weed.... 1 2 1 2 2
H. L. M., ch g—Dr. Finnemore ..... 4 3 dis
Dan Sheridan, b h—R. Russell..... 3 4 dis
Time, 2:32—2:30—2:28—2:29¾—2:32½.

Purse $200; 2:45 class.
Mabel C., b m, by Gloster..... 4 1 1 1
Mary L., gr m—Geo. McBride..... 1 2 3 5
Eva Peck, b m, by Ellal G..... 2 3 2 4
Maud B., br m—A. L. Parmeter..... 5 5 5 2
Alcyonium, b h, by Alcyone..... 3 4 4 3
Time, 2:39—2:34½—2:36¾—2:38.

Purse $200; three-year-olds.
Vera, b m, by Viking..... 1 1 1
Helena, b m, by Ben Franklin..... 2 2 2
Tascott, br h, by Bert Wilkes..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:49—2:49¾—2:27.

September 9.—Purse $200; four-your-olds.
Dick Wood, bl h—H. L. Matteson..... 1 1 1
Don Carlos, ro h—Edwin Foster..... 2 2 2
Jack the Ripper, ch h—D. Wood..... dis
Racket Valley, b h—H. D. Brown..... dis
Time, 2:36¾—2:40¾—2:38.

Purse $300; 2:34 class.
Lady Hamilton, b m, by Gen. Hatch..... 1 2 1 0 3 4 1
M. C., ch m—J. C. Casey..... 3 4 3 4 1 1 2
Little Wonder, gr g—Jas. Leonard 2 1 4 3 4 3 4
Jessie K., b m—J. F. Doyle..... 4 3 2 0 2 2 3
Irish Pullet, b m—Wm. Orr..... 6 5 dis
Prince Albert, b h—Chas. Kilkenny..... 5 dr
Time, 2:29½—2:29¾—2:29—2:30¾—2:30—2:28½—2:29¼.

Purse $400; free for all.
Charles L., ch g, by Ashley's Ethan Allen 1 1 3 1
Edward B., b h, by Despot..... 3 2 1 2
Marvin, b g, by Scriba Boy..... 2 3 2 3
Aral, gr h—R. F. James..... 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:27—2:21½—2:24½—2:24½.

Silver cup; to beat 2:26.
May Boy, b h, by Hambletonian (Whipple's).. won
Time, 2:23¾.

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*Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

eptember 13.—Purse $50; 3:00 class.

mond Drill, ch g—W. H. Phelps	1	1	1
ss Rhoads, b m—H. B. Phillips	2	2	2
rin G., b g—W. H. Rhoads	3	3	3

Time, 2:45—2:48¾—2:48.

urse $200; 3:00 class.

dwood Wilkes, ch h—Jerry Gauff	2	1	1	1
dweed, ch g—E. Clark	1	2	3	3
ckwood, br g—E. S. Hickman	7	3	2	2
setta, b m—W. C. Fox	4	4	4	4
rcliffe, b h—C. W. Bernard	3	dis		
rry S., br g—H. L. Smith	5	dis		
ssoe, b g—F. H. Jackson	6	dis		

Time. 2:29¼—2:30—2:37½—2:38.

eptember 14.—Purse $200; 2:45 class.

e Dude, b g—E. Clark	1	1	1
niel Murphy, br h—C. P. Goodley	2	3	2
dnight, bl g—Wm. Lefer	3	2	3

Time, 2:35—2:36—2:38.

urse $250; 2:35 class.

yal Red, b h—J. F. Schurtz	2	2	1	1	1
orge, b g—C. S. Shimes	1	1	3	5	2
an Wilkes, b m—J. Gauff	4	3	2	2	3
ck, br g—P. D. Pinchis	3	4	4	4	6
tagon, b g—Wm. McFarland	5	6	8	3	4
ud M., b m—E. Clark	10	8	5	6	5
nny R.—Ed Ryan	9	5	10	8	9
nas, br h—Walter Acton	6	10	6	9	8
ake, br h—W. Kates	11	7	7	7	7
ank G., ch g—F. Kilborn	7	9	9	10	10
ne Line, b g—F. H. Jackson	8	11	11	11	dr

Time, 2:30—2:29½—2:30—2:29½—2:30.

eptember 15.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

n B., br g—Eb Clark	1	1	1
ne Mountain Boy, b h—H. P. Reynolds	2	2	5
llora, br h—H. B. Phillips	3	4	2
zie R., br m—D. C. Davis	4	3	3
endale, b h—A. Ludwig	5	5	4
o, b g—John James	7	6	dis
ondin, ch h—Jas. Goodley	6	dis	

Time, 2:34¼—2:35—2:34½.

Purse $112.50; special.

untry Girl, b m, by Highland Lad	1	1	1
ank J., b g—Jerry Gauff	2	2	2
antic, ch g—F. H. Jackson	3	3	3

Time, 2:25—2:25¾—2:23½.

eptember 16.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.

lgar, b g—J. F. Schurtz	1	3	1	2	1
hansey Boy, b g—W. Kates	2	1	2	5	3
ay Rose, - m—Wm. McFarland	5	8	7	1	2
nsy G., ch m—O. Pfeefer	9	2	3	6	4
hine L., ch g—Seber & Co	3	4	5	4	5
ed Thorn, ch g—F. H. Jackson	4	6	6	3	7
ckwood, br g—Market Stables	10	9	9	8	6
lot Clause, bl h—T. W. Williams	6	5	4	7	dr
altan, b g—J. Gauff	7	10	8	9	dr
red Cossack, b g—H. B. Phillips	8	7	11	dr	

Time, 2:34¼—2:36¼—2:30—2:31¼—2:32½.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

en S., b g, by Indiaman	2	2	1	1	1
attie Bell, b m—W. D. Althouse	1	1	7	5	6
ctagon, b g—Wm. McFarland	3	3	3	2	2
rince B., ch g—John Bitting	4	4	2	4	5
rank Brown, b g—E. B. Hage	5	6	4	3	3
linnie B., b m—F. B. McGonigle	6	7	5	6	4
lack, br g—B. D. Pinchis	7	5	6	dis	

Time, 2:25¼—2:26¼—2:29¼—2:26½—2:29½.

*Providence, Rhode Island.

[RHODE ISLAND STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION.]

September 19.—Purse $600; 2:45 class.

oyal Wilkes, br h, by Lumps	2	2	1	1	1
iver Spray, ch h, by Guy Wilkes	1	1	8	4	3
upert Gillig, b g, by Gillig	4	4	3	2	2
lorence Palmer, ch m, by Alcyone	5	8	2	3	4
'indicator, b g—Jas. Carpenter	3	3	4	6	5
Whizz Wilkes, b h, by Alcyone	6	7	7	5	6
izzie R., ch m, by Alkamard	8	6	6	7	7
rincess Eboll, ch m, by Don Carlos	7	5	5	dr	

Time, 2:28—2:30¾—2:27—2:29½—2:25¼.

Purse $600; 2:31 class.

enny, b m, by Richwood	2	1	1	1
red Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes	1	2	4	2
neechy, b h, by Alcyone	3	4	2	3
harley Kesler, b g, by Jerome Eddy	4	3	3	4
akwood, b g, by Wedgewood	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:26¼—2:23¼—2:23—2:21¾.

Stake $500; yearlings.

Tom Gillig, ch h, by Gillig	1
Coincident, b m, by Calabar	2
Nayla, b m, by Messenger Wilkes	3
Gussie Dore, b m, by Altama	4
Royce, b h, by Warrener	5
Gold Mine, bl h, by Gov. Benton	6
Prince Lavalard, gr h, by Lavalard	7
Del Boy, b h, by Del Sur	8
St. Byno, ch g, by Prince William	9
Black Ralph, bl h—J. J. Newman	10

Time, 2:37¾.

Stake $1,000; two-year-olds.

Princess Royal, b m, by Chimes	1	1
Unkamet, ch h, by Lancelot	2	2
Blue Boy, ro h, by Bell Boy	3	4
Dorcas Pratt, b m, by Stamboul	4	3

Time, 2:34¾—2:22¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:31¼.

Red Mack, ch h, by Red Wilkes ..... won

Time, 2:27¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:40.

Humphrey, b h, by Mambrino Startle ..... won

Time, 2:42—2:36½.

September 20.—Purse $600; 2:27 class.

Terragon, b g, by Taunton	2	3	1	2	1	1
Corinne, b m, by Robert McGregor	7	1	5	3	2	2
Addie Lee 2d, b m, by Electioneer	4	7	2	1	3	3
Clayola, b m, by Allie Clay	1	6	7	7	8	4
Almont Maid, ch m, by Gen. Withers	3	2	3	6	7	ro
Stanford, b h, by Piedmont	6	4	4	4	4	ro
Wick C., br h, by Egbert	5	5	6	5	5	ro
Dora Thorne, b m, by Draco Medium	8	8	8	8	6	ro

Time, 2:21¼—2:22¼—2:23¼—2:23¾—2:23—2:23¼.

Purse $600; 2:28 class.

Minnie L., ch m, by Emery Fearnaught	6	5	2	1	1	1
Otis Shaw, b g, by Don Carlos	1	1	3	4	2	5
Arthur Wilkes, b g, by Mambrino Wilkes	9	2	1	2	5	2
Archie B., ch g, by Thought	2	3	4	3	4	3
Pilot, b g—M. Demarest	5	8	5	6	8	4
Prince, ch g, by Lysander	3	4	7	5	3	8
Twang, b h, by Alcyone	4	6	6	10	9	dis
Nutmont, b h, by Nutbourne	7	7	8	8	6	6
Huldy B., ch m, by Ben Franklin	10	10	10	7	7	7
Robert M. Taylor, bl h, by Alcantara	8	9	9	9	10	dis

Time, 2:19¾—2:19¼—2:19—2:20¼—2:20½—2:22½.

Stake $1,000; 2:40 class.

Georgie H., b m, by Alcantara	1	1	8	4	6	5	5	1
Alice Wilkes, b m, by Alcantara	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	3
Hyperiom, ch h, by Piedmont	4	4	1	3	2	1	2	2
Watson, b h, by Wilton	6	7	6	7	5	2	1	dr
Harry C., bl g, by Green Boy	5	3	5	2	3	3	3	dr
Marchioness, b m, by Achilles	8	9	7	6	7	dis		
Annie Mac, b m, by Sirocco	3	5	4	5	4	dr		
Pansy Blossom, b m, by Glencoe Wilkes	7	6	3	8	dr			
Merry Bird, br h, by Jay Bird	10	8	dr					
Lizzie L., bl m, by Gen. Withers	9	dr						
Montezuma, gr h, by Middletown	dis							
Swanton Boy, b g, by Jimmy Blaine	dis							

Time, 2:23½—2:21¾—2:21¾—2:20¼—2:25—2:26—2:27¾—2:29¾.

Purse $600;2:24 class.

Ovid, b h, by Almont Jr	2	1	2	1	1
Klick Klock, b m, by Mambritonian	1	3	1	2	2
Thad, bl g—Jas. Carpenter	3	2	4	6	7
Foggy, b g, by Alcantara	8	4	9	3	3
Cromwell Jr., br h, by Cromwell	7	5	5	7	6
Rockaway, ch h, by Goldmine	5	6	3	4	4
Nelly R., bl m—Stouffer & Sanborn	4	7	7	5	5
Warrina, b m, by Algona	6	8	6	dis	
Billy Cleveland, ch g, by Don	9	9	dr		
Nutpine, ch h, by Nutwood	dis				

Time, 2:16¾—2:19—2:17—2:15½—2:19.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.

Tonquin, b h, by Lord Russell ..... won

Time, 2:28.

Purse $—; to beat 2:40.

America, b h, by Kentucky Prince ..... won

Time, 2:23½.

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Purse $—; to beat 2:40.
Lancelot, b h, by Messenger Duroc..... won
Time, 2:32.

Purse $—; double team.
Globe, b g, by Almont Jr..... }
Honest George, b g, by Albert } .....
Time, 2:14¾.

September 21.—Stake $1,000; three-year-olds.
Midnight Chimes, b m, by Chimes..... 1 1
Zora Zar, br m, by Alcazar..... 4 2
Rupert Gillig, b g, by Gillig..... 2 6
Boy Blue, ro g, by Blue Bull Jr 3 3
Penryn, br h, by Kentucky Wilkes..... 6 4
Calcalli, br h, by Rockefeller 5 5
Time, 2:24—2:16¾.

Purse $600; 2:20 class.
Bush, bl m, by Alcyone..... 1 2 1 3 1
Tom Arden, b g, by Russ Denmark.... 4 1 6 2 5
Elda B., b m, by Wood's Hambletonian 2 3 5 4 3
Blue Bell, bl m, by Quartermaster..... 3 5 4 5 2
Excellence, b h, by Mambrino King... 6 4 3 6 4
Del Mar, b h, by Electioneer..... 5 6 2 1 dr
Daphne, b m, by Col. Hambrick..... dis
Time, 2:16—2:16¼—2:19¼—2:16¾—2:16¼.

Stake $1,000; 2:30 class.
Wardwell, b g, by Almont Jr..... 1 1 1
Pickett, ch g, by Pickett..... 2 7 2
Harry McNair, ro g, by Allegheny Boy..... 4 2 3
Gordon, b g, by Sorrento 6 3 5
James M., b g—M. Demarest..... 3 6 7
Etta K., b m, by Douglas..... 5 4 4
Davy Crockett, b g, by Golddust Chief..... 9 5 6
Rose Filkins, br m, by Melrose..... 8 8 9
George Allen, b h, by W. H. Allen..... 10 10 8
Fowler Boy, b g, by Electioneer..... 7 9 dr
Time, 2:18—2:20—2:15.

Purse $600; 2:15 class.
Chronos, b h, by Alcantara..... 1 1 1
Monkey Rolla, b g, by Tempest Jr..... 3 2 2
Ilderim, b g, by Wade Hampton..... 2 7 6
Linden, b h, by Madison Wilkes..... 5 3 4
Henry H., bl g, by Revenue..... 4 5 3
H. J. Rockwell, b h, by Brick Wilkes..... 6 4 5
Chesterfield, ch g, by Strathmore Jr..... 7 6 7
Merry Chimes, br h, by Chimes..... 8 8 dr
Time, 2:13—2:14¼—2:13½.

Purse $600; 2:17 class.
Jean Valjean, b g, by Crittenden..... 1 1 4 5 1
Abbie V., gr m, by Aberdeen..... 3 2 3 1 2
Diamond, b g, by Vandergrift Colt ... 4 3 1 3 5
Fred S. Wilkes, ro h, by Hector Wilkes 2 5 2 2 3
Brava, b m, by Baron Wilkes..... 5 4 5 4 4
Time, 2:14—2:16¼—2:15¼—2:18¼—2:16½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:45.
Volition, b h, by Antevolo..... won
Time, 2:42¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:24.
Robert M. Taylor, bl h, by Alcantara..... won
Time, 2:23½.

September 22.—Stake $1,000; 2:25 class.
Gretchen, b m, by Schuyler..... 1 1 2 4 2 1
Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy.... 2 2 1 1 3 3
Mogul, b g, by Middletown 6 4 3 5 1 2
Colden Belle, b m, by Almont Jr.... 4 5 4 2 4 4
Tellie, ro g, by Abdallah Jr..... 5 3 5 3 5 ro
Prince A., b g, by Idol..... 3 6 6 6 6 ro
Time, 2:19¼—2:20¼—2:18¼—2:21¼—2:19¼—2:19½.

Stake $1,000; four-year-olds.
Chester, br h, by Wilkes Spirit Jr..... 1 2 1 2 1
Athlete, bl h, by Barkis..... 2 1 2 1 3
Granieta, b m, by Rockefeller..... 4 3 4 3 2
Caprice, b m, by Kentucky Wilkes.... 3 4 3 4 4
Heir at Law, bl h, by Mambrino King. 5 dr
Time, 2:21¼—2:21—2:21¼—2:24¾—2:25.

Stake $1,000; 2:20 class.
Kremlin, b h, by Lord Russell..... 2 1 1 1
Constantine, b h, by Wilkes Boy..... 1 2 2 3
Virginia Evans, br m, by Kentucky Wilkes 6 6 5 2
Soudan, br g, by Combat..... 3 5 4 4
Sappho, ch m, by Robert McGregor..... 5 4 3 6
Illinois Egbert, b g, by Egbert..... 4 3 6 5
Time, 2:13¼—2:13½—2:12¼—2:11¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Spirea, ch m, by Autograph..... won
Time, 2:24¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:37.
Lady Redwood, b m—C. L. Cushman..... won
Time, 2:27.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.
Manon, ch g, by Goldbeater..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:33.
Calcalli, br h..... lost
Time, 2:34¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Paeony, b m, by Happy Medium..... won
Time, 2:22.

Purse $—; to beat 2:38¼.
Narka, b m, by Messenger Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:29.

Purse $—; match.
Bellwether, ch h, by Viking..... 1 1 1
Stoneridge, br h, by Happy Thought..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:28—2:26¼—2:26.

Purse $—; to beat 2:13¼; double team.
Belle Hamlin, b m, by Almont Jr }
Honest George, br g, by Albert.. } ..... won
Time, 2:12¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:23½.
Narka, b m, by Messenger Wilkes. ..... lost
Time, 2:29.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Naila, b m, by Messenger Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:55.

September 23.—Purse $600; 2:25 class.
Miss McGregor, b m, by Robert McGregor..... 5 3 1 1 1
Col. Osgood, br h, by Wilkes... ..... 1 1 5 5 5
Althea, b m, by Ben Franklin..... 3 2 3 2 3
R. D. F., bl g, by Aristos..... 4 4 2 3 2
Sister Barefoot, b m, by Kent..... 2 7 7 4 4
Willis A., ch g, by Alcantara..... 8 8 8 6 6
Happy Home, b g, by Happy Thought. 6 5 4 7 dr
Hugo H., bl g, by Hugo Prince. . .... 7 6 6 dr
Time, 2:19½—2:19¼—2:20¾—2:19¼—2:20¼.

Purse $600; 2:36 class.
J. M. T., b g—J. J. Bowen..... 1 0 1 1
Arago, br h, by Steele..... 2 0 2 4
Kerwin, b h, by Slander..... 3 3 3 2
Col. Mansur, gr g—W. H. Minor..... 4 7 5 3
Proteen, b h, by Glenwald..... 7 4 6 7
Gov. Beaver, b h, by Gov. Hill..... 6 5 4 6
Rustique, br m, by Electioneer..... 9 2 8 8
Arapahoe, b g—Jas. Hagan..... 8 6 7 5
Howson, b h, by Major Benton..... 5 8 9 9
Time, 2:24½—2:22½—2·24—2:23.

Purse $600; 2:29 class.
Corinne, b m, by Robert McGregor..... 1 1
Puritan, b m, by Steele..... 2 2
Nyanza, b m, by Quartermaster..... 3 3
Davy Crockett, b g, by Goldust Chief..... 4 5
Thomas A. Doyle, br g—F. Wilson..... 5 4
Time, 2:23¾—2:22.
Race declared off and purse divided by agreement.

Purse $—; to beat 2:32.
Lancelot, b h, by Messenger Duroc..... won
Time, 2:28½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:40.
Montesemus,—by Middletown..... lost
Time, 2:41.

Purse $—; to beat 2:40.
Blue Boy,—by Bell Boy..... won
Time, 2:35½—2:37½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:40.
Morpheus,—by Middletown..... won
Time, 2:39.

Purse $—; to beat 2:05¼.
Hal Pointer, b g, by Tom Hal Jr..... lost
Time, 2:06¾—2:05¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:36¼.
Henry Bruce, b h, by Onward..... won
Time, 2:36.

**Rochester, Minnesota.

September 12.—Purse $500; two-year-olds.
Blanton, ch h, by Simmons..... 1 1
Flint, ch h, by Opal..... 2 2
Salina F., bl m, by Nutwood..... 4 3
Mankato, br h, by Woodford Wilkes..... 3 dr
The Kid, br h, by Madison Smith..... dis
Bolder, b h, by Colonna..... dis
Hibernian, bl h, by Someday..... dis
Prospect Girl, ch m, by Simmons..... dis
Time, 2:44¾—2:43¾.

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Purse $500; 2:40 class.
lly Gaines, br h, by Allie Gaines..... 1 1 1
emdallah, b h, by Hamdallah..... 2 2 3
oucho, b h, by Defiance..... 5 5 2
tant, b h, by Nutmeg..... 3 3 5
ll, br g, by King's Rowdy..... 4 4 4
neral Strange, b h, by Billy Strange..... 6 6 7
narch B., b h, by Hamdallah..... 7 8 6
Banecia, bl h, by Alcyone..... 8 7 8
Time, 2:28½—2:26¼—2:26½.

September 13.—Purse $500; four-year-olds.
ss Templer, b m, by Silas Wright..... 3 4 3 3 1 1 1
t Brino, ch h, by Hambrino.. 1 5 4 1 2 2 2
rie Wilkes, b m, by Woodford Wilkes..... 5 1 1 5 5 3 3
y H., b g, by Arcadian..... 2 2 5 2 4 ro
ght, b m, by Hamdallah..... 4 3 2 4 3 ro
Time, 2:35—2:31¼—2:31¾—2:35—2:33—2:33½—2:34½.

Purse $700; 2:28 class.
lie W., bl m, by Selkirk..... 1 1 1
erwood, gr g, by Ryswood..... 2 2 2
ndallah Star, b h, by Hamdallah..... 3 3 3
sper, b h, by Kensett..... dis
t, b m, by Star of the West..... dis
Time, 2:24—2:23¼—2:27½.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.
rion, b g, by General Marion..... 1 1 1
bbins I., b h, by Hamdallah..... 2 2 2
nen Nell, br m, by Stockholm..... 3 4 3
rtar Chief, ch g, by California Chief..... 4 3 4
tty R. (Doxology), ch m, by Mountain Boy..... 5 5 5
Time, 2:21¼—2:22¼—2:21¼.

September 14.—Purse $10; to beat 2:40.
nnie A., b m, by Hamdallah..... won
Time, 2:31—2:29¼.

Purse $—; special.
nen Nell, br m, by Stockholm..... 1 1
rtar Chief, ch g, by California Chief..... 2 2
eddy P., b g—C. A. Cornforth..... 3 3
Time, 2:23—2:25½.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.
mbone Rex, b h, by Dictator..... 3 3 1 1 1
zant, b h, by Chichester..... 1 1 2 2 2
ng Grover, br g, by Herod..... 2 2 3 3 3
bin, b g, by Robin..... 4 dis
estward, bl h, by Forward..... dis
Time, 2:21½—2:23¼—2:26½—2:25½—2:26½.

Purse $500; three-year-olds.
dy Bunting, bl m, by Waxford..... 1 1 1
ng Phallamont, b h, by Phallamont..... 5 3 2
ovanni, bl h, by Red Wilkes..... 6 2 4
and D. N., b m, by Hamdallah..... 2 5 5
and Wright, b m, by Allie Gaines..... 3 6 7
onitor, b h, by Madison Smith..... 7 7 3
alphia D., gr m, by Nutwood..... 4 4 6
Time, 2:34¼—2:34½—2:32½.

September 15.—Purse $500; 2:26 class.
ck French, ch g, by Little Hamilton... 1 1 2 1
lie W., bl m, by Selkirk..... 2 2 1 4
aggie N., ch m, by Cupid..... 3 3 3 2
bbadone, b m, by Wilkes Boy..... 4 4 4 3
Time, 2:19½—2:20¾—2:22½—2:25¼.

Purse $600; 2:16 class.
lmont Bashaw, bl h, by Almont Raven.... 1 1 1
rdan, bl h, by Baymont..... 2 2 2
lbert, ch h, by Onward..... 4 3 5
orm, bl h, by Brown Hal..... 5 4 3
alleo Rex, br h, by Billy Sayre..... 3 5 4
mmy Lynn, br g, by Son of Addison Jr... dis
Time, 2:14¾—2:15½—2:12.

Purse $500; to beat 2:14¾.
ckhart, b h, by Nutwood..... won
Time, 2:13.

Purse, $—; to beat 2:30.
a Belle, b m, by Lockhart..... won
Time, 2:28.

Purse $385; four-year-olds.
a Belle, b m, by Lockhart..... w o
Time, 2:28½.

September 16.—Purse $700; 2:24 class.
na Willetts, br m, by Ferguson..... 1 2 1 1
rry Van, ch h, by George Washington 2 1 2 2
lla Rookh, br m, by Allie Gaines..... 3 3 dis
Time, 2:24¾—2:25—2:24¾—2:26¼.

Purse $700; 2:35 class.
Alta, br m, by Allie Gaines..... 1 1 1
Billy Gaines, br g, by Allie Gaines..... 2 2 2
Nelly, bl m, by Little Hamilton..... 3 3 3
Cornplanter, b h, by Hamdallah..... 4 4 4
Minnie A., b m, by Hamdallah..... 5 dis
Mary H., br m, by Little Rock..... dis
Time, 2:22½—2:21¼—2:23½.

Purse $600; 2:22 class.
Mark Sirius, ch h, by Sirius..... 1 2 1 1
Mayhill, br m, by Edge Hill..... 6 1 2 5
Jerry L., gr g, by Stonewall Jackson.... 3 3 3 2
Hampshire, br h, by Woodford Wilkes... 2 4 4 4
King Princeps, b h, by Count Princeps... 4 5 5 3
Swanock, b h, by Advance..... 5 6 dis
Time, 2:19¾—2:19—2:19—2:21¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
Monitor, b h, by Madison Smith..... lost
Time, 2:34¼—2:35.

**Syracuse, Nebraska.

September 14.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.
Alice E., br m, by Martine..... 5 2 1 1 1
McVera, b h, by Talavera..... 1 3 2 4 2
Alarm Boy, b h, by Alarm..... 2 1 3 3 4
Dr. Gates, gr g, by General Garfield.. 4 5 4 2 3
Patrion, b h, by Patronage..... 6 6 5 5 dr
Princonia, b m, by Prince Edwards... 3 4 6 dr
King Moore, b h, by Endymion..... 7 8 dr
Neatbud, b h, by Neatwood..... 8 7 dr
Nihilist, b h, by Strathmore..... 9 dr
Time, 2:34¼—2:32¼—2:29¼—2:30—2:30.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.
Dusty Heels, ch m, by Rushville..... 1 1 1
Orion, br h, by Guiding Star..... 2 3 2
Charley Baldwin, bl h, by Iowa Chief..... 3 2 3
Mercury, b h, by Saturn..... 4 4 5
Dinah, b m, by Flaco..... 5 5 4
Helen, b m, by Waterloo..... 6 dr
Time, 2:27½—2:27¼—2:28.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
George Wolf,—J. H. Jarino..... lost
Time, 2:34¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:32½.
Coppermont, b h, by Egmont..... won
Time, 2:30.

September 15.—Purse $300; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.
McCormac, b h—H. E. McCormac..... 1 2 1
Charles W., b h—J. W. Zibble..... 2 1 2
Floratus, b m, by Pactolus..... 4 3 3
Prince Williams, b h, by Williams..... 3 4 4
Winnie Wilkes, b m, by Republican..... dis
Time, 2:40—2:40½—2:39½.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.
Holden Davis, b g—James Anthony..... 1 1 1
Saturn L., b g, by Echo..... 2 2 2
Le Count, b h, by Sweepstakes..... 3 3 3
Velvet, ch h, by Tramp..... 5 4 4
Head Light, ch h, by S. R. Lamont..... 4 dis
Time, 2:24½—2:26—2:27.

Stake $175; 2:22 class.
Abdallah Wilkes, b h, by Bourbon Wilkes.. 1 1 1
Kasonis, bl m, by John A. Kasson..... 2 2 2
Cebron, b h, by Belvoir..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:23¼—2:23¼—2:29½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:35.
Lady Butler, b m, by Phallamont..... won
Time, 2:32¾—2:34¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.
Christina, b m, by Chitwood..... won
Time, 2:39¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:34¼.
Senator Maid, ch m, by High Miller..... won
Time, 2:30¼—2:30.

September 16.—Purse $400; 2:45 class.
Ed Davis, b g, by Counsellor..... 1 0 2 1 1
Durango Belle, b m, by Durango..... 2 0 1 2 2
Fanny Sprague, b m, by Governor Sprague..... 3 3 3 4 3
George Dickson, b h, by Ashland Wilkes..... 4 5 4 3 4
Orenia, bl m, by Orion..... 5 4 dis
Time, 2:29¼—2:33½—2:28—2:31¾—2:30.

Purse $200; 2:33 class.
Kitewood, ch m, by Brentwood..... 2 1 1 1
King Halliday, b h, by Halliday..... 1 2 2 3
Red Wing, b h, by Red Wilkes..... 4 4 3 2
Belvidere Jr., br h, by Henry V..... 3 3 4 4
Time, 2:27—2:26¾—2:26—2:24½.

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Purse $200; match.
Helen, b m, by Waterloo..... 1 2 1
Alarm Boy, b h, by Alarm..... 2 1 2
Time, 2:39½—2:34½—2:42½.
Purse $10; to beat 2:32¾.
Lady Butler, b m, by Phallamont..... lost
Time, 2:33—2:52—2:40.
Purse $10; to beat 2:29¾.
Dancer, b h, by Alarm..... won
Time, 2:25½.
Purse $200; 2:20 class.
Guelph, bl h, by Princeps..... 1 1
Jim Dunn, ro g, by Mambrino Startle..... 2 2
Time, 2:26—2:17½.

*Salem, Oregon.

September 12.—Purse $300; special.
Frank O'Neil, br g, by Whippleton..... 1 1 1
Walter, gr g, by Royal Fearnaught..... 5 3 2
Tybault, bl h, by Altamont..... 2 5 3
Maud Knox, ch m, by Winthrop Knox..... 3 2 5
Leona, b m, by Lemont..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:36½—2:29—2:33.
September 13.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.
Lady Mac, b m, by Lemont..... 2 1 1 1
Stella H., br m, by Hambleton..... 1 2 2 2
Lucy Baker, b m, by Altamont..... 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:36—2:34½—2:39—2:39.
September 14.—Purse $500; 2:29 class.
Georgie Woodthorpe, gr m, by Altamont 3 1 1 1
Pearl Fisher, b m, by Altamont..... 1 2 2 2
McMinnville Maid, bl m, by Altamont.. 2 3 3 3
Pandora, br m, by Planter..... 5 4 4 4
Pilot Lemont, ch h, by Lemont..... 4 5 dr
Rosemon, b h, by Belmont..... dis
Time, 2:25—2:25—2:24—2:24.
Purse $5; to beat 2:29½.
Leona, b m, by Lemont..... lost
Time, 2:37—2:35.
September 15.—Purse $500; 2:25 class.
Blondie, ch h, by Lemont..... 1 1 1
Captain Mount, b h, by Paramount..... 2 2 2
Harry M., b h, by Pryam..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:33—2:31—2:17.
Purse, $100; to beat 2:24¼.
Almont Medium, b h, by Happy Medium..... won
Time, 2:18¼.
Purse $250; special.
Maud Knox, ch m, by Winthrop Knox... 6 1 1 1
Von Tramp, b h, by Badger Boy..... 1 3 2 3
Walter, gr g, by Royal Fearnaught..... 3 2 3 2
Lady Mac, b m, by Lemont..... 4 5 5 4
Rosemon, b h, by Belmont..... 2 4 4 dr
Belle S., b m, by Rockwood..... 6 dis
Time, 2:33—2:27—2:30—2:29½.
Purse $250; two-year-olds.
Althaia, b m, by Altamont..... 1 1
Inez D., bl m, by Hambletonian Mambrino.... 2 2
Pauline, ch m, by Planter..... 3 3
Time, 2:42—2:27½.
September 16.—Purse $250; three-year-olds.
Vinmont, b h, by Altamont..... 2 0 1 1
Vanquish, bl h, by Hambletonian Mambrino..... 1 0 2 2
King Patchen, b h, by Mambrino King.. 3 1 4 3
Alta Hamlin, b m, by Fred Hambleton.. 4 2 3 4
Time, 2:31—2:31—2:30—2:32½.
Purse $600; 2:25 class.
Challenger Chief, b h, by Challenger.. 1 3 2 1 1
Susie S., ch m, by Hambletonian Mambrino 4 1 1 3 2
Georgie Woodthorpe, gr m, by Altamont 3 2 3 2 3
J. S. C., b h, by Echo..... 2 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:22—2:20—2:24—2:21—2:23¼.
September 17.—Purse $500; special.
Altao, br h, by Altamont..... 1 1 1
Blondie, ch h, by Lemont..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:21—2:17¼—2:20.

**Toledo, Ohio.

September 6.—Purse $300; 2:50 class.
Olmeda Maid, b m, by Olmedo Wilkes... 3 1 1 1
Kitty Wilkes,—by Young Wilkes..... 1 5 4 5
John Carter, b g, by Regulator..... 2 2 3 2
Stanford, b h, by Clay..... 4 3 2 3
Redwyn, b h, by Red Wilkes..... 5 6 6 4
Tom Parmer, b h, by Regulator..... 6 4 5 6
Time, 2:42—2:41—2:41½—2:40½.
Purse $400; 2:45 class.
Red Cloud, ch g, by Cramer's Rainbow..... 1 1 1
Plush, ch m, by Don J. Robinson..... 3 2 2
Colonel Mc., b h—Philo Sweet..... 2 4 4
Lockivar,—E. W. Price..... 5 3 3
R. & H., br g, by Lockinvar..... 4 5 dr
Time, 2:32¾—2:32½—2:32½.
Purse $100; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.
Red Flame Jr., ch h, by Red Flame... 2 1 1 2 1
Flashlight, bl h, by Jersey Wilkes..... 3 3 2 1 2
Veno, b m, by Valdemere 1 2 3 3 3
Time, 2:52¼—2:51½—2:50½—2:49½—2:51¼.
September 7.—Purse $400; 2:34 class.
M. W., ch g, by Blue Bull..... 1 1 3 1
Maud C., b m, by Canada Chief 5 9 1 2
Silver Mine, ch g, by Grand Sentinel..... 2 2 5 7
Tom Thorn, ch h, by Western Boy..... 3 3 2 3
Day Bell,—Elmer Hatch..... 4 4 8 4
Nestwood, b g, by Nestor..... 10 6 4 6
Dacoma, b h, by De Soto..... 6 8 6 5
Gladstone, b h, by Hambrino..... 8 5 7 8
Antonelli, b h, by Cardinal..... 7 7 11 12
Fanny H., gr m—Seymour Kuney..... 9 10 10 9
Lady Passmore, ch m, by Peter Pinder.. 12 12 9 10
Miss Morehouse, br m, by Egbert..... 11 10 12 11
Time, 2:31—2:32—2:32½—2:31.
Purse $400; 2:27 class.
Maud McGregor, b m, by Captain McGregor..... 1 3 1 1
Hugh A., gr g, by Prince Hal..... 8 1 7 6
Razor Blade, bl g, by Henry B..... 2 2 2 7
Brown George, br g—S. P. De Vries..... 6 8 4 2
Elrick, b g, by Kentucky Belmont..... 3 4 3 3
Dan Mitchell, b h, by Regulator..... 4 7 5 5
Little Joker, ch g—E. W. Price..... 5 6 8 4
J. J., bl g, by France..... 7 5 6 8
Time, 2:26½—2:28½—2:29—2:36.
September 8.—Purse $500; free for all.
Mikado, b g, by Maxim..... 1 1 1
Sorrel Dan, ch g, by Commander..... 2 2 3
Lockinvar,—by Brooks Clipper..... 5 4 2
Willard M., b g, by Mambrino Smuggler... 3 5 4
Passmont, b h, by Pasacas..... 4 3 5
Time, 2:26¼—2:24—2:23½.
Purse $400; 2:29 class.
Count Robert, b h, by Robert McGregor.... 1 1 1
Judge McCrory, b g—W. H. Morehouse..... 2 2 2
John L., b h, by Bourbon Wilkes..... 4 3 3
M. W., ch g, by Blue Bull..... 3 4 4
Steve H.,—D. Lewis..... dis
Maggie S., br m, by Moody..... dis
Time, 2:27—2:28—2:28.
Purse $200; three-year-olds; 2:50 class.
Zulu, b m, by Zeno..... 3 2 1 1 1
Corrine, ch m—John G. Dorn..... 1 1 3 3 2
Senator, b h, by Flagler..... 2 3 2 2 3
Time, 2:45½—2:42—2:41—2:45½—2:38¾.
September 9.—Purse $500; free for all.
Jalisco, br h, by Durango..... 1 1 1
Independence, bl g, by Edward Everett.... 2 2 3
Silver Cloud, gr h, by Fisk's Mambrino Chief 3 5 3
Tempest, bl g, by Tempest..... 4 3 5
Geneva Wilkes, bl m, by Bartholomew Wilkes 5 4 4
Time, 2:22—2:25½—2:26¾.
Purse $400; 2:35 class.
Red Cloud, ch g, by Cramer's Rainbow..... 1 1 1
Rupert, ch h, by Corbin Bashaw..... 2 2 3
George S., br h, by Hambletonian George... 3 4 2
Lockinvar,—E. W. Price..... 4 3 4
Sunday Sock,—by Lockinvar..... dis
Time, 2:36—2:33—2:31½.
Purse $300; 2:40 class; four-year-olds.
Kate Ham, b m, by Glen Miller..... 1 1 1
Castor, ch h, by White Line Chief..... 2 2 2
Bessie Wilkes, bl m, by Newton's Allie Wilkes..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:37¼—2:36—2:31.

**Warren, Ohio.

September 15.—Purse $100; 3:30 class.
Sailor Boy, bl g, by Atlantic 1 1 1
Sheeney Mike, b g, by Algiers..... 2 2 2
Audacity, br h, by Almont Jr..... 4 3 3
Captain Hallet, ch h, by Euclid..... 3 4 4
Dr. Leach, bl h, by Atlantic..... 5 5 5
Moonlight, bl g, by Atlantic..... 7 8 6
Orlop, br h, by Princeps..... 6 7 dis
Duke L.,—by Duquesne..... 8 6 dis
Time, 2:44¼—2:48¼—2:40½.

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Purse $200; 2:32 class.

Aurilla, b m, by Adjuster	3	1	1	1
Algiers, bl h, by Atlantic	1	2	2	3
Dodgeville, b g, by Oberlin	5	4	3	2
Zoda C., b m, by Pocahontas Boy	2	3	4	6
Ellen, gr m, by Hall's Mohawk	7	5	6	4
Starlight, b h, by Atlantic	4	6	7	5
Benediction, ch h, by Benefactor	8	8	5	7
Easter, gr g, by Handsome Harry	6	7	dr	

Time, 2:32½—2:33½—2:35—2:34½.

September 16.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Flossie S., ch m, by Bassett's Blue Bull	4	2	7	4	2	1	2	1	1
Brownstone, br g, by Mohawk Gift	7	4	1	1	5	4	4	4	5
Brooklawn, b h, by Chesterwood	5	3	4	2	6	2	1	3	3
Frank H., ch g, by Stockbridge Chief Jr	8	9	6	3	4	3	3	2	2
Kitty W., bl m, by Ashtabula	3	5	3	5	3	5	5	5	4
Hiawatha, b h, by Cardinal	2	1	2	6	1	6	ro		
Richard Clay, ro h, by Mambrino Clay Jr	9	6	5	dis					
Dick Tirpin, ch g, by St. Elmo	10	8	dis						
Knightmare, b m, by Sir Knight	1	10	dr						
Colonel Edsall, b h, by Major Edsall	6	7	dr						

Time, 2:40¾—2:38—2:40—2:39½—2:41—2:41—2:40—2:39¼—2:38¼.

Purse $200; two-year-olds.

Addie J., b m, by Mohawk Gift	1	1
Seibert, b h, by Decorah	2	2
Ileen Aroon, b m, by Kildare	3	3
Susie Hill, bl m, by Edge Hill	4	4
Ordello, br h, by Anteeo	6	5
Olive Boy, ch h, by Allie Wilkes	5	6
Doctor B., b h, by Allie Wilkes	7	dr

Time, 2:54—2:51.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Mistrea, br m, by Strathford	1	1	4	2	2	1
Country Girl, gr m, by Sir Peter	2	2	1	4	4	2
Lottie Rockett, ch m, by Redmont	6	6	5	1	1	dis
Emerson, ch g, by Ellal G	3	3	2	3	3	ro
Arlington, b h, by Allie Wilkes	4	5	3	5	5	ro
Azani, b g, by Bezant	5	dis				

Time, 2:31—2:30—2:31½—2:26¾—2:28¾—2:29½.

September 17.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Sibly, b m, by Handsome Harry	1	1	1
Richard Wilkes, br h, by Clay Wilkes	2	2	3
Pansy L., gr m, by Palm	3	4	2
Dr. Perkins, b h, by Louis Napoleon	4	3	4
Rex King,—by Rex	dis		
E. P. O., ch g, by General Garfield	dis		

Time, 2:35—2:33—2:32½.

Purse $250; 2:27 class.

Tague O'Ragan, b g, by Black's Hambletonian	4	4	3	4	1	1	1
Capson, ch g, by Idol	3	1	1	3	2	2	3
Jeff Davis, br g, by Atlantic	2	2	2	1	3	3	2
Yankee H., ch g, by Jim Schriber	1	3	6	5	5	4	4
Berwick Boy, gr g, by Pilot Medium	5	7	4	2	4	ro	
Earl's Laddie, b h, by Earl	7	6	5	dis			
Harold Chief, b h, by Harold	6	5	dis				

Time, 2:26¼—2:28½—2:26½—2:26¼—2:29½—2:30¼—2:29¾.

Purse $180; three-year-olds.

Pew House, ch g, by Mohawk Gift	1	1	1
Decorah Chief, b g, by Decorah	4	2	2
Smuggler Wilkes, gr h, by Allie Wilkes	2	3	3
Edith Monroe, b m, by Mark Monroe	3	4	4
Victor Wilkes, b h, by Allie Wilkes	5	5	5

Time, 2:43½—2:41—2:44¾.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Bebe Golddust, ch h, by D. H. Golddust	1	1
Sailor Boy, bl g, by Atlantic	3	2
Aaron, bl h, by Binderton	2	3
Susie, b m, by Star Hambletonian	4	4
Sheeney Mike, b g, by Algiers	5	5
Kitty B., ch m, by Dr. Perkins	dis	
Cashier, b g, by Banker	dis	

Time, 2:36½—2:39½.

Race declared off and purse divided by agreement.

*Waverly, New Jersey.

September 20.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Prince Eugene, b h, by Bayonne Prince	2	2	2	1	1	1
Frank Walkill, b h, by Sir Walkill	1	1	4	4	4	3
Miss Ida, b m—E. L. Janett	3	3	1	2	3	2
L. D. N. (Andy C.), b g, by Wilkes W	5	5	5	3	2	ro
Gayle, b g—J. M. Chandler	6	4	3	5	5	ro
Susie Collins, b m—H. G. Smith	4	ro				

Time, 2:28¾—2:28¾—2:29¾—2:28½—2:28¼—2:32¾.

Purse $400; 2:29 class.

Gray Mack, gr g—McCargon & Pierson	1	1	2	2	1
Bay Baron, b h—W. B. E. Lockwood Jr	3	3	1	1	2
Thoe, b h—Flemington Stock Farm	2	2	3	3	3
Wesley, gr g—C. W. Bower	4	4	dis		
Clinton Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes	5	5	dr		

Time, 2:27¾—2:30—2:24¼—2:25—2:27.

September 21.—Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Puck, bl g, by Tacoma	1	1	1
Col. Kip, br h, by Aristos	2	2	2
Brother G., br h, by Sentinel Wilkes	4	3	3
Bay State Morgan, b g—E. L. Janett	3	5	4
Electra, b m—J. Stearns	5	4	dis

Time, 2:24—2:24½—2:24¼.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Commodore, ch g—H. G. Smith	1	1	1
Dominion, b g, by Bob Lambert	2	2	3
Montague, b g—C. Opdyke	3	3	2
Pulpit, b g, by Little Eastern	4	4	4

Time, 2:32½—2:30½—2:30.

Purse $400; 2:24 class.

Little Daisey, ch m, by Young Kirkwood	2	1	1	2	1
Jim Wilson Jr., gr g, by Jim Wilson	3	2	3	1	2
Ganymede, ch g, by Ajax	1	3	2	3	3

Time, 2:25—2:23½—2:24½—2:23½—2:24¾.

September 23.—Purse $700; 2:19 class.

Clayton, b g, by Harry Clay	1	2	1	1
Charley C., gr g, by Sam Purdy	5	1	4	4
Conway, b g, by Wm. H. Vanderbilt	2	3	2	2
Capt. Lyons, b h, by Sweepstakes	4	4	3	3
Billy Button, ch g, by Hambletonian Prince	3	dr		

Time, 2:23¼—2:21—2:27—2:21¼.

Purse $600; 2:19 class.

Grover S., b g, by Cafferty Horse	1	3	3	1	1
Fanny B., b m—B. H. Demarest	4	1	1	2	2
Little Daisy, ch m, by Young Kirkwood	3	2	2	3	4
Crafty, b h, by Kentucky Wilkes	2	4	dr		

Time, 2:29—2:24¼—2:24¾—2:23½—2:23¾.

Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Full Prince, b g, by Young Fullerton	2	2	1	1	1
Edgewood, ro g—B. H. Demarest	1	1	2	3	2
Daisy C., b m, by Mountain Boy	5	4	4	2	3
Highland Boy, gr g—J. R. McFadden	4	3	3	4	4
Jerseyman, br g—C. F. Grossmyer	3	dr			

Time, 2:27½—2:26¼—2:27½—2:28¼—2:30.

Purse $400; 2:48 class.

Prince Eugene, b h, by Bayonne Prince	1	2	1	1
Miss Ida, b m—E. L. Janett	2	1	3	2
Frank Walkill, b h, by Sir Walkill	3	3	2	3
L. D. N. (Andy C.), b g, by Wilkes W	4	4	4	4
Frank L., br g—H. Engerbrecht	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:31—2:27¼—2:27½—2:31¾.

Purse $400; 2:34 class.

Lady Weeks, ch m—H. G. Smith	1	1	1
E. E. Barrett, b g—C. F. Grossmyer	2	2	2
Dutch Jim, br h, by Black Dutchman	3	3	3
Molly Bawn, bl m—H. G. Smith	dis		

Time, 2:32—2:30—2:26¾.

*Winchester, Kentucky.

September 13.—Stake $340; two-year-olds.

Lucy Simmons, ro m, by Simmons	1
Henry Lee, b h, by George Lee	dis
Clear Night, b h, by Darknight	dis
Lemonee, b m, by Wilton	dis

Time, 2:44¾.

Purse $400; 3:00 class.

E. T. H., b g, by Bismarck	1	3	1	1
Toulu, b g, by Vatican	3	1	2	2
Isabelle, br m, by Jay Bird	2	2	4	3
Ed Bean, b g, by Meredith	4	4	3	5
Valley Girl, ch m, by Valdemeer	5	5	5	4
Ella O. K., b m, by Wilkes Boy	6	6	6	6
Ida Wilkes, b m, by Petoskey	dis			

Time, 2:34½—2:31¼—2:32¾—2:31½.

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September 14.—Stake $230; three-year-olds.

Vanity, b m, by Valdemeer	1	1	1
Fanny G., b m, by Simmons	2	2	2
June Light, b h, by Vatican	3	3	3

Time, 2:29½—2:31¾—2:33.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Ed Wilkes, bl g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	1	1	1
Trafford, ch h, by Red Wilkes	2	2	3
Gurney, ch g, by Kentucky Prince	3	3	2
Tom Covington, bl g, by Limber Jim	4	4	4

Time, 2:32¼—2:30—2:28½.

September 15.—Purse $400; 2:20 class.

Blanche Louise, b m, by Red Wilkes	1	1	1
Peter Piper, b g, by Nantucket	2	2	2
Rattler, b g, by St. Mark	3	3	3
Maumee S., br m, by The Baron	4	4	dr

Time, 2:25—2:18½—2:18½.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Cyclone Wilkes, ro g, by Cyclone	5	2	1	1	1
Annie Stevens, b m, by Kentucky Prince	1	1	2	2	4
Toulu, b g, by Vatican	7	5	4	3	2
Wilkerson, ch h, by Favorite Wilkes	2	4	7	6	7
Burlesque, ch h, by Hambrino	6	3	5	5	3
Fred McGregor, b h, by Robert McGregor	8	7	3	7	5
Edna M., b m, by Egbert	4	6	6	4	6
Sinda, b m,—S. P. Satler	3	10	dr		
Green B., br g, by Abdalbrino	10	8	dr		
Annette, ch m, by King Rene	9	9	dr		
Olma, b g, by Onward	dis				

Time, 2:26¼—2:26½—2:23¼—2:25½—2:25½.

September 16.—Purse $100; 2:40 class.

Annette, ch m, by King Rene	1	1	1
Mattie Scott, bl m, by Estil Eric	4	2	2
Manchester, b h, by Chichester	2	3	3
Valley Girl, ch m, by Valdemeer	3	4	4
Ida Wilkes, b m, by Petoskey	5	5	5

Time, 2:27½—2:32¼—2:31½.

Stake $220; three-year-olds.

Leila May, b m, by Recorder	1	1	1
Hattie Mc., ch m, by Bourbon Wilkes	2	2	2

Time, 2:36½—2:31½—2:24½.

September 17.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Mahala, bl m, by Cyclone	1	1	1
Ed Wilkes, bl g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	2	2	2
Effie C., ch m, by Egbert	3	3	3
Oriana, ch m, by Onward	4	4	4

Time, 2:26—2:22¼—2:19¾.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Orphan Boy, b h, by George Steck	1	7	2	1	1
Jewell, b g, by Petoskey	3	1	1	4	2
Lutie Strathmore, by Strathmore	2	3	3	2	4
Mattie J., ro m, by Ultimus	6	2	4	6	5
Caneland Wilkes, b h, by Young Jim	4	4	5	3	3
Mountain Pink, b m, by Ellerslie Wilkes	5	5	6	5	6
Luby, ch h, by Post Boy	7	6	7	7	dr

Time, 2:24¼—2:24¾—2:22½—2:24½—2:24¼.

*Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

September 20.—Purse $150; three-year-olds.

Densmore, b h, by Bayonne Prince	1	1
Silver Bell, ro h, by St. Bel	2	2
Little Lehigh, b h, by Mozart	3	3
Litty Hancock, gr m, by Gen. Hancock	4	4
Alfred A., b g, by Decation	5	5

Time, 2:28¼—2:31.

Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Wat Wat, bl g—J. P. Gibbs	0	1	1	1
Warcliff, b h, by Warlock	0	2	2	2
Rosetta, b m—W. C. Fox	3	4	5	4
Redwood Wilkes, ch h—Jerry Gauff	4	3	3	3
Hugo, br m—J. Tyson	5	5	4	5
Redweed, ch g—E. Clark	6	dr		

Time, 2:29¾—2:29¾—2:30¼—2:30¼.

September 21.—Purse $350; 2:29 class.

Altogether, gr g, by Almont Jr	1	1	1	
R. C., ch g, by Black Bonner	3	2	3	
Molly W., b m—L. D. Guerin	2	3	6	
Mascott Bob, ro g, by Administrator	6	5	2	
Ben S., b g, by Indiaman	4	7	4	
Edna C., br m, by Warwick Boy	9	4	5	
Mamie, b m—D. S. Mahappy	5	9	8	
Hattie Bell,—W. D. Althouse	10	6	7	
Frazie, ch g—W. A. Detsch	7	8	10	
Joe L., ch g—J. C. Hogan	8	10	9	

Time, 2:28¼—2:29—2:26.

Purse $450; 2:19 class.

Rachael B., b m, by Chester Chief	1	1	1
Major Flowers, ch g, by Bourbon Wilkes	3	2	2
John S., bl g, by Jersey Prince	2	4	3
Monroe Wilkes, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	4	3	4

Time, 2:23¼—2:21—2:21.

Purse $300; 2:37 class.

Dean Wilkes, b m—Jerry Gauff	1	1	1
Royal Red, b h, by Red Wilkes	2	2	2
Blue Line, b g—F. H. Jackson	3	3	5
Frank E., ch g—Frank Kilborn	7	7	3
Cambridge Girl, ch m, by Ben Franklin	4	6	4
Stella M., bl m, by Norway Knox	6	4	8
Piety, b m—A. Weber	5	5	6
Maud M., b m	9	9	7
Minnie Warner, gr m—J. Krimble	8	8	9

Time, 2:29¼—2:28¼—2:27¼.

Purse $350; free for all; trot or pace.

Tempest, b g, by Round's Sprague	1	1	1
Bert Sheldon Jr., b g, by Warwick Boy	3	2	2
Gray Harry, gr g, by Tempest Jr	2	3	3

Time, 2:20½—2:18¾—2:21.

September 22.—Purse $250; 2:50 class.

Wat Wat, bl g—J. P. Gibbs	1	1	1
Lizzie R., br m—D. C. Davis	2	2	2
Silver Bells, b m—Jas. Kroner	3	3	3
Bellora, br h—H. B. Phillips	4	4	4

Time, 2:38—2:36¼—2:38¼.

Purse $300; 2:27 class.

Nodine, b g, by Peacemaker	2	2	1	1	1
Lilly M.,—F. B. McGonigle	4	5	3	2	3
Nalie, ch g—F. H. Jackson	3	4	2	3	5
Billy V., b g—I. Vanatha	5	3	4	4	2
Donald, b g—E. Clark Jr	6	6	5	5	4
Frank J., b g—J. Gauff	1	1	dis		
Fred,—J. P. Gibbs	7	dr			

Time, 2:26¼—2:27¼—2:25½—2:30—2:24½.

September 23.—Purse $300; 2:34 class.

Dean Wilkes, b m—J. Gauff	1	1	1
Octagon, b g, by Orange Blossom	3	5	2
Molly G., b m—F. B. Shreve	2	4	5
George, b g—C. L. Shiner	7	2	4
Cambridge Girl, ch m, by Ben Franklin	4	3	3
Beverly, br h—R. Dempster	5	6	6
May Queen, ch m—W. Kater	6	7	7

Time, 2:29—2:30¼—2:27¾.

Purse $400; 2:24 class.

Monroe Wilkes, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	1	1	1
Lizzie Mac, ch m, by Nutwood	2	2	5
Delavan, gr h, by Pilot Medium	5	3	2
Col. Walker, b g, by St. Cloud	3	5	3
Rintoul, br h, by Mambrino Dudley	4	4	4

Time, 2:24¼—2:25¼—2:26¼.

**Bryan, Ohio.

August 30.—Purse $800; free for all.

Lady Belle, gr m, by Pilot Medium	1	1	1
Belle Archer, br m, by Rene	2	2	2
Jalisco, br h, by Durango	3	3	3
Silver Cloud, gr h, by Mambrino Chief	4	4	4

Time, 2:21¼—2:22—2:19¾.

Purse $600; 2:19 class.

Cleveland S., b h, by Montgomery	1	1	1
Mikado, b g, by Maxim	2	2	2
Shawhan, b g, by Twilight	4	3	4
Lucy B., b m, by Legacy	6	4	3
Sorrel Dan, ch g, by Commander	3	5	5
See Saw, b h, by Lucas Brodhead	5	6	7
Joe Jefferson, br h, by Thomas Jefferson	7	7	6

Time, 2:17—2:15½—2:19¼.

Purse $800; 2:32 class.

Erector, br h, by Director	2	1	1	1
Homer, br g, by Hermes	1	2	2	2
Bow Bells, b h, by Electioneer	5	3	3	3
Koaline, b m, by Montgomery	4	5	4	5
Hattiemont, ro m, by Haroldmont	7	4	5	4
Jim Wilkes, b g, by Young Jim	3	dis		
Pearl Winship, br m, by Legal Tender	6	dis		

Time, 2:26¾—2:26¼—2:25¼—2:25.

August 31.—Purse $800; 2:24 class.

Ponce de Leon, bl h, by Pancoast	1	1	1
Max, gr g, by Pilot Medium	3	2	2
Geneva Wilkes, bl m, by Bartholomew Wilkes	2	4	3
Katie Earl, ch m, by Earl	4	3	4
Dictum, br h, by Dictator Almont	dis		

Time, 2:20—2:23—2:18¾.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

...lie C., b g, by Josh Billings	1	1	1
...rpeth, b h, by Wedgewood	3	2	2
...n Nevis	2	3	3

Time, 2:30¼—2:34¼—2:33.

Purse $500; three-year-olds.

...n Ami, b m, by Nugget	2	1	1	2	1
...anza, b m, by Robert McGregor	3	2	2	1	3
...ssie Wilkeswood, ch m, by Wilkeswood	1	3	3	3	2
...ttie Clarke, ro m, by Patron	5	5	4	4	4
...lu, b m, by Zeno	4	4	dis		
...rrinne,—by Valdemeer	6	dr			

Time, 2:27—2:27½—2:31—2:26¼—2:24¼.

September 1.—Purse $800; 2:29 class.

...pseco, br h, by Louis Napoleon	2	4	1	1	1
...r Albert, b h, by Mambrino Startle	1	1	3	2	2
...orida Monarch, b h, by Florida	3	2	2	3	3
...iss Ledo, bl m, by Ledo	4	3	4	4	6
...unt Robert, b h, by Robert McGregor	8	8	6	5	4
...as, b g, by Sleepy Rock	6	5	7	6	5
...dy H.,—by Thatcher Hambletonian	7	6	5	7	dr
...illis, b h, by Masterlode	5	7	dr		

Time, 2:21¼—2:20¾—2:19½—2:20—2:20½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.

...erokee, gr g, by Pilot Medium	won

Time, 2:29½.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

...om Erum, b h, by Onward	1	1	1
...ash Boy, b g, by Major Wilkes	2	2	3
...aud Adair, b m, by Floramour	5	3	2
...ictor, gr g, by Pilot Medium	3	5	4
...enry H., b h, by Bashaw Jr	4	4	dis

Time, 2:19¼—2:19½—2:19¼.

Purse $300; 2:50 class; two-year-olds.

...ed Flame Jr., ch h, by Red Flame	1	0	1
...t. Joe, b h, by Bassett M	2	0	2
...ino—by Valdemeer	3	dis	

Time, 2:47¾—2:46¼—2:46¼.

September 2.—Purse $800; 2:22 class.

...ersica, b m, by Belmont	3	1	1	1
...otens, b g—Melrose Farm	1	6	6	2
...labama, ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	4	2	2	5
...alisco, b h, by Durango	2	5	4	4
...ot L., bl m, by Abdamed Allen	5	3	3	3
...ilver Cloud, gr h, by Mambrino Chief Jr.	6	4	5	6

Time, 2:18¼—2:21½—2:20½—2:20.

Purse $800; free for all.

...Major Wonder, b g, by Major Edsall Jr	1	1	1
...Okado, b g, by Maxim	2	2	2
...orrel Dan, b g, by Commander	3	3	3
...Almonarch, ro g, by Almonarch	4	4	4

Time, 2:15¼—2:14¾—2:10.

Purse $600; 2:39 class.

...im Wilkes, b g, by Young Jim	1	1	1
...aron Posey, br h, by Baron Wilkes	2	2	3
...anna B.,—by Durkey V	3	3	2
...ow Bells, b h, by Electioneer	6	4	4
...ilver Mine, ch h, by Grand Sentinel	4	5	7
...andy Wilkes,—by Wilkesmont	5	7	5
...lackberry, b h, by Harold	7	6	6
...illy Morgan, b h, by Aristos Jr	8	dr	

Time, 2:28¼—2:25½—2:25.

Purse $—; to beat 2:40.

Kate Ham, b m, by Glen Miller	won

Time, 2:28½.

**Columbus, Ohio.

September 13.—Purse $500; 2:42 class.

Alletus,—by Alcyone	3	2	1	1	1
Black Wilkes, bl h, by Ambassador	1	1	2	3	3
Jack Bowers, b g, by Kilbuck Tom	2	3	3	2	2
Red Hal, b h, by Martin's Tom Hal	4	4	dis		
Maud P., br m by Humphrey's Hurrah	5	dis			
Laura M., b m, by John Yearling	dis				
Belle J., br m, by Brook	dis				

Time, *0:00—2:31½—2:27—2:25¼—2:25½.

*Heat given to third horse.

September 14.—Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Koaline, b m, by Montgomery	1	1	1
Blue Jay, ro h, by Jay Bird	5	2	2
Amazon, ch m, by Ambassador	2	5	3
Rockwell, b h, by Lotless	3	3	5
Traveler, bl h, by Frank Forester	4	4	4
Prince L., b g, by Mohawk	6	dis	
John D., br g, by Dr. Downing	dis		
Barney Wilkes Jr., br g—Walter Craig & Son	dis		

Time, 2:31½—2:31¼—2:33¼.

Purse $500; 2:38 class.

Lady Passmore, ch m, by Peter Pinder	1	2	1	1
Alma, bl m, by Almont M	2	1	2	2
Flora Monarch, b m, by Belleview Chief	4	3	3	3
Surveyor, br h, by August Belmont	3	5	4	4
Elbertie, b h, by Egbert	5	4	5	dis

Time, 2:29¼—2:34½—2:33—2:28¼.

Purse $585; two-year-olds.

King Sultan, b h, by Sultan	1	1
Adelaide, b m, by Armagh	2	2
Clifford K., bl m, by Norwood Wilkes	4	3
Petroleum, b h, by Embassador	3	5
Billy Churchill, b h, by Churchill	5	4
Sunflower, ch m, by Stillson	6	6

Time, 2:42½—2:39.

September 15.—Purse $500; 2:20 class.

Buck Morgan, ch g, by Buckeye Bayard	1	1	2	1
Keokee, ch m, by Ambassador	3	2	1	4
Khedive, b h, by Landseer	2	3	3	2
Alex C., b g, by Alert	5	4	4	3
Katie Earl, ch m, by Earl	4	5	dr	

Time, 2:26½—2:24¼—2:25½—2:25.

Purse $500; 2:21 class.

Alti, b h, by Phillip's Blue Bull	1	1	1
Frank B., b g, by Clark's Hambletonian	2	4	2
Lucy B., b m, by Legacy	4	2	3
Daisy S., br m, by Hiatoga Jim	3	3	4
O. B., ch g, by Strathmore	6	5	5
Maud McGregor, b m, by Captain McGregor	5	dis	
Mugwump, br g, by Pilot Chief	dis		

Time, 2:22¼—2:19¼—2:19¼.

Purse $500; 2:29 class.

M. W., ch g, by Blue Bull	1	3	2	1	1
Minnie Keene, gr m, by Young Jim	2	1	1	5	2
Count Robert, b h, by Robert McGregor	3	6	3	2	3
Claimont, ch h, by Red Wilkes	5	2	5	3	6
Whip, bl g, by Jackson Whip	4	5	4	4	4
Dennis P., b h, by Abdallah Woodford	6	4	6	6	5

Time, 2:24¼—*0:00—2:28—2:26½—2:27.

*Heat given to third horse.

September 16.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Koaline, b m, by Montgomery	1	1	1
Montephister, b g, by Dot C	2	2	2
Moses, gr h, by Nutbreaker	3	3	3
Jack Logan, b h, by Abdallah Eclipse	4	4	4
Rockwell, b h, by Lotless	5	5	dis
Flora Monarch, b m, by Belleview Chief	6	dis	

Time, 2:30—2:27½—2:30.

Purse $500; 2:33 class.

Lady Passmore, ch m, by Peter Pinder	3	1	1	1
K. T., b g—J. M. Flickinger	1	3	5	6
Baron Russell, b h, by Baron Wilkes	6	2	2	2
Big Brown Jug, br g, by Referee	2	4	4	3
Cadmonia, bl m, by Cadmus Hambletonian	4	5	3	4
Lanark, bl h, by Egbert	5	6	6	7
McGuire, b h, by Egbert	7	7	7	5

Time, 2:29¼—2:28—2:25½—2:25½.

Purse $420; three-year-olds.

Nyanza, b m, by Robert McGregor	2	1	1	1
St. Lookout, b h, by Sultan	1	2	3	2
Corinne, ch m, by Valdemeer	3	4	2	3
Jacksonian, gr h, by Schuyler Colfax	4	3	4	4

Time, 2:35½—2:31¾—2:27¾—2:39½.

*Geneva, New York.

September 14.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Star Dudley, ch g, by Mambrino Dudley	2	2	1	1	1
Jenny R., b m—H. Relyea	1	1	3	2	3
Dunbar, br h—H. C. Hersey	4	3	2	3	2
Daisy F., b m—J. Woods	3	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:50¾—2:42—2:34½—2:38½—2:36.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Fanny Wilkes, b m, by Coronet	3	2	1	1	1	
E. J. S., b m, by Superior	2	1	3	2	2	
Dock H., b g—M. Hilsinger	1	4	2	3	4	
Star Henry, ch h—C. Tuttle	4	3	4	4	3	

Time, 2:27¼—2:25½—2:24¼—2:24¼—2:29¼.

September 15.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Maud E., b m, by Clifford	1	2	5	1	2	1
Prince, b g, by Waxford	2	6	3	2	1	2
Flavilla, ch m—M. Hilsinger	3	5	2	4	3	ro
Big Bone, gr g, by Gambetta	4	3	6	3	4	ro
May R., b m, by Charley B	5	7	4	5	5	ro
Amy Arny, b m—Jas. McCargo	7	1	1	dis		
Dick Eddy, br h, by Jerome Eddy	6	7	dr			

Time, 2:31¼—2:28½—2:30½—2:27¼—2:31¼—2:29.

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Purse $400; 2:24 class.
Oney, b g, by Mambrino King..... 1 1 1
Trotwood, b h, by Swigert..... 3 2 2
Cedric, b g, by Jefferson Prince..... 2 3 4
Prince Henry, bl g, by Lothair Chief..... 4 4 3
Time, 2:23¾—2:25¼—2:26¼.

September 16.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.
Artemus B., b g, by Artemus..... 1 1 1
Eye Lee, b g, by Landmark..... 2 2 3
Adam Index, b g—R. H. Jones..... 5 3 2
Star Dudley, ch g, by Mambrino Dudley..... 3 4 4
L. & N., gr h—W. J. Curtis..... 4 5 5
Time, 2:36¼—2:31¼—2:31¼.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.
Bravado, b h, by Kentucky Wilkes.... 1 1 2 6 1
Galen Prince, br h, by Judge Folger.. 2 2 3 1 2
Cornelia Wilkes, b m, by Wilkes Spirit 5 5 1 2 5
Kitchen Belle, b m, by King Almont... 3 4 4 4 3
Walker H., b g—A. Blake..... 4 3 5 3 6
Confederate Star, b g, by Clark Chief.. 6 6 6 5 4
Joe D.,—A. Depew..... dis
Time 2:24¼—2:25¾—0:00—2:26¼—2:26¼.

September 17.—Purse $400; 2:34 class.
Sam, b g—G. C. Slicks..... 1 1 1
Honest Abe, ro g—O. B. Green..... 2 3 2
Miss Annie,—W. J. Curtis..... 3 2 3
Kitty B., bl m—S. J. Whitaker..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:27¼—2:27¼—2:28.

Purse $400; 2:33 class.
Maud E., b m, by Clifford..... 1 1 1
Caprice, b g—C. D. Bills..... 2 2 3
Lysander Wilkes, b h—A. J. Feek..... 3 3 2
H. D. B., b g—H. Hunt..... 4 6 4
Will See Wood, b g—J. T. Barnes..... 5 4 5
Cæsar, b g—C. H. Griswold..... 6 5 6
Maggie K., b m—R. T. McGeer..... 7 dr
Time, 2:27—2:27¼—2:29.

**Kenosha, Wisconsin.

September 20.—Purse $50; match.
Redwald, b h, by Lord Russell..... 2 1 1
Lena Miller, ch m, by Onward..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:28¾—2:25¾—2:31½.

Purse $40; 2:35 class.
Golden Hair, ch m, by Tramp..... 1 2 1
Marcano, b h, by Alencon..... 3 1 4
Bonnie Phallas, b h, by Phallas..... 2 3 2
Belle Sprague, ch m, by George Sprague.... 4 4 3
Time, 2:40½—2:46¼—2:36½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:12¾.
Alix, b m, by Patronage..... lost
Time, 2:14½—2:13¾.

Purse $30; 2:29 class.
Marvin, b h, by Electioneer..... 2 1 1
Prince A., b g, by Hambletonian Prince 3 2 2
Victress, b m, by Brown..... 1 3 dr
Time, 2:37¼—2:25½—2:27.

September 21.—Purse $30; 2:20 class.
Pactolus, br h, by Patronage..... 1 2 1
Bohemian, b m, by Onward..... 2 1 2
Time, 2:16¾—2:25½—2:19¾.

Purse $30; 2:29 class.
Alencon, ch h, by Lord Russell..... 2 1 1
Patriot, b h, by Phallas..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:27—2:25—2:28¾.

Purse $20; green horses.
Adel, ch m, by Tramp..... 1 1
Ossia D., b m, by Archie D..... 2 2
Time, 3:10½—3:00.

*Kirkwood, Delaware.

October 1.—Purse $25; 2:30 class.
Readington Prince, b h, by Bayonne Prince 1 1 1
Fred Ensign, b g, by Sir Falko..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:22½—2:26¾—2:28½.

Purse $25; 3:00 class.
Galatea, ch m—C. W. Kellogg..... 1 1 1
Minnie B., gr m—M. A. Springer..... 2 2 2
Flora W., ro m—R. Martin..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:41½—2:38¼—2:33½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:35.
Sonnet, ch h, by Grand Sentinel..... won
Time, 2:30.

Purse $25; 2:40 class.
Mary Bee, br m, by Happy Russell..... 1 1 1
Onward, ch g, by Clematis..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:30—2:26½—2:28½.

Purse $25; 2:25 class.
Hopeland, br h, by Dundee..... 1 1 1
Fascination, b g, by Flatbush Abdallah..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:27¼—2:24—2:29.

Purse $15; to beat 2:53.
Erika,—by Star Duroc..... won
Time, 2:34—2:34¼—2:32.

Purse $25; 2:34 class.
Bedworth, ch h, by Wildnut..... 1 1 2 2 1
Sanborn, b h, by Gen. Washington.... 2 2 1 1 2
Minnie Dale, br m, by Hero of Thorndale..... 3 3 3 ro
Time, 2:27—2:29½—2:30—2:32—2:29½.

**Peru, Indiana.

September 14.—Stake $200; two-year-olds.
Salamanka, ch m, by Aurania..... 1
Strath Girl, b m, by Strath Boy..... dis
Jo Jo, bl h, by Prince Nutwood..... dis
Sheridan Nutwood, b h, by Prince Nutwood..... dis
Time, 2:55¼.

Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Mamie Case, b m, by Jalisco..... 1 2 1 2 1
Ganymede, br h, by Princeps..... 2 1 2 1 2
Jenny Wilkes, b m, by Jersey Wilkes. 3 dis
Jolly Wilkes, b h, by Bartholomew Wilkes..... 4 dis
Laundry Girl, b m, by Delineator..... 5 dis
Time, 2:43¼—2:42¾—2:49—2:45¾—2:48.

Purse $100; county horses; trot or pace.
Harry E., gr g, by Davy Crockett..... 1 1 1
Alpha, b m, by Prince Nutwood..... 3 3 2
Sam Patch, ch g—George Farrar..... 2 4 3
Lady Lavon, br m, by Captain Bogardus.... 4 2 4
Money K., b m, by Argonaut..... dis
Time, 2:43¼—2:44½—2:48½.

September 15.—Purse $200; 2:27 class.
Coleridge, b h, by C. F. Clay..... 1 1 1
Bright Marck, b h, by Victor Bismarck..... 3 3 2
Violet L., bl h, by Robert L..... 4 2 3
Tecoma, b h, by Electo..... 2 4 5
Model, bl h, by Lexington Chief Jr..... 5 5 4
Time, 2:29—2:23½—2:25½.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.
E. H. S., b h, by Imprint..... 1 1 1
Non Parole, gr m, by American Boy..... 2 2 2
Lewis E., ro g, by Zack Chandler..... 3 3 3
Bill Dixon, ro h, by Monarch Jr..... 5 5 4
Carl Nation, b g, by Victor..... 4 4 dis
Independence, b h, by Captain Bogardus.... dis
Time, 2:30—2:27—2:28.

September 16.—Purse $300; free for all.
Kissell's Dallas, ch g, by Indiana Chief..... 1 1 1
Sorrel Dan, ch g, by Commander..... 2 2 2
Blue Belle, ro m, by Sea Foam..... 3 3 3
Tommy, gr g, by Kilbuck Tom..... 4 4 4
Day Star, b h, by Chestnut Star..... 6 5 5
Harry Wood, br h, by Rusco..... 5 6 6
Time, 2:18½—2:20—2:20.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.
Laura McGregor, ch m, by Robert McGregor..... 2 1 2 1 1
Byerly Boy, b h, by Byerly Abdallah.. 1 2 1 2 2
Cantrell, ch h, by Tennessee Wilkes... 3 3 3 3 4
Silver Maid, b m, by Silvertail..... 5 5 4 4 3
Byron Sprague, b h, by Governor Sprague..... 4 4 5 5 dr
Time, 2:36—2:31¼—2:31½—2:34½—2:33¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.
Raindrop, gr h, by General Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:37½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:29¾.
William Penn, bl h, by Tony R..... won
Time, 2:25¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:35.
Misty Morning, ch g, by George Hall..... won
Time, 2:34½.

September 17.—Stake $200; three-year-olds.
Bessie Wilkeswood, b m, by Wilkeswood 1 1 2 1
Allie K., ro m, by Badger Sprague..... 2 2 1 2
Jolly Wilkes, b h, by Bartholomew Wilkes 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:25½—2:25½—2:26½—2:29½.

Purse $200; 2:25 class.
Tom Smeltzley, gr g, by Grey Harry..... 1 1 1
Kissell's Pointer, b g, by Ravenswood..... 3 2 2
Dr. Haile, b h, by Guy K..... 2 5 3
Sun Set, b h, by Billy Davis..... 5 3 5
Granville K., b g, by Model..... 4 4 4
Gambier, bl h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... dis
Time, 2:18½—2:21½—2:20.

**Richmond, Indiana.

September 13.—Purse $1,000; 2:20 class.

attie H., br m, by Abdallah Mambrino	5	1	1	1
ank B., b g, by Bog Oak	1	6	4	6
atherine Leyburn, ch m, by Onward	6	3	2	2
pseco, b h, by Louis Napoleon	4	2	7	8
m Wallace, b g, by Hamenger	2	9	6	7
roomal, b h, by Stranger	8	4	3	3
ella, bl m—Crit Davis	7	8	5	4
eorge St. Clair, b h, by Betterton	9	5	8	5
arvel, b g, by Adjuster	3	7	dr	

Time, 2:20—2:19¾—2:18½—2:20¼.

Purse $500; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.

allona, br m, by Stranger	1	3	1	1
evolt, b h, by Reveille	3	1	3	3
laud Clay, gr m, by Fire Clay	2	2	2	2
essie C., b m, by Civilization	dis			

Time, 2:27¼—2:25¼—2:30—2:28¼.

Purse $1,500; 2:27 class.

ightingale, bl m, by Osgood's Patchen	4	1	1	1	
rminie, bl m, by Plymouth	1	3	2	2	
otens, b g—Gil Curry	3	2	3	4	
ura, b m, by Walkill Prince	2	4	4	3	

Time, 2:19¾—2:20—2:16½—2:16.

September 14.—Purse $1,500; 2:17 class.

Flying Jib, b g, by Algona	1	1	1	
Barney, b g, by Barney Wilkes	2	2	2	
Jenny Wren, bl m, by Hailstorm	3	3	dr	
Florine, b m,—Shelly Bros	dis			

Time, 2:12½—2:13—2:08¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:22 class.

Alabama, ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	1	7	1	1
Telephone, b h, by Empire	2	1	7	7
Belle Wilson, gr m, by Jim Wilson	6	2	2	3
Edith Sprague, gr m, by George Sprague	5	3	3	2
Jake, b h, by Messenger Chief	3	4	4	5
Wonder, dn g, by Wapsie	4	5	5	6
Meerone, b h, by Cyclone	7	6	6	4
Ayers P., ch h, by Prosper Merrimee	dis			

Time, 2:15¼—2:19½—2:19—2:19¼.

Purse $700; 2:25 class; three-year-olds.

Directum, bl h, by Director	1	1	1
Czar, ch h, by Russia	2	3	2
Onedia, b m, by Florida	3	2	3

Time, 2:16¾—2:22¼—2:20½.

Purse $1,000; 2:15 class.

Prima Donna, ch m, by Betterton	4	3	1	1	1
Gambrel, br h, by Gambetta Wilkes	2	4	2	2	2
Mikado, b g, by Maxim	3	2	3	3	3
Reflector, b h, by Duplex	1	1	4	dis	

Time, 2:12½—2:11¾—2:14½—2:15—2:14½.

September 15.—Purse $1,000; 2:18 class.

Little Albert, ch g, by Albert W	1	1	1
Dandy, b h, by Atlantic	2	2	4
So Long, gr g, by Erelong	3	3	2
Myrtle R., b m, by Monaco	5	5	3
Bonhomie, b m, by Red Wilkes	4	4	5

Time, 2:15—2:13½—2:14.

Purse $1,500; free for all.

Mascot, b g, by Deceive	1	1	1
Vinette, b m, by Ethan Wilkes	5	2	2
Telegram, ch g, by Telegraph	2	3	4
Wisconsin King, bl g, by Wisconsin	4	4	3
Grant's Abdallah, b h, by Abdallah Bruce	3	5	5

Time, 2:10¾—2:11¼—2:12.

Purse $1,000; 2:15 class.

Mattie H., br m, by Abdallah Mambrino	1	1	1
Aline, b m, by Almont Boy	2	2	3
Jenny Sprague, ch m, by Rounds' Sprague	3	4	2
Nelly W., gr m, by Rolla Golddust	4	3	4
Ryland T., b g, by Ledger Jr	5	dis	

Time, 2:14½—2:13—2:18½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:36.

Elect Cossack, b h, by Don Cossack ..... won

Time, 2:29¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:36.

Alter Ego, ch m, by Trump ..... won

Time, 2:34¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:12¾.

Moquette, b h, by Wilton ..... won

Time, 2:10.

*Sacramento, California.

September 8.—Stake $1,775; three-year-olds.

Columbus S., br h, by McDonald Chief	1	1	1
Laurel, b m, by Nephew	2	2	2

Time, 2:38—2:37½—2:37½.

Purse $800; 2:20 class.

Eclectic, ch h, by Jolly	1	1	1
Dr. Swift, ch g, by Baywood	3	2	2
Plunkett, b g, by Strathearn	2	3	3
Howard St. Clair, br h, by Robert St. Clair	4	4	4
Hazel H., b m, by Bismark	dis		

Time, 2:16½—2:17½—2:15.

Purse $1,000; 2:22 class.

Shylock, ch g, by Tom Benton	1	1	1
Chancellor, ch h, by Bismark	3	2	2
Nevada, ch m, by Regent	4	3	4
Flora M., b m, by Elector	5	5	3
Crown Prince, ch g, by Dexter Prince	2	4	dis

Time, 2:19½—2:20—2:18¾.

September 10.—Stake $910; two-year-olds.

Rowena, b m, by Azmoor	1	1
Aaron S., br h, by California Lambert	2	2
Adelaide Simmons, b m, by Simmons	3	3

Time, 2:32½—2:19½.

Purse $1,000; 2:27 class.

Aster, ch g, by Dexter Prince	5	2	1	1	1
None Better, b m, by Allandorf	3	4	3	2	2
Orphina, b m, by Norval	1	1	2	3	dis
Col. McNasser, ch g, by Starlight	2	3	4	4	dis
Maggie, b m, by Dexter Prince	4	5	dis		
Free Coinage, b m, by Abbotsford	dis				

Time, 2:21½—2:19—2:16—2:20¼—2:22.

Purse $1,000; 2:18 class.

Richmond Jr., b g, by A. W. Richmond	1	1	1
Beaury Mc., b g, by Nephew	2	2	2
Frank M. ch g, by Priam	4	3	3
Lee, ch g, by Gen. Lee	3	4	4

Time, 2:15—2:17—2:16.

Purse $500; double team.

Vidette. Dinah.. } Chas. S. Willand	3	3	1	1	1
Joe Thompson. Mrs. White.... } C. H. Kingsley	1	2	3	2	2
Tony B. Eva O... } J. N. Killip	2	1	2	dis	

Time, 2:37—2:44—2:39½—2:43—2:36.

September 13.—Purse $1,000; 2:27 class.

Thornwood, ch h, by Hawthorne	2	1	2	1	1
Del Ray, ch h, by Clay Duke	1	2	3	2	2
Lou Wilkes, bl m, by Sable Wilkes	3	3	1	3	dis

Time, 2:24¾—2:24—2:30¾—2:22¼—2:22¼.

Stake $1,125; three-year-olds.

Adelaide McGregor, b m, by Bonnie McGregor	1	1	1
Peko, b m, by Electioneer	2	2	2
Antioch, br h, by Antevolo	3	3	3

Time, 2:20½—2:21½—2:22.

Stake $240; two-year-olds.

Madcap, b m, by Steinway	1
Octoroon, bl m, by Soudan	dis

Time, 3:17.

Purse $1,000; 2:25 class.

Maggie, b m, by Dexter Prince	5	1	1	4	5	1
Don Marvin, br h, by Fallis	2	7	5	1	1	2
Emin Bey, b h, by Guy Wilkes	1	2	4	5	6	3
Billy Thornhill, b h, by Beverly Wilkes	6	6	3	2	2	ro
Waldstein, br h, by Director	7	3	2	3	3	ro
Maud H., —, by Mambrino	3	9	9	8	8	ro
Col. May, br g, by May Boy	4	4	8	7	4	ro
Leap Year, b m by Tempest	8	5	6	6	7	ro
Lenmar, b h, by Admar	9	8	7	dr		

Time, 2:23½—2:22½—2:24—2:22¾—2:22½—2:22.

September 15.—Stake $1,125; four-year-olds.

Ottinger, br h, by Nephew Jr	1	1	1
Peko, b m, by Electioneer	2	2	2
Wildo, br h, by Clovis	dis		

Time, 2:25½—2:23¾—2:21½.

Stake $225; three-year-olds.

Major Lambert, br h, by California Lambert	w o

No time reported.

Purse $1,000; 2:20 class.

Flora M., b m, by Elector	4	4	4	1	3	1	1
Truman, b h, by Electioneer	1	2	2	2	1	3	3
Crown Prince, ch g, by Dexter Prince	3	1	3	5	4	2	2
Strathway, ch h, by Steinway	5	3	5	3	2	ro	
Lee, ch g, by Gen. Lee	2	5	1	4	dis		

Time, 2:17½—2:17½—2:18¾—2:19½—2:21—2:22¾—2:27½.

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Purse $800; 2:30 class.
Edenia, ch m, by Endymion 1 2 1 1
Aster, ch g, by Dexter Prince 3 1 2 2
Delmas, ch h, by Almoor 2 4 4 4
Rinconada, b m, by Eros 4 3 3 3
Maud M., b m, by Anteeo ..... 6 5 dis
Lyda C., b m, by Bay Rose ..... 5 dis
Time, 2:19—2:21—2:17¾—2:18.

Purse $800; free for all.
Our Dick, b g, by Gibralter 2 1 1 2 1
Dr. Swift, ch g, by Bismark 1 2 2 4 2
Princess Alice, bl m, by Dexter Prince 3 4 3 1 3
Allanah, b m, by Guy Wilkes 4 3 4 3 4
Time, 2:20½—2:19¼—2:17½—2:19—2:16½.

Stake $550; stallions.
Guide, br h, by Director ..... w o
No time reported.

September 17.—Purse $800; 2:40 class.
Maud Merrill, bl m, by Antevolo 1 1 1
Cubit, br h, by Caliban 2 2 2
Col. Hickman, b g, by Nevada 3 3 3
Solita, b m, by Eros ..... 4 dis
Doty's Brigadier, b g, by Brigadier ..... dis
Harry Winchester, b h, by Stamboul ..... dis
Starlight, ch m, by Dawn ..... dis
Time, 2:21¾—2:21¾—2:23¾.

Purse $1,500; free for all.
Beaury Mc., b g, by Nephew 1 1 2 1
Silver Bow, b h, by Robert McGregor 4 4 1 5
Frank M., ch g, by Priam 2 2 5 4
McKinney, br h, by Alcyone 5 5 3 2
Richmond Jr., b g, by A. W. Richmond 3 3 4 3
Time, 2:15¼—2:16¾—2:16¾—2:17¾.

Stake $825; four-year-olds and under.
W. Wood, b g, by Steinway 1 1 1
Consolation, br h, by Antevolo 2 3 2
Hazel H., b m, by Bismark 3 2 3
Time, 2:20½—2:20¼—2:19½.

*Syracuse, New York.

September 20.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Artemus B., br g, by Artemus 1 0 1 3 2 1
Hot Shot, ch g, by Deucalion 7 3 2 1 1 2
Clara J., b m, by Landmark 4 0 3 2 3 3
Mickey Free, br g—S. Phelps ..... 2 5 4 4 4 ro
Adah Look, ch m—A. J. Feek ..... 3 4 5 5 6 ro
M. J. Everetts, b g—S. A. Thayer ..... 8 6 7 6 5 ro
L. and N., gr h—W. J. Kerlin ..... 6 8 6 7 7 ro
Harry Brunn, b g, by Sherman ..... 5 7 8 dr
Time, 2:31½—2:27½—2:29½—2:27½—2:30—2:29¼.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.
Den Ledyard, ch h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian 1 1 1
E. J. S., b m, by Superior 4 5 2
Fanny Wilkes, b m, by Coronet 3 4 3
Clara H., bl m, by Phil Fortune 5 3 4
Getty Grant, ch m, by Motion ..... 2 2 dis
Time, 2:25½—2:28½—2:20.

Purse $500; 2:23 class.
Oney, b g, by Mambrino King 1 3 1 1
Prince Henry, bl g, by Lothair Chief 4 1 2 4
Trotwood, b h, by Swigert 3 2 3 2
M. J. Henderson, b g, by Landmark 2 4 4 3
Time, 2:24¼—2:23¼—2:20¼—2:27.

September 21.—Purse $500; 2:29 class.
Kitchen Belle, b m, by King Almont 5 6 1 1 1
Bravado, br h, by Kentucky Wilkes 1 1 2 2 5
Cornella Wilkes, ch m, by Wilkes Spirit 2 2 5 4 2
Guess, b g, by Landmark 4 4 3 3 3
Echo Del Paso, b g—C. Snyder 3 3 4 5 4
El Mahdi, ch h, by Onward ..... 6 5 dis
Time, 2:25½—2:25½—2:23½—2:25½—2:26¾.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.
Addie Wilkes, bl m, by Madison Wilkes 3 1 1 1
Nancy Harkaway, b m, by Harkaway 1 2 6 3
Dick Fitzgerald, br h—T. Putnam 2 4 2 4
Lochinvar, b g—W. Kennedy 6 3 3 2
Billy M., gr g—C. H. Gang 4 5 5 6
Doc H., bl g—M. Hilsinger 5 6 4 5
Time, 2:25¾—2:25½—2:25¼—2:28.

September 22.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.
Prescott, ch g, by Knox 1 1 2 1
C. A. B., ch g—M. E. Cornell 8 3 1 3
Lysander Wilkes, b h—A. J. Feek 10 2 7 2
Warwitch, b m—C. H. Fisk 3 10 9 4
Caprice, br h, by Sickles Hambletonian 7 8 3 5
Will See Wood, b g, by Wood's Hambletonian 5 5 4 7
Nickle Plate, br h, by Swigert 9 4 5 8
Grex, bl h, by Gambetta Wilkes 4 7 8 9
Harry Kirkwood, br g, by Duroc 6 6 6 6
H. D. B., b g—H. Hunt ..... 2 9 dr
Time, 2:30½—2:29½—2:29¼—2:27½.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.
Galen Prince, br h, by Judge Folger 1 1 1
Anna May, b m, by Delmonico Sprague 3 2 2
Confederate Star, b h, by Clark Chief 2 4 4
Prince, b g, by Waxford 4 3 3
Time, 2:26—2:25½—2:26¾.

Purse $500; 3:00 class.
Artemus B., b g, by Artemus 1 1 1
Eye See, b g, by Landmark 2 3 3
Star Dudley, br h—A. Depsy 6 4 2
Russell H., bl g, by Antenor 7 2 8
Lina, b m—M. E. Cornell 3 10 4
M. J. Everetts, b g—S. A. Thayer 4 6 5
Brigham, bl h, by Wapsie 5 5 6
Golda, cr m—C. H. Fisk 9 7 7
Gen. Lathrop, b g, by Wood's Hambletonian 8 9 9
L. and N., gr h—W. J. Kerlin 10 8 10
Time, 2:30—2:31—2:31.

September 23.—Purse $500; 2:34 class.
Dick Fitzgerald, br h—T. Putnam 1 1 1
Honest Abe, ro g, by Roman Chief 2 2 2
Sam, b g, by Olrand Wilkes 3 5 3
Nancy Harkaway, b m, by Harkaway 4 3 4
Oliver C., b g, by Marlborough 5 4 5
El Flora, b m, by El Mahdi ..... dis
Miss Annie, bl m—W. J. Kerlin ..... dis
Time, 2:28½—2:27¾—2:24¼.

Purse $500; free for all.
Marvin, ch g, by Scriba Boy 3 2 1 1 1
Getty Grant, ch m, by Motion 2 3 2 2 2
Den Ledyard, ch h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian ..... 1 1 3 dr
Bud Onward, b g, by Onward ..... 4 4 dis
Time, 2:28—2:23—2:21¾—2:27¾—2:25.

Purse $—; to beat 2:42¼.
Kentucky Dictator, br h, by Dictator ..... won
Time, 2:33.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Potomac, br h, by Wilkie Collins ..... won
Time, 2:46¾.

**Topeka, Kansas.

September 13.—Purse $500; yearlings.
Ella Woodline, br m, by Woodline 1 1
Belle Wickliffe, b m, by Wickliffe 2 3
Lady Russett, ch m, by Joe U. See 4 2
Sanburr, b h, by Damo 3 4
Easter Girl, b m, by Denison 5 5
Susan B., b m, by Antewood 6 6
Time, 3:00½—2:51.

Purse $1,000; 2:50 class.
Tip Tyler, bl h, by Wilton 1 1 2 1
Jack Daw, br h, by Jay Bird 3 3 1 3
Lady B., ch m, by Warwick Boy 2 2 3 2
Cullaton, gr h, by Egmont 6 5 4 4
Little Chief, b h, by Scott Chief 7 4 6 6
Billy Wells, br g, by Highlander 5 7 5 5
Bergmont, gr h, by Davenant 9 6 8 7
Myra, ch m, by McCullummore ..... 8 8 7 dis
Dandy, b h, by Karatas ..... 4 9 dr
Marco, b g, by Leslie ..... dis
Time, 2:30¼—2:29—2:29½—2:28½.

Purse $—; two-year-olds.
Online, b h, by Shadeland Onward 1 1
Stelleta, b m, by Jerome Eddy 2 2
Ruby Elgin, b m, by Legal Elgin 3 3
Time, 2:24¼—2:20.

September 14.—Purse $500; two-year-olds.
Reita U., b m, by Senator Updegraff 2 1 1
Maxie B., b h, by Ashland Wilkes 1 2 2
Hila H., b m, by Honor ..... 3 3 dis
Abberfoil, b h, by Fergus McGregor ..... 4 dis
Sharp, b h, by Idavan ..... 5 dis
Minnie Rysdyk, b m, by Orange Chief ..... 6 dis
Precede, gr h, by Pelletier ..... 8 dis
Lydi, b m, by Joe U. See ..... 7 dr
Reckless, gr g, by So Long Jr. ..... dis
Time, 2:36¼—2:30¾—2:33.

Purse $1,000; 2:23 class.
Nina Medium, br m, by Riley Medium 2 1 1 1
Grace W., br m, by Blackwood Mambrino 1 2 3 5
Robbie P., b h, by Charles Caffrey 3 3 5 2
Trumpeter, br h, by Challenger 5 4 2 3
Dido, b m, by Judge Gould 4 5 4 4
Time, 2:21½—2:18¾—2:23¼—2:23.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Blizzard, b h, by Sandy Short	1	1	1
Juliet, ch m, by Bonnie Clay	2	2	4
Jersey Girl, dn m, by Legal Note	7	6	2
John Carpenter, gr g—A. Dixon	3	3	7
Door Knob, b g, by Harry Allen	4	4	3
Bonnie B., b m, by Orion	5	5	5
Lucy Smith, ch m, by Bay Chief Jr	6	7	6
Rosebug, b h, by Strathmore	8	dr	

Time, 2:19¾—2:20½—2:21¾.

Purse $—; yearlings.

Belle Acton, b m, by Shadeland Onward	1	1
Grace C., b m, by Judge Rice	2	2

Time, 2:31¼—2:30¼.

September 15.—Purse $500; 2:50 class; three-year-olds.

Alamito, ro h, by Eagle Bird	1	1	1
Ashbert, ch h, by Ashland Wilkes	2	2	5
Winona, ch m, by Wayward	4	4	2
Clay Cross, b h, by Royal Windsor	3	5	3
Iona Curry, b m, by Prince Medium	5	3	4

Time, 2:29—2:30½—2:31¼.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Silver Thorn, b h, by Allendorf	2	2	1	1	1
Hat Sprague, b g, by Rounds' Sprague	1	1	4	2	5
Laura B., b m, by Prairie Star	4	7	3	3	2
Emolita, b m, by Sealskin Wilkes	8	3	2	6	4
Tommy M.,—E. C. Gibson	7	4	9	7	3
Murtis Wilkes, b m, by Ashland Wilkes	3	8	7	9	7
Bessie Allen, b m, by Dresden	5	5	5	4	8
Myron McHenry, ch h, by Ashland Wilkes	6	9	6	5	6
Charley Russell, gr h, by Alley Russell	9	6	8	8	9

Time, 2:29¼—2:29—2:30—2:33—2:30¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:30 class.

Pet Davis, gr m, by Crit Davis	1	1	1
Sorrel Dan, ch g, by Diadem	2	2	2
P. H. Chapin, b h, by Chapin Egmont	3	4	3
MacDuff, b g, by Fergus McGregor	4	3	4
Jack Cade, b h, by Coriander	5	dis	

Time, 2:27—2:23—2:25¾.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Slasher, bl h, by Kentucky Messenger	3	3	3	2	0	1	1
Lulu G., ch m, by Consul	2	2	1	1	0	2	2
Razzle Dazzle, b g, by Prince Medium	1	1	2	dis			
Orley Wilkes, br h—John Griffin	4	dis					
Gumbo, bl h, by Chas. Caffrey	dis						

Time, 2:27½—2:22—2:25—2:24¾—0:00—2:18½—2:22½—2:20.

September 16.—Purse $600; 2:40 class.

Eddy Hayes, bl h, by Charles Caffrey	1	1	2	5	1
Bessie Wilkes, bl m, by Sealskin Wilkes	8	6	1	2	2
Maby, br m, by Oxford Boy	2	8	3	1	3
Governor Riddle, gr g, by Norman	5	3	7	3	5
Billy Young, b h—W. Ward	3	4	5	6	6
Albert M., b h, by Favorite Wilkes	4	5	6	4	4
Effie Rene, b m, by Dictator	7	2	4	7	dis
McGregor Wilkes, b h, by Robert McGregor	6	7	8	8	dr
Athlete Rex, b h, by Athlete	dis				

Time, 2:28½—2:34¼—2:28½—2:27½—2:27¼.

Fifth heat trotted September 17.

Purse $600; 2:28 class.

Patsy Curtis, br h, by Evermond	7	1	1	1
Miss Cawley, br m, by Jack Lambert	1	2	2	4
Elsie Sprague, ch m, by Rounds' Sprague	5	3	3	2
Helen H., b m, by Earl	2	5	5	5
Cora McGregor, ch m, by Fergus McGregor	8	4	7	3
Sarah Gilbirds, bl m, by Gilbird's Sprague	3	6	6	7
Nobody's Claim, bl h, by Almont Pilot	4	7	4	6
MacDuff, b g, by Fergus McGregor	6	8	dr	
John M., b g—L. H. Westerman	9	9	dr	

Time, 2:25¼—2:25—2:25—2:24¾.

Purse $600; 2:20 class.

Dandy Jim, gr g, by Young Jim	1	1	3	1
Lycurgus, b h, by Aberdeen	3	2	1	2
Kentucky Russell, ch h, by Mambrino Russell	2	3	2	4
Newsboy, dn g, by Brentwood	4	4	4	3

Time, 2:22½—2:22¼—2:22¾—2:19¼.

September 17.—Purse $500; 2:40 class; four-year-olds.

Eddy Hayes, bl h, by Charles Caffrey	1	1	1
Shadeland Acme, b m, by Wilkes Nutwood	2	2	3
Tip Tyler, bl h, by Wilton	3	3	2
Bergmont, gr h, by Davenant	dis		

Time, 2:28¼—2:32¾—2:20½.

Purse $1,000; free for all.

Riley Medium, br h, by Happy Medium	1	1	1
Fred K., bl g, by Shadeland Onward	2	2	dr
Maud P.,—E. W. Dunkerton	3	dis	
Daisy C., gr m, by Jim Wilson	dis		
Prince T., ro g, by Climont	dis		
Crescent, b g, by Cresco	dis		

Time, 2:17½—2:13—2:11½.

*Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

September, 27.—Purse $100; three-year-olds.

John B., ro g—E. A. Broughler	1	1
Maralia,—J. C. Collins	2	2
Gold Plate,—H. S. Denny	3	3
Maud Sander,—R. Walton	5	4
Idellite,—J. H. Sechler	4	5

Time, 2:56—2:49¼.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Fleta West, b m—J. Nichols	1	1	1
Robert K.,—W. S. Evans	5	2	2
Lady Cossack, br m—H. S. Denny	2	3	3
Dick Long,—R. H. Crawford	3	5	5
Belle Audubon,—J. C. Collins	4	4	4

Time, 2:32—2:32—2:30.

September 28.—Purse $50; two-year-olds.

Tryo T., gr h—B. R. Thistlewhalt	1	1	1
Sultan West, b h—A. M. Altman	2	2	2
Cypican, b h—E. S. Kepple	3	3	3

Time, 3:13—3:40—3:41.

Purse $250; free for all.

Monroe Brister, b g, by Jim Brister	1	1	1
Frank Dortch, gr g, by Locomotive	4	2	2
Mountain Maid, —H. Null	2	3	3
Jim Friel, ro g, by Tom Hal Jr	3	4	4

Time, 2:27—2:27—2:25.

September 29.—Purse $150; 2:50 class.

Braddock Boy, b h—G. Whitfield	6	1	3	1	1
John B., ro g—P. Brady	1	4	1	2	5
Mollie B., b m—J. Garnett	8	3	4	3	2
Jolly George, b g—J. C. Collins	3	2	5	7	8
Phillip R., br h—J. Perkins	2	8	8	6	3
Ella W., b m—R. W. McAnulty	5	5	2	5	6
Sunrise, gr g—H. K. Logan	7	7	6	4	4
Belle F., b m—B. F. Byers	4	6	7	8	7

Time, 2:41¼—2:41—2:40¼—2:46—2:47.

Purse $50; three-year-olds.

Miss Emma,—Jack Perkins	1	1	1
Rattling Jack,—Joe Pollins	3	2	2
Dick Wickins,—J. Brady	2	3	3

Time, 3:02—2:51—2:52.

September 30.—Purse $50; farmer's horses.

Mac Hill, b h—C. Null	2	1	2	1	1
Flight, br h—P. Brenizer	1	3	3	2	2
Harry, b h—J. Alshouse	3	2	1	3	3
Laura Belle, ch m—M. A. Painter	5	4	4	5	4
Dom Pedro, b h—M. T. McLaughlin	4	5	5	4	5

Time, 3:08½—3:02½—3:08—3:03½—3:10.

Purse $75; county horses.

Billy West,—Wm. McEllory	1	2	1	1
Allan Gibbs,—H. S. Denny	2	1	2	2

Time, 3:08—2:50—2:56½—2:50½.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30.

Grosjean, bl h, by Belmont	won

Time, 2:24¾.

*Mineola, New York.

September 27.—Purse $40; two-year-olds.

Blue Lass, b m—Oakwood Park Farm	1	1
Jewell, bl m, by John Bascomb	2	2
Nutburn Jr	3	3
Highland Fling, gr g, by Young Highland Grey	4	4
Ida Green, ch m, by Empire King	5	5
John F., b g—P. Sellers	6	6
Nora Daily, ch m, by Rifle	7	7
Highland Kate, gr m—P. Sellers	8	8

Time, 3:13—3:10¼.

Purse $70; 3:30 class.

Little Doctor, b g, by Blue Danube	1	1	1
George Irving, br g, by California Steinway	3	2	2
Idol Kelsey, b h, by Idol	4	3	3
Hector, b g, by Ripton	2	4	4

Time 2:39—2:41½—2:41.

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Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Warren E., b h, by Sir Walkill	1	1	1
Dandy, gr g—C. M. Smith	2	3	3
Chas. Eddy, b h—Chas. G. Moser	3	4	2
Thorn Rose, b m—Oakwood Park Farm	5	2	4
Chas. Reynolds, b g—Chas. Reynolds	4	5	5
Young Highland Grey, gr h, by Highland Grey	6	dr	
Blue Bell,—J. C. Trader	dis		

Time, 2:38¾—2:37½—2:33.

September 28.—Purse $50; three-year-olds.

Leana, bl m, by Leo	1	1
Highland Light, ch h, by Young Highland Grey	2	2
Lady Rowena, ch m, by George	3	3
Wingate, b g, by Superb Jr	dis	

Time, 2:44½—2:47½.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.

George, br g—R. L. Davis	1	1	1
Idol Kelsey, b h, by Idol	2	2	3
George Irving, b g, by Cal. Steinway	3	4	2
Gay, b g—J. Williamson	4	3	4
Tom Scott, gr g—Chas. G. Moser	5	5	5
Ike, gr g—M. J. Linnott	7	7	6
Aleck, gr g, by Disowned	6	6	dis

Time, 2:41¾—2:40—2:38.

Purse $250; 2:33 class.

Larry, br g—C. Walker	1	1	1
East Brefney; b h—M. R. Brush	2	3	2
Sunrise, ch g, by Kentucky Prince	3	2	5
Jenny, b m, by Bob Fletcher	4	5	3
Tommy M., bl g—J. Cotter	5	4	4

Time, 2:36—2:30—2:35¾.

Purse $175; five-year-olds.

Highland Lass, br m—F. Bowne	1	1	1
Hector, b g, by Ripton	2	2	3
Alger Boy, b h—Chas. G. Moser	3	3	2

Time, 2:36½—2:39½—2:40½.

September 29.—Purse $50; four-year-olds.

Thorn Rose, b m—Oakwood Park Farm	1	1	1
Senator, b h—John Fox	2	2	2

Time, 3:15—2:52¼—2:51.

Purse $175; three-year-olds.

Boy Blue, ro g—Oakwood Park Farm	1	1
Jet, b m, by Piedmont	2	2
Lady Rowena, ch m, by George	3	3
Highland Light, ch h, by Young Highland Grey	4	4

Time, 2:39¾—2:36½.

Purse $70; 4:00 class.

George Irving, b g, by California Steinway	1	1	3	2	1
J. R. T., ch g—John H. Tilley	3	2	1	1	2
Hector, b g, by Ripton	2	3	2	3	3
Lady Sampson, b m—D. S. Jones	dis				
Daisy Wilkes, br m, by Hiatoga Wilkes	dis				
Astoria Boy, ro g, by Addison Lambert	dis				

Time, 2:45—2:42½—2:42½—2:43—2:45.

Purse $250; 2:45 class.

Denver, ch g—R. L. Davis	1	0	1	1
Baldwin, b g—S. E. Story	3	0	2	3
Hussar, b h, by Sweepstakes	2	3	3	2
Bob, br g, by Walkill	4	4	dis	
Mayberry, —by Comac	dis			

Time, 2:37½—2:35½—2:31¼—2:40.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Blue Lass, b m—Oakwood Park Farm	2	1	1
Jewell, bl m, by John Bascomb	1	2	3
Fennemore Prince, —F. G. Bourne	3	3	2

Time, 3:01—3:02½—3:01.

Purse $150; 2:35 class.

Roselynd, bl m—M. R. Brush	1	2	2	1	1
Highland Lassie, gr m, by Young Highland Grey	3	1	1	3	2
Critt, ch g, by Steinway	2	3	3	2	dis
George W., ch g—C. S. Hendrickson	4	4	4	dr	

Time, 2:35—2:35—2:32¼—2:31½—2:31½.

September 30.—Purse $100; double teams.

Tommy.. / Odity....	1	1
Boy Blue, ro g. / Sprucewood.... } Oakwood Park Farm	2	2

Time, 3:06—3:06.

Purse $150; 2:45 class.

Warren E., b h, by Sir Walkill	1	1	1
Hussar, b h, by Sweepstakes	2	2	2

Time, 2:53½—2:45—2:45.

Purse $200; 2:50 class; first division.

George, b g—R. L. Davis	2	3	1	1	1
Little Doctor, b g, by Blue Danube	3	2	2	2	2
Baldwin, b g—S. E. Story	1	1	3	dis	
Dan W., b g—A. V. Wyckoff	dis				
Highland Lass, br m—F. Bowne	dis				
Champion, b g, by Wm. Tell	dis				

Time, 2:31½—2:33—2:32—2:33—2:34.

Purse $200; 2:50 class; second division.

Hector, b g, by Ripton	1	1	1
Wilkes—B. H. Seaman	2	2	3
Gay, b g, by Hanneton	3	4	2
Tom Scott, gr g—F. Bowne	4	3	4
Katie F.—John Fox	5	5	dis

Time, 2:43—2:43—2:41¼.

Purse $175; four-year-olds.

Island Wilkes, br h, by Red Wilkes	1
Thorn Rose, b m—Oakwood Park Farm	2

Time, 2:29.

Purse $1,000; free for all.

Clayton, b g, by Harry Clay	1	1	1
J. B. Richardson, b g, by George Wilkes	2	3	2
Amboy, ch g, by Heptagon	3	2	3

Time, 2:22—2:22½—2:26¼.

*Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada.

September 28.—Purse $300; 2:45 class.

Baby Belle, ro m, by Motive	3	1	3	1	1
John A., bl g, by St. Joe	2	3	1	2	2
Little Pitt, b g, by Ansonia	1	2	2	dis	
Little Ida, b m, by Ansonia	dis				
King Cole, b g, by Gen. Stanton	dis				

Time, 2:39¼—2:39¼—2:43½—2:39¼—2:36½.

Purse $400; 2:26 class.

Ben B., b g, by Ridgewood	1	1	1		
Ansonia, b h, by Jay Gould	3	2	2		
Tennyson, ch g, by Eden Golddust	2	3	5		
James, ch g—E. Poullot	5	4	3		
Boston Globe, ch h, by Red Wilkes	4	5	6		
Prince, b g, by Beaufort	6	6	4		
Katy Drew, bl m, by Costello	7	7	7		

Time, 2:28—2:28½—2:26½.

September 28 and 29.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Annie C., gr m, by Melrose	4	5	3	1	1	1
James, ch g—E. Poullot	3	3	1	4	5	2
Hurricane, gr h, by Ringwood	2	1	7	7	7	4
Folly, bl m, by Peter Blair	1	7	8	3	4	3
Black Morrill, bl h, by Ben Morrill	6	2	4	2	2	ro
Silverton, gr g, by Bertram Horse	7	4	2	6	6	ro
J. B., b g, by Tontine	8	8	6	5	3	ro
Charley Ray, ch h, by Ben Franklin	5	6	5	dr		

Time, 2:28¼—2:30—2:28¼—2:27½—2:31½—2:29½.

September 29.—Purse $—; to beat 2:31½.

Dodger, ch h, by Arminius	won

Time, 2:27½.

September 29 and 30.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Mandame, ch m, by Mambrino King	4	4	4	1	1	1
Doctor Carver, b h, by New York Dictator	2	1	1	2	2	2
Stanley, b g, by Dartmouth	1	3	2	3	3	3
Little George, b g, by Morgan Wilkes	3	2	3	4	4	ro
Baby Belle, ro m, by Motive	5	5	5	dr		
Little Pitt, b g, by Ansonia	6	6	dr			
Black Diamond, bl h—B. Lahmiere	7	dis				
King Cole, b g, by Gen. Stanton	dis					

Time, 2:30—2:29¼—2:31—2:30—2:29¾—2:33½.

September 30.—Purse $1,000; free for all.

Ben B., b g, by Ridgewood	1	1	1
George S. James, b g, by Highland Boy Jr.	2	2	3
Factory Boy, gr g, by Billy Bashaw	3	3	2
Dodger, ch h, by Arminius	4	4	4

Time, 2:25—2:25½—2:22¼.

Purse $150; two-mile heats.

Billy Johnson, b g—A. Malette	1	2	1
Billy B., b g—E. Anclair	3	1	4
Roan Chief, ro g—J. P. Beadoin	2	3	3
McGinty, ch g—M. Leger	5	5	2
Black Diamond, bl h—B. Lahmiere	4	4	5
King Cole, b g, by Gen. Stanton	6	dis	
Dolly, b m—N. Herard	dis		

Time, 5:26—5:25½—5:31½.

*Poughkeepsie, New York.

September 27.—Purse $100; gentlemen's roadsters.

E. J. T., b g, by Marksman Jr	3	1	1
Patsy, b g—W. J. McCurdy	1	3	2
Midget, br m, by James A. Garfield	2	2	3
Harry Lumps, b h, by Lumps	4	4	4
Mary Smith, ch m—C. Lounsberry	dis		

Time, 2:43½—2:43½—2:45½.

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Purse $300; 2:24 class.
Lady Douglass, b m, by Arlington..... 1 1 1
Nominee, b h, by Stranger..... 2 2 2
Zoe Hammond, b m, by Norwood Star..... 3 3 3
Ranger, b g, by Nil Desperandum..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:25¼—2:24¼—2:24¼.

Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Willie Hamilton, b h—Frank Howell..... 1 1 1
Wesley, b g—D. Brinkeroff..... 2 2 3
Porcelain, b h, by Alcantara..... 3 3 2
Golata, b m, by Stamboul..... 4 4 5
Hazelwood, ch h, by Richard..... 5 5 4
Time, 2:31¼—2:28½—2:32½.

September 28.—Purse $75; four-year-olds and under.
Joe Holmes, ch h, by Sir Walter..... 1 2 1 1
Golata, b m, by Stamboul..... 3 1 2 2
Linda Stanford, b m, by Stanford..... 2 3 3 3
Time, 2:29½—2:33¾—2:33¼—2:35.

Purse $300; 2:34 class.
Lady Weeks, ch m, by Dow S..... 1 1 4 1
Nelly W., b m, by Sweepstakes..... 2 2 1 2
Handy Maid, b m, by Metropolitan..... 4 4 2 3
Selleta, br m, by Artillery..... 3 3 3 4
Hurlingham, bl h—F. Howell..... 5 dr
Time, 2:26½—2:25¼—2:29½—2:28¾.

Purse $250; free for all.
Bush, bl m, by Alcyone..... 1 1 1
Prince, ch g, by Lysander..... 2 2 3
Neal Whitbeck, bl g—J. Howell..... 4 4 2
Fleet, bl m, by Sidney..... 3 3 4
Time, 2:20¼—2:19¼—2:20½.

September 29.—Purse $100; 2:29 class.
Carrie L., b m—I. Hewlett..... 2 1 2 1 1
St. Jonathan, br h, by Kentucky Dictator..... 1 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:30½—2:33¾—2:31—2:37¼—2:31½.

Purse $250; 2:40 class.
Happy Volunteer, b h, by Volunteer..... 1 1 1
Harry G., b g, by James A. Garfield..... 3 3 2
Bloom Boy, br h, by Darlington..... 2 4 3
Willie Hamilton, b h—F. Howell..... 4 2 4
Hollander, b h, by Almont Jr..... 6 5 4
Hazelwood, ch h, by Richard..... 5 6 dr
Time, 2:27¾—2:30—2:28½.

Purse $150; county horses.
Midget, br m, by James A. Garfield..... 1 1 2 1
Hippia, b m, by Favorite Wilkes..... 2 2 1 2
Time, 2:39½—2:37¼—2:36¼—2:37½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31¼.
Hexameter, br h, by Heptagon..... lost
Time, 2:35¾—2:33¼—2:36.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
Linda Stanford, b m, by Stanford..... lost
Time, 2:30½—2:30.

Purse $10; to beat 2:29¼.
Almater, ch m, by Hambrino..... won
Time, 2:28.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
Selleta, br m, by Artillery..... won
Time, 2:23½.

Purse, $10; to beat 2:40.
Selma, b m, by Gen. Washington..... won
Time, 2:34¾—2:34.

September 30.—Purse $150; five-year-olds.
Alcyone Jr., ch h, by Alcyone..... 1 1 1
Fleet, bl m, by Sidney..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:23½—2:21¾—2:19¾.

Purse $300; 2:29 class.
Oxford Chief, b h, by Chester Chief..... 1 1 1
Madison, b h, by Leland..... 2 2 3
Nelly W., b m, by Sweepstakes..... 4 3 2
Gold Charm, ch g—D. Brinkeroff..... 3 6 6
Nelly, b m, by Polonius..... 7 4 4
Dutchess Wilkes, b m, by Favorite Wilkes. 5 5 5
Hexameter, br h, by Heptagon..... 6 dr
Time, 2:24—2:25¼—2:24¼.

Purse $200; 2:50 class.
Joe Holmes, ch h, by Sir Walter..... 2 0 1
Porcelain, b h, by Alcantara..... 1 0 2
Galata, b m, by Stamboul..... 3 2 3
Time, 2:29—2:33½—2:30½.
Race declared off.

Purse $10; to beat 2:16.
Bush, bl m, by Alcyone..... lost
Time, 2:17½—2:20¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
Lady Confidence,—by Confidence..... won
Time, 2:28¼.

*Reno, Nevada.

September 19.—Purse $425; yearlings.
Tam O'Shanta, ro h, by Noonday..... 1
Willie Circe, br h, by Alpheus..... 2
Dan Hutch, b h, by Anteeo Jr..... 3
Jim Conroy, gr h, by Nee Ban..... 4
Vesta, b m, by Orin..... 5
Time, 3:19.

Purse $250; 3:00 class.
Billy Ervine, b h, by Berlin..... 1 1 1
Lady Mac, bl m, by Alcona Clay..... 4 2 2
Pat Reddy, br h, by Gibralter..... 2 3 3
Quincy, b h, by Alexander Button..... 3 dis
Fred Mack, bl h, by Engineer..... dis
Jack, bl g—G. R. Styles..... dis
Time, 2:40—2:38—2:40.

September 20.—Purse $500; special.
Geo. Wapple, ch h, by Brigadier..... 1 1 1
Sample, br g—A. L. Hinds..... 4 2 2
Tom Pepper, ch g, by Young Gibralter..... 2 4 4
Ferrett, ch g—W. Ober..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:41¼—2:40½—2:48.

September 21.—Purse $500; special.
Col. Hickman, br h, by Nevada..... 2 1 1 1
Maud H., b m, by Mambrino..... 1 2 2 2
Dubec, br h, by Sultan..... 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:30—2:31¼—2:28½—2:30½.

Purse $300; 2:50 class.
Lady Mac, bl m, by Alcona Clay..... 1 1 3 2 1
Billy Ervine, b h, by Berlin..... 3 2 1 1 3
Flora H., gr m, by Jim Malone..... 2 3 2 3 2
Little Phil, b g, by Tilton..... 4 dis
Time, 2:41½—2:39½—2:42¼—2:43—2:46.

Purse $420; two-year-olds.
Thompson, ch h, by Boodle..... 1 1
Fireman, b h, by Engineer..... 2 2
Ruby, b m, by Orrin..... 3 3
Time, 3:02—3:02.

September 22.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.
Alpha, br h, by Privateer..... 1 1 1
Hera, b m, by Mambrino Wilkes..... 2 2 2
Robert L., b g, by Sierra Boy..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:32—2:33½—2:33½.

September 23.—Purse $250; 2:20 class; trot or pace.
Chloe, ch m—T. C. Snider..... 4 1 3 3 1 2 1
Maud H., br m, by Mambrino..... 3 4 2 0 3 1 3
Victor, b h—G. A. Doherty..... 2 2 4 0 2 3 2
Frenchy, b h—W. Ober..... 1 3 1 4 dis
Time, 2:29½—3:31½—2:29—2:35—2:32½—2:33—2:36.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.
Robert L., b g, by Sierra Boy..... 2 1 1 1
Pasha, —Mr. Morgan..... 1 2 2 3
Geo. Wapple, —C. Sherman..... 3 3 4 2
Hattie B., —J. Blue..... 4 4 3 4
Time, 2:36—2:35—2:32—2:33.

September 24.—Purse $350; 2:35 class.
Engineer, br h, by Buccaneer..... 1 2 1 2 1
Hattie B., br m—S. Goff..... 2 1 2 3 2
Anteeo Jr., b h, by Anteeo..... 3 3 3* 1 3
Time, 2:38—2:33—2:31½—2:34—2:34.

*Cynthiana, Kentucky.

September 20.—Purse $500; 2:30 class; four-year-olds
Cigarette, ro g, by Col. Hambrick..... 4 3 1 1 1
Orianna, ch m, by Onward..... 1 4 2 2 2
Le Simmons, b h, by Simmons..... 3 1 3 4 4
Mary, b m, by St. Just..... 2 2 4 3 3
Time, 2:31¾—2:32½—2:29¾—2:25¼—2:27½.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.
Burlesque, ch m, by Hambrino..... 2 1 1 2 1
Bonnie Donne, b m, by Rooker..... 1 2 3 3 5
Red Mark, b h, by Victor Bismarck..... 5 3 5 1 2
Eliza Jane, b m, by Thomas K..... 3 5 2 5 3
Fred McGregor, b h, by Robert McGregor..... 4 6 4 6 4
Isa Belle, br m, by Jay Bird..... 6 4 6 4 6
Jack Dawson, br h, by Director..... 7 7 7 7 dr
Molly K., b m, by Col. Hambrick..... 8 dis
Queen Nutwood, b m, by King Nutwood..... dis
Time, 2:29½—2:26¾—2:26—2:26¾—2:25¼.

Purse $—; 2:50 class.
Laura Simmons, b m, by Simmons..... 2 1 1 1
Mary S., ch m, by Allandorf..... 3 2 2 2
Valerna, b m, by Richard Wilkes..... 1 dis
Time, 2:50¾—2:40½—2:42—2:47½.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Berkshire Belle, b m, by Alcyone..... won
Time, 2:41¼—2:36.

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September 21.—Purse $400; 2:28 class.
Mahala, bl m, by Cyclone..... 1 1 1
Banner Mark, b h, by Victor Bismarck..... 5 2 2
Al B., bl g, by Simmons..... 2 3 3
Benoni, b h, by Pretender..... 3 5 8
Re-Election, gr h, by Electioneer..... 4 6 5
Quinine S., bl h, by Abdallah Mambrino.... 6 4 9
Ferrous, br h, by The King..... 8 9 4
Lula B., b m, by Betterton..... 7 7 6
Effie C.,—by Egbert..... 9 8 7
Time, 2:25¼—2:23¾—2:22¼.

Purse $500; 2:50 class; two-year-olds.
Silicon, b m, by Wilton..... 1 1
Notre Dame, b m, by Robert McGregor..... 2 2
Henry Lee, b h, by George Lee..... 3 3
Time, 2:55¾—2:36¼.

Purse $—; 2:33 class.
Black Bess, bl m, by Wellington..... 1 2 1
Suprise, b m, by Aberdeen..... 2 1 2
Time, 2:26½—2:29¼—2:25.

September 22.—Purse $500; 2:23 class.
Pat-My-Boy, gr g, by Hinder Wilkes 3 2 1 2 1 1
Donald McKay, gr g, by Allegro.... 2 1 2 1 3 2
Hurricane, b g, by Cyclone..... 1 3 4 3 2 3
Bonnie Annie, b m, by Rooker..... 4 4 3 4 4 ro
Time, 2:26½—2:22½—2:25¼—2:25¼—2:25½—2:26.

Purse $500; 2:35 class; three-year-olds.
Bill Lindsay, gr g, by Vasco..... 1 1 1
Wiltonette, br m, by Wilton..... 2 3 2
Fanny G., br m, by Simmons..... 3 2 3
Galilee, b m, by Col. Hambrick..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:24—2:24½—2:24.

Purse $—; match.
Helmsman, b h, by Pilot Medium..... 2 1 1
Menemone, b m, by Happy Medium..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:34¼—2:28¾—2:35½.

Purse $—; special.
Ferguson Wilkes, br h, by Pretender.. 2 1 2 1 1
Janifer, br m, by Red Wilkes..... 1 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:25—2:29¾—2:23—2:25—2:27½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:17¼.
New York Central, br g, by Simmons..... lost
Time, 2:17¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.
Linda Fister, br m, by Gambetta Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:27½—2:31½—2:29¼.

Purse $—; special; trot or pace.
Lydia Wilkes, b m, by Red Wilkes..... 1 2 1
Black Storm, bl h, by Simmons..... 2 1 dr
Time, 2:20¾—2:22¾—2:20¾.

September 23.—purse $400; 2:33 class.
Annie Stevens, b m, by Kentucky Prince.... 1 1 1
Cyclone Wilkes, ro g—A. A. Talbott..... 2 2 2
Black Bess, bl m, by Wellington..... 3 3 4
Green B., b g, by Abdalbrino..... 4 5 3
Wilkerson, ch h, by Favorite Wilkes..... 6 4 5
Gazette, b h, by Onward..... 5 dis
Annie B., b m, by Abdallah Mambrino..... dis
Time, 2:21—2:22¾—2:22.

Purse $300; 2:45 class.
Isa Belle, br m, by Jay Bird..... 5 3 2 1 1 2 1
E. T. H., b g, by Victor Bismarck 3 2 1 2 2 1 3
Eliza Jane, b m, by Thomas K .. 1 1 3 5 3 3 2
Honest Clay, br h, by C. F. Clay. 2 5 5 4 4 ro
Edna M., br m, by Egbert..... 4 4 4 3 dr
Betsey Jane, br m, by Twilight.. dis
Time, 2:28¾—2:26½—2:25—2:29—2:22½—2:23½—2:23¼.

Purse $400; 2:20 class.
Blanche Louise, br m, by Red Wilkes.... 1 3 1 1
Andy Wilkes, b h, by Onward..... 2 1 2 5
Rattler, b g, by St. Mark..... 4 2 3 3
Hustler Russell, b h, by Lord Russell.... 6 5 4 2
Peter Piper, b g, by Nantucket..... 3 6 6 4
Snow Bird, gr m, by Simmons..... 5 4 5 dr
Natalie Wilkes, b m, by Red Wilkes..... 7 dis
Time, 2:17¾—2:18¾—2:20¾—2:19.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30¼.
Bessie R., b m, by Son of Bismark..... won
Time, 2:30¾—2:28.

Prize cup; to beat 2:32½.
Le Simmons, br h, by Simmons..... won
Time, 2:26.

Prize cup; to beat 2:35.
Verco, b m, by Twilight..... lost
Time, 2:46—3:02.

Prize cup; to beat 2:46.
Westfall, ch h, by Pretender..... won
Time, 2:31—2:30¼—2:29¼.

Prize cup; to beat 2:36.
Berkshire Belle, b m, by Alcyone..... lost
Time, 2:40.

Prize cup; to beat 2:34.
Bay Sultan, b h, by Sultan..... won
Time, 2:31¾—2:29½.

Prize cup; to beat 2:17¼.
New York Central, b g, by Simmons..... won
Time, 2:14½.

Prize cup; to beat 2:43.
The Turk, b h, by Sultan..... won
Time, 2:30.

September 24.—Prize cup; to beat 2:19.
Lyda Wilkes, b m, by Red Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:17½.

Prize cup; to beat 2:50¾.
Valerna, b m, by Richard Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:44¼.

Prize cup; to beat 2:24.
Snow Bird, gr m, by Simmons..... won
Time, 2:22½.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30.
Ruby Macklin, ch m, by Pretender..... won
Time, 2:22¼.

Purse $—; 2:40 class.
Laura Simmons, b m, by Simmons..... 1 1
Valerna, b m, by Richard Wilkes..... 2 2
Redwood, b h, by Chesterwood..... 3 4
Mark Hamilton, b h, by Victor Bismarck..... 4 3
Time, 2:43¾—2:38½.

*Allentown, Pennsylvania.

September 27.—Purse $100; three-year-olds.
Silver Bell, ro h, by St. Bel..... 1 1
Lucinda, bl m, by Kentucky Prince..... 2 2
Time, 2:45¼—2:38.

Purse $100; gentlemen's roadsters.
Black Dan, bl g, by Blue Bull..... 1 2 1 1
Old Dan, b g—F. A. Rabenold..... 2 1 2 2
Sweep, b g, by Sweep..... 3 3 3 3
Ned A., b g, by Electioneer..... dis
Bessie K., ch m—A. D. Kachline..... dis
Time, 2:50¾—2:46½—2:46½—2:50.

September 28.—Purse $300; 2:29 class.
Altogether, gr g, by Almont Jr..... 1 5 1 5 1
R. C., ch g, by Black Bonner..... 2 1 2 2 3
Prince B., ch g, by Senator..... 5 2 3 1 2
Ben S., b g, by Indiaman..... 3 4 4 3 4
Mascot Bob, ro g, by Col. Howe..... 4 3 5 4 5
Time, 2:27—2:28½—2:26¼—2:28¼—2:26¼.

Purse $250; 2:50 class; trot or pace.
The Dude, b g, by Elevator..... 1 1 1
Densmore, b g, by Bayonne Prince..... 2 2 4
Wax, bl g—J. P. Gibbs..... 3 4 2
Fanny Blair, b m, by Peter Blair..... 4 3 3
George K., br g—D. O. Hitner Jr..... dis
Time, 2:28½—2:32—2:28½.

September 29.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.
Cohansey Boy, b g—Walter Kates..... 2 1 1 1
Ben Gage, b g, by Swigert..... 1 5 4 3
Wax, bl g—John P. Gibbs..... 3 2 2 2
Edgar, b g, by Egbert..... 4 3 3 4
Tansy G., ch m, by Ajax..... 5 4 dis
Blue Mountain Boy, b h—H. P. Reynolds. dis
Pilot Clause, bl h, by Santa Claus..... dis
Time, 2:30—2:28¼—2:24¼—2:27½.

Purse $300; 2:27 class.
Nodine, b g, by Peacemaker..... 1 1 1
Frank J., b g, by Tom Allen..... 2 2 2
Bob Ingersol, bl g, by Legal Tender Jr..... 3 3 3
Donald, b g, by Donald C..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:24¼—2:24¼—2:22½.

Purse $400; 2:24 class.
Monroe Wilkes, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Rintoul, br h, by Mambrino Dudley..... 2 2 2
Fanny C., gr m, by Venango Chief..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:27½—2:26—2:27¼.

September 30.—Purse $300; 2:34 class.
Dean Wilkes, b m, by Sherman Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Myrtle S., b m, by Charley Wicker..... 2 3 2
Royal Red, b h, by Red Wilkes..... 3 2 3
George, b g, by Scott's Thomas..... 4 5 4
Cambridge Girl, ch m—J. P. Gibbs..... 7 4 7
Beverly, br h, by Polonius..... 5 7 5
May Queen, ch m—W. Kates..... 6 6 6
Time, 2:27½—2:26½—2:26¼.

Purse $250; 3:00 class.
Wax, bl g—John P. Gibbs..... 1 1 1
Warcliff, b h, by Warlock..... 2 2 5
Hugo, b m—I. Tyson..... 5 3 2
Red Weed, ch g—E. Clark..... 3 5 3
Redwood Wilkes, ch h, by Allie Wilkes..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:34½—2:30½—2:26¾.

Purse $250; 3:00 class.
Loyaleer, b h, by Woolsey..... 1 1 1
Rosetta, b m—Wm. C. Fox..... 3 2 2
Lizzie R., br m—D. C. Davis..... 2 3 4
Silver Bells, b m—Jas. F. Kromer..... 4 5 3
Maud W., b m, by Albertine..... 5 4 5
Bellora, br h—H. B. Phillips..... 6 6 6
Time, 2:35½—2:30—2:31¾.

Stake $200; special.
Edna C., br m, by Warwick Boy..... 1 1
Prince B., ch g, by Senator..... 2 2
Time, 2:30—2:30.

**Abilene, Kansas.

September 20.—Stake $195; yearlings.
White Socks, b h, by Happy Heir..... 1 1
Grace C., b m, by Judge Rice..... 3 2
Lady B., b m, by Fergus McGregor..... 2 4
Corbrino, b h, by Dall Brino..... 4 3
Time, 2:55½—2:58½.

Stake $200; 2:33 class.
Silverthorn, b h, by Allandorf..... 1 1 1
Charley Russell, gr h, by Alley Russell..... 2 3 2
P. H. Chapin, b h, by Chapin's Egmont..... 3 2 3
Time, 2:26¾—2:28¼—2:29¼.

Stake $140; two-year-olds.
Silverscoff, ch h, by Silverthorn..... 1 2 1
Reddy, b h, by Prairie Star..... 2 1 2
Time, 2:39¼—2:38½—2:43.

September 21.—Stake $140; three-year-olds.
Bluestem, b h, by Damo..... 1
Rutger Wilkes, b h, by Sable Wilkes..... dis
Time, 2:32¼.

Stake $125; 2:30 class; four-year-olds.
Patsy Curtis, br h, by Evermond..... 1 1 1
Bessie Allen, b m, by Dresden..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:31¼—2:29¾—2:25.

Stake $130; two-year-olds.
Ben Hadad, b h, by Doc Vail..... 1 1
Headlight, ch h, by Wanderer..... 2 2
Time, 2:54—2:47¾.

Stake $215; 3:00 class; stallions.
Pilotoga, ch h, by Bayard..... w o
Time, 3:02½.

Stake $155; yearlings.
Bertha Russell, b m, by Kentucky Russell..... w o
Time, 2:58½.

September 22.—Purse $40; special.
Westbrook, bl h, by Patchen Wilkes..... 1 2 1
Charley Russell, gr h, by Alley Russell..... 2 1 2
Time, 2:28—2:31—2:23.

Stake $277.50; two-year-olds.
Reddy, b h, by Prairie Star..... 1 1
Prince Williams, b h, by Williams..... 2 2
Time, 2:48¼—2:43.

Stake $85; free for all.
Turk, b g, by Coriander..... 1 1 1
Dido, b m, by Judge Gould..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:24½—2:24—2:21¾.

Stake $135; three-year-olds.
Alley Rush, b h, by Alley Russell..... w o
Time, 2:38¼.

September 23.—Stake $85; four-year-olds.
Patsy Curtis, br h, by Evermond..... 1 1 1
Elsie S., ch m, by Superior..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:26½—2:26—2:27½.

Stake $1,200; yearlings.
Astrion, b h, by Prairie Star..... 1 1
Silva Wilkes, b m, by Silverthorn..... 2 2
Sandbur, b h, by Damo..... 3 4
Denver Medium, ch h, by Superior..... 5 3
Doctor O'Donnell, b h, by Dall Brino..... 4 5
Pearl Brino, b m, by Dall Brino..... 6 dis
Time, 2:58—2:55½.

Stake $195; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.
Aberfoil, b h, by Fergus McGregor..... 1 2 1
Lydi, bl m, by Joe U. See..... 2 1 2
Edison, bl h, by Wondermaker..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:57¾—2:49½—2:46.

Stake $180; three-year-olds.
Bluestem, b h, by Damo..... 1 1 1
Ashbert, ch h, by Ashland Wilkes..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:29¼—2:30¾—2:32½.

Stake $130; 2:27 class.
Nobody's Claim, bl h, by Almont Pilot..... 1 1 1
Sir Thomas, b h, by Lambertus..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:30—2:27—2:26.

Stake $70; 2:40 class.
Effie Rene, b m, by Dictator..... w. o.
Time, 2:30½—2:26¾.

Purse $20; special.
Mount Airy, b h, by Walsingham..... 1 2
Bessie Allen, b m, by Dresden..... 2 1
Time, 2:26¼—2:39.

Race declared off.

September 24.—Purse $100; to beat 2:30.
Laura B., b m, by Prairie Star..... won
Time, 2:31—2:27½.

*Baltimore, Maryland.

September 27.—Purse $500; 2:50 class.
Miss Nelson, b m, by Norfolk..... 1 1 1
Grover S., b h, by Young Smuggler..... 2 2 2
Memona, ch m, by Aberdeen..... 5 3 3
Great Stakes, b h, by Billy Thornhill..... 3 5 4
Jessie Tyler, ch m—G. Scattergood..... 4 4 5
Florence C., b m—R. T. Meginness..... 6 6 7
Edward M., b g—C. A. Andrews..... 8 8 6
Belle Hannis, ch m, by Hannis..... 9 7 8
Zig Zag, ch h, by Rumor..... 7 dis
Kate, bl m, by Woodbridge Jr..... 10 dis
Time, 2:31¾—2:28¼—2:30.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.
Annie B., br m, by Onward..... 2 1 1 3 1
William Red, b h, by Red Wilkes..... 1 2 3 1 2
Nelly Mayo, b m, by Pocahontas Abdallah..... 3 3 2 2 3
Time, 2:28—2:27½—2:27—2:29—2:28.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Branchwood, b m, by Woodburn Hambletonian won
Time, 2:25.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.
Commercial Girl, br m, by Commercial Traveler..... 1 1 3 2 1
Linkwood Maid, ch m, by Tripolitan Chief..... 3 2 1 1 2
Maurice S., br g, by Coupon..... 2 3 2 3 3
Time, 2:25½—2:24—2:25—2:21½—2:23½.

September 28.—Purse $500; 2:24 class.
Trotwood, b h, by Swigert..... 1 1 1
Calhoun, b g, by Sam Purdy..... 2 2 4
Judge Fisher, ch g, by Linkwood Chief..... 5 4 2
Kioto, b h, by Marmion Golddust..... 3 3 3
Hero, ch h, by Stoner Boy..... 4 5 5
Time, 2:25—2:24½—2:23¾.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.
Ollie B., b m—R. Arthurs Jr..... 2 1 1 1
Monocacy, b h, by King Wilkes..... 1 2 9 5
Fanny Miller, b m, by Harry Hamilton..... 6 7 2 2
Charles Dickens, gr g—G. Scattergood..... 3 4 4 3
Comet, gr g, by Gen. Stanton..... 5 3 3 10
Belle Truett, gr m—A. Barngrover..... 4 8 5 7
Edith Almont,—by King Almont..... 8 11 11 4
Nelly Souther, b m, by Kirmo..... 7 5 8 6
Cartridge, bl h, by Eldridge..... 10 6 7 8
Three Tips, b h, by Sam Purdy..... 9 10 6 9
Susiett, ch m—H. Kengla..... 11 9 10 11
Roscoe C., ch h, by Blue Bull..... dis
Time, 2:28¼—2:24¼—2:27—2:26.

September 29.—Purse $500; 2:35 class.
Romola, b m, by Belton..... 1 1 10 1
Currito, b h, by Idol Gift..... 2 2 1 7
Nelly Orloff, b m, by Prince Orloff..... 3 3 2 5
John A., br g—McCleary & McClellan..... 4 6 3 2
Molly G., b m—F. B. Shreve..... 5 8 4 3
Ben Duroc, b g, by Hill's Duroc..... 11 4 9 4
Ruby, b m—A. J. Kries..... 6 5 5 8
Dreamland, bl m, by Nutwood..... 7 7 8 6
Gracie Almont, bl m, by Almont Mambrino..... 8 9 6 10
Acca, gr h, by Woodburn Hambletonian..... 9 10 7 9
Centreville, b g, by Baron Wilkes..... 10 11 11 11
Time, 2:29¼—2:29¼—2:28¼—2:29¾.

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Purse $500; 2:27 class.

J. M. D., b g—Hentchel & Hopps	1	1	1
Delavan, br h, by Pilot Medium	2	6	2
Bravado, gr h, by Kentucky Wilkes	3	2	8
Hero, ch h, by Stoner Boy	4	3	5
H. Clay, ch g, by Gray Eagle	5	5	3
Orange Chief, b h, by Orange Blossom	6	7	4
Three Tips, ch h, by Sam Purdy	7	4	7

Time, 2:25¼—2:26¾—2:25¼.

September 30.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Miss Patchen, b m—W. R. Merrifield	2	1	5	1	1
Celerity, bl m, by Kentucky Wilkes	1	2	1	2	2
Grover S., b h, by Young Smuggler	3	6	2	6	4
Currito, b h, by Idol Gift	5	3	3	3	5
Memona, ch m, by Aberdeen	4	4	4	4	3
Willis, b h, by Jay Bird	9	8	6	5	6
Lightfoot, ch m—R. F. Landon	6	5	7	7	7
Dunbar, br g—H. C. Hersey	8	7	8	8	dr
Sir Blossom, ch h, by Orange Blossom	7	9	dr		
Capt. Pete, gr g—A. J. Kries	10	10	dr		

Time, 2:29¼—2:29¼—2:29½—2:30½—2:31½.

Purse $500; 2:23 class.

Budd Doble, b g, by Clay Abdallah	1	1	1
Belton, b h, by Belmont	3	2	2
Madge Miller, b m, by Young Wilkes	2	4	4
Gray Mack, gr g—McCargo & Pierson	5	3	3
Nelly R., bl m—Stauffer & Sanborn	4	5	5
Dandy B., gr g—A. Barngrover	dis		

Time, 2:21—2:20—2:19¼.

*Columbia, Tennessee.

September 21.—Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Jessie R., b m, by Bob Lee	1	1	1
Moro Pointer, b g, by Masker	4	2	2
Lena H., ro m, by Hardee	2	3	4
Prophet Wilkes, b h, by George Wilkes	3	4	3
Nannie Ward, b m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	dis		

Time, 2:29¼—2:30—2:33.

Purse $300; 2:45 class.

Fred H., gr g, by Hamlet	1	1	1
Claxton Forest, b h, by Forest Boy	2	2	3
Willie Elkin, b m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	5	3	2
Oddity, br m, by Princeps	6	4	4
W. C., br g, by Lookout Jr	4	5	5
Parish Boy, ch g, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	3	dis	

Time, 2:38¾—2:34—2:37.

Purse $500; three-year-olds.

Connor, bl h, by C. F. Clay	1	1	1
Lakewood, b h, by Norwood	2	2	2
Adra Belle, gr m, by Almont Boy	3	3	3
Moquette, br m, by Wilton	dis		

Time, 2:36—2:29¾—2:31.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Protection, b g, by Bomont	1	1	2	1
Mudrona, br m, by Baron Wilkes	3	2	1	2
Minnie S., ch m—B. B. Stone	2	4	3	5
Eleanor Malloy, ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	4	3	4	3
Chequita, ch m, by Tennessee Wilkes	5	5	5	4

Time, 2:34¾—2:31¾—2:35½—2:33¼.

September 22.—Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Engineer, gr h, by Locomotive	1	1	2	2	1
Bob Taylor, ro g, by Tom Hal	2	2	1	1	3
Steel Prince, b h, by Steel Nail	3	4	3	3	2
Chestnut Hal, ch h, by Tom Hal	4	3	4	4	4
Morena, b m, by Tennessee Wilkes	5	5	5	5	5
Osceola, bl g, by Blue Vein	dis				
Maud M., gr m, by Cheatham	dis				

Time, 2:19—2:17½—2:19¾—2:18½—2:20¼.

Purse $300; 2:20 class.

Collinwood, b h, by Mambrino Startle	1	1	1
Sallie C., ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	3	2	3
Gipsey Queen, b m, by Bomont	5	3	2
Norwood H., b h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	2	4	4
Lady of Lyons, b m, by Argyle	4	5	5
Brown Mark, br h, by Victor Bismarck	6	dr	

Time, 2:23½—2:24—2:24.

September 23.—Purse $300; 2:45 class.

Rifle Ball, bl g, by Bullet	1	1	1
Hal Parker, bl h, by Brown Hal	3	2	2
Hadley Jr., b h—J. A. Bland	2	4	4
Col. Hardee, ro h, by Hardee	5	3	3
Jay & Cee, b g, by Black Oak	4	dis	

Time, 2:27—2:28—2:27¼.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Billy Wilkes, b g, by Georgia Wilkes	1	1	1
Eastwood, b g, by Nuthunter	3	2	3
Susie T., bl m, by Almont Jr	2	4	5
Egg Hot, b h, by Egbert	7	5	2
Princewood, bl h, by Princeps	5	3	4
Judge B., ch h, by Williamson Beauty	4	7	6
Meteora, ch m, by Tennessee Wilkes	6	6	7

Time, 2:25—2:25—2:26¾.

Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Jessie R., br m, by Bob Lee	1	1	1
Nanny Ward, b m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	2	2	2
Harpeth, b h, by Wedgewood	3	3	3
Lelia May, ro m, by Prince Hal	dis		
Younger Bull, b g, by Bob Patterson	dis		
Mahlon Stacy, ro h, by Bob Hal	dis		

Time, 2:21—2:21¾—2:30.

Purse $500; two-year-olds.

Luzelle, b m, by Patron	1	1
Novellette, b m, by Norval	2	2
Fern Slip, ch m, by Red Fern	3	3
Baymont, b h, by Gilesmont	dis	

Time, 2:40—2:33¾.

September 24.—Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Fred H., gr g, by Rebel Hunter	1	1	1
Bonnie Nutwood, b h, by Nutwood	3	3	2
Macaroon, ch h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	4	2	3
Sarah Mac, b m, by Nuthunter	2	4	4

Time, 2:28¾—2:34½—2:32½.

Purse $500; three-year-olds.

Guerita, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	6	1	1	1
Blue Hal, ro h, by Tom Hal	1	2	2	2
Martha H., b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	2	3	4	4
Phyllis Wilkes, br m, by Belmont Wilkes	3	4	3	3
Mary J., ch m, by Bay Tom Jr	4	5	6	5
Pythias, br h, by Brown Tom	5	6	5	6

Time, 2:24½—2:26—2:20—2:20.

Purse $300; free for all.

Addie Belle, gr m, by Archie	2	1	2	3	5	1	1
Ida S., b m, by Burton's Hardee	5	5	1	1	3	2	2
Rockbottom, b h, by Rockdale	1	2	5	4	1	3	3
Ialine, ch m, by Tennessee Wilkes	4	3	4	2	2	ro	
Osceola, bl g, by Blue Vein	3	4	3	5	4	ro	

Time, 2:16½—2:18—2:19½—2:22½—2:20¾—2:17¼—2:18½

Purse $500; two-year-olds.

Jim Wilson, b h, by Bay Tom Jr	1	1
Elk Tom, bl h, by Bay Tom Jr	2	2
Almont Krinmin, bl h, by Gilesmont	3	3
Annie J., gr m, by Boy Pilot	dis	
Linda W., b m, by Major Burr	dis	

Time, 2:46—2:48½.

**Dayton, Ohio.

September 5.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Big Brown Jug, br g, by Referee	2	1	1	1
Louise Macey, b m, by Thomas K	7	4	3	2
Red Boy, b g—Bair & Phipps	3	3	7	3
J. M. K., gr g, by Blackwood	4	5	4	5
Gifton, br h, by Gift Jr	6	7	5	4
Barney Wilkes Jr., br g, by Barney Wilkes	5	6	6	6
Vexation, b m, by Cadmus Hambletonian	1	2	2	dis

Time, 2:34—2:34—2:34—2:38.

Purse $400; 2:28 class.

Stockwell, b h, by Nutwood	4	1	4	1	1
Anderson A. L., ch h, by Tom Corwin	2	5	3	2	2
Gyp, b m, by Tom Hal	3	4	2	3	3
Little Rube,—George Stevens	5	3	5	4	4
Gertie J., b m, by Wonder	1	2	1	dis	

Time, 2:24¾—2:27—2:28¼—2:25—2:30.

September 6.—Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Angelina, b m, by Black Wilkes	1	1	2	2	1
Alletus, ch h, by Alcyone	2	2	1	1	2
Lizzie,—Ora Mast	4	3	dis		
Mack H., ch g—C. F. Nestor	3	dis			

Time, 2:30—2:29¼—2:28—2:30—2:30.

Purse $2:40; 2:28 class.

Cadmonia, bl m, by Cadmus Hambletonian	2	1	1	1
Colonel Neal, b h, by Squire Talmage	1	2	2	2
Diana, b m, by Claimant	3	3	3	3
Gifton, br h, by Gift Jr	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:36½—2:34½—2:25—2:35¼.

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September 7.—Purse $400; 2:34 class.

Minnie Keene, gr m, by Young Jim	1	1	1
Allen Boy, br g, by Almont M	2	2	2
W. A. G., ch g, by Bishop Wilkes	3	3	3
Lady R., b m, by Top Gallant	4	dis	

Time, 2:28½—2:28½—2:28.

Purse $400; 2:20 class.

Rockwell, b h, by Nutwood	2	1	1	2	1
Mugwump, br g, by Pilot Chief	1	2	2	1	2
Anderson A. L., ch h, by Tom Cornin	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:23¾—2:22¼—2:21¼—2:24¾—2:25¼.

September 8.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Black Wilkes, bl h, by Ambassador	3	1	1	1
Alletus, ch h, by Alcyone	4	2	2	2
Mack H., ch g—C. F. Nestor	7	5	6	3
Buster, ro h—Tom Oldham	5	6	7	4
Red Hal, b h, by Tom Hal	1	7	4	dis
Billy C.,—George Stevens	2	3	3	dis
Richball, b g—J. J. Parker	6	4	5	dis

Time, 2:31½—2:28½—2:31½—2:31.

Purse $150; consolation race.

Bay Boy, gr g—F. Baunsbekel Jr	2	1	1	2	1
J. M. K., gr g, by Jet	1	2	2	1	2
Clifton, br h, by Gift Jr	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:46½—2:39¼—2:43—2:41—2:39¼.

September 9.—Purse $400; 2:45 class.

Clifton Girl, b m, by Clifton Boy	6	1	3	1	3	1
Big Brown Jug, br g, by Referee	1	2	1	4	5	3
Superior Wilkes, ch h, by Hector Wilkes	2	3	2	2	1	2
Monte Phisto,—Thomas Meade	3	5	4	3	2	ro
Diana, b m, by Claimant	5	4	5	5	4	ro
Barney Wilkes Jr., br g, by Barney Wilkes	4	6	dis			

Time, 2:32¼—2:31¾—2:29½—2:31¼—2:30—2:30¾.

Purse $350; 2:19 class.

Mugwump, b g, by Pilot Chief	1	1	1
Bertie J., b m, by Wonder	2	2	2
Pyp, b m, by Tom Hal	3	3	3

Time, 2:21¾—2:20¼—2:20¾.

**Franklin, Ohio.

September 27.—Purse $500; 2:40 class; two-year-olds.

Civiltine, b m, by Civilization	2	1	1	1
Revolt, b h, by Reveille	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:30½—2:31½—2:30½—2:28½.

Purse $500; 2:50 class; two-year-olds.

Joe Wilkes, ch h, by Newton's Allie Wilkes	2	1	1
Russell B., br h, by Alley Russell	1	3	5
Vidia, b m, by Wayne Wilkes	3	2	3
Hattie Hood, b m, by Prince Echo	5	4	2
Ferncliff, gr m, by Elgin Boy	4	5	4
Zip M., b m, by Meriton	dis		
Belle West, b m, by Double Stroke	dis		

Time, 2:25½—2:24½—2:28¼.

September 28.—Purse $1,000; 2:50 class.

Jenny Wilkes, b m, by Woodford Wilkes	1	1	1
Black Ide, bl m, by Cyclone	2	2	2
Jim Wilkes, b g, by Young Jim	4	3	3
Alex C., b g, by Alert	3	4	4

Time, 2:25½—2:24½—2:24½.

Purse $500; 2:50 class; two-year-olds.

Break O'Day, bl m, by Dark Night	1	1
Lady Robert,—by Robert L	3	2
Silent Brook,—by Dark Night	2	4
Wilmarch, br h, by Wilton	5	3
Centilvre Wilkes, b h, by Wayne Wilkes	4	5
Avona,—by Squire Talmage	dis	

Time, 2:32½—2:31½.

September 29.—Purse $1,000; 2:27 class.

Little Daisy, br m, by French's Bashaw	1	2	1	1
Magnolia, b m, by Haw Patch	4	1	5	4
Commodore Porter, b h, by Nutwood	2	3	2	3
Lamar, br g, by Baker Pilot	5	4	3	2
Verlinda B., gr m, by Orion	3	5	4	5

Time, 2:21¾—2:20—2:24½—2:21½.

Purse $500; free for all.

Johnston, b g, by Joe Bassett	1	1	1
Wisconsin King, bl g, by Wisconsin	2	2	3
Mary Centilvre, b m, by R. C. Brown	3	3	2
Hustler, b g, by Bluffton L	4	4	4
Blanche Louise, b m, by Red Wilkes	5	dis	

Time, 2:14—2:14—2:13¾.

Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Witch Hazel, bl m, by Brown Wilkes	1	1	1
Monte Phister, b g, by Jot C	4	2	2
Baron Posey, b h, by Baron Wilkes	2	3	3
King B., b h—Bair & Phipps	3	5	4
Burlesque, ch h, by Hambrino	5	4	5
Redway, br h, by Reed's Red Buck	dis		

Time, 2:31¼—2:32—2:33.

September 30.—Purse $1,000; 2:29 class.

Wisconsin King, bl g, by Wisconsin	1	1	1
Smiler Colfax, br g, by Schuyler Colfax	2	2	3
Frank B., b g—Morse & Drake	5	5	2
Daisy S., br m, by Hiatoga Jim	7	3	5
Ella Brown, b m—W. R. Steele	3	7	7
Singer, b g, by Longfellow	4	4	4
Gyp, b m, by Tom Hal	6	6	6

Time, 2:20¾—2:18—2:19½.

Purse $500; free for all.

Prince M., b g, by Lucas Brodhead	1	1	1
Kitty Bayard, gr m, by Bayard	3	2	3
Dandy, br h, by Atlantic	4	3	2
Coralloid, bl h, by Simmons	2	4	4

Time, 2:21¼—2:16¾—2:18½.

Purse $500; 2:32 class.

E. T. H., b g, by Victor Bismarck	1	1	1
Harry Baldwin, br h, by Reveille	4	2	2
Moses, gr g, by Nutbreaker	2	3	4
Bell P., b m, by Ohio Knickerbocker	3	4	3
Isabelle, b m, by Jay Bird	6	5	5
Basilea, ch m—T. W. Thomas	5	6	dr

Time, 2:34¼—2:27½—2:28½.

**Holton, Kansas.

September 5.—Purse $350; yearlings.

Brown Russell, br h, by Kentucky Russell	1	1
Belle Wickliffe, b m, by Wickliffe	2	3
Lady Russett, ch m, by Joe U. See	3	2
Susan B., b m, by Antewood	4	5
Eater Girl, b m, by Leslie	6	4
Pearl Brino, b m, by Dall Brino	5	6

Time, 3:07½—2:59½.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Riley Medium, br h, by Happy Medium	1	1	1
Crescent, b g, by Cresco	2	2	2
Minnie A., bl m, by Clinker	3	3	3
Dandy O., b h, by Dall Brino	dis		

Time, 2:25—2:24¾—2:17.

Purse $500; 2:50 class.

Andy Pogue, b h, by Harry Pulling	1	1	1
Dandy, b h, by Karatas	4	2	2
Lady B., ch m, by Warwick Boy	2	4	4
Bergmont, gr h, by Davenant	3	3	3
San Reno, b h—W. E. Ham	5	5	6
Altitude, b h—H. G. Poigndexter	6	7	5
Samuel G., b h, by Simeo Wilkes	9	8	7
Tom Almont, b g, by Smith's Almont	8	6	dr
Athorn, ch g, by Almont Pilot	7	dis	

Time, 2:30—2:29¼—2:31.

Purse $10; to beat 2:18.

Dandy O., b h, by Dall Brino	won

Time, 2:12½.

September 6.—Purse $10; to beat $3:00.

Idyl Duke, b h, by Joe Young	won

Time, 2:31.

Purse $500; two-year-olds.

Stelletta, b m, by Jerome Eddy	1	1
Ruby Elgin, b m, by Legal Elgin	2	2
Convincer, b h, by Invincible	4	3
Ben Hadad, b h, by Doc Vale	3	4

Time, 2:25—2:29.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Clingstone, b h, by Star Hambletonian	5	2	1	1	1
Charley Russell, gr h, by Alley Russell	1	1	4	4	5
Elsie Manager, gr m, by Sample	2	4	5	2	3
Young Netherland, b h, by Netherland	3	3	2	3	4
Mohawk McGregor, b h, by Robert McGregor	4	5	3	5	2

Time, 2:33½—2:31—2:30—2:34—2:34.

Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Gray Elsie, gr m, by Mambrino George	3	3	1	1	1
Orley Wilkes, b h, by Seal Skin Wilkes	2	1	3	2	2
Flash, br h—R. E. L. Leavell	1	4	4	5	4
Roxie Russell, b m, by Alley Russell	4	2	2	3	3
Adonis, br m, by Anteros	5	5	5	4	dr

Time, 2:27—2:27—2:32½—2:35—2:37½.

September 7.—Purse $700; three-year-olds.

Eva, b m, by Karatas	1	3	1	1
Ashbert, ch h, by Ashland Wilkes	2	1	2	1
Winona, ch m, by Wayward	3	2	3	2

Time, 2:35—2:38¾—2:33¾—2:34¼—2:36.

Purse $800; 3:00 class.

Jackdaw, br h, by Jay Bird	1	1	1
Dandy, b h, by Karatas	2	5	4
Winston, b h, by Wilkes Boy	4	6	2
Single X, b h, by Gov. Bramlet	6	2	7
Lady Reid, b m, by Corbin Bashaw	3	3	6
Ion, br h, by Belmont	7	7	3
Mira, ch m, by MacCallummore	5	4	5
Marco, b g, by Leslie	8	8	8
Mulvana Jr., b h, by Young Waverly	dis		

Time, 2:28¾—2:29—2:28¼.

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Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Joker, b h, by Lee Jr	3	1	2	1	1
Bertie R., b m, by Wilkemont	1	2	1	2	2
Cora McGregor, ch m, by Fergus McGregor	2	3	4	4	3
McDuff, b g, by Fergus McGregor	5	4	3	3	4
Sir Thomas, br h, by Lambertus	6	5	6	dr	
Lord Palm, b h, by Mambrino Startle	7	6	5	dr	
Hornell Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes	4	7	dr		

Time, 2:23½—2:20—2:18¾—2:20—2:21.

Purse $500; 2:19 class.

Dandy Jim, gr g, by Young Jim	1	2	1	1
Nina Medium, br m, by Riley Medium	4	1	2	2
Neva Seeley, b m, by Herschel	3	4	3	3
Ashland Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes	2	3	dr	

Time, 2:19¼—2:17¼—2:19¼—2:17¾.

September 8.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

John R. Gentry, b h, by Ashland Wilkes	1	1	1
John Carpenter, gr g, by Tennessee Drennon	2	3	2
Nelly R., b m—G. B. Lewis	3	2	3
Belle Simmons, b m, by Betterton	6	4	4
Flash, b h—R. E. L. Leavell	4	6	6
Jumbo, b g—J. H. Wilson	5	5	5

Time, 2:15—2:17½—2:18.

Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Bessie Wilkes, bl m, by Sealskin Wilkes	1	1	1
Jack Cade, b h, by Coriander	2	2	2
Captain Jinks, b g, by Emigrant	4	3	dis
Samuel G., b h, by Simcoe Wilkes	3	dis	
Ozell McGregor, gr h, by Robert McGregor	5	dis	

Time, 2:35—2:25—2:24.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Rosebug, —by Strathlan	2	1	2	1	1
Miller's Russell, b h, by Colonel H. S. Russell	1	2	1	3	3
Idyl Duke, b h, by Joe Young	3	4	3	2	2
Allie Rush, b h, by Alley Russell	4	3	4	4	4
Flower Girl, ch m, by Stephanus	5	dr			

Time, 2:24—2:24¼—2:25¾—2:26½—2:28.

Purse $1,000; special.

Riley Medium, br h, by Happy Medium	1	1	1
Wilkie Russell, b h, by Mambrino Russell	2	2	2

Time, 2:11½—2:11—2:11.

Purse $10; to beat 2:36¼.

Young Netherland, b h, by Netherland ..... won

Time, 2:42—2:29.

Purse $10; to beat 2:26.

Joe Young, bl h, by Star of the West ..... won

Time, 2:23½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Ozell McGregor, gr h, by Robert McGregor .... lost

Time, 2:42½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:12½.

Dandy O., b h, by Dall Brino ..... lost

Time, 2:13¼.

September 10.—Purse $800; 2:30 class.

Pet Davis, gr m, by Crit Davis	3	4	1	2	1	1
Sorrel Dan, ch g, by Diadem	2	1	3	1	2	2
Boniface, b h, by Altorf	1	3	2	3	3	3
Maud, b m, by Clay Cadmus	4	2	4	4	dr	
Ida B., b m, by Ashland Chief	5	5	5	dr		

Time, 2:22½—2:22¾—2:23½—2:24—2:22½—2:25½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:22.

Ashland Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes. ..... won

Time, 2:19½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Sealskin Wilkes, b h, by George Wilkes..... won

Time, 2:29½.

Purse $500; two-year-olds.

Hill H., b m, by Honor	1	1
Percede, gr h, by Pelletier	2	3
Aberfoil, b h, by Fergus McGregor	4	2
Lyll, b m, by Joe U. See	3	4
Phya, b m, by W. M. Hill	5	dr
Yellow Stone, ch h, by Strathlan	6	dr

Time, 2:35½—2:37½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:38.

Wayward, b h, by Onward ..... won

Time, 2:35.

Purse $500; 2:30 class; four-year-olds and under.

Patsy Curtis, br h, by Evermond	2	1
Myron McHenry, ro h, by Ashland Wilkes	1	2
Dolly M., b m, by Copper Duke	3	3

Time, 2:38—2:16½.

Race declared off and purse divided by agreement.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Ozell McGregor, gr h, by Robert McGregor .... lost

Time, 2:37.

Purse $10; to beat 2:37.

C. C., b h, by Evermond ..... won

Time, 2:32.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Kentucky Russell, ch h, by Mambrino Russell	1	1	1
Trumpeter, b h, by Challenger	2	2	2

Time, 2:21½—2:20—2:20¾.

*Macomb, Illinois.

August 24.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Edgar Moody, br h, by Moody	1	1	1
Eveline Wilkes, b m, by Young Wilkes	3	2	3
Jesse Lindell Jr., b g, by Jesse Lindell	2	3	4
Diamond Sprague, b h, by Gov. Sprague	4	4	2
Lady Predmore, ro m, by Ham D	6	5	5
Topsy Conkling, ch m, by Roscoe Conkling	5	8	8
Molly Oaks, br m, by Rodman	7	6	6
Lizzie, b m, by Eaton Wilkes	8	7	7
Capt. Blucher, bl h, by Gen. Blucher	9	9	dr
Ben Harrison, br h, by Strader	10	dis	
Lee Chief, b g, by La Clede	11	dr	

Time, 2:51—2:49¼—2:50.

Purse $100; two-year-olds and under.

Ednamon,—H. M. Brookman	1	1
Bertnot, br g, by Billy Wilkes	2	2
Leona Moody, gr m—J. E. Newcomb	3	3

Time, 2:57—2:53½.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Bertha, br m, by Egmont	4	1	1	1
Henry G.,—C. H. Griswold	1	6	5	2
Mary Conkling, b m, by Roscoe Conkling	3	3	2	3
Dan, br h, by Flaxtall	2	4	3	4
Scotland, b h, by Egbert	6	2	4	5
Linda,—by Supervisor	5	5	6	6

Time, 2:39½—2:40—2:29½—2:39.

August 25.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

St. Joe, br g, by Winthrop Knox	1	1	2	1
Adino, b h, by Simmons	3	3	1	3
Chant, b g, by Ensign	2	2	4	2
Frank H., b h, by La Clede	4	4	3	4

Time, 2:40½—2:38—2:43½—2:37¾.

Purse $300; free for all.

Blue Bob, gr h—H. K. Denton	4	3	1	1	2	1
Irma C., gr m—B. Cramley	1	1	3	3	4	3
Henry O., br g—M. Mahoney	3	4	4	4	1	2
Harry R., b g—F. Manoll	2	2	2	2	3	ro

Time, 2:31—2:33½—2:32¼—2:32—2:32—2:34½.

August 26.—Purse $500; free for all.

Frank P., ch g, by Black Harp	2	1	1	1
Harry Ensign, b h, by Ensign	1	2	2	2
Billy McGregor, b h, by McGregor Chief	3	3	3	dis
Future Gilbert, b h, by Henry Gilbert	4	dis		
Senator Conkling, b h, by Roscoe Conkling	dis			

Time, 2:28—2:27¼—2:27—2:25.

Purse $100; two-year-olds and under.

Lilly Gleen, ch m, by Time Medium	2	1	0	1
Persecutor, b h, by Juror	1	2	0	2
Moody Chief, br h, by Moody	4	3	3	ro
Lillian, b m, by Black Oak	3	4	4	ro

Time, 3:02—2:52¼—2:52¾—2:49¼.

*Rome, New York.

September 21.—Purse $100 three-year-olds.

Billy Wilton, bl h—E. Snow	1	1	1
Sunalto, b m—M. Hilsinger	2	2	2

Time, 2:45—2:39¼—2:34¼.

Purse $300; 2:29 class.

Narka, b m, by Young Jim	1	1	1
Senatress, b m, by Mambritonian	3	2	2
Whitesboro Chief, b h, by Roman Chief	2	3	3

Time, 2:29¼—2:27¼—2:31½.

September 22.—Purse $175; four-year-olds.

Princesonian, ch h, by Mambritonian	1	1	1
Sprague Golddust Jr., br h—C. S. Green	2	2	2

Time, 2:59—2:48—2:47.

Purse $250; 2:37 class.

Clarence H., bl g—A. J. Russell	1	1	1
Warmont, ch h—M. Hilsinger	2	2	3
Roscoe, ch h—H. J. House	3	3	2

Time, 2:45—2:41—2:40.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Dorcas (Dot), b m, by Deceive	1	1	2	4	1
Tom Ellis, ch g—C. S. Green	2	2	1	1	4
Barbwire, ch g—D. H. Cronin	3	3	4	2	2
Grace Wilkes, b m—B. G. Foster	4	4	3	3	3

Time, 2:30—2:30—2:29¼—2:34½—2:27¼.

September 23.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.
Alfast, br h—N. W. Foster..... 2 1 1 1
Ally Wilton, bl h—E. Snow..... 1 2 2 2
Frank Hamilton, b g—G. S. Ballard..... 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:34¼—2:31¼—2:29¼—2:42.

Purse $50; colt race.
Cornelia Howard, b m—C. A. Pratt..... w o
Time, 2:57¼.

Purse $300; 2:25 class.
Viola, ch m, by R. F. Galoway..... 3 0 1 1 1
Incesonian, ch h, by Mambritonian. 1 0 2 3 2
Savilla, ch m—M. Hilsinger..... 2 0 3 2 3
Whitesboro Chief, b h, by Roman Chief..... 4 0 4 4 4
Time, 2:26—0:00—2:22¾—2:24—2:22¼.

**Sidney, Ohio.

September 21.—Purse $40; county horses; three-year-olds.
Lucy D., b m, by Greenbacks..... 1 1
Cortra Chief, b h, by Mambrino Wilkes..... 2 2
Time, 3:12—3:05.

Purse $50; county horses.
Colonel Burr, ch h, by King William..... 1
Limo J., b g—Joseph Jenkins..... dis
Time, 2:44.

September 22.—Purse $150; 2:40 class.
Orneo, b h, by Sphinx..... 1 6 2 5 1 1
Roy Belle, ch m—J. V. Berryman.. 4 1 6 3 3 2
Valley Chief, b h, by St. Lawrence Chief..... 5 3 1 1 6 dis
Daisy Dee, ch m, by Sigma Nu..... 2 2 3 2 5 ro
Miss Simpson, br m, by Greenbacks 6 5 5 6 2 ro
Clay Duroc, b h—J. B. Stevens..... 3 4 4 4 4 ro
Time, 2:35—2:42—2:40½—2:40½—2:38—2:40.

Purse $275; 2:25 class.
Jessie R., dn m—L. E. Russell..... 1 1 1
Fred Smuggler, br g, by Smuggler Jr..... 2 2 2
Rusty Bob, ch g—M. V. Cowdrey..... 3 3 3
Red Cloud, ch g, by Kramer's Rainbow..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:32¼—2:32—2:28.

September 23.—Purse $125; 2:40 class.
Fred Ager, ch g, by Greenbacks..... 3 2 1 1
Lady Temple, bl m—J. B. Stevens..... 2 1 3 dis
Willy Mc, dn g, by Cook's Blue Bull..... 1 4 5 dis
Maud B., ch m—J. W. Pritz..... 4 3 2 dis
Bertie L., b m, by Civilization..... 6 5 4 dis
Willy H., ro h, by Charles Brister..... 5 dr
Time, 2:33—2:35¾—2:40—2:34½.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.
Superior Wilkes, ch h, by Hector Wilkes.... 1 1 1
Coachmane, ch g, William Pickard..... 2 2 3
Sam Lakeland, b g, by Lakeland Abdallah.. 3 3 2
Agnes Clay, b m, by Louis Napoleon..... 4 4 4
Colonel Burr, ch h, by King William..... 5 dis
Time, 2:29½—2:34—2:32¾.

*Stockton, California.

September 19.—Purse $800; 2:18 class.
W. Wood, b g, by Steinway..... 1 1 1
Electric, ch h, by Jolly..... 6 2 2
Belle Button, br m, by Alexander Button.... 2 6 4
Tom Ryder, br g, by Alexander Button..... 8 3 3
Lady H., b m, by Sidney..... 3 7 7
Hannah, b m, by Guy Wilkes..... 7 4 8
Plunkett, b g, by Strathearn..... 4 8 5
Summer, b g, by Sidney..... 5 5 6
Time, 2:15¼—2:14¼—2:11¼.

September 20.—Purse $100; special.
Maud, b m, by Elector..... 1 1 2 1
John L. Sullivan, b g, by Dexter Prince.. 2 2 1 2
Antrum, by Anteros..... 3 3 3 3
Lulu, b m, by Frank Hunter..... dis
Time, 2:40—2:38½—2:37½—2:37½.

Purse $600; 2:23 class.
Col. McNasser, b h, by Starlight..... 1 1 1
Annie E., b m, by Tilton Almont..... 4 2 2
Maud M., br m, by Anteeo..... 2 4 4
Nevada—Young & David..... 3 6 3
Free Coinage, b g, by Abbottsford..... 5 3 5
Clay Duke, b h, by Alcona..... 6 5 6
Time, 2:25½—2:24—2:22.

Purse $600; 3:00 class.
Cora S., b m, by Elector..... 1 1 1
Antioch, br h, by Antevolo..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:30—2:30—2:27.

Purse $300; yearlings.
Sadie Mc., b m, by Mt. Vernon..... 1 1
Lucky Ticket, b h, by Lottery Ticket..... 2 dis
King Dent, br h, by Pasha..... 3 dis
Lloyd, b h, by Campaign..... dis
Morris, b h, by Elect Moore..... dis
Arlington, bl h, by Pasha..... dis
Time, 3:07½—3:05¼.

September 21.—Purse $1,000; 2:25 class.
Edenia, ch m, by Endymion..... 1 1 1
Col. May, br g, by May Boy..... 2 6 2
Lenmar, b h, by Admar..... 6 2 5
Maggie, b m, by Dexter Prince..... 3 3 4
Walstein, br h, by Director..... 5 4 3
Don Marvin, br h, by Fallis..... 4 5 6
Time, 2:19—2:19—2:18¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:48.
Belle Russell, b m—W. S. McGlochin..... won
Time, 2:35.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.
Aaron S., br h, by California Lambert..... 1 1
Mohave, b h, by Dexter Prince..... 2 2
Time, 2:50—2:33¾.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.
Major Lambert, br h, by California Lambert..... 2 1 1 1
Albena, b m, by Albani..... 1 2 2 2
Daisy Mc., ch m, by Mt. Vernon..... dis
Time, 2:30—2:22—2:23½—2:25.

September 22.—Purse $1,000; 2:20 class.
Shylock, ch g, by Tom Benton..... 1 1 1
Laura Z., br m, by Alexander Button..... 2 2 2
Flora M., b m, by Elector..... 3 3 3
Lee, ch g, by Gen. Lee..... dis
Time, 2:18½—2:16½—2:18¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:28 class.
Maggie, b m, by Dexter Prince..... 2 1 1 1
Free Coinage, b g, by Abbottsford..... 1 2 2 2
Delmas, ch h, by Almoon..... 3 3 dis
Aster, ch g, by Dexter Prince..... 1 dis
Ben Corbitt, b h, by Wm. Corbitt..... dis
Time, 2:18¼—2:20—2:24—2:26.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Lady Markham, b m, by Western..... won
Time, 2:21—2:17¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:40.
Wasatch ch h, by Woodnut..... won
Time, 2:26¼.

Purse $400; special.
Maud M., br m, by Anteeo..... 1 4 2 1 2 0 1
Col. McNasser, b h, by Starlight 2 1 3 3 1 0 2
Clay Duke, b h, by Alcona..... 4 3 5 4 3 ro
Cubit, br h, by Caliban..... 5 5 4 5 4 ro
Annie E., b m, by Tilton Almont 3 2 1 2 dr
Time, 2:24—2:24—2:23—2:23¾—2:23—2:20½—2:21.

September 23.—Purse $1,200; free for all.
McKinney, br h, by Alcyone..... 2 1 1 1
Richmond Jr., b g, by A. W. Richmond.. 1 4 2 3
Beaury Mc., b g, by Nephew..... 4 2 4 2
Frank M., ch g, by Priam..... 3 3 3 4
Time, 2:15—2:14—2:16—2:14½.

Purse $200; 2:30 class; three-year-olds.
Antioch, br h, by Antevolo..... 1 1 1
W. H. Graves, b h, by Hero..... 2 2 2
Belmont Prince, ch h, by Dexter Prince..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:45—2:49½—2:48½.

Purse $600; 2:35 class.
Orland, ro g, by Upright..... 3 1 1
Jesse P., b g, by Western..... 1 2 dis
Mt. Vernon, b h, by Nutwood..... 2 3 dis
Time, 2:36¼—2:32½—2:42.

September 24.—Purse $800; free for all.
Our Dick, b g, by Gibralter..... 1 5 1 1
Dr. Swift, ch g, by Baywood..... 3 1 4 3
Tom Ryder, br g, by Alexander Button.. 4 3 3 2
Princess Alice, bl m, by Dexter Prince... 5 4 2 4
Plunkett, b g, by Strathearn..... 2 2 5 dis
Time, 2:12—2:13—2:13½—2:15½.

Purse $400; roadsters.
Maud, b m, by Elector..... 1 1 1
Jake M.,—by Mambrino Wilkes..... 2 2 2
John L. Sullivan, b g, by Dexter Prince..... 3 3 dis
Lulu, b m, by Frank Hunter..... dis
Mott, dn g, by Nephew..... dis
Lena R., b m, by Abbottsford..... dis
Time, 2:50—2:46—2:50.

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Purse $100; 2:30 class; three-year-olds.

Major Lambert, br h, by Cal. Lambert	2	1	1	2	1
Albena, b m, by Albani	1	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:26—2:25½—2:27¾—2:29—2:26¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:25.

Lenmar, b h, by Admar	won

Time, 2:16¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:27.

Elect Moore, b h, by Elect	lost

Time, 2:27.

Purse $—; to beat 2:28½.

Redondo, b h, by Stamboul	won

Time, 2:26½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:11.

Stamboul, b h, by Sultan	lost

Time, 2:15¼.

October 1.—Purse $600; named horses.

Maud Mobley, ch m, by Lottery	1
Tornado Belle, bl m, by Elite	2

Time, 2:49½.

*Trenton, New Jersey.

September 26.—Purse $400; 2:37 class.

Hot Shot, ch g—Jas. McGregor	1	1	1
Charley C., b g—W. H. Evans	3	2	2
Dean Wilkes, b m—J. Gauff	2	3	3
Fin Fan, b m, by Gen. Brock	5	4	4
Beaumont, ch h, by Almont Jr	4	6	6
Richball, ch g—J. J. Ryan	6	5	5
Beverly, br g, by Mansfield Medium	dis		

Time, 2:28¼—2:28—2:29¼.

Purse $400; three-year-olds.

Plymouth M., b h, by Electioneer	1	1	1
Intricate, b g, by Intrigue	2	2	3
Antecedent, gr h, by Wilton	3	3	2
Mamassa Boy, br g, by Volume	dis		

Time, 2:40¼—2:35¼—2:36¼.

Purse $250; 3:30 class.

Independence B., br h, by Thunder	1	2	2	1	1
Doric, bl h, by Santa Claus	2	1	1	2	2
Fred Merrill, ch h—J. O. McFadden	3	dis			
L. D. N., b g, by Wilkes W	4	dis			
Oliver Twist, ch h, by Thorndale	5	dis			
Butcher Medium, b g—F. B. Shreve & Bro	dis				

Time, 2:30½—2:29½—2:30—2:29¾—2:34.

September 27.—Purse $600; 2:25 class.

Col. Walker, ch g, by St. Cloud	1	1	1
Fascination, b g, by Flatbush Abdallah	2	2	3
Brother G., br h, by Sentinel Wilkes	4	3	2
Oscar W., ch g, by Dan K	3	4	5
Sister Barefoot, b m, by Kent	5	5	4

Time, 2:24¼—2:25—2:24¼.

Purse $600; 2:22 class.

Country Girl, b m, by Highland Lad	1	1	1
Grover S., br g, by Cafferty Horse	2	2	2
David Copperfield, bl g, by Quilna Chief	3	3	6
Fanny B., b m—Academy Hotel Stables	5	4	3
Bob Ingersoll, ro g—Geo. Amsden	4	6	5
Corneto, b g—Geo. W. Miller	6	7	4
Big Injun, ch g—W. G. Leslie	7	5	7
Van Cott, b g—Warwick Stock Farm	8	8	8

Time, 2:17¼—2:18½—2:20¾.

Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Prince Eugene, b h, by Bayonne Prince	1	1	1
Lady Hartford, gr m, by Hartford	3	2	2
May, bl m, by Smallwood	2	3	3

Time, 2:33½—2:34—2:37.

September 28.—Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Full Prince, b g, by Young Fullerton	1	1	1	
Mamie, b m, by Mercury	8	3	2	
Miss Hunter, b m, by Intrigue	2	9	4	
Corna, bl g—Geo. W. Miller	6	2	5	
Molly W., b m, by Melrose	4	5	3	
Daisy C., br m, by Mountain Boy	3	4	7	
McMillen, ch g—Academy Hotel Stables	5	8	9	
Billy R., gr g—S. R. Clark	7	7	6	
Nelly S., b m—Jno. E. Walsh	9	6	8	

Time, 2:5½—2:25¼—2:24¼.

Purse $400; 2:34 class.

Queechy, b h, by Alcyone	1	2	1	1
Edgewood, ro g—Academy Hotel Stables	3	1	2	2
Charley C., b g—W. H. Evans	2	4	4	3
Santie, br h, by Santa Claus	4	3	3	4
Roger, b g—F. B. Shreve & Bro	5	5	5	dr

Time, 2:25¾—2:26½—2:24¼—2:26¼.

Purse $800; special.

Sadie M., b m, by Prince Orloff	1	1	1
Cypress, ch h—Bassine & Radel	2	2	2
Col. Walker, b g, by St. Cloud	3	3	3
Col. Kip, br h, by Aristos	4	4	4

Time, 2:20½—2:18½—2:20.

September 29.—Purse $1,000; 2:22 class.

Puck, bl g, by Tacoma	1	1	3	7	2	1
Conway, b g, by W. H. Vanderbilt	4	2	1	1	4	3
Gipsey Girl, bl m, by Junius	5	3	2	2	1	2
Capt. Lyons, b h, by Sweepstakes	2	4	4	4	5	ro
Claudius, ch g—S. R. Clark	3	5	5	3	4	ro
Major Flowers, ch g, by Bourbon Wilkes	7	6	8	5	3	ro
Lizzie Mack, ch m, by Nutwood	6	7	6	8	7	ro
M. J. Henderson, b g—A. Orton	8	8	7	6	6	ro

Time, 2:21½—2:24—2:21½—2:21¾—2:23—2:23.

Purse $800; 2:16 class.

Lucille, b m, by Wedgewood	1	1	1
Linden, b h, by Madison Wilkes	2	2	2
Saladin, br h, by Sultan	3	3	5
Rebus, b g, by Chesterwood	5	5	3
Gray Harry, gr g, by Tempest Jr	4	4	4

Time, 2:17¼—2:16¼—2:17.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Hot Shot, ch g—Jas. McGregor	1	1	1
Montague, b g—C. Opdyke	2	2	3
Florence Palmer, ch m—F. M. Dodge	5	5	2
Richball, ch g—J. J. Ryan	3	3	4
L. D. N., b g, by Wilkes W	4	4	5
Meg, b m, by Pickett	6	6	6

Time, 2:33¾—2:31½—2:33.

September 30.—Purse $600; 2:27 class.

Col. Kip, br h, by Aristos	1	1	1
Edgewood, ro g—Academy Hotel Stables	2	3	3
Wick C., br h, by Egbert	4	4	2
Dr. Miller, b g, by Young Volunteer	5	2	5
Daisy C., br m, by Mountain Boy	3	5	4

Time, 2:24¾—2:24¼—2:24¼.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Flax Hal, b m, by Duplex	3	2	4	1	1	1
Billy V., b g, by Blue Bull	1	1	3	2	5	2
Free Trader, b g—Academy Hotel Stables	2	3	1	4	2	3
Bay Baron, b h—W. B. E. Lockwood	5	5	2	5	3	ro
Belle Nira, b m, by Brick Wilkes	4	4	5	3	4	ro

Time, 2:28¼—2:25¼—2:25½—2:28¼—2:29½—2:35.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Prince Eugene, b h, by Bayonne Prince	1	1	1
Independence B., br h, by Thunder	2	2	2
Oliver Twist, ch h, by Thorndale	3	3	3

Time, 2:36—2:32¾—2:32¾.

*Albany, Oregon.

September 27.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Katy Lee, br m, by Lockwood	1	1	1
King Patchen, b h, by Mambrino King	2	2	3
Lucy Baker, b m, by Altamont	3	3	2

Time, 2:31½—2:32½—2:34.

Purse $300; 2:25 class.

Del Norte, bl h, by Altamont	1	1	1
Capt. Mount, dn h, by Paramount	2	2	2
Harry M., b g, by Priam	3	3	dis

Time, 2:28½—2:29—2:31.

September 28.—Purse $250; three-year-olds.

Toney Mount, br g, by Capt. Mount	1	2	1
Flora G., br m, by Altago	3	1	3
De Linn, b g, by Multamah	2	3	2

Time, 2:49—2:46½—2:47.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Pilot Lemont, ch h, by Lemont	1	1	2	1
Pearl Fisher, b m, by Altamont	2	2	1	2
Lady Mac, b m, by Lemont	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:28¼—2:24¾—2:29—2:36¼.

Purse $200; special.

Vanquish, bl h, by Hambletonian Mambrino	1	1
Belle S., b m, by Rockwood	2	2
Dickey Linn, b g, by Edward Everett	3	3

Time, 2:44½—2:32¼.

Purse $100; to beat 2:49.

Adalene (1 yr), bl m—I. C. Mosher	won

Time, 2:47.

Purse $—; to beat 2:48.

Inez D., bl m, by Hambletonian Mambrino	won

Time, 2:39.

Google

September 29.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

ank O'Neil, br g, by Whippleton	1	1	1
ta A., b h, by Altamont	2	2	2
ella H., br m, by Hambletonian Mambrino	3	3	3
ee, gr h, by Connaught	dis		
ckey Linn, b g, by Edward Everett	dis		

Time, 2:30½—2:32¾—2:29¼.

Purse $200; two-year-olds.

ulta O., ch g, by Multunah	2	1	1
usy Davis, b m, by Oneco	1	3	2
atrician, b h, by Oregon	3	2	4
lver Bow, gr — by Rockwood	4	4	3

Time, 2:59¼—2:58—2:57½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:31½.

sty Lee, br m, by Rockwood	won

Time, 2:29¼.

September 30.—Purse $500; free for all.

sie S., ch m, by Hambletonian Mambrino	1	1	1
arl Fisher, b m, by Altamont	2	2	2
allenger Chief, b h, by Challenger	3	3	3

Time, 2:24—2:21¼—2:21.

Purse $200; special; trot or pace.

londie, ch h, by Lemont	1	1	1
mbination George, ch g—I. C. Mosher	2	2	2
S. C., b h, by Echo	3	3	3

Time, 2:23—2:26¼—2:18¼.

Purse $50; to beat 2:39.

ltawood, bl m, by Altamont	won

Time, 2:37.

October 1.—Purse $200; special.

ady Mac, b m, by Lemont	1	2	1	1
anquish, bl h, by Hambletonian Mambrino	2	1	2	3
arry M., b g, by Priam	3	3	3	2
elle S., b m, by Rockwood	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:27½—2:29¾—2:28¼—2:25¼.

Purse, $—; to beat 2:17.

londie, ch h, by Lemont	won

Time, 2:17¼—2:15.

Purse $200; special; trot or pace.

el Norte, bl h, by Altamont	1	1	1
rank O'Neil, br g, by Whippleton	2	2	3
apt. Mount, dn h, by Paramount	3	3	2

Time, 2:26½—2:30—2:28.

Purse $150; special.

tella H., br m, by Hambletonian Mambrino	1	1
ing Patchen, b h, by Mambrino King	2	3
ucy Baker, b m, by Altamont	3	2

Time, 2:29¾—2:34½.

Purse $50; to beat 2:23¾.

ilot Lemont, ch h, by Lemont	won

Time, 2:21¾.

**Albuquerque, New Mexico.

September 13.—Purse $300; 2:23 class.

aro, b g, by Mambrino Gift	1	1	3	3	1
eorgie Moshier, ch g, by Strathmore	2	2	1	1	2
ll Almont, ch g, by Almont Pilot	5	4	4	2	3
tella Magnet, b m, by Magnet	4	5	2	5	5
an H., b g, by Grantham Chief	3	3	5	4	4

Time, 2:40—2:36—2:36—2:37—2:35.

Purse $200; 3:00 class

ady Weston, b m—F. Burcher	2	3	1	1	0	1
. W. L., br g—John H. Leman	1	2	2	2	0	2
ullus, b h, by Idol	4	1	4	4	0	4
erome K., b h, by Kinlock	3	4	3	3	0	3

Time, 2:50—2:55¼—2:56—2:49—0:00—2:49.

September 14.—Purse $250; 2:48 class.

ay Queen, bl m, by Revenge	1	2	1	1
olly McCarty, b m—B. C. Vandenbergh	3	4	3	2
hevalier, bl g, by Blackwood	5	3	2	3
en Bolt, b g—J. G. Gorman	4	5	4	4
. W. L., br g—J. H. Leman	2	1	ro	

Time, 2:45—2:43—2:41½—2:47½.

Purse $250; free for all.

lla S.—L. M. Smith	1	1	1
Frank, w g—M. Emery	2	2	2
Marlow, br g—Stanberry Sherwood	3	3	3

Time, 2:50—2:49½—2:41¼.

September 15.—Purse $250; 2:50 class.

. W. L., br g—J. H. Leman	2	3	1	1	1
Lady Weston, bl m—F. Burcher	4	1	2	2	2
uron, br g, by Leslie	1	2	4	3	dr
erome K., b h, by Kinlock	5	4	3	dis	
elle Henderson, b m, by Claymore	3	dis			

Time, 2:48—2:42½—2:47¼—2:43¾—2:46½.

Purse $600; free for all.

Georgie Moshier, ch g, by Strathmore	2	1	1	2	0	1
Faro, b g, by Mambrino Gift	1	2	2	1	0	2
Dan H., b g, by Grantham Chief	4	3	3	3	4	ro
Ell Almont, ch g, by Almont Pilot	5	4	4	4	3	ro
Bucephalus, b g—Rowe Joel	3	5	5	dis		

Time, 2:33¾—2:32½—2:30—2:30¼—2:31—2:30½.

September 16.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

May Queen, bl m, by Revenge	1	1	3	2	2	1
Chevalier bl g, by Blackwood	4	2	1	1	4	3
Molly McCarty, b m—B. C. Vandenbergh	2	3	2	3	1	2
Lady Weston, bl m—F. Burcher	3	4	4	4	3	ro

Time, 2:40—2:39¼—2:40—2:45—2:44½—2:42½.

*Brockton, Massachusetts.

October 5.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Circassia, b m—Geo. Hill	1	1	1
Glencoe S., ch g—A. Johnson	3	2	4
Rebate, b g—Chas. Lockwood	2	4	3
Daniel H., br g—J. C. Sollace	7	3	2
Rosa Green, br m—C. Green	4	7	5
Clontarf, b h—Jas. McNamee	5	5	6
Executor, b h—L. Dore	6	6	7
Charles Bissett, b g—D. Watson	dis		
Dan, ro g—E. Belcher	dis		
Flora T., b m—J. H. Nay	dis		

Time, 2:34¾—2:34½—2:35¾.

October 6.—Purse $250; 2:36 class.

Zamo, b g—B. G. Kimball	3	2	1	1	1
Walter A., br g—Geo. E. Langworthy	1	1	6	3	8
Chance, b g—E. M. Gillies	4	3	2	2	3
Col. Mansur, gr g—E. H. Bass	2	8	3	7	7
Narragansett, b g—B. L. Brayman	10	4	4	5	2
Joseph R., br g—N. B. Tozier	6	5	5	8	4
Rex, b h—Chas. E. Ellis	8	6	7	4	5
Lucy Wilkes, gr m—J. Wilkins	5	9	8	9	6
Hazel, b m—F. H. Winch	9	7	9	6	dr
Norman's Abdallah, b h—J. H. Nay	7	10	10	dr	

Time, 2:32½—2:29½—2:32—2:31½—2:31.

Stake $500; four-year-olds.

Granieta, br m, by Rockefeller	2	1	1	1
Athlete, bl h, by Barkis	1	2	3	3
Proteine, b m—J. H. Nay	3	3	2	2
Caldron, ch h—J. R. Graham	dis			

Time, 2:31¾—2:29¾—2:28¼—2:30¾.

Purse $400; free for all.

Bunco Jr., b g, by Bunco	1	1	2	1
Jewett, bl g, by Allie West	2	3	1	4
Monkey Rolla, b g, by Tempest Jr.	3	2	4	2
Hy Wilkes, b g, by Ambassador	4	4	3	3
Chesterfield, ch g, by Strathmore Jr.	5	5	5	5
Critmore, ch g, by Crittenden	dis			

Time, 2:18¾—2:18—2:17½—2:19¼.

Purse $300; 2:28 class.

Hattie L., ch m, by Motion	3	1	1	1
Fowler Boy, b g, by Electioneer	1	2	3	2
Frank Wilkes, br g, by George Wilkes Jr.	7	3	2	8
Henry H., b g—H. Pope	2	7	8	6
Davy Crockett, b g—H. P. Martin	4	8	5	3
Bird, bl m, by Starlight	5	4	6	4
George Allen, b h—G. E. Langworthy	6	5	4	5
McMillan, ch g—B. H. Demarest	8	6	7	7

Time, 2:29¼—2:27¼—2:25½—2:26½.

October 7.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Purity Wilkes, b m, by King Wilkes	1	1	1	
Endeby, b h—Riverside Farm	2	2	2	
Circassia, b m—Geo. Hill	7	3	3	
Daniel H., br g—J. C. Sollace	3	4	8	
L'Empress, bl m—L. Dore	6	8	4	
Lizzie A., ch m—C. E. Gardner	4	6	10	
Glencoe S., ch g—A. Johnson	5	5	5	
Clontarf, b h—Jas. McNamee	8	10	6	
Carlisle, ro g—Jas. Wilkins	11	7	7	
Shadow, b g—Wm. N. Stetson	9	9	9	
Airybell, br m—N. A. Worthley	10	dis		
Cultivator, bl g—M. G. Bowne	dis			

Time, 2:28½—2:29¼—2:29¾.

Stake $400; three-year-olds.

Aristo Gillig,—G. G. Snow	2	1	1
Calcaill, br h—Colt Farm	1	2	2

Time, 2:38½—2:38—2:37¼.

Purse $500; free for all.

Jean Val Jean, b g, by Crittenden	1	1	1
Whist, b g, by Motion	2	2	2
Maggie T., b m, by Sir Charles	3	3	3

Time, 2:20¾—2:21¾—2:18¾.

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Purse $300; 2:32 class.

Annie Mac, b m—E. F. Bass	8	1	1	1
Hulda, b m—J. H. Nay	1	2	8	8
Nelly D., b m—H. Pope	7	4	0	2
Bessie F., b m—D. W. Parker	2	7	9	3
Narragansett, b g—B. L. Brayman	3	9	6	6
Judge Austin, gr g—A. H. Dore	9	3	0	9
Bonnie Clay, b h—D. Spink	5	5	4	5
American Lad, b h—Jas. Wilkins	6	6	5	4
Rex, b h—C. E. Ellis	4	8	7	7
Fred G., ch g—W. H. Stetson	dis			
Captain Scott, b g—B. H. Demarest	dis			

Time, 0:00—2:31½—2:31½—2:32½.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Becker, b g	1	1	1
Dandy Boy, bl g—J. H. Nay	2	3	3
Big John, br g—Byron G. Kimball	4	2	5
Big Hopes, ch g—A. Johnson	5	4	2
Edmund, b h—Jerry O'Neil	3	5	4

Time, 2:31½—2:31—0:00.

October 8.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Hazel, b m—F. H. Winch	1	1	1
Bonnie, b m—F. S. Thomas	7	2	2
Young Voltaire, b h—Garey & Underwood	2	3	3
Sir Charles, b h—Chas. Lockwood	3	7	4
J. E. C. Jr., b g—W. J. Sheldon	5	6	6
Jerry S., br g—W. N. Stetson	6	8	5
Captain, b g—Geo. Hill	8	5	7
Arrappahoe, b g—Geo. Duckworth	4	4	dis

Time, 2:34—2:31¼—2:30¾.

Stake $305; two-year-olds.

Prince Nero, ro h—F. H. Winch	1	1
Lifemark, b h—W. L. & F. F. Field	2	2
Dorcas Pratt, b m—Colt Farm	3	3
Le Garde, b h—Jas. Wilkins	4	4

Time, 2:42½—2:42¼.

Purse $300; 2:24 class.

Johnny Knott, br g, by Mohawk Hambletonian	1	1	3	1
R. D. F., bl g, by Aristos	3	3	1	2
Happy Home, b g, by Happy Thought	2	2	2	3
McMillan, ch g—B. H. Demarest	4	dis		

Time, 2:25½—2:24¼—0:00—2:23¼.

Purse $300; 2:24 class.

Frank P., br g, by Walkill Jr	1	1	1
Prince Alcander, ch h, by Alcander	2	3	2
Maud Elenah, ch m, by Harry Knox	3	2	3
Ganymede, ch g, by Ajax	4	5	4
Kitty Clinker, gr m—J. H. Nay	5	4	5
Warrina, b m, by Algona	6	dis	

Time, 2:23½—2:22¼—2:25¾.

Purse $—; consolation race.

Shadow, b g—Wm. N. Stetson	4	1	1	1
Clontarf, b h—James McNamee	1	2	2	6
Lizzie A., ch m—C. E. Gardner	3	3	3	2
Charles Bissett, b g—D. Watson	2	5	4	3
Dan, ro g—E. Belcher	5	6	6	5
Carlisle, ro g—James Wilkins	6	4	5	4

Time, 2:39½—2:36¼—2:43½—2:41¼.

**Flint, Michigan.

September 21.—Purse $200; 3:15 class.

Louis Owosso, b h, by Louis Napoleon	1	1	2	1		
Castor, ch h, by White Line Chief	3	3	1	2		
George, ch g—George H. Bush	2	2	3	4		
Big Tone, b g, by Young Wilkes	11	5	4	3		
Fellowcraft, ch h—George Van Vleet	5	4	10	7		
Dr. Hardwood, ch h, by Hardwood	10	7	5	6		
Rockledge, b h, by Mambrino	15	11	7	5		
Ed Roberts, bl g, by Young Wilkes	8	8	6	10		
Monte W., ch h, by Olmedo Wilkes	12	13	13	8		
Nelly D., br m, by William Rysdyk	13	14	9	9		
John Rose, b g, by Western Fearnaught	14	12	12	11		
Louis K., b h, by Son of Louis Napoleon	4	9	8	dr		
Butcher Girl, br m, by Fletcher	16	17	11	dr		
Queen Almont, b m, by Almont Lightning	7	6	dr			
Blanchie P., ch m, by Tryumber	6	18	dr			
Fred Wilkes, bl h, by Young Wilkes	9	10	dr			
Alice A., bl m, by Swigert	17	15	dr			
Eagle Mont, ch h, by St. Jerome	18	16	dr			

Time, 2:38¾—2:37—2:35¾—2:35½.

Purse $200; 2:38 class.

Molly Hooper, b m, by Carver	2	1	1	2	2	1
Polly T., br m, by Red Bird	3	2	2	1	1	2
Wilson, br g, by Golden Bow	4	3	4	3	3	ro
Senate, br h, by Sphinx	6	5	5	4	4	ro
Dick Vail, bl g, by Detractor	1	4	3	dis		
Lady Raymond, ch m—A. J. Hawk	5	dr				
Defiance, bl h, by Detractor	dis					
Clear Grit, br h, by Harris Boy	dis					

Time, 2:22½—2:24¼—2:24½—2:22—2:24½—2:31.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

George L. Napoleon, b h, by Louis Napoleon	1	1	1
Colonel Nuttingham, br h, by Nuttingham	4	2	2
Westward, gr h, by Onward	2	9	6
Wilkes Chief, ch h, by Red Sheath	3	3	4
Kitty Wilkes, b m, by Young Wilkes	9	5	3
Doc Jones, br h, by Mike Stafford	8	7	5
Little Goldie, ch g—John D. Kober	6	4	dr
Brown Pilot—Willy & Ellison	5	6	dr
Jay Bird, b g—John D. Kober	7	8	dr
Neo, bl m—O. A. Rider	dis		

Time, 2:36—2:32—2:27½.

September 22.—Purse $200; 2:27 class.

Pontiac Chief, ch g, by Golden Bow	1	1	1
Daisy, ch m, by Tecumseh	5	2	2
Andrew C., b g, by Harlan	3	3	3
Nelly G., bl m, by Ira Wilkes	4	4	4
Prohibition, ch h, by Petoskey	2	5	dis

Time, 2:30¾—2:30½—2:28.

Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Molly Hooper, b m, by Carver	1	1	1
American Lady, b m, by American Boy	2	2	3
Navicular, bl g, by Dauntless	5	4	2
Dan G., b g—Thomas Jones	3	3	dis
Freddie G., b g, by Detractor	4	dis	

Time, 2:33¾—2:43½—2:45.

Purse $200; free for all; trot or pace.

Harrison, b h, by Ottawa Chief	1	3	3	1	1
Nelly Allison, br m, by Forest Hiatoga	3	2	1	2	2
Oakland, bl h, by Detractor	2	1	2	3	3

Time, 2:25¾—2:26¾—2:25¾—2:27½—2:29¾.

September 23.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Castor, ch g, by Whiteline Chief	2	1	1	1
Louis Owosso, b h, by Louis Napolean	1	2	2	2
Fellowcraft, ch h—George Van Vleet	3	3	3	3
George, ch g—Bush & Elderkin	4	4	4	4
Bessie Rolf, b m, by Rolfe N	7	5	9	5
Monte W., ch h., by Olmedo Wilkes	12	8	5	7
John Rose, b g, by Western Fearnaught	5	9	8	8
Miss Macey, gr m, by Thomas K	10	6	6	10
Morgan Wilkes, ch h, by St. Jerome	9	7	7	6
Dr. Hardwood, ch h, by Hardwood	6	10	10	9
Nelly D., br m, by William Rysdyk	8	11	11	dr
Alice A., bl m, by Swigert	11	12	dr	
Queen Almont, b m, by Almont Lightning	13	dr		

Time, 2:42½—2:39¾—2:38¼—2:37¼.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Elrick, b g, by Kentucky Belmont	1	1	1
Wilson, b h, by William Clay	2	2	2
Polly T., b m, by Red Bird	3	3	3
Dick Vail, bl g, by Detractor	dis		
Anna E., br m, by Detractor	dis		
Defiance, bl h, by Detractor	dis		

Time, 2:29—2:29¼—2:32½.

Purse $200; 2:33 class.

Colonel Nuttingham, br h, by Nuttingham	1	1	1
Tavernier, b h, by Pilot Wilkes	2	2	2
Wilkes Chief, ch h, by Red Sheath	3	4	3
Bell Mora, ch m—George Van Vleet	5	3	4
Maud C., b m, by Patterson's St. Lawrence	4	6	5
Consult, br g—John Lawler	7	5	6
Patsy D.—Otto L. Ditman	6	7	dr

Time, 2:33½—2:32½—2:30¾.

*Fair Haven, Vermont.

September 28.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Berwick, br g—G. D. Welch	1	1	1
Roscoe W., b g—John Butler	2	2	6
Jenny Lynn, b m—A. V. Fisher	4	4	2
Leland, br g—J. E. Randall	6	3	3
Fanny Cook, ch m—R. H. Hamilton	3	6	7
Brown Tim, br g—F. F. Carpenter	7	5	4
Clotilda, b m—H. Edgerton	5	7	5
Ruey, b m—H. T. Cuth	8	dis	

Time, 2:37¾—2:38½—2:39½.

Purse $150; 2:32 class.

Albion, br g—J. R. Paintor	1	1	2	1
Carlotta, ch m—D. P. Westcott	4	4	1	2
Mabel H., bl m—H. R. Hamilton	2	2	3	3
Mattie C., gr m—S. A. Wilcox	3	3	4	4

Time, 2:31½—2:30½—2:29¾—2:29¾.

September 29.—Purse $110; two-year-olds.

Adella, b m—D. P. Westcott	1	1
Bachelor Wilkes, b h—D. J. Fitzgerald	2	2
Fairmont Maid, b m—C. D. Westcott	3	3

Time, 2:50—2:39¼.

Purse $135; four-year-olds.
p Royal, b h—Pine Cliff Farm..... 1 1 1
ntata Wilkes, ch h—D. P. Westcott..... 2 2 3
anklin Belle, ch m—L. W. Cuth..... 3 3 2
ana Wilkes, b h—W. H. Shula..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:37—3:34—2:32.

Purse $100; 2:40 class.
bion, br g—J. R. Paintor..... 1 1 1
ma Franklin, ch m—H. P. Cuth..... 2 2 2
piscohosla, ch m—D. Rider..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:45½—2:36—2:40.

September 30.—Purse $100; 2:50 class.
anny Cook, ch m—H. R. Hamilton... 3 4 1 1 1
ell H., bl m—I. G. Honsey..... 1 2 2 5 5
rown Tom, br g—F. F. Carpenter.... 4 1 6 3 2
eland, br g—I. E. Randall..... 2 3 3 4 4
uey, b m—H. T. Cuth..... 7 5 4 2 3
. G. D., ro h—G. D. Welch..... 5 6 5 6 6
otilda, b m—H. Edgerton..... 6 7 7 7 dr
onny C., b g—John Calahan..... 8 dr
Time, 2:38½—2:41¾—2:41½—2:39¼—2:40.

Purse $200; 2:25 class.
arlotta, ch m—D. P. Wescott..... 1 1 1
abel H., bl m—H. R. Hamilton..... 2 2 3
yde's Billy, b g—N. Hyde..... 3 4 2
organ Ethan, br h—A. W. McMillen..... 4 3 4
Time, 2:29½—2:33½—2:26.

Purse $132; three-year-olds.
amerlane, bl h, by Aristos..... 1 1
na Hour, b m—R. K. Hamilton..... 2 2
ilberhorn, b m—Allen & Rutledge..... 3 3
rookwood Maid, b m—J. S. Hutchins..... 4 4
Time, 2:53—2:50.

*Hartford, Connecticut.

[GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING CLUB PARK.]

August 2.—Purse $250; 2:50 class.
loria, b g, by Pond's Glory..... 2 0 2 1 1 1
uke, b g—E. Malley..... 1 0 1 2 2 2
ke, b g—E. Marryatt..... 4 3 3 5 3 ro
olonel, ro g—M. Dalton..... 5 4 4 3 4 ro
tranger, ch g—J. R. Blumenthal... 3 5 5 4 5 ro
lacid Maid, b m—R. Hurley..... 6 dis
uson, b g, by Ward's Lambert.... 7 dis
Time, 2:39¼—2:39—2:42—2:39¼—2:41¼—2:46½.

Purse $250; 2:29 class; trot or pace.
Guesswork, b g, by Egbert..... 2 5 1 1 1
Daisy Queen, gr m, by Sir Walter Scott..... 1 1 3 3 4
Maud R., b m—E. W. Bull..... 4 2 2 2 3
Eunice, bl m, by Jim Lambert..... 3 3 4 5 2
Chipita, ro m—J. J. Webster..... 5 4 5 4 dr
Time, 2:29¼—2:27¼—2:29½—2:31—2:30½.

August 3.—Purse $250; 2:37 class.
Lizzie H., br m, by Winooski..... 3 2 1 1 1
Col. Mansur, gr g—W. H. & E. S. Minor..... 1 1 4 4 3
Cyclone, b g, by Limber Boy..... 2 4 2 2 2
George W., bl g, by Mambrino Hippy.. 4 3 3 3 4
Time, 2:36¼—2:35¼—2:34¼—2:37¾—2:34.

Purse $250; free for all.
Jewett, bl g, by Allie West..... 2 1 2 5 1 1
Monkey Rolla, b g, by Tempest Jr.. 3 2 1 1 4 3
Gossip Jr., b g, by Gossip..... 1 3 3 2 5 2
Victory, b g—J. R. Blumenthal..... 4 4 5 4 2 ro
Sterling, ch h, by Haroldson..... 5 5 4 3 3 ro
Time, 2:22½—2:22¾—2:22½—2:24¾—2:28½—2:28½.

Purse $100; 2:45 class.
Carrie, br m, by Charley B..... 2 1 1
Lizzie S., b m—E. M. Hicks..... 1 2 2
Frank Morgan, ch g—W. B. Smith..... 4 3 3
Beacon, bl g—J. J. Noonan..... 3 4 4
Time, 2:50¼—2:50¼—2:57.

August 4.—Purse $250; 2:45 class.
Lizzie S., b m—E. M. Hicks..... 2 1 1 1
Huson, b h—E. D. Fischer..... 1 4 3 3
Huntley Boy, ro g—E. Marryatt..... 3 3 2 2
Duke, b g—E. Malley..... 4 2 4 dr
Duke, ch g—G. L. Penfield..... 5 5 dis
Stranger, ch g—I. R. Blumenthal..... 6 dr
Time, 2:40—2:39¾—2:45¼—2:47.

Purse $250; 2:33 class; trot or pace.
George B., b g—I. R. Blumenthal..... 6 1 1 1
Sam, b g—H. J. Fagan..... 1 6 3 3
Ironwood, b g—G. H. Taft..... 3 2 2 2
Lenox, ro g—Chas. Soby..... 2 5 4 5
Lady Crew, bl m—H. Norton..... 5 4 5 4
Lizzie Almont, b m—C. S. Hough..... 4 3 6 dis
Time, 2:32¾—2:32½—2:34¼—2:37¼.

August 5.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.
Bo Beep, b g—G. G. Messenger..... 3 1 2 1 1
Victoria B., b m—Woronoco Stock Farm..... 1 2 1 4 2
R. C., b g—G. W. Haight..... 2 3 4 3 3
Bess, bl m—N. A. Foley..... 4 4 3 2 4
Nana, b m—W. A. Penfield..... 5 dis
Time, 2:37¼—2:31½—2:32¾—2:32¼—2:35¼.

Purse $250; 2:24 class; trot or pace.
Guesswork, b g, by Egbert..... 1 1 1
Terragon, b g, by Taunton..... 2 3 2
Nelly R., bl m—W. A. Foley..... 3 2 3
Honest John, b g—E. Marryatt..... 5 4 4
Auction, b g—M. J. Black..... 4 dis
Time, 2:30—2:28½—2:27¾.

Purse $100; free for all.
Maud G., bl m—J. S. Aldeman... 5 2 1 4 0 1 1
Lizzie S., b m—E. M. Hicks..... 3 1 5 1 0 2 2
Billy Brister, ro g—F. S. Tarbox. 1 4 3 5 0 4 3
Tansy D., b g—W. B. Smith..... 4 3 2 2 0 3 ro
Carrie, b m—J. H. Otis..... 2 3 4 3 0 5 ro
Time, 2:41¼—2:39¼—2:38—2:40¾—0:00—2:39¾—2:40¼.

*Indiana, Pennsylvania.

October 4.—Purse $—; 2:50 class.
Patroon, b h, by Patron..... 1 1 1
Dr. Marshall, ch h, by Gasper..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:38¼—2:33¼—2:30.

Stake $175; two-year-olds.
Edward N., b h, by Ashby..... 1 1
Nevardo, b h, by Burglar..... 2 3
Anita Wood, bl m, by Maplewood..... 3 2
Time, 3:11¼—2:57¼.

Stake $100; four-year-olds.
Cuyler Dictator, b h, by Allie Cuyler..... w o
Time, 2:52¼.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.
Margaret R. N., ch m, by Allenward..... w o
Time, 3:15½.

October 5.—Stake $250; county horses.
Rox Ada, b m, by Burglar..... 5 1
Parkwood, bl m—W. D. Ray..... 1 dis
Roan Frank, ro g—Chas. Dixon..... 2 dis
Joe Bristor, b h, by Joe Brister..... 3 dis
Prince, b g—H. Seanor..... 4 dis
Time, 3:07—2:49½.

Purse $—; 2:28 class; stallions.
Ashby, br h, by Dictator..... w o
Time, 2:40½.

Stake $150; 2:45 class.
Plympton, b h, by Beaumont..... 1 1
Reel, b m, by Reveille..... 2 dis
Lord McGregor, ch h, by Robert McGregor... 3 dis
Time, 2:37½—2:30.

Stake $125; 2:33 class.
Livia, b m, by Orton..... 1 1 1
Felipe, ch h, by Egbert..... 2 2 dr
Time, 2:31¾—2:32¼—2:46.

October 6.—Purse $250; 2:25 class.
Happy Wanderer, br h, by Happy Medium. 1 1 1
Ashby, br h, by Dictator..... 2 2 2
Fleta West, br m, by Charley West..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:30—2:23¾—2:21.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.
Mary Anderson, b m, by Almont..... 1 1 1
Humming Bird, b g, by Jay Bird..... 2 2 2
William R., ch h, by Marcus..... 3 4 3
Reel, b m, by Revelle..... 7 3 4
Thorn T., bl g, by Keystone..... 4 6 5
Sammy R., ch g, by Alhambra..... 5 5 6
Kirby, b g, by Burglar..... 6 7 7
Time, 2:40—2:40—2:38¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:24¾.
Grosjean, b h, by Belmont..... lost
Time, 2:25¼.

Purse $—; three-year-olds.
Patroon, b h, by Patron..... 2 1 1
Stella Burglar, b m, by Burglar..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:36—2:34—2:38¼.

Stake $100; four-year-olds.
Lady Cossack, br m, by Royal Cossack..... 1 1 1
Wilkes Time, b h, by Wilkes Boy..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:31½—2:32¼—2:33.

Stake $100; three-year-olds.
Buckeye, b h, by Gasper..... w o
Time, 2:45.

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October 7.—Purse $250; 2:33 class.
Frank F., b g, by Red Buck 1 1 1
Belle Lewis, bl m, by Kentucky Lion 2 2 2
Richard W., bl g—L. Dean 3 3 3
Roanoke, ro g—J. M. Shannon 4 4 4
Time, 2:32¾—2:31½—2:31.

Purse $—; to beat 2:31¼.
Livia, b m, by Orton ..... won
Time, 2:26¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:24¾.
Grosjean, b h, by Belmont ..... lost
Time, 2:26¼.

Purse $—; three-year-olds.
Cuyler Dictator, b h, by Alley Cuyler ..... w o
Time, 2:41.

Stake $100; three-year-olds.
Patroon, b h, by Patron 1 1
Gold Plate, br h, by Greenlander 2 2
Time, 3:13—3:03¾.

*Ithaca, Michigan.

September 21.—Purse $200; 2:35 class.
Joe R., br g, by Kirkwood 1 1 1
George V., b g, by Hardwood 2 3 2
Jessie R., br m, by Louis R 5 2 5
Little Willie, b g, by Pilot Medium 3 4 3
Sy Crabb, br h, by Sirocco 4 5 4
Billy Kitchen, b h, by Bashaw Jr 6 7 6
Bert Herr, bl h, by Mamb. Patchen ..... 7 6 dr
Time, 2:35—2:34¼—2:32¼.

September 22.—Purse $75; two-year-olds; trot or pace.
Glidemont, ch m, by Pacing Almont 1 1
Doc Duff, ch h, by Pacing Almont ..... 2 dis
Belle Wood, b m, by Shadywood ..... 3 dis
Minnie Almont, ch m, by Pacing Almont ..... dis
Omer, gr m, by Billy Kitchen ..... dis
Time, 3:03¼—2:49¼.

Purse $125; 2:50 class; trot or pace.
Billy D., ch g, by Green's Champion 1 1 1
Thorn, b h, by Hawthorne 2 2 2
Laura R., b m, by Sunday Morning 5 3 3
Bessie Rysdyk, bl m, by Wm. Rysdyk ..... 3 ro
Milo Murray, b h, by George Milo ..... 4 ro
Time, 2:37½—2:39½—2:37.

Purse $200; special.
Molly D., ch m, by Golden Bow 1 2 1 1
Doctor W., br g, by Robert Fillingham Jr. 2 1 2 2
Lady Bell, ch m, by Pasacas 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:34¼—2:28—2:29¼—2:28.

September 23.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.
Sy Crabb, b h, by Sirocco 1 1 2 1
Bessie Rysdyk, bl m, by Wm. Rysdyk 5 3 1 4
Buckshot, ch g, by Royal Fearnaught 2 2 4 2
Nettie V., b m, by Dave Jerome 3 4 3 3
J. W., ch h, by Sifton ..... 4 5 5 dr
Time, 2:41¼—2:39¾—2:43—2:44.

Purse $300; free for all.
Molly B., b m, by Sovereign 1 1 1
George V., b g, by Hardwood 2 2 2
Joe R., br g, by Son of Kirkwood 3 3 3
Time, 2:30½—2:31¼—2:28¾.

*Norwalk, Connecticut.

September 5.—Purse $100; special; trot or pace.
Addison Jr., b g—H. Thompson 1 1 1
Nancy, bl m—T. Quinlan 2 2 2
Dolly Gregory, b m—W. H. Lockwood ..... 3 3 dr
Time, 2:48—2:38—2:42.

September 27.—Purse $250; 2:30 class.
Lucky Baldwin, ch g—A. Fowler 3 1 3 1 1
Don, br g—Hubinger Brothers 1 3 4 3 3
Sim Brown, b g, by Strathmore 5 5 1 4 4
Charley H., b g—C. H. Hatfield 2 2 2 2 2
Golden Russett, ch g—W. H. Nelson ..... 4 4 5 dr
Pat Farrell, b g—Altonwood Farm ..... dis
Time, 2:26½—2:28½—2:26½—2:26¼—2:28.

Purse $100; 2:35 class; trot or pace.
Nancy, bl m—Thos. Quinlan 1 1 1
Frank, b g—J. Lycutt 2 2 2
Harvey, b h—Bohonan Bros ..... 3 dr
Time, 2:44½—2:40—2:42¾.

September 28.—Purse $250; 2:35 class; trot or pace.
Vernet, b g—O. G. Camp 1 2 2 2 1 1
Prince, b g—Peter Manee 3 3 1 1 2 2
Addison Jr., b g—E. P. Jones ..... 2 5 5 4 4 ro
King Walkill, br h—Dr. Martin ..... 4 4 4 3 3 ro
Nana, b m ..... 5 1 3 dis
Altonwood, ch g—Altonwood Farm 6 ro
Time, 2:27¼—2:25½—2:28¾—2:28¼—2:29¼—2:29¼.

Purse $250; 2:27 class; trot or pace.
Lexington Belle, b m, by Lexington Chief Jr 4 4 3 3 1 1 1
Thad, bl g—Jas. Carpenter 2 1 1 4 2 3 2
Humming Bird, ch m—P. B. Norton 1 3 2 2 3 2 3
Jack Splan, b h—J. G. Hamilton 3 2 4 1 4 4 4
German Girl, b m—J. H. Magin. 5 5 dis
Time, 2:27¼—2:30¼—2:26¼—2:29¼—2:28¾—2:30¾—2:24¼.

Purse $250; free for all.
Pat Farrell, b g 1 4 1 2 1
Gavaroche, b g 2 1 3 1 4
Turner, b h 4 2 2 3 2
Horace E., bl g 3 3 4 4 3
Time, 2:33¼—2:34½—2:30¾—2:33—2:31.

September 29.—Purse $250; 2:32 class.
Lucky Baldwin, ch g—A. Fowler 1 1 1
Don, b g—Hubinger Bros 2 2 2
Lizzie H., b m—F. M. Roach 3 3 3
Madison Chief, b h—J. C. Tallman 4 4 4
Time, 2:31¼—2:29¾—2:28.

September 30.—Purse $250; 2:40 class; trot or pace.
Altonwood, ch g—Altonwood Farm 1 1 1
Eddie C., ch g—Peter Manee 2 2 2
Stoneridge, br h—J. Carpenter ..... dis
Epin, b m—A. V. Whitman ..... dis
Time, 2:41¾—2:34½—2:37¼.

Purse $300; 2:24 class.
Lady Thompson, g m, by Simmons 3 1 1 1
Archie B., ch h, by Thought 1 2 2 2
Shipman, b h, by Kentucky Prince ..... 2 3 dr
Time, 2:27—2:24¼—2:23¼—2:23¼.

**Paducah, Kentucky.

September 20.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Rolla Ryan, gr g, by Wade Hampton 7 2 1 2 1 1
Mary C., b m, by Wagner Bashaw 8 1 2 1 2 2
Coon Hollow, ch g—George R. Smith 2 3 3 3 3 ro
Columbia Hal, ro h, by Tom Hal ..... 6 6 5 4 4 ro
B. B. of Scotland, ro g—Richard Harrison ..... 1 5 4 5 dr
Bosancho, br h—A. T. Hobbs ..... 5 7 6 6 dr
Star Wilkes, ch h, by Captain Cook. 3 4 dr
Leech Guest, br h, by Crittenden ..... 4 dr
Time, 2:45¾—2:36¾—2:33—2:37—2:38¼—2:40.

Purse $150; 2:50 class.
Billy Dohrman, ch g, by Golddust 1 1 3 1
George Washington, gr g, by Jack Rabbit 3 3 1 2
Halwood, ro h, by Tom Hal 2 2 2 3
Time, 2:38½—2:41¼—2:59—2:44.

September 21.—Purse $250; 2:30 class.
Jeff Davis, b h, by Wedgewood 3 1 1 1
Truster, b g—J. A. Stegar 1 2 3 3
Cora Riggs, b m, by Bourbon Wilkes 2 3 2 2
Pilot Maid, br m, by Woodford Pilot ..... 4 4 4 dr
Time, 2:31—2:27½—2:32—2:31.

Purse $175; 3:00 class.
Willena, b m, by Wild Indian 1 1 1
Canada Mac, bl h, by Cuthbert 2 3 2
Halwood, ro h, by Tom Hal 3 2 3
Time, 2:36—2:35—2:30¾.

September 22.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.
Cash Item, b h, by Harold 1 4 3 1 1
Captain Cook, b h, by Favorite Wilkes 2 1 1 2 3
Coon Hollow, ch g—George R. Smith 3 2 2 3 2
Bourbon W., ch h, by Bourbon Wilkes 5 3 4 4 4
B. B. of Scotland, ro g—Richard Harrison ..... 4 5 5 dr
Time, 2:32—2:37½—2:37¾—2:35—2:34½.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.
Ball R., gr g, by Ball Reckless 1 1 1
Gipsey Girl, br m, by Pilot Almont 2 2 3
Billy Dohrman, ch g, by Golddust 5 4 2
Mauprat, bl h, by Egbert 6 3 4
Seline, br g—C. J. Moore 3 5 5
Chestnut Burr, ch g, by Major Burr ..... 4 dr
Time, 2:23¼—2:25½—2:32½.

Purse $300; 2:20 class.
Floyd B., b g—Hernden Farm 2 1 1 2 1
Auburn H., ch g, by McMahon 1 2 2 1 3
Billy C., b g, by Brilliant Golddust 3 3 3 3 2
Time, 2:31—2:31½—2:30½—2:30—2:30.

September 23.—Purse $150; county horses.
Cricket, bl g—Friedman & Keeler 1 1
Dick Rudy, bl g—Gus Thompson ..... 2 dr
Kitty Cole, bl m—J. W. Cole & Son ..... dis
Time, 2:51½—2:53.

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urse $300; 2:27 class.
y Cecil, b m, by Thomas K..... 1 1 1
Davis, b h, by Wedgewood..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:28½—2:26—2:34.

urse $250; free for all.
e, ch g, by Frenchman..... 3 1 1 1
liam R., gr g, by Frank Cheatham... 1 3 3 3
R., ch h, by Smuggler..... 2 2 2 2
Time, 2:20½—2:25—2:21¼—2:21.

*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

ctober 8.—Purse $200; match.
ndin, ch h, by Premier..... 1 1 1
iel Murphy, br h, by Young Jim..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:31½—2:28¾—2:30.

*San Jose, California.

eptember 26.—Purse $100; yearlings.
ver Note, ch h, by Silver Bar..... 1
Kinley, b h, by Eros..... 2
in D. Evans, b h, by Antinous..... 3
atford Dawn, br h, by Dawn..... dis
in Bury, b h, by Antinous..... dis
a Rea, b h, by Antinous..... dis
Time, 2:56½.

urse $540; two-year-olds.
ud Alameda, gr m, by Gaviota..... 1
llema, br m, by Eros..... dis
cific, ch h, by Jim L..... dis
Time, 2:31½.

urse $600; 2:25 class.
lectic, ch h, by Jolly..... 1 1 1
B., ch g, by Juanita..... 2 2 2
ss P., b g, by Western..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:26½—2:26½—2:23.

eptember 27.—Purse $660; three-year-olds.
ibla, b g, by Soudan..... 1 1 1
innie B., br m, by Billy Thornhill..... 2 2 2
riso, b g, by Brown Jug..... dis
orn, bl h, by John Seven Oaks..... dis
Time, 2:36—2:37—2:36.

Purse $400; special.
aud M., br m, by Anteeo..... 3 2 1 1 1
l. McNasser, ch g, by Starlight..... 1 1 2 2 2
ibit, br h, by Caliban..... 2 3 3 3 3
nnie E., b m, by Tilton Almont..... 4 4 dr
Time, 2:22¾—2:20—2:21—2:21¾—2:23¼.

Purse $600; 2:40 class.
apt. Harris, br g, by Brown Jug..... 4 1 1 1
ntello, b h, by Antevolo..... 1 2 3 4
enevieve, bl m, by Guido..... 2 3 2 5
tarlight, ch m, by Dawn..... 5 5 5 2
aty Kelly, br m, by Nutwood..... 3 4 4 3
Time, 2:38½—2:35—2:36—2:34¾.

September 28.—Purse $700; 2:20 class.
al Rose, b h, by Fallos..... 4 3 4 3 1 1 1
clectic, ch h, by Jolly..... 1 2 2 1 3 2 2
elle Button, br m, by Alexander Button..... 3 4 3 2 ro
hris Smith, ch g, by Guy Wilkes 2 1 1 4 dis
lme, 2:14—2:15¾—2:14½—2:18½—2:19—2:21¾—2:25½.

Purse $200; two-year-olds.
onchka, b m, by Wild Boy..... 1 1
lbolo, b h, by Charles Derby..... 2 2
Time, 2:30—2:31.

Purse $800; 2:20 class.
Truman, b h, by Electioneer..... 2 1 1 1
Flora M., b m, by Elector..... 1 3 3 3
Laura Z., br m, by Alexander Button..... 3 2 2 2
Time, 2:16—2:17—2:17½—2:18¾.

Purse $250; special.
Doodle,—by Stranger..... 3 1 1 2 1
Daylight,—by Eros..... 1 2 2 1 2
Rockwood,—by Treewood..... 2 3 3 3 3
Electionita,—by Prince Albert..... 4 dis
Lady Gray,—by King William..... 5 dis
Time, 2:32½—2:27—2:29—2:27¾—2:25½.

September 29; purse $310.
Peko, b m, by Electioneer..... 1 2 1 1
Antioch, br h, by Antevolo..... 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:26—2:26½—2:24—2:25.

Purse $700; 2:25 class.
Col. May, br g, by May Boy..... 4 2 1 1 1
Tippo Tib, b g, by Reliance..... 2 3 2 2 2
Aster, ch g, by Dexter Prince..... 1 1 dis
Alpheus, br h, by Mambrino Wilkes.. 3 dis
Time, 2:21—2:19—2:23—2:22—2:20¾.

Purse $800; 2:18 class.
Plunket, b g, by Strathearn..... 0 1 2 1 1
Dr. Swift, ch g, by Baywood..... 0 2 1 2 3
Lady H., b m, by Sidney..... 3 3 3 3 2
Boswell Jr., ch h, by Boswell..... 4 dis
Time, 2:18—2:13¾—2:14½—2:15—2:13¾.

September 30.—Purse $600; 2:30 class.
Bay Rum, br h, by John Seven Oaks.. 3 3 1 1 1
Lenmar, b h, by Admar..... 1 1 2 3 3
Delmas, ch h, by Almoon..... 2 2 3 2 2
Helena, b m, by Electioneer..... 4 dis
Time, 2:22—2:19½—2:20—2:20½—2:21½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Donchka, b m, by Wild Boy..... won
Time, 2:25.

Purse $750; 2:22 class.
Shylock, ch g, by Tom Benton..... 1 1 1
Lucy B., b m, by Alexander Button..... 2 3 3
Crown Prince, ch g, by Dexter Prince..... 3 4 2
Chancellor, ch h, by Bismarck..... 4 2 4
Jessie, br m, by Dexter Prince..... dis
Time, 2:18¾—2:18½—2:17½.

Purse $275; special.
Leona, ch m, by Almoon..... 1 2 1 1
Jassimine, gr m, by Abbottsford..... 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:34—2:31—2:34—2:28.

Purse $—; special.
Solita, br m, by Eros..... 2 1 1 2
Nubia, b g, by Soudan..... 1 2 2 1
Time, 2:37—2:32—2:27—2:37.

October 1.—Purse $800; free for all.
W. Wood, b g, by Steinway..... 1 1 1
Our Dick, b g, by Gilbralter..... 2 2 3
Princess Alice, b m, by Dexter Prince..... 4 3 2
Rosie C., br m, by Duroc Prince..... 3 dis
Time, 2:14¾—2:13¾—2:17¼.

Purse $1,000; free for all.
Beaury Mc., b g, by Nephew..... 1 1 1
Frank M., ch g, by Priam..... 2 3 2
Richmond Jr., b g, by A. W. Richmond..... 3 2 4
Silver Bow, b h, by Robert McGregor..... 4 4 3
Time, 2:15½—2:14½—2:15½.

Purse $700; 2:27 class.
Aster, ch g, by Dexter Prince..... 1 1 1
Rinconada, b g, by Eros..... 2 2 3
Maggie, b m, by Dexter Prince..... 3 3 2
Free Coinage, b g, by Abbottsford..... 4 dis
Time, 2:17¼—2:18½—2:17.

**Seward, Nebraska.

September 28.—Purse $115; two-year-olds.
Floratus, b m, by Pactolus..... 1 1
Lady Harrison, b m, by Platte..... 2 2
Leta, b m, by Platte..... 3 3
Blanche H., ch m, by Garnet Wilkes..... 4 4
Time, 3:54¾—3:56.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.
Ben Morgan, br h, by Charles Hair..... 1 1 1
Almodeen, b h, by Almont Aberdeen..... 3 2 2
King Priam, bl h, by Hambletonian Mambrino..... 2 3 3
Time, 2:40—2:34½—2:33½.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.
Daisy C., b m, by Hambletonian Bashaw.... 1 1 1
Durango Belle, br m, by Durango..... 2 2 dis
Countess, br m, by Count Waldemar..... 3 3 dis
Time, 2:30¼—2:30—2:28.

September 29.—Purse $300; three-year-olds.
Emma J., b m, by Platte..... 1 1 1
Billy L., b g, by Platte..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:48½—2:40½—2:38½.

Purse $100; county horses.
Deceiver, bl h—William Grotz..... 1 1 1
Hercules, gr g, by Mambrino Trump..... 2 3 4
Little Jenny, br m—George Alberti..... 5 2 3
Irwin Phallamont, b h, by Phallamont..... 4 4 2
Washington Chief, br h, by Garrard Chief.. 3 5 5
Wild Prince, b g, by Mambrino Trump..... 6 6 6
Time, 2:59—2:56—2:48¾.

September 30.—Purse $200; 2:32 class.
Count Von Moltke, b h, by Favorite Wilkes..... 4 1 1 4 1
Durango Belle, br m, by Durango..... 1 2 2 3 3
Jack the Ripper, b g, by Romer..... 2 4 3 1 2
Alarm Boy, b h, by Alarm..... 3 3 4 2 4
Time, 2:37½—2:34—2:33—2:34½—2:33.

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Purse $160; special.
Daisy C., b m, by Hambletonian Bashaw.... 1 1 1
Mercurius, gr h, by Kensett..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:28¼—2:27½—2:29½.

**Spearfish, South Dakota.

September 20.—Purse $190; 2:40 class.
Chickadee, bl h, by Mambrino Boy..... 1 1 1
Sleepy George, b g, by Governor Sprague Jr. 2 2 2
Maxinet, br h, by Sarcenett..... 3 3 3
Snyders Volunteer, br h, by Valentine Swigert..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:34½—2:39—2:37.

Purse $125; two-year-olds.
Hidden Treasure, b h, by Governor Sprague Jr 1 1
Belle West, b m—George S. Fuller..... 2 2
Prohibition, b h, by Grand Rapids..... 3 3
Time, 3:20—3:13¼.

September 21.—Purse $190; free for all.
Maxie, ch h—C. E. Clefford 1 2 2 1 1
Road Agent, b h, by Edward's Dexter. 2 1 1 2 2
Time, 2:44—2:43¼—2:40½—2:43¼—2:41¼.

September 22.—Purse $250; free for all.
Tacks, bl h, by Egbert..... 1 1 2 1
Chickadee, bl h, by Mambrino Boy..... 2 2 1 2
Maxinet, br h, by Sarcenett..... 3 3 dr
Time, 2:25¾—2:24¾—2:29—2:28¼.

Purse $125; three-year-olds.
Hidden Treasure, b h, by Gov. Sprague Jr.. 1 1 1
Belle West, b m—George S. Fuller..... 2 2 3
Come Along, br h, by Valentine Swigert..... 3 3 2
Sleepy Dick, b g—A. J. Smoots..... 4 4 4
Time, 3:18½—3:15—3:07.

**Stoneboro, Pennsylvania.

September 29.—Purse $100; two-year-olds.
Goodwin, br h, by Inheritance..... 1 1 1
Red Grant, ch h, by Red Blossom..... 3 2 2
Jenny P., br m, by Inheritance..... 2 3 3
Time, 3:08¾—2:58½—3:00½.

Purse $200; 2:50 class.
Sorrel Tom, ch g, by Hull..... 1 1 1
Chantilly, br m, by Nephew..... 3 2 2
Lady Irma, br m, by Elyria..... 2 6 6
Dido, b h, by Trouble..... 6 3 3
Easter, gr g, by Handsome Harry..... 4 4 4
Colonel, b g, by Brown Fred..... 5 7 5
Golden Link, ch h, by Almoneer..... 7 5 7
Time, 2:38½—2:37—2:37¼.

Purse, $250; 2:35 class.
Bifty Duck, b m, by Bezant 4 4 2 1 1 0 1
Fred B., b g, by Reveille..... 3 1 1 2 3 0 2
Ethel H.,— by Beaumont..... 1 2 4 3 5 ro
Frank Halford, br h, by Clay Wilkes..... 5 3 6 4 2 ro
Henry Wade, br h, by New York 2 5 3 5 6 ro
Blanche, b m, by Independence. 6 6 5 6 4 ro
Time, 2:35¾—2:34¼—2:34¼—2:33¾—2:32¾—2:35—2:34.

September 30.—Purse $150; three-year-olds.
Lee Wade, br h, by Henry Wade..... 3 1 1
Ilean, —S. H. Smith..... 1 3 2
Norvic, gr h, by Normaneer..... 2 2 3
Venus,—W. R. Byers..... 4 4 4
Time, 3:08—3:08—3:08¾.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.
Capson, ch g, by Idol..... 1 1 1
Prince Almont, gr g, by Almont Jr..... 2 2 2
Ethel H.,—by Beaumont..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:29¼—2:27¼—2:25½.

Purse $250; 3:00 class.
Sorrel Tom, ch g, by Hull..... 1 2 1 1
Double York, b g, by Henry Wade..... 4 1 3 3
Shellbark, b g—W. H. H. Stewart..... 2 3 2 2
Dexter N., ro g, by Crittenden..... 5 5 4 4
Peerage, b h, by Princeps..... 3 4 dr
Renard, b h, by Reveille..... 6 6 dr
Time, 2:40—2:39¼—2:41—2:39.

**Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

September 15.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.
Jim F., bl g, by Killian Horse..... 2 4 2 1 1 1
Henry H., br g, by Mambrino George..... 1 1 3 5 5 2
Miss Crull, b m, by Champion..... 4 2 1 2 2 3
Leo S., b h, by Allegro ..... 3 3 5 4 3 ro
Volk, b g, by Van Zandt..... 5 5 4 3 4 ro
Time, 2:41—2:36—2:40¼—2:40—2:39½—2:34½.

Purse $500; 2:29 class.
Prince H., b g, by Haw Patch..... 1 1 1
Mira, b m, by Roy Executor..... 2 2 2
Gray Swigert, gr g, by Mambrino Swigert... 3 3 3
Time, 2:41¼—2:36—2:38.

Purse $—; 2:40 class.
Flora Milo, ch m, by Milwaukee..... 1 1
Income, ch h, by Revenue..... 2 3
Simmona, bl m, by Simmons..... 3 2
Time, 3:02—2:58½.

September 16.—Purse $500; 2:50 class.
Oliver, br g, by Rattler..... 5 5 3 1 1 2 1
Maggie Chief, b m, by George Chief..... 4 3 1 3 2 1 2
Bell, b m—C. A. Wright..... 1 1 4 5 3 3 3
Duke Sprague, bl h, by Con Sprague..... 2 4 2 2 5 ro
Harry Phallamont, b g, by Phallamont..... 3 2 5 4 4 ro
Time, 2:40—2:41—0:00—2:44½—2:47½—2:44½—2:46.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.
Dan S., bl g, by Young Almont..... 1 1 1
Joe Bassett Jr., b h, by Joe Bassett..... 2 2 2
Volusia, b m, by Antar..... 3 4 3
Swigert K., br h, by Swigert..... 5 3 4
Virginius, b h, by Phallamont..... 4 5 5
Time, 2:30—2:30¼—2:36.

Purse $—; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.
Phallamont Sprague, b h, by Phallamont..... 1 1
May Bee, b m, by Gogebic..... 4 2
Leta Waters, b m, by Erelong..... 3 3
Hannoncon, b h, by Alencon .... 2 dis
Time, 2:58—2:53.

Purse $—; four-year-olds.
Pacolet, b h, by Phallas..... w o
Time, 2:54.

September 17.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.
Lee Forester, b g, by Kentucky Belmont.... 1 1 1
Bonnie Phallas, b h, by Phallas..... 2 3 2
Flack's Mambrino Patchen, bl h, by Mambrino Tuckahoe..... 5 2 3
Jenny Moody, gr m, by Moody..... 3 4 4
Dick H., b g, by Hunt's Blue Bull..... 4 5 dr
Time, 2:36½—2:35¼—2:36.

Purse $—; 2:35 class.
Esperanza, b m, by Phallamont..... 2 1 1 1
Patriot, b h, by Phallas..... 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:37¼—2:38½—2:37½—2:33.

Purse $—; 2:45 class.
Clarence Phallamont, ch h, by Phallamont..... 1 1
Miss Ida, ro m, by Coast Range..... 2 2
Pacolet, b h, by Phallas..... 3 3
Flora Milo, ch m, by Milo..... 4 4
Marcano, br h, by Alencon..... 5 5
Time, 2:39—2:42.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Dolly S., dn m, by Bolton Sprague..... 4 1 1 1
Lockhart, b g, by Hambletonian Prince. 1 4 4 3
Sam Hill, ch h, by Invader..... 2 2 2 2
Gladys Sprague, br m, by Badger Sprague 3 3 3 4
Time, 2:35—2:35—2:35—2:44½.

Purse $—; 2:30 class; four-year-olds.
Rena Rolfe, b m, by Revenue..... 2 1 1 1
Flurry, b m, by Judge Hayes..... 1 2 2 2
Time, 3:04—2:48¼—2:32¼—2:28¾.

**North Manchester, Indiana.

September 28.—Purse $150; three-year-olds.
Bessie Wilkeswood, ch m, by Wilkeswood.. 1 1 1
Allie K., gr m, by Badger Sprague..... 2 2 2
Jolly Wilkes, b h—F. Jolly..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:34¼—2:32—2:37¼.

Purse $250; 2:40 class.
E. H. S., b h, by Imprint..... 1 1 1
Lewis E., b g, by Jack Chandler..... 2 2 3
Laura Bell, ch m, by Commander..... 3 3 2
L. E. W., br g; by Butler's Bashaw ..... dis
Time, 2:31½—2:29¼—2:29¼.

Purse $250; 2:45 class.
Miss May, b m, by Hidalgo..... 1 1 1
Maggie Wilkeswood, b m, by Wilkeswood... 2 3 2
Chifton Girl, b m, by Chifton Boy..... 5 2 3
Mamie Case, b m, by Jalisco..... 3 5 4
Nelly O., br m, by Combination..... 4 4 5
Time, 2:31¼—2:27¼—2:32.

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September 29.—Purse $250; yearlings.

Edgar, b h, by Wilkeswood	1	2	1
Robert Ivanhoe, bl h, by Robert L	2	1	2
Governor Gray, gr h, by Badger	3	3	3

Time, 3:03—3:01½—2:56.

Purse $400; free for all.

Doctor Hale, b h, by Guy K	2	2	2	3	1	1	1
Sunrise, b g, by Bogardus	3	1	3	1	2	2	2
Sorrel Dan, ch g, by Commander	4	4	1	2	3	3	3
Tom Smeltzer, gr g, by Gray Harry	1	5	5	5	5	4	4
Stockwell, b h, by Nutwood	5	3	4	4	4	ro	

Time. 2:19¾—2:23—2:22—2:24—2:25—2:21—2:21½.

Purse $100; 2:40 class.

Bellwood, ch m, by Wilkeswood	1	1
Skewer Pin, b g, by Reveille	2	2
Mary K., b m, by Badger	3	3
Immense, ch g, by Stockwell	4	4

Time, 2:39¼—2:37½.

September 30.—Purse $250; two-year-olds.

Salamanka, ch m, by Aurania	2	1
Badger, gr h, by Badger Sprague	1	2

Time, 2:46—2:41.

Race declared off by agreement.

Purse $400; free for all.

Loughran W., b h, by Allie Wilkes	1	1	1
S. W. Bennett, b h, by Pilot Medium	3	2	2
Mab, br m, by Defiance	2	3	3
Model, br h, by Lexington Chief Jr	4	dis	

Time, 2:25—2:25—2:24.

Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Ergot, b m—J. W. Young	2	4	1	1	1
Mamie Case, b m, by Jalisco	1	1	2	5	5
Jolly Wilkes, b h, by Bartholomew Wilkes	5	3	3	2	3
Southward, b h, by Onward	3	5	4	4	2
Carrie Green, b m, by Wayne Wilkes	4	2	5	3	4

Time 2:29¾—2:31½—2:32½—2:36—2:35.

**Indianapolis, Indiana.

September 20.—Purse $1,000; 2:19 class.

Charley Ford, ch g, by Dexter Prince	6	1	1	5	1
Guy C., ch h, by Bald Hornet	8	3	2	1	2
Prince Echo, ch h, by Cloud Mambrino	1	2	6	2	4
Rocker, b g, by Hambletonian Wilkes	4	5	4	3	5
Sorrel Dan, ch g, by Commander	5	6	5	4	3
Singer, b g, by Longfellow	2	4	3	dis	
Floral Boy, b h, by American Boy	3	dis			
Pat Murphy, bl g, by Palmetto	7	dis			
Lady Princeton, b m, by Princeton	dis				
Sally Clinker, b m, by Clinker	dis				

Time, 2:14½—2:15—2:13¾—2:14½—2:15.

Purse $1,000; 2:37 class.

Bow Bells, b h, by Electioneer	8	2	1	1	1	
Ruby, b h, by Red Wilkes	1	12	9	7	3	
Eldine, b m, by Hawpatch	9	3	2	2	2	
Ayres, b g, by Hambrino	4	5	4	4	7	
Galatea, gr m, by Pilot Medium	12	6	6	5	4	
Anna B., gr m, by Durkey V	7	7	7	8	5	
Happiness, b m, by Happy Medium	6	8	8	9	6	
Louise Macey, b m, by Thomas K	11	11	10	11	8	
Neponset, br h, by Nutwood	2	1	3	3	dr	
Kate Cuyler, b m, by Cuyler	10	4	5	6	dr	
Magnetta, b m, by Cornelian	8	9	11	10	dr	
Bessie H., b m, by Lexington Chief	5	10	12	dis		

Time, 2:22½—2:24¼—2:21¼—2:22½—2:19¼.

September 21.—Purse $1,000; 2:20 class.

Alabama, ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	1	1	1
Garnet, br m, by Pancoast	3	3	2
George St. Clair, b h, by Betterton	2	4	8
Keller Thomas, gr h, by Pilot Duroc	6	2	9
Jalisco, br h, by Durango	8	6	3
Jack Sheppard, b g, by Anderson Wilkes	4	7	4
Jenny Sprague, ch m, by Rounds' Sprague	5	5	5
Hussar, br h, by Jersey Wilkes	7	8	6
William M. Hill, b h, by Sir Walter	9	9	7

Time, 2:15—2:16—2:15¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:30 class.

Prima Donna, ch m, by Betterton	1	1	1
Ziglar, ch h, by Pocahontas Sam	2	5	3
Boone Wilson, gr h, by Jim Wilson	4	2	5
Cash Boy, by Wayne Wilkes	7	4	2
Midland Maid, b m, by Carlton	3	3	6
Davy D.—Blue Valley Farm	5	7	4
Lucy Pan, ch m, by Pan	6	6	7
Angie D., b m, by Mikeagan	dis		

Time, 2:17—2:14¼—2:18.

September 22.—Purse $1,000; 2:25 class.

Chiquerita, b m, by Jersey Wilkes	1	1	1
Sea Girl, bl m, by Wilton	2	2	2
George W., b g, by George K	4	3	6
Tipseco, br h, by Louis Napoleon	5	7	3
Thalia, b m, by Colonel Hambrick	3	6	8
Cadmus Jr., by Cadmus Hambletonian	8	5	4
Belle Medium, gr m, by Pilot Medium	9	4	5
Pence, br h, by Rienzi	6	9	9
Blanalco, b h, by Artemus	7	8	7
Democrat, by Sam Harris	11	10	dr
Allen Boy, br h, by Almont M	10	dr	
Colonel Dorsey, b h, by Conner's Almont	dis		
Wanetah, b m, by Panic	dis		
Brightmark, b h, by Vicar	dis		

Time, 2:20½—2:17¾—2:17¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:14 class.

Winslow Wilkes, br h, by Black Wilkes	1	1	1
Venture, ch h, by Bald Hornet	3	2	3
John R., bl h, by Wild Tom	4	3	2
L. C. Lee, bl h, by Elmo	2	7	8
Rocker, b g, by Hambletonian Wilkes	5	5	4
Joe Egbert, b g, by West Egbert	8	4	7
Prince Echo, ch h, by Cloud Mambrino	6	6	5
Joe Jett, b g, by Billy Wilkes	7	9	6
Jenny Wren, bl m, by Hailstorm	9	8	dis

Time, 2:12—2:11¾—2:11¾.

Purse $400; three-year-olds.

Ethel B., ch m, by Bonnie McGregor	4	2	8	1	1	1
Nelly S., b m, by Jim Wilson	1	1	4	3	5	4
Jessie C., b m, by Civilization	2	3	1	2	2	3
Merry Maid, b m, by Florida	3	9	9	5	3	2
Esmeralda, —by Hambrino	8	5	2	4	4	5
Gamer, br h, by Gambetta Wilkes	5	6	3	dis		
Elect Cossack, —by Don Cossack	7	4	5	dr		
Joe Fifer, b h, by Bloomfield	6	7	6	dr		
Star Princeps, b h, by Princeps	9	8	7	dr		
Stella B., br m, by Anteros	dis					

Time, 2:23¾—2:23¼—2:24¾—2:19½—2:23¾—2:24½.

September 23.—Purse $1,000; 2:15 class.

Lord Clinton, bl g, by Denning Allen	2	1	4	2	1	4	1
Azote, b g, by Whips	4	4	1	3	2	1	2
Magnolia, b m, by Haw Patch	1	2	2	4	4	2	4
Cheyenne, b h, by Nutbourne	3	3	3	1	3	3	3
Grattan, br h, by Wilkes Boy	dis						

Time, 2:15—2:15½—2:14½—0:00—2:13½—2:15¼—2:19¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:24 class.

Prima Donna, ch m, by Betterton	1	1	1
Tip-o'-Tip, br g, by Peacock	3	10	2
Hustler, b g—Gee Grimes	6	3	3
Little Frank, br h—P. Dickerson	4	4	4
Mary Trueblood, br m, by American Boy	10	5	5
Sally Clinker, b m, by Clinker	7	6	6
Fieldmont,—Blue Valley Farm	11	9	7
Boone Wilson, gr h, by Jim Wilson	9	8	8
Lady Vivian, —by Aristos	5	2	dis
Beechnut, b h, by Louis Napoleon	8	7	dr
Georgia M., ch m, by Ashland Clay	2	dis	
Laurel, b m, by Brown Hal	dis		

Time, 2:15¾—2:12½—2:11¾.

Purse $200; two-year-olds.

Dohrman, br h, by Abbotsford	1	1
Eva Clay, gr m, by Fire Clay	3	2
Little Snap, gr m, by Keller Thomas	2	3
Wooloomooloo, gr h, by Pilot Medium	4	4
Jane, b m, by Mikegan	5	5

Time, 2:32½—2:29¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¼.

Hurlstone.—by Princeton	lost

Time, 2:38—2:37—2:39—2:32½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Modesty, bl m, by Pascareal	lost

Time, 2:32—2:33—2:32¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Belado, bl h, by King Wilson	lost

Time, 2:34¼—2:31¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.

Ganymede, b h, by Princeps	lost

Time, 2:37½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:19¼.

Keller Thomas, gr h, by Pilot Duroc	won

Time, 2:12¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:23¼.

Day Star, b h, by Chestnut Star	won

Time, 2:18½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Kate Cuyler, b m, by Cuyler	won

Time, 2:28½.

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Purse $150; match.

Premier, b h, by Hambrino	2	2	1
Edina, b m, by Jerome Eddy	3	1	2
Chancellor, —by Hambrino	1	dis	

Time, 2:40—2:25¼—2:29½.

Edina drawn at the close of third heat.

**Valparaiso, Indiana.

September 21.—Purse $75; 3:00 class.

Mamie Gift, b m, by Pilot Gift	1	1	1
Nelly, b m, by Abdamed Allen	2	3	2
Doctor K., b g—Clem Kern	3	2	3
Leo, ch g—Albert Mustard	4	4	4

Time, 2:44¾—2:44¼—2:44½.

Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Rose Brodhead, b m, by Lucas Brodhead	1	1	1
Perfect, b h, by Lawrence	2	3	2
Ginger, bl g, by Cass Horse	7	2	7
Billy Aylesworth, b g—John W. Aylesworth	3	5	4
Maggie, br m—George Frame	5	6	3
Ina Backman, b m, by Charles Backman	6	4	5
Brodridge, b h, by Lucas Brodhead	4	7	6

Time, 2:51—2:50—2:56.

September 22.—Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Ferne Cossack, b m, by Royal Cossack	1	1
Bessie D., b m, by Lucas Brodhead	2	2
Billy Wilkes, br g, by Boston Wilkes	3	3

Time, 2:55—2:57.

Purse $250; 2:34 class.

Benny C., br h, by Indianapolis Jr	1	1	0	1
Jim Knox, b g, by Palmer Knox	2	2	0	5
Dexter L., gr g, by Abdamed Allen	3	3	0	2
Alaric, b g, by Fairy Gift	4	5	0	3
Lady Logan, b m, by Gage's Logan	5	4	0	4

Time, 2:37¼—2:36¼—0:00—2:32½.

Purse $225; free for all.

American Boy Jr., b h, by American Boy	1	1	1
Meacham, br g, by Lexington Chief Jr	3	2	2
Max, b g, by Agitator	2	3	3
Flora Belle, b m—Frank Sprat	4	4	5
Little Joe, br g, by Ira Wilkes	5	5	4

Time 2:24¼—2:25—2:25.

September 23.—Purse $175; 2:40 class.

Sirocco Belle, ch m, by Sirocco	3	3	3	1	3	1	1
Cortez, br h—John Decker	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
Fanny K., br m, by Abdamed Allen	1	2	1	3	2	2	3
Dell Brown, br h, by Boston Wilkes	6	5	4	4	4	ro	
King Robin, br h, by King Rene	5	4	6	5	5	ro	
Louis P., b h, by Charles Caffrey	4	6	5	6	6	ro	

Time, 2:36½—2:41¼—2:38¼—2:35¼—2:37—2:34¼—2:40.

Purse $350; free for all.

Dot L., bl m, by Abdamed Allen	1	1	1
Fanny A., b m, by Abdamed Allen	2	2	2
Red Star, b h, by Red Wilkes	3	3	3
Ed Graham, b g, by Gen. George H. Thomas	4	4	4

Time. 2:25½—2:29¼—2:22.

*Taunton, Massachusetts.

September 28.—Purse 200; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Becker, b g, by Cohannet	1	1	2	1
Rocket, ch g—J. E. Sisson	3	3	1	2
Sir Charles, b h—Chas. Lockwood	2	2	4	4
Cultivator, bl g—H. G. Brown	4	4	3	3
Island Boy, ro g—C. H. Holmes	5	dis		
Clifford Wilkes, b g—A. R. Caswell	6	dis		

Time, 2:37¼—2:36½—2:36¼—2:38¾.

Purse $300; 2:31 class.

Frank Wilkes, b g, by George Wilkes Jr	1	1	1
Dan Miller, ch g, by Daniel Lambert	4	2	2
Nelly D	2	3	4
Annie Mac, br m—McGough Bros	6	5	3
Hulda, b m—J. H. Nay	3	6	6
Jingo Jim, bl g—Geo. H. Draper	5	4	5

Time, 2:31¼—2:27¾—2:28.

September 29.—Purse $300; 2:37 class.

Young Voltaire, b h—A. Johnson	4	1	1	1
Almont b g—A. D. Bombo	1	2	4	5
Kitty Ladd, ro m—E. M. Gilles	2	4	6	3
Charles J., ch g—Harlow & Howlerd	6	6	3	2
Rex, br h, by Ben Franklin	5	5	5	4
Judge Austin, gr g—A. H. Dore	3	3	2	dis

Time, 2:32¼—2:32¼—2:31¼—2:31½.

Purse $300; 2:23 class; trot or pace.

Maud Elenah, ch m, by Harry Knox	1	1	1
Johnny Knott, br g, by Mohawk Hambletonian	2	2	2
Gratz, b g, by Bourbon Wilkes	4	3	3
Prince Brennan, b g—G. H. French	3	4	4
Warrina, b m, by Algona	5	5	5
Rockaway, ch h—G. W. Hill	dis		

Time, 2:26¾—2:22—2:22¼.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Circassia, b m—G. W. Hill	1	2	1	1
Ossian, b g, by Cyclone	2	1	2	2
Rebate, b g—Chas. Lockwood	7	6	2	10
Glencoe, S., ch g—A. Johnson	6	3	4	3
Rosa Green, br m, by Green Boy	3	9	6	5
Purity Wilkes, b m—A. H. Dore	9	5	3	9
Nameless, b g—D. M. Canton	5	4	5	4
L' Empress, bl m, by Emperor	4	10	9	7
Cultivator, bl g—H. G. Brown	10	8	8	9
Green Boy Jr., ro g—J. Martin	11	11	10	8
Clontarf, b h—J. McMamee	8	7	dr	

Time, 2:32¼—2:31½—2:32½—2:30¼.

September 30.—Purse $300; 2:34 class.

James A. Garfield, b g—W. H. Paine	1	1	1
Dandy Boy, bl g—J. H. Nay	2	2	3
Chance, b g—E. M. Gilles	4	3	2
Bonnie Clay, b h—D. Spink	3	4	4
William E., b g—Wm. E. Richardson	dis		

Time, 2:31½—2:31¾—2:29¾.

Purse $300; 2:27 class; trot or pace.

Frank Wilkes, br g, by George Wilkes Jr	1	1	3	2	2	1
Prince Alcander, ch h, by Alcander	3	2	4	1	1	2
Henry H., b g—Rockview Farm	4	4	1	4	4	3
Woodburn Boy, ch g, by Woodburn Pilot	2	3	2	3	3	ro

Time, 2:28¾—2:30¾—2:30—2:27¾—2:25¼—2:27¾.

Purse $400; free for all; trot or pace.

Hy Wilkes, b g, by Ambassador	1	1	3	1
Maggie T., b m, by Sir Charles	2	2	1	2
Diamond, b g, by Vandergrift Colt	3	3	2	3

Time, 2:21—2:21¾—2:23¼—2:22.

**Columbus, Indiana.

September 20.—Purse $500; 2:34 class.

Egyptienne, bl m, by Mambrino King	5	5	1	1	2	1
Hildeburn, b h, by Cheltenham	2	1	2	3	1	2
Gold Coin, br g, by Goldstone	1	4	5	4	3	3
Alaska, b h, by Electioneer	3	3	4	2	4	ro
Baron Posey, b h, by Baron Wilkes	4	2	3	dr		
Pearl Winship, br m, by Legal Tender Jr	dis					

Time, 2:21½—2:23¼—2:19¾—2:21¾—2:21¾—2:23.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Jubilee Lambert Jr., b h, by Jubilee Lambert. won

Time, 2:27½—2:27½.

Purse $800; 2:15 class.

Reflector, b h, by Duplex	1	1	1
Rupee, b h, by Guy Wilkes	3	2	2
Gambrel, br h, by Gambetta Wilkes	2	5	3
Walnut Boy, br h, by Ferguson	4	3	4
J. H. L., bl h, by Idol Wilkes	5	4	5

Time, 2:11¼—2:10½—2:11½.

Purse $800; 2:19 class.

Mattie H., br m, by Abdallah Mambrino	1	1	1
Dandy, b h, by Atlantic	2	3	2
Una Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes	3	2	3
Myrtle R., b m, by Monaco	9	4	4
Frank B., br g, by Bog Oak	4	8	9
Broomal, b h, by Stranger	5	5	5
Florida, bl m, by Montana Wilkes	6	6	7
Catherine Leybourn, ch m, by Onward	8	9	6
Belle Wilson, gr m, by Jim Wilson	7	7	8

Time, 2:11¼—2:12¼—2:11½.

September 21.—Purse $1,000; 2:16 class.

Little Albert, ch g, by Albert W	7	3	1	1	3	1
Ermine, bl m, by Plymouth	3	5	4	2	1	2
Gillette, bl g, by Cyclone	1	2	3	3	5	3
Grace Napoleon, b m, by Louis Napoleon	5	1	6	6	6	4
So Long, gr g, by Erelong	2	4	7	7	2	ro
Ryland T., b g, by Ledger Jr	4	7	2	4	4	ro
Aline, b m, by Almont Boy	6	6	5	8	8	ro
Ben Wallace, b g, by Hamenger	8	8	8	5	7	ro

Time, 2:18¼—2:14½—2:10¼—2:14¼—2:13¼—2:13¼.

Purse $600; 2:25 class.

Nelly McCrory, b m, by Legal Tender Jr	4	5	5	1	1	1
Gallietta, bl m, by Gambetta Wilkes	3	1	1	2	5	2
King Medium, b h, by Happy Medium	1	5	3	5	4	3
Kissell's Pointer, b g, by Raven Wood	6	4	2	3	2	ro
Texas Jack Sr., b h, by Judge Durell	2	2	4	4	6	ro
Hambrino Boy, b h, by Hambrino	5	6	6	6	3	ro
J. J. C., b h, by Hambletonian Mambrino	dis					

Time, 2:20—2:16¾—2:16¾—2:19¼—2:21¾—2:25.

Last five heats trotted September 22.

September 22.—Purse $500; three-year-olds.
Kentucky Union, ch m, by Aberdeen..... 2 1 1 1
Czar, ch h, by Russia 1 2 3 3
Ambrosial, b h, by Tom Pugh..... 3 3 2 2
Time, 2:13¼—2:13½—2:16¼—2:18½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
Leckwood, b h, by John E. Wood..... ... won
Time, 2:31—2:28½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:23.
Don Lorenzo, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:21¼—2:23½.

Purse $1,000; free for all.
Vic H., br m, by Blackbird..... 1 1 3 2 1
Walter E., b g, by Patchen Mambrino 3 2 1 1 2
Margaret S., b m, by Director..... 2 3 2 3 3
Time, 2:15¾—2:14¾—2:14¼—2:14½—2:16½.

Purse $700; 2:23 class.
Ollie Wilkes, b m, by Favorite Wilkes.... 2 1 1 1
Snowden, b g, by Strathmore..... 1 2 3 3
Wonder, dn g, by Wapsie..... 4 4 2 2
Jake, b h, by Messenger Chief..... . 3 3 4 4
Geneva Wilkes, bl m, by Bartholomew Wilkes..... 5 5 dr
Midvale Prince, b h, by Red Wilkes..... dis
Time, 2:16¼—2:17—2:19¼—2:16¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
Norrich, b g, by Richwood..... won
Time, 2:37¼—2:32¼—2:29½.

Purse $800; 2:17 class.
Mikado, b g, by Maxim..... 1 2 4 1 3 1
Nuthurst, ch h, by Nutwood..... 6 1 1 3 4 2
Kissell's Dallas, ch g, by Indiana Chief..... 4 5 3 4 1 3
Mary Centlivre, b m, by R. C. Brown..... 3 6 2 2 2 ro
Colonel Forest, ro h, by Forrest Hal 2 4 6 5 5 ro
Ivorine, bl m—Shelly Bros..... 5 3 5 6 6 ro
Time, 2:13—2:15½—2:14¾—2:16¾—2:14¼—2:19½.

September 23.—Purse $10; to beat 2:36.
Belle McClay, b m, by Clay..... ..... won
Time, 2:32.

Purse $10; to beat 2:21½.
Lotta Loraine, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:23—2:16¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¾.
Halifax, b h, by West Egbert..... won
Time, 2:32—2:25½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
Jim Finch, ch h, by Young Jim..... won
Time, 2:29½—2:28—2:25.

Purse $10; to beat 2:35.
Margaret W., ch m, by C. F. Clay..... won
Time, 2:29¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:36½.
Ida Wilson, gr m, by Jim Wilson..... won
Time, 2:30.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.
Gilfillan, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:31½—2:33¼—2:30.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
Besor, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:28¼.

Purse $700; 2:20 class.
Flowing Tide, ch m, by Albert W..... 2 1 1 4 1
West Liberty, ro g—Douglas Thomas. 3 2 5 1 2
Henry F., b h, by Princeton..... 1 3 2 3 3
Corncracker, b h, by Texas Jack Sr... 5 4 3 2 4
Alhambra, bl h, by Legal Tender Jr.. 6 6 4 dis
Shawhan, b g, by Twilight..... 4 5 6 dr
Time, 2:15¾—2:15—2:14¾—2:19¼—2:15½.

Purse $600; 2:27 class.
Eura, ch m, by Walkill Prince..... 8 8 4 1 1 1
Wheatland Onward, ch h, by Onward..... 2 1 1 8 7 7
Egyptienne, bl m, by Mambrino King..... 1 3 6 6 3 4
Dirego, br h, by Principe..... 7 5 2 5 5 2
Arctic B., b h, by Squire Talmage.. 3 4 5 3 2 3
Baron Browne, b h, by Baron Wilkes..... 4 2 3 4 6 5
Annorean, b m, by Cyclone..... 5 6 9 2 4 6
Indianap, br h, by Indianapolis..... 6 7 8 7 dr
Alaska, b h, by Electioneer..... 9 9 7 9 dr
Gold Coin, br g, by Goldstone..... 10 10 dr
Time, 2:18—2:18¾—2:19¾—2:19¼—2:19¾—2:19¾.

Purse $1,000; free for all.
Mascot, b g, by Deceive..... 1 1 1
Guy, gr h, by Shiloh..... .... 2 2 2
Vinnette, b m, by Ethan Wilkes..... 3 3 3
Major Wonder, b g, by Major Edsall Jr.... 4 4 4
Telegram, ch g, by Telegraph..... 6 5 5
Roy Wilkes, br h, by Adrian Wilkes..... 5 dr
Time, 2:08¼—2:07—2:07¾.

September 24.—Purse $10; to beat 2:26½.
Georgia Lee (2), bl m, by Gambetta Wilkes.. won
Time, 2:21½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:21¼.
Don Lorenzo (3), b h, by Gambetta Wilkes .. won
Time, 2:17¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:16½.
Monbars (3), bl h, by Eagle Bird..... won
Time, 2:14¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:27¼.
Gretna, b m, by Mambrino Dudley..... won
Time, 2:22¼.

**La Belle, Missouri.

October 1.—Purse $100; three-year-olds.
Harry Nelson, b h, by Lubins..... 2 1 1 1
Victor Lubins, b h, by Lubins..... 1 2 2 2
Lubina, b m, by Lubins..... 3 4 3 3
Little Maud, b m, by Lubins..... 4 3 4 4
Time, 2:59¼—3:02½—2:59½—2:59¼.

Purse $90; four-year-olds.
Valen W., b g, by St. Valentine... .... 1 1 1
Leander, br h, by Lubins..... 2 2 2
Buckskin, dn g, by St. Valentine..... 3 4 3
Flora Valentine, b m, by St. Valentine..... 4 3 4
Time, 2:49½—2:45—2:45½.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.
Dot, b m, by Lubins..... 1 1
La Belle, b m, by Lubins..... ..... 2 2
Bessie Garland, b m, by Lubins..... .... 3 3
Time, 3:17¼—3:08¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
Patenter, br h, by Pancoast..... won
Time, 2:27½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:17¾.
St. Valentine, br h, by Westwood..... won
Time, 2:16¾.

**Newton, Iowa.

September 21.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Stony Stubbs, br m, by Stony Ford..... 3 1 1 1
Trampoline, ch m, by Tramp Jr..... 1 2 3 3
Dandy Time Jr., b h, by Dandy Time.... 2 3 2 2
Tom Boot, b h, by Forward..... 4 4 4 4
Corney Belle, b m, by Julius..... dis
Jim Blaine, bl h, by John A. Kasson..... dis
Time, 2:43¾—2:43¾—2:47¼—2:44¼.

September 22.—Purse $100; three-year-olds.
Addie C., b m, by Almont McGregor..... 2 1 1 1
Dandy Time Jr., b h, by Dandy Time.... 1 2 2 2
Happy Boy, b h, by Champlain..... 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:44½—2:39½—2:41—2:50.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.
Grover C., b h, by Sarcenett..... 8 6 8 8 1 1 1
Bassil Cossack, b h, by Don Cossack..... 2 1 2 2 3 2 2
Eddy K., ch g, by Tramp..... 1 5 3 4 6 dis
Chump, b h, by Starlight..... 3 3 7 3 2 ro
Lady Diamond, ch m, by Diamond Volunteer..... 4 4 4 5 5 ro
Frank B., b h, by Harlaton..... 7 8 6 7 4 ro
Cyrus T.,—by Junius..... 5 2 1 1 dis
Strangler, b h, by Strangler..... 6 7 5 6 dr
Time, 2:39—2:39—2:37½—2:36¼—2:36—2:38—2:42.

September 23.—Purse $150; free for all.
Chamois, ch h, by Champlain..... 4 4 1 1 3 1
Weber Wilkes, b h, by Penrose..... 1 2 3 4 1 2
Tomtine, b g—W. H. Galbreath..... 2 1 2 2 4 3
Leverone, b h., by General Hancock 3 3 4 3 2 2
Time, 2:26¾—2:26—2:21¾—2:23¾—2:28¾—2:28¼.

Purse $300; free for all.
John W., b g, by John Wentworth..... 1 1 2 1
Senator A., gr h, by Tramp Panic..... 3 2 1 2
Golden Sprague, ch h, by George Sprague 2 3 3 3
Time, 2:25½—2:24—2:26¼—2:26¼.

Purse $65; three-year-olds.
Mambrino Molly, b m, by Mambrino Bashaw..... 1
Mambrino Maid, b m, by Mambrino Bashaw..... 2
Time, 3:35.

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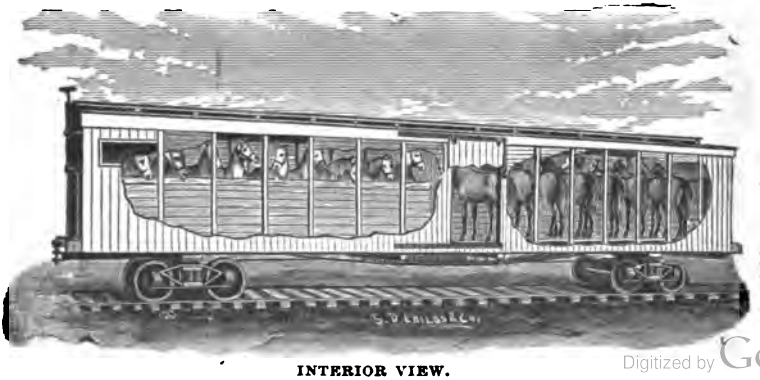

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ERMS: TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. SINGLE NUMBER, TWENTY CENTS.

KREMLIN 2:07 3-4.

BY AN ADMIRER.

THE apparent ease with which Kremn, on his first attempt, secured the stallon championship, by trotting the Cumerland regulation track, at Nashville, enn., on November 5, in 2:08¼; and gain, on November 12 in 2:07¾, marks im as the sensational horse of this year. his achievement, coming as it does, on he heels of a series of triumphs, unenaled by any other stallion, in which his five-year-old defeated the fastest rotters of the country, proclaims him a riple king—king of trotting race horses —king of stallions and king of five-yearlds. Take him all in all, it is no exageration to consider Kremlin as the most emarkable trotting horse of the age; nd a brief history of such a horse—hich has come to the knowledge of one f his admirers—can not fail to interest he readers of the MONTHLY.

On April 8, 1887, the Woodford Mamrino mare, Eventide, foaled, at Woodurn Farm, Kentucky, a bay colt, sired y Lord Russell; and, at that far-famed ursery of trotters, this colt passed, uneventfully, the first two summers and inters of his existence. He was broken o harness, spoken of as "well gaited nd very promising," as many another olt, whose name never becomes famous, s and has been. He was large for is age, strongly muscled and well mit—not a handsome looking colt by ny means—and rather plain and heavy hen nearly three years old. But his ait was good, his breeding of the choicest; and, to the eye of a connoisseur, power and capacity for speed were discernible; while maturity would round and finish those plain appearing lines into the highest form of race-horse beauty. Hence, so well was he thought of, that he remained for over two years, the highest priced colt on Woodburn's sale list, until, in one of his periodical visits, Mr. William Russell Allen, who had watched the colt's growth from time to time, with increasing interest, decided he was good enough to be given a place with the other trotting treasures at Allen Farm, Pittsfield, Mass. This was early in 1890, shortly before the engagement of Edwin D. Bither, as trainer for Allen Farm; and the colt still remained at Woodburn, no mention of the sale having been made to any one. In order that the youngster might be developed on his own merits, without any reference to his breeding, Mr. Allen, in a very characteristic manner, wrote in this way about his new purchase: "When you "get settled at Hartford, I will send you, "in addition to what you now have, a "three-year-old colt, to train. He is "plainly bred, but I believe has some "speed." These were all the information and instructions vouchsafed. On May 26 of that year, a big, strong, three-year-old bay colt was duly delivered at the Charter Oak Park, Hartford; but the colored shipper knew nothing further than that he had brought the "stud" from New York city; at least no further

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information could be extracted from this source. After recovering from a slight cold contracted on the trip, this three-year-old was so full of play and spirits that a kicking strap was found a useful adjunct to the harness; and so little did the visible effects of his previous education impress his trainer, that a breaking cart was also called into requisition. Yet the colt and his driver got along so amazingly well together, that, without any attempt to hasten speed unduly, Mr. Allen, toward the end of July, saw an easy mile trotted in 2:27½, and concluded to test the youngster in a race. The stable was going to the Northwestern Breeder's meeting at Chicago, in the following August, and the colt—for entry in the 2:32 class—was named Kremlin. The name and the breeding then became known, and has since been public property.

There were seven starters in Kremlin's first race and all were older and trotters of experience. It proved a seven heat contest, and was finally won by Navidad, the Palo Alto representative, who, in California, had shown that spring half miles in 1:07. Kremlin, however, gave a taste of his mettle. After recovering from the scare caused by his unusual surroundings, he won the fifth and sixth heats in 2:22¼ and 2:23¼. The loss of the race was really attributable to a poor start in the final heat. His maiden effort surprised the public and pleased his owner, for these were the fastest fifth and sixth heats ever won by a three-year-old. At the Cleveland meeting of the N. A. of T. H. Breeders, a working-out mile close to 2:20 gave Kremlin a walk-over in the stake race for colts of his age. Unfortunately he had no further engagements, but accompanied the stable to Lexington Ky., where, on October 9, in his work, he was timed by Mr. Brodhead and several other prominent Kentuckians, two miles in 2:21 and 2:18¾. During the progress of the Kentucky Breeders' meeting, Kremlin made two ineffectual attempts to lower his race record; the failure being in part due to the exceeding hardness of the track, and also, possibly to the fact that he had trained "off" from the high form he showed earlier in the month. Soon after, he went into winter quarters at Allen Farm, an absolutely sound colt without puff or blemish; and, as he had during that season twice trotted a quarter in 33 seconds, it was generally believed, that with another year's training he should be able to round out a mile at that rate, or in 2:12.

Such a reputation coupled with his superb breeding and superior individuality, made Kremlin many friends at his New England home. His stud book soon filled at the modest fee of $150, and, but for a positive prohibition when reached, the limit of his public services might readily have been doubled. The entire season of 1891 was passed in the stud. No fast work was given him during that year, or the following winter and spring; and, with his daily jogs among the Berkshire hills, Kremlin kept steadily growing more vigorous, gaining in strength and improving in form. These were his first stud services, so that his *oldest* and only foals are those of 1892. During the past year, his season closed on June 15, and on the 22d of that month he was shipped with the Allen Farm stable of trotters to Meadville, Pa., where he went into active training. The fastest mile he had trotted on the farm half-mile track was in 2:37, but he finished the last eighth of this mile in 15 seconds—a two-minute gait, and this was the first time he had been called on for a burst of speed since he had been retired from training in 1890.

Kremlin's five-year-old campaign of the past season is a matter of public record. His first start was a most unfortunate one. At Mystic Park, Boston, on August 11, in the 2:23 class, after plainly showing ability to play with his field by winning the first two heats in 2:20¾, he seemed suddenly overcome by the oppressively hot and sultry atmosphere, and prudence caused his withdrawal at the end of the next heat. Having apparently fully recovered from this temporary disablement, and the originally intended nominee having gone amiss, Kremlin was the selection for the Allen Farm subscription in the great Charter Oak $10,000 stake for 2:20 trotters, and here he got his first taste of free-for-all material. Being

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f work as the result of his recent mishap, and with what turned be the best and largest field of s that up to that date had ever ted in a classic event, Kremlin make no headway. There were en starters and Kremlin's best po- was to finish seventh in the fourth which was won by the black mare ingale (whom he subsequently de-) in 2:14¼. To his friends, how- who knew of his short, interrupted ration and limited experience— being only the third race of his the fact that in such a field he d trot the last heat, timed separately 6½, finishing strong and fresh, au- well for his future career. Such d true, for since then he has not defeat.

m September 17 to October 10 lin's career is a triumphal march victory to victory. He placed the race records of Mystic, Narragan- nd Lexington, Ky., to his credit; new race records for five-year- otters; lowered the best previous -heat record to 2:11¾, and at the gton meeting met and defeated in order the fastest field of trotters of r any other year. The brilliancy twenty-four days' campaign has arallel in trotting-horse history. ory is best told in the subjoined aries, viz.:

IC PARK, BOSTON, MASS, September 17.— 00; 2:16 class.

, b s, by Lord Russell (Bither)	4	1	5	1	1
Egbert, 2:16¼, b s, by Egbert..	2	6	1	2	3
Evans, 2:15¼, br m, by Ken- y Wilkes	1	4	6	6	6
.. 2:16¾, gr m, by Aberdeen...	3	2	2	4	2
16, bl m, by Alcyone	6	3	4	3	5
anson, 2:17, b g, by Roger Han-	5	5	3	5	4
d, 2:15¼, b g, by Vandergriff	dis				

me, 2:15¼—2:18¾—2:19¼—2:19—2:21¼.

AGANSETT PARK, PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sep- 22.—Subscription stake $1,000.

, b s, by Lord Russell (Bither)...	2	1	1	1
tine, 2:12½, b s, by Wilkes Boy...	1	2	2	3
Evans, 2:15¼, br m, by Kentucky kes	6	6	5	2
2:18, br g, by Combat	3	5	4	4
Egbert, 2:16¼, b s, by Egbert	4	3	6	5
2:17¼, ch m, by Robert Mc- or	5	4	3	6

Time, 2:13¼—2:13½—2:12¼—2:11¾.

IC PARK, PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 29. gland Breeders' meeting; stake for stallions o 2:20 class April 15; 17 subscriptions, value

, b s, by Lord Russell (Bither)...	2	1	1	1
tine, 2:12½, by Wilkes Boy (Hick-	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:16¾—2:13—2:18—2:14½.

LEXINGTON, KY., October 10.—Transylvania stake for 2:18 trotters; $5,000; closed June 1 with 21 subscriptions.

Kremlin, 5 yrs, b h, by Lord Russell (Bither)	1	1	1
Nightingale, 7 yrs, 2:10½, ch m, by Mambrino King (Geers)	10	2	2
Little Albert, 2:10¼, ch g, by Albert W. (Kelly)	2	12	5
Greenleaf, 6 yrs, 2:10½, b g, by Simmons (Shuler)	3	8	3
Dandy, 8 yrs, 2:18½, b s, by Atlantic (McCall)	4	3	10
Hazel Wilkes, 7 yrs, 2:14¾, ch m, by Guy Wilkes (Goldsmith)	8	6	4
Florida, 5 yrs, 2:18¼, bl m, by Montana Wilkes (Kenny)	9	4	9
Walter E., 8 yrs, 2:14¼, b g, by Patchen Mambrino (Walker)	5	5	7
Nightingale, 8 yrs, 2:18½, bl m, by Osgood's Patchen (Pickett)	7	11	6
Major, 4 yrs, 2:14½, b c, by Don McGregor (F. Starr)	6	10	11
St. Vincent, 8 yrs, 2:18½, b h, by Wilkes Boy (McHenry)	12	7	8
New York Central, 6 yrs, 2:18¼, b g, by Simmons (Ernst)	11	9	12
Sally B., 9 yrs, 2:20¼, dn m, by Young Jim (Burgin)	13	dis	

Time, 2:11½—2:13—2:11¾.

The Transylvania stake has gone on record as the greatest race ever trotted. The size and quality of the field, the number of starters that were winners of previous races over first-class material in record-breaking time, the pink of condition in which they came to the score, and the uncertainty among so many good ones as to which should be the victor, rendered this the most memorable event in trotting annals. The betting was the heaviest ever known in Kentucky on a trotting race; but, so evenly matched were the chances considered, that the odds against the favorite (the black mare Nightingale) were about five to one. The odds against Kremlin were almost ten to one. That the contest should be fierce and long drawn out was universally believed. That any horse could finish it in straight heats was not to be thought of for a moment. To one who, after tedious scoring, saw Kremlin from a rear position, get the word when off his stride, quickly settle himself and overtake such a field of "nonpareils" at the half-mile pole—forge to the front in the next quarter, and with a mighty rush down the homestretch, challenge Little Albert, the leader, shake him off at the distance, and finish eased up in 2:11½—the winning of this first heat will live in memory as the grandest exhibition of equine speed and courage it was ever man's lot to see. Kremlin trotted the last half of this mile in 1:03¾, and finished the last quarter in 30½ seconds, a 2:02 gait. No wonder

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that Kentucky felt proud of Kremlin, the greatest stallion that state ever raised; and it is not for one of his admirers after witnessing such a victory, to find fault with those Kentuckians who insist that Kremlin is the greatest trotter the world has ever produced.

After the scandalous collapse of the Columbia, Tenn., meeting, at which Kremlin had an evident mortgage on the 2:19 $10,000 stake, no other method of further testing his superiority was available save a mile against the best stallion record, that of Stamboul 2:08½. This was accomplished on the first trial at Nashville, Tenn., on November 5, and although the day was cold, and the track somewhat soggy and slow, Kremlin had no difficulty in trotting to a record of 2:08¼ in a most evenly rated mile, the quarters being done in 32½, 32, 32 and 31¾ seconds.

On November 10, the news came that Stamboul had placed the stallion record at 2:08 on the previous day, having the advantage of California climate and a kite track; and as soon as the heavy rains would permit of the Cumberland track being used, which was on November 12, Kremlin again wrested the crown from Stamboul by trotting in 2:07¾. The rains of the previous week prevented both the horse and track from being in their best form, so that under more favorable conditions Kremlin may, should a further effort be made, carry even a faster record into winter quarters. As it is, the record is phenomenal. It displaces the five-year-old record of Sunol, 2:08¼, and Allerton, 2:09¼—both made on kite tracks. Unquestionably Kremlin is the fastest trotter that has yet appeared.

Kremlin stands 15.3½ hands high, and weighed last May 1,140 pounds in hard road condition. He is a solid bay, without any white, with black legs—the black markings extending above his knee and hocks. He is a horse of finish and symmetrical build, well balanced and adjusted in every member. He is essentially a trotting horse of rare beauty, the word "beauty" being used in its true sense of proper adaptation of means to an end.

The one prevailing characteristic of his physical make-up is power—power in every line and muscle. The distinctive features of his build are an exceedingly broad and full forehead, a slightly "dished" face, a windpipe of remarkable capacity, flaring trumpet-like at the throttle, a conformation necessarily accompanied by great width between the jowls; shoulders of uncommon muscular development particularly at the junction of the withers; stifles of extreme muscularity, for while broad across the hips. there is a very noticeable bulge at the stifles; straight hind legs. It is superfluous to add that he has great chest capacity, both in depth and width. His barrel is well sprung, and he is short backed and closely ribbed up. His public performances guarantee the exceptional quality of his legs and feet.

Under ordinary exercise the disposition of Kremlin is gentleness personified, there being an independent air of quiet nonchalance that is peculiarly his own. In the stable his disposition borders on the phlegmatic, for no harnessing or unharnessing of horses or colts, or the passing or proximity of mares, disturbs his serene composure. But, roused into action his mental energies seem to glow at a white heat. He is all life, a veritable equine incarnation of force, energy, determination, a horse that

> "Would meet a troop of hell
> At the sound of the gong,"

and, it may be added, would beat them out at the wire.

His gait, as may be judged from his speed, is the poetry of motion; no waste action, but elastic, quick and true. He is a natural trotting machine: his body is propelled straight as an air line, and his legs move with the precision of perfect mechanism. He carries shoes of ten ounces in front and five behind.

The breeding of Kremlin is on a par with his grand performances, and that it should be so is cause for congratulation by every breeder who believes in the best strains of trotting blood being used in order to establish a breed of trotters. Kremlin is a magnificent champion of the "Trotting Register," as well as a world's champion. The cause for his

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nderful speed is found in his pedigree, ose simple tabulation is its own best ogy:

KREMLIN 18327.

Rec. 2:07¾ (5 yrs.)

- LORD RUSSELL 4677. Brother of Maud S.....2:08¾. Sire of Kremlin (5 yr.)....2:07¾. And 14 others in....2:30. Grandsire of One in 2:30 at 11 years.
  - HAROLD 413. Sire of Maud S.....2:08¾. G. sire of Kremlin...2:07¾. G. G. G. sire of Alix, 4 years.....2:10.
    - HAMBLETONIAN 10.
    - ENCHANTRESS. Dam of Lakeland Abdallah.
  - MISS RUSSELL. Dam of 5 with records 2:08¾ to 2:28. Nutwood 2:18¾ and 4 other speed-producing sons. 4 speed-producing daughters.
    - PILOT JR., 12. Sire of dam of Jay Eye See.....2:10. (pacing 2:06¾.)
    - SALLY RUSSELL. G. dam of Zincali Golddust.
- EVENTIDE. Dam of Kremlin.....2:07¾. Everemond.....2:24¾. Erin.....2:24¾. and 3 speed producing sons.
  - WOODFORD MAMBRINO 345. Record 2:21¾. G. G. sire of Alix 4 yr..2:10.
    - MAMBRINO CHIEF 11.
    - WOODBINE. Dam of Wedgewood 2:19.
  - VARA. Dam of Vatican.....2:29¼. Sire of Belle Vara, 5 yr.....2:08¾.
    - HAMBLETONIAN 10.
    - VENUS. Graniam of 6 speed-producing sires. D. G. dam of

The speed producing capacity of Kremlin's direct maternal line to the third remove is the most remarkable part of this singularly rich and well-balanced pedigree. The American star mare, Venus, conveys this capacity through her three daughters, Vara, Vassar and Vesper Belle, dam of Numero, 2:27, and g. dam of Bianca, 2:25½. By far the most successful of those three channels is Vara, who enjoys the unique distinction of being the only mare whose son and daughter, Vatican and Eventide, have each a representative in the 2:10 list. She is also the dam of Woodburn Hambletonian. Vatican has a record of 2:29½, and is the sire of Belle Vara, five years, 2:08¾, Brown Velvet, 2:20½, Vassar, three years, 2:21¾, and others. Eventide is the dam of Kremlin, 2:07¾, Evermond, 2:24¼, and Erin, 2:24¾. All three are by different sires—Lord Russell, Harold and Belmont.

She has also three speed producers amongst her sons, viz.: Erelong, Evermond and Ion. Erelong has four trotters in the list, headed by that game and perennially campaigned gelding, Solong, 2:13½. Patsy Curtis, four-year record, 2:16½, is Everemond's fastest trotter. Vassar, the other daughter of Venus, is the dam of Oak Hill; Vacher, Valdemeer, 2:28, and Vasco, all sires of 2:30 trotters.

The two latter are sired by Harold, the former by Woodford Mambrino. Vasco, at ten years, is a most promising sire, having as speedy and good three-year-old trotters as Bill Lindsay, 2:18½, Valissa, 2:19, and Isa B., 2:23¾, besides others in the list. It is proper to add that Belmont has contributed materially to the success of this family, for Vassar, Vesper Belle, Vatican, Erelong, Erin, Ion and Woodburn Hambletonian are sired by him.

From this brief sketch of the maternal family tree, it will be seen that no family of its age and opportunities is producing and reproducing speed with more certainty and success; for Venus has, so far, six grandsons and three great-grandsons of proven prepotency. None of these horses have been favored by fortunate surroundings. Hence their success, under adverse conditions, is all the more meritorious.

The other crosses of Kremlin's pedigree are too well known for comment here. Some fast trotters have been disappointments in the stud. But no stallion of anywhere near his speed has inherited such a wealth of demonstrated "prepotency" as the family history of Kremlin discloses throughout every line. There is no such cross as "fail" in this pedigree. Through American Star, Hambletonian, Woodford Mambrino, Lord Russell, it is an ascending scale of excellence and success.

Kremlin's ultimate speed even now is a matter of conjecture. If the usual course that has been pursued with other

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champions, of persistent training for several seasons, is followed in his case, it is quite within the bounds of probability that Kremlin will come nearer the two-minute mark than any trotter has yet done. Stamboul, from 2:17¾ at five years, has reached 2:08 at the age of ten. Nancy Hanks at six years lowers her 2:09 record to 2:04. But whether Kremlin carries his record further into the domains of time, or rests satisfied with laurels already won, that he will have a wonderfully successful stud career is a certainty, and that he will form one of the chief corner-stones on which the future two-minute trotter will be built, is a calmly settled conviction of at least one ADMIRER.

PROBLEMS IN FARRIERY.

Weight-Bearing Portions of the Foot.

THE USES OF THE SOLE.

WHEN the specific answers to correspondents interrupted the series of papers on this subject, the use of the wall as a primary weight bearer was traced as the fundamental principle of farriery in all countries and at all stages of its progress. Diversity of opinion became radical when the uses of the frog were discussed. The same contrariety of conclusion follows the question of the uses of the sole. Taking Professors Gamgee and Fleming as the leading modern antagonistic authorities, Mr. Fleming claims the sole is a primary weight bearer. "To "remove," he says, "the excessive growth "of the wall is an absolute necessity, *but* "*to denude the sole of its horn is wanton* "*injury to the foot and injury to the* "*animal.* When subjected to wear, the "sole is reduced naturally, but if this is "not sufficient to reduce the sole, it is "reduced, nevertheless, naturally. It "falls off in scales. The process of ex-"foliation is not a natural one. These "flakes then act as a natural stoppage to "the hoof, by accumulating and retaining "moisture beneath, and this not only "keeps the foot cool, as it slowly evapo-"rates, but secures for the solid and grow-"ing horn its toughness, elasticity and "proper development."

Professor Gamgee boldly discards all these explanations and precautions as purely fanciful and unpractical.

On page 69 of his elaborate volume he adds:

"I remove the exfoliated sole by "means of the buffer, raising the loose "flakes of horn from the point backward "by tapping the tool with the hammer."

With reference to its weight-bearing capacity they stoutly differ on the laws of growth that govern the sole. Mr. Fleming contends that "the sole only in-"creases its substance to a certain thick-"ness, *never too much*, and then the "excess is thrown off in a natural "manner."

Professor Gamgee, on the contrary, firmly denies these statements.

"It might appear," he adds, "that the "disengaged horn, the thick imprisoned "sole, and the exfoliations of the frog, "if left unheeded, would fall in time— "plausible theory, but incompatible with "good practice.

"When there are morbid accumula-"tions of sole, which come into the way, "and are as much foreign and incom-"patible with its functions as a snow "ball at the bottom of the foot, they are "met and easily broken up by the direc-"tion by which the buttress is pushed "(by the continental farriers) from heel "to toe."

Now upon so simple a fundamental proposition as that relating to the laws of growth which govern the sole there should be no didactic disparity. In the normal hoof the sole undoubtedly exfoliates, and in the slow process of time drops off in scales. But this process of

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exfoliation is rarely equal to the amount of wall removed at every dressing preparatory to reshoeing. If the sole was untouched, and the wall was cut or rasped to a level every three or four weeks, the tardy exfoliation of the sole would bring it down to the level of the wall.

Then it would become a primary weight bearer coequal with the outside crust. But the sole has variations of growth, both as to rapidity and texture, which change its exfoliations, dependent upon the relative growth of the wall at the toes and heels.

In flat foot the sole is extremely thin. In the contracted hoof it grows to an enormous thickness. Mr. Fleming states that the natural thickness of the sole is about equal to that of the wall. Actual measurement in a large variety of green feet, by the writer, places its thickness at from one-half to two-thirds the thickness of the wall at the toes. The author has one specimen of widely extended flat foot, in which the anterior face of the sole is not more than one-sixteenth of an inch thick, while another hoof, in which the quarters are straight, like the sides of a mule's foot, *the sole in front of the point of the frog is an inch and three-eighths thick.*

Recent investigations have established the conclusion that the growth and thickness of the sole are directly dependent upon the encroachments or relaxations of the wall. For instance, if the wall bulges out in front from the coronet to the center, and then turns in toward the ground surface, the sole will grow to an enormous thickness. If this bulge is excessive, the sole will grow so thick as to force the coffin bone upward, out of its position in the horny box. When the smith, to relieve this painful pressure, begins to hollow out the sole from the anterior point of one bar around the forward arch of the sole up to the anterior point of the other bar, he will be surprised to find how deep this scooping-out process of hard, unyielding sole can be carried out without touching the sensitive sole, or causing the flow of blood. Indeed, in extreme cases, it appears, to the operator, that there is no limit to the upward growth of the unnatural sole, and that there is no blood left in the hoof to be extravasated. The crowding inward of the wall in front simply doubles up the upward growth of the sole anterior to the point of the frog. When the wall in front is natural in its growth, and the quarters contract, either one or both, the sole invariably thickens and fails to exfoliate on the side of the shrunken quarters.

In all such instances the sole becomes unusually concave and arches above any possible contact with the ground.

On the contrary, when the wall is sunken in front, when induced by founder, laminitis, or flat foot, or simply by an abnormal growth, produced by unscientific shoeing, the sole, anterior to the point of the frog, becomes flattened and thinner than the proper strength of the foot demands. The treatment in all such cases involves the reduction of the wall in front, by foreshortening, and the elevation of the heel which has become abnormally low, while in the former class of cases the sole is to be hollowed out in front, but not posterior to the center of the quarters, the wall reduced at the toes, on the ground surface, and the heels to be lowered. These operations carefully repeated through two or three successive dressings of the feet will bring the sole into its normal thickness and growth. When the sole is thus brought into its relative thickness with reference to the wall, bars and frog, these two eminent teachers of farriery are directly at variance with reference to the offices of the sole as a weight bearer.

Professor Gamgee frequently endorses and elaborates the statement made by the English farrier, Mr. Moorcraft, in his work issued in 1800. That "the sole "ties the lower edges of the crust to-"gether, and by its upper part forming "a strong arch, it affords a firm basis to "the bone of the foot." While Mr. Fleming, on page 22, of his "Premium Essay on Horse-Shoeing" apparently leans to this theory in these words: "The "horn of the sole is less dense and re-"sisting than the wall, *and is designed* "*more to support weight than to sustain* "*wear*," yet, on page 28, he practically

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repudiates this theory. "But it must be "noted," he concludes, "that the pres- "sure of the lower face of the pedal "bone on the upper surface of the sole "can never be very great, else the sensi- "tive membrane between them would be "seriously injured. This injury is pre- "vented by the coronary, and to a less "extent by the plantar cushion which "largely retards the descent of the bone "on the floor of the horny box."

Professor Gamgee nowhere elaborates his conclusions as to the weight-bearing functions of the sole, but frequently indicates in his laborious treatise, that the column of support, terminating in the pedal bone, finds a firm resting-place upon the overarching surface of the horny sole.

Thus, after more than a century of careful investigation by the eminent English veterinary surgeons, it is astounding that these two leading authorities are disputing over this second fundamental enquiry—whether the sole as well as the frog has a place among the primary weight-bearing portions of the hoof.

Manifestly the correct determination of this question is of the gravest importance. Unless it is accurately ascertained what proportion of the weight, if any, the sole and the frog bear in a properly shaped foot, no correct or satisfactory instructions can be given to the farrier how to pare the hoof, or to forge the shoe with reference to the proper bearings which have a constant influence upon both the perfect articulation and the healthful conservation of the hoof and its internal structure. The force of this observation is still more apparent when reference is made to their conflicting positions on the best method of shaping the foot with reference to its normal growth.

Professor Gamgee declares: "*The "object to be secured in paring the foot "is to secure the greatest fullness, or "breadth across the center of the bottom "of the foot;*" while Mr. Fleming contends the frog should come directly upon the ground at every footfall, so as to produce that width at the heels, upon which the health and strength of the hoof, and the full and free articulation of the internal structure depends.

The greatest fullness across the center of the bottom of the foot is not always to be desired, for the flat foot is full at this point, to the extent of physiological weakness. Nor is the widely extended heel to be cultivated beyond the limit of strength; for when the heels are spread so widely that the pressure of the footfall expands them beyond the limit of healthful action, inflammation and pain may result sufficient to produce lameness that is generally attributed to some occult cause beyond the diagnosis of veterinary science.

The bars thus seem to play no important part in bearing weight, so far as is revealed in their instructions; and yet they are as strong as the thickest part of the wall, as well as being not only of precisely the same substance but an elongation of the wall.

In farriery, object lessons are of immensely more practical importance than speculative theories. The living healthful hoof of the active colt of the temperate zone, roaming upon an upland pasture, thus insured against the undue contraction of dry mountainous regions, or the weak expansion of marshy swamps, is a better teacher to an observant student of equine physiology and anatomy than all the tomes ever written upon this exceedingly complicated specialty. Now take such a hoof that has never been misshapen by knife or rasp, and lift it up for inspection. The wall, all the way around, from heel to heel, grows down lower than the sole. At the quarters the bearing seems to be relieved, for the wall grows down lower at the heels and the toes than at the quarters. The reason of this relief is apparent upon investigation.

The wall is thinnest at the quarters, directly opposite to the wings of the coffin bone, where the greatest elasticity of the hoof is required to permit of the free ascent and descent of the coffin bone in violent action. Nowhere does the sole grow down to the level of the wall, except where the deflection of the bars at the heels requires this solid union of sole, bars and wall. The bars grow down to the level of the wall, and the strongest part of the ground surface of

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the hoof is the heel formed by the wall, bars and sole. The alternate contraction and expansion of the flexor and extensor muscles require for the articulation of the foot that the heel should land upon the ground first, that it should then revolve over the quarters, that bear no primary pressure, and then spring from the toes, which grow to a strength and thickness only secondary to that already noted at the heels. The bars are unusually strong, and bedded into the sole, at the heels, where it grows the deepest, to add still more to their resisting capacity. The obvious use of the angle, at the heels, formed by the wall and bar projecting lower than the sole, is to serve as a check to prevent slipping either in walking, speeding or a sudden change of direction; for instance: The horse, bare-footed, rarely falls, no matter how slippery the ground or sudden his whirling movements. Moreover when these violent moods of speed animate the colt, in the pasture, the footprints show how deeply the heels are implanted in the ground to prevent slipping. The angle formed by the wall and bar thus gives perfect security. There is no sole imprint, only that of the wall and bar at the heel, which is deep. The frog shows less indentation, the quarters indicate still less, and the toes only second in degree to that of the heels.

The impression of the two pairs of feet is essentially different. The front feet revolve much more than the hind ones. The imprint proves this fact; for the series of impressions of the heels, then the obliteration at the quarters, and the fainter mold from the frog. And the increased indentation from the toes, in the front feet, is measurably the same but more confused in the hind footfalls. The hind foot evidently works closer to the ground, its base of action, than does the front foot. There is, therefore, less energy in the revolution. Although the heels land first, there is less depth in the rear impression. The entire hoof seems to work more flat-footed. An excess of articulation behind would prevent the maximum of propelling leverage; and anything which retards that, injuriously affects the main propelling power. But the direction of the bars are valuable indices of the proper shape of the hoofs.

When the bars point sharply inward, the hoof is invariably contracted. When the anterior extremities of the bars point outwardly, as they always do in the excessively expanded flat foot, the hoof is abnormally wide. When the bars are precisely parallel with the line of the commissures, then the hoof is neither expanded nor contracted, but of precisely the normal size. The fulness at the quarters is just enough to admit of the easy and natural descent of the wings of the coffin bone, without the least possible interference with the wall, thus preventing side bones, or ossified cartileges. The heels are precisely of the requisite width, thus preventing what always happens when the wall is too upright—an excess of resultant concussion from ascending into the sensitive regions of the navicular bone; or what always happens when the wall is unduly expanded—an undue strain upon the flexor tendon in its downward sweep; or an injurious strain upon the sensitive laminæ of the heels, already unduly expanded, are forced beyond their capacity when the weak heels are thus forces wide apart. The finer face of the smith'd rasp can now be brought into requisition to establish most invaluable conclusions.

If placed across the rear portion of the hoof, from heel to heel, *it will be found in the normal foot not to touch the frog*, but to show a space at least from one-eighth to one-sixteenth of an inch. The rasp can be placed in any position across the bottom of the foot—either transversely from the heel to the toe, or across the center, at the fulness of the quarters, and in no instance will the sole come in contact with its face, for the center of the sole not only arches up beyond this bearing, but the wall grows down below the line of union of the sole with the wall. The only portions of the lower border of the hoof that will touch the rasp will be the wall and the bars. These then are the primary weight bearers. If the wall is dressed to a level, the heels are rasped to the proper height, the toes trimmed to the normal length, and the bearing is placed upon

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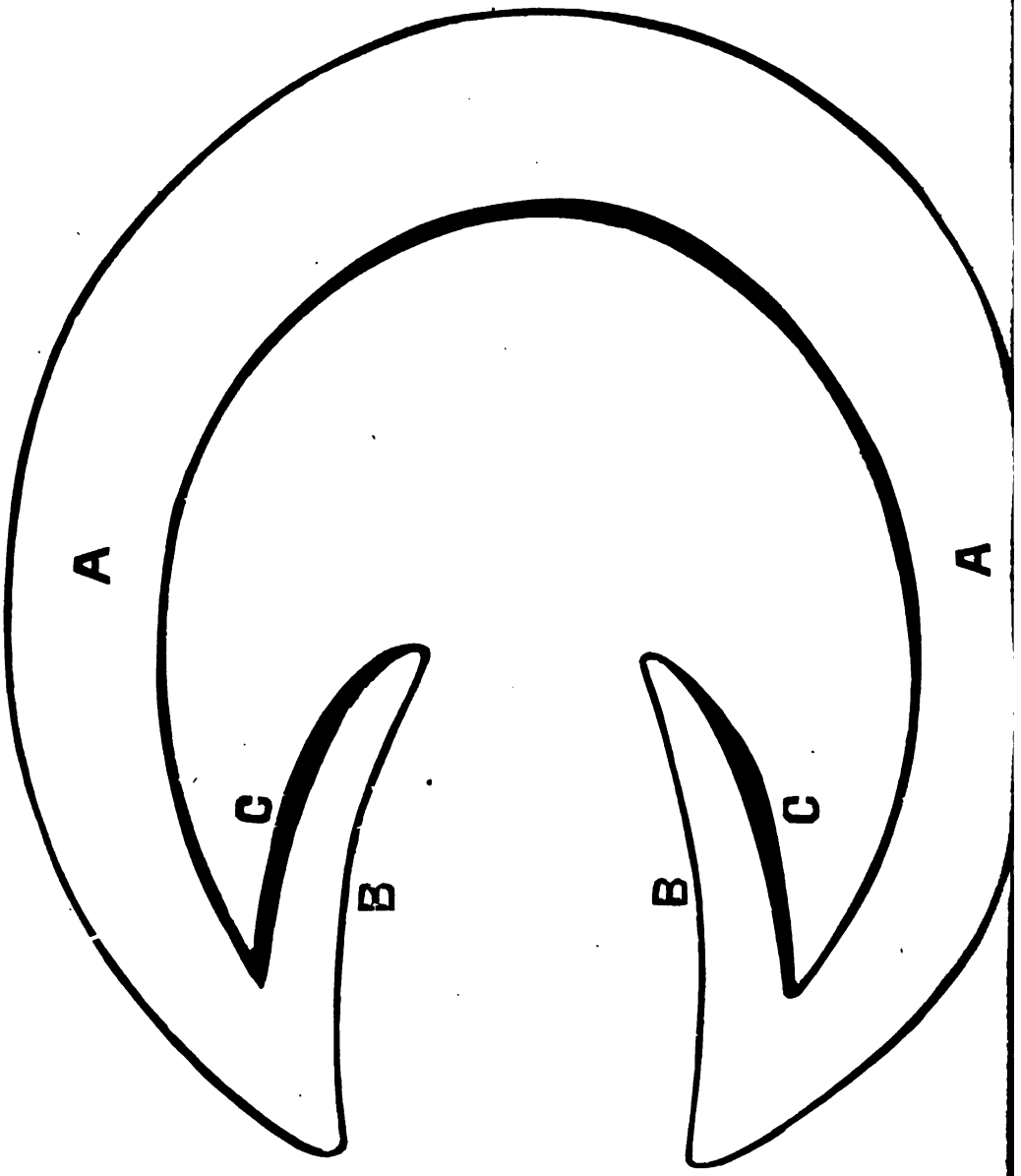
the wall and bars, with a slight relief at the quarters, the foot will never expand or contract beyond its healthful limits. Unless some severe strain, or sole bruise, or external accident, against which no pre-



caution avails, the foot will retain the full rounded outlines of colthood, and ltmeness will never result from this treatment.

Now the proof that the bars are not only *the binders*, as the old farriers of English literature termed them, but *the expanders* of the feet, is not beyond the limits of practical demonstration. The direction of the bars as hereinbefore indicated is the certain physiological proof. The actual test is the application of a shoe that will concentrate the bearing upon the wall and bars. This is found in the pattern herewith presented, (*see illustration*) designed by the author. ex-

hibited by Professor Russell as the centennial shoe, in the international exposition at Philadelphia in 1876.

The hoof is carefully dressed, so that the shoe rests exclusively upon the margin of the wall and the bars, with no pressure upon the sole, and the frog in slight relief. After the shoe has been worn a month, the plates resting upon the bars will prove to be unerring indices of the condition of the foot. If it is contracted, the plates will careen outwardly, that is the inner edge B will be higher than the outer edge C. If, on the contrary, the hoof is already too much expanded, the wings will reverse their inclination, showing the tendency of the bars to restrict the undue expansion of the heels. But if the hoof is normal, in shape, and neither too broad nor too narrow, the plates will remain as true and level as the web of the shoe. Since the beginning of farriery the contention has never ceased whether or not the frog exercises an active agency in expanding the shrunken hoof. The proof that it does has always been the barefooted test. No matter how aged the horse may be, or how contracted may be his feet, if his toes are fore-shortened, the heels are lowered, and the commissures are cut down thin, all around the frog, with the nose of the drawing knife, so much so, that the frog can be moved with the fingers from side to side, as it can be moved in the colt's foot, and the horse is then turned out for an entire season in a moist pasture, the feet will again approximate to the full rounded outline that they enjoyed before knife or rasp or shoe were applied to them. But the conclusion that the frog has been the active agency in promoting this expansion is erroneous; for, if the foot is uplifted and the rasp is placed across the bottom from heel to heel, it will be found that the frog does not touch its face. If then the frog is not thus a primary weight bearer, how can it exert so powerful an agency as that of expanding the solid, unyielding, shrunken wall? The opponents of direct frog pressure have interposed an objection to its effective capacity as a hoof expander that has never been satisfactorily met. The wall is hard, firm, dense and aggressive. The frog is soft, yielding and naturally receding. How then can the soft frog expand the hard wall, any more readily than a piece of new cheese can split or force open a block of wood?

The only answer has been that the great pressure of the superincumbent weight is sufficient to compress the soft frog into a compass dense enough to force outward the firm wall. But the still more insuperable condition that the frog does not come down primarily upon the ground, prevents that compression necessary to expand the wall.

Ever since the wall of the hoof has been imprisoned by the iron clamps called horseshoes, the great problem has been to prevent the contracting tendency of the iron. This word is used in the popular sense, for it matters little whether the wall contracts against the sensitive portions of the foot, as the farrier contends, or the sensitive parts first suffer a diminution of substance, called waste or atrophy, as the veterinarian insists. The shrinkage is present after shoes are nailed to the foot, and that shrinkage is not only attended with a diminished vitality, but a consequent loss of elasticity, which is the active means of dissipating the concussion of rapid action. The devices for preserving the normal elasticity of the hoof have strained the mechanical ingenuity of farriers since shoeing has been established.

The hinged shoe of Bracy Clark, the unilateral nailed shoe of Turner, the periplantar shoe of Chartier, the thin-heeled shoe of Coleman, and the tips or half shoes of La Fosse, terminating at the quarters, and leaving the heels bare, have all been devised, used, and finally discontinued, because all of them have certain defects and inconveniences that have destroyed their permanent popularity. The hinged shoe of Bracy Clark for instance, has the hinge at the toe, where the foot is designed to be the most solid; the unilateral shoe of Turner concentrates the bearing chiefly where the nails are fastened on the one side, and leaves so much purchase that the nails tear out of the wall, making it ragged

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and broken; the periplantar shoe is too light and too difficult of construction and placement to become popular, leaving the sole to bear too much pressure, while tips are exceptional in their benefits when great speed is demanded, for unless the hoof is exceedingly strong, they will produce soreness.

One and all have their objectionable features, so much so, that they do not long hold their sway, but like fashions in dress, come and go, with certain waves of the public fancy.

The evidence that all of these methods have been found wanting is the substitution of the latest fad—the insertion of steel springs in the bottom of the foot, fastened under the shoe, and fashioned so that the posterior ends force out the heels at every footfall. But this mechanical contrivance is plainly an act of violence, without any limit, with reference to the normal expansion of the hoof. Then, again, when these springs become loosened, they are exceedingly dangerous. They have been known to penetrate the sole like a nail and cause serious lameness.

Some device should be constructed that will enable the hoof to preserve its own expansion, as it does in the unshod state, without being made to widen too far, or too little, as must be the influence of all purely mechanical appliances. If the wing-heeled centennial shoe places the bearing where it is concentrated on the lower surface of the unshod hoof, then it answers all the requirements of the weight-bearing portions of the foot. The only satisfactory proof of this position is the beautiful shape of the hoof, after it has been furnished with this pattern. It never contracts. It never becomes sore. It never is afflicted with heel bruises called corns, when the hoof is pared to its normal proportions, and is properly balanced.

No expert horseman has ever been disappointed in their use. Theory apart, practice has demonstrated their value. Upon the application of pressure to the bars, acting as far as possible independently of the web of the shoe, bearing upon the wall, will the perfected horseshoe of the future be made.

The author designs to embrace the papers enclosed in this series, with others not yet prepared, in a separate volume, and the concluding numbers will not appear at present. S. T. H.

PROBLEMS IN BREEDING.

BY A. H.

Heredity.

III.—TEST.

The Problem Stated.—According to the theories of heredity presented, and which are now undergoing the crucial trial or struggle for the survival of the fittest, we have already indicated that judgment is called for—rests—on the basis of heredity of "acquired characters," whether they originate in the soma (body) independently of the germ-plasms or in the latter independently of the former.

There are characters which are evidently born with or in the individual. These are called congenital. Here, as in the other case, we must also consider if such originated without the aid of outside influences.

Other characters, apparently to the observer, appear for the first time in the experience of the individual, *i. e.*, after the closing up of the fertilized ovum, on the fusion of the two sex elements. But, as they are not seen by the conscious observer till after birth, generally it is then that individual existence is understood to commence. In the first period, from fusion till birth, the individual is entirely dependent; in the second (partly or entirely) independent.

Thus it might be possible for some characters to appear in the *individual* (embryo) during its entirely dependent period—the status of which has to be clearly appreciated. It is during this period, for instance, that certain hereditary "malformations" take definite form. We have, therefore, to consider the rela-

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tions of these, also, to other classes of characters—whence the stimulus proceeded, from without or within. Though really appearing during individual life, as they do so before birth, they are included under the division of congenital characters. Further, there is another class of characters that are undoubtedly *born* with or in the individual, which, however, do not appear till later in life. These are generally such characters as come under the title or classification of hereditary diseases.

Cases of monstrosities and monsters involve entirely different considerations to those included in the present summary.

There is no doubt, it is admitted, that new characters originate by the continually evolving variations of the germ-plasms. This is the explanation of born or congenital characters. New characters may also originate in the life history of the individual. These have been called acquired characters. *Queries:* Can congenital characters be traced out of the germ-plasms to ones originating for the first time as the result of some external influence on the body (soma)? Can such characters as the latter really be traceable into the germ-plasm, as primarily arising therein? These are the questions suggested by the particular problem that is being sought to be solved.

As both sets of characters are—and here mental confusion has ruinously reigned—and can be called, *acquired*—because they are, generally, in addition to what existed before—we have to be careful in understanding what we are at—proving or disproving. For the further question (besides whether the one set can be traced as being derived from influences outside of what—plasm *or* soma—gave it apparent origin and *vice versa*) is: Are they equally transmissible. hereditarily? Can congenital (plasm) characters reach out to and influence the future somas? Can acquired (soma) characters reach into and influence future plasms? Here the two lines of investigation come to a parallel.

But, on further examination, we find on one road a terminus. It is only on the other wherein there is still more investigation to be carried out. For both sides admit, in regard to the transmissibility of congenital characters, the affirmative; but in regard to individual characters, there is, as indicated, a radical difference of opinion. The "old" school asserts the affirmative, the "new" asserts the negative. Therefore here is the point—the crux.

It is upon the explanation given by each school to their contentions that each seeks to prove satisfactorily the *best* how of evolution—which includes, involves, the principles on which depend the improvement and development of our domestic breeds of animals, as well as the destiny of the human race itself.

The Problem Illustrated.—As we are dealing with the acceptability or non-acceptability of Weismann's theory, we shall here give an example from his point of view, which will contrast strongly with the views entirely, it may be said, held on the same subject by former writers on the origin of species, varieties and characters:

Notwithstanding the number of generations of horses which may have used their limb and lung for acquiring individual speed, notwithstanding the degree of increased powers of muscularity, endurance or speed that may thus have been acquired or secured by each individual generation of such horses, as a consequence of such individual exercise or training—all this individual improvement, made in such a way in such different generations of such race of horses, has had no effect whatever on that portion of the individual (the germ-plasm) handed on or transmitted to the next generation. All this effort and effect has been effort and effect effectually thrown away—in so far as any idea or purpose of its being advantageous or beneficial to the next generation in starting it with enhanced powers or possibilities in these respects is concerned.

This means that each subsequent generation of horses has to begin all over again, and where its parents began—with no greater benefit bequeathed to such generation by the developed action of their immediate ancestors than if those ancestors had been the veriest plugs rescued from the knacker's yard.

This, on the face of it, seems a too ut-

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terly insane predicament for any one to attempt to extricate himself. For instance, where would Nancy Hanks have been but for the training that acquired speed for her in her ancestors?

The above is the view of Weismannism, seen by those of unperceiving, unbelieving eyes.

The following is how the believers in the new theory see it:

Among all the infinite number of variations, that are possible congenitally, and are in fact necessarily so continually occurring in each generation of horses, some of these will relate to one or more particular tendency or another toward more perfect bone or muscularity, greater endurance, lung and head power, etc.; which in combination with others similarly tending, will produce an hereditary concentration of such tendencies, to the exclusion of such as proved themselves ineffective or inefficient in such respect, and will produce an "individual" similarly proved or constituted.

These variations in the germ-plasms have occurred without any external influence directing the complicated process of their final molecular arrangement; but simply by the very simple and ever forceful power of successive combinations of the more and more concentrated plasms. Those that are so best constituted will prove best in act.

Let us see how it is in the wider field of nature. If the race of horses so happens to be situated in a locality or under conditions wherein greater speed, etc., would be a certain advantage to the perpetuation of the race, whenever such variations occur, possibly in different individuals at different times, each and all of such variations will be *favored by natural selection, i.e.* preserved. These being congenital variations will therefore be perpetuated by heredity. Subsequently, similar variations, having occurred in other individuals, or occurring in the future in others, these being so distinguished from their neighbors, and benefited by natural selection, are most naturally attracted, like to like, to each other. These variations thus added to each other will be still further aided in the same manner by natural selection in increasing the advantage to the race thus already secured. Natural selection thus collects, adds and aids in the work of picking out and thus preserving, in the germ-plasms of all so naturally selected, character variations tending to produce the advantage required—greater speed. These selected tendencies going on for generation after generation, more and more of such new ancestral characters are being accumulated in the germ-plasms and becoming emphasized in concentrated constitution, and that too the more from the elimination or cessation of mixture with the no-speed-producing plasms, and so in perpetuity.

Hence each generation is endowed *naturally and therefore permanently* with greater powers of speed. The stability of the beneficial variation fixes the new racial characteristics. The new race presents new characters of improved function, producing an exhibition of good "form"—literally as well as figuratively.

The Giraffe's Neck From the Two Standpoints.—The above is a rather elaborate, labored explanation of the process believed in by the new school, but it may become more clear as we proceed. Perhaps the following, put tersely and concisely, will accentuate the radical difference in standpoints of the rival theories. It is the case of the giraffe's neck, the most common Lamarkian example. It is supposed that, according to the theory mentioned, a continual stretching of the neck to reach the high foliage was the cause of the lengthening. But it seems to the new Darwinian idea much more reasonable—and therefore the better explanation—to believe that the reaching the tree-tops was a result of the congenital tendency (of the germ-plasm) to produce generations with longer necks—by the process of natural selection. Instead of stretching preceeding the lengthening it was *vice versa.* The former was an external "influence;" the latter an internal (germ-plasm) tendency. The greater reasonableness of one of these over the other rests with most impartial minds to decide. Our own preference will soon manifestly appear.

Illustrations in Which Selection and Use Alone Respectively Operate.—We find that Alfred Russell Wallace has

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also used the horse in contrasting the two theories which are in antagonism (*Fortnightly Review*, September, 1884): "In order to make the difference between the two theories clear to those who may not have followed the recent discussions on the subject, an illustration may be useful. Let us suppose two persons each striving to produce two distinct types of horse—the cart-horse and the racer—from the wild prairie horses of America, and that one of them believes in the influence of food and training, and the other in selection. Each has a lot of a hundred horses to begin with, as nearly as possible alike in quality. The one who trusts to selection at once divides his horses into two lots, the one stronger and heavier, the other lighter and more active, and breeding from these, continually selects, for the parents of the succeeding generation, those which most nearly approach the two types required. In this way it is perfectly certain that in a comparatively short period—thirty or forty years perhaps—he would be able to produce two very distinct forms, the one a very fair race horse, the other an equally good specimen of a cart horse; and he could do this without subjecting the two strains to any difference of food or training, since it *is* by selection alone that our various breeds of domestic animals have in most cases been produced.

"On the other hand, the person who undertook to produce similar results by food and training alone, without allowing selection to have any part in the process, would have to act in a very different manner. He would first divide his horses into two lots, as nearly as possible identical in all points, and thereafter subject the one lot to daily exercise in drawing loads at a slow pace, the other lot to equally constant exercise in running, and he might also supply them with different kinds of food, if he thought it calculated to aid in producing the required effect. In each successive generation he must make no selection of the swiftest or the strongest, but must either keep the whole progeny of each lot, or carefully choose an average sample of each to be again subjected to the same discipline. It is quite certain that the very different kinds of exercise would have some effect on the individuals so trained, enlarging and strengthening a different set of muscles in each, and if this effect were transmitted to the offspring, then there ought to be in this case also a steady advance toward the racer and the cart-horse type. Such an experiment has, however, never been tried, and we can not therefore say positively what would be the result, but those who accept the theory of the non-heredity of acquired characters would predict with confidence that after thirty or forty generations of training without selection, the last two lots of colts would have made little or no advance toward the two types required, but would be practically indistinguishable."

The above appears to us to invite remark. Taking the first illustration, Mr. Wallace says he could develop a race horse or a cart horse "without subjecting the two strains to any difference of food or training;" all that he would have to do would be to select those of each class "for the parents of the succeeding generation those which most nearly approach the two types required." But pray, how was he to know which of each class of each generation were of the proper type to pair? Of course type (form), *in this case*, is produced irrespectively of test. For, as *selection* alone is permissible, the breeder is forbidden to take advantage of the evidences of ability or inability *to act*, of the, theoretically alone, requisite type. Practically, in this illustration, he is restrained from using them for such purpose, or seeing their own performances in the field. In fact, in this instance, *exercise* is not allowed at all in the racer or the tracer, as *selection* is not allowed in the second instance. There can be no *selection* without some test. Selection itself has never, can never, originate the condition for testing fitness for survival. As we shall attempt, herein, in every instance to show, *test* is what selects.

Wallace's illustration may be all very well for form, but what of the force—speed?

As the germ-plasm is, besides, in this instance, theoretically the same at the start, or approximately the same, each generation ought simply to reproduce an

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average of the foundation parents—there ought to be no tops or tails—in form, the only guide the breeder is allowed. We know what that form has been for generations believed to correctly be in the horse, to which form-breeders have indeed committed themselves; and we see that in practice, even with training, breeding to type alone is erroneous. But we know an average is impossible. This means that each generation is not born equal.

Training a Test.—It is not type, but test; it is not conformation, but performance; it is the training—the finding out the *force* of each successive *form*—each successive form's force—that is the only criterion or test for selection. *No force—no form*, is, tersely, the text of *our* test. Weed out the forms without the force. The best form, constitution, etc., is that which is credited with the best performances. There can be no *selection*, in this instance without performance, no performance without test, no test without trying, trying, trying—which is otherwise simply *training*. To make our meaning and reasoning even clearer, we may further insist that training can only develop, improve, discover *that force which is within;* it can not impart, instill, implant something within, that does not exist externally; but further, nothing can exist externally that does not come from within. Training is the taking out, not the putting in. It is the taking from, not the adding to. It is the inherent force within, not the apparent form without, that it develops. The force is from within (inherent), not without (acquired).

The trainer himself, we submit, will endorse this. Hence is seen the absolute importance still of training. Without it the breeder can not discover those animals possessing the inherent gift of speed he is in search of. By this means, only, is he enabled to discover the animal's gifts he wants to preserve and perpetuate by mating. Training is essential to making the horse's calling and selection sure.

Selection and Test Must go Hand in Hand.—In the second illustration Mr. Wallace inadvertently forgets that those who rely on acquirement of qualities by external use, *alone*, no less insist on the power of transmission possessed by said characters. In both cases it is evidently impossible to suppose that the animals chosen for the experiment in the first place were equal. If they were, in this second case with equal use, food, etc., the breed would, at the end of the experiment, if it could be conducted in such a way in total regard and consonance with the theory of it, be measurably, but no one could believe that they would be all *equally*, improved. The influence that had brought it to this pitch, to maintain it would have to be constantly, for ever, exactly meted out. Remove the means used for improving the certain qualities and the breed would deteriorate or revert to its former condition—which would be worse than the first—according to the theory. But where, in this theory, then, does the insistence of the force of heredity we have mentioned apply? As we understand it, this theory, in its insistence on the hereditary transmission of the effects of exercise of function—by exertion, feeding, etc., assumes *not* so much that these effects will remain, after they are apparently transmitted, if their alleged causes are removed, *but* that the transmission implies the handing on of characters able to take increased advantage of the increased provision of exertion, feeding, etc., producing them. We need not discuss this here, though we may say that, with our increased enlightenment or insight, it seems to us that this will not stand the test of argument. But let us return from this digression.

"No selection is needed" in this second illustration. We know that in practice no such method would ever be attempted by the advocates of the effect of use and disuse. They would *at once select* those in which exertion and feeding had developed a good racer or tracer. They would sacrifice the sluggish and pithless. Here, at once, they march into the camp of their opponents. This proves that use only is good in certain cases—those *naturally* able to stand the test. From hence, if the process is persevered in, it is entirely by that of selection indicated by a common test. In these cases selection and test (training) must

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always be identified with one another—the test proves fitness for selection.

The Above, Therefore, Suggests a New Lead.—"'Tis deeds must win the prize"—in nature as in domestication and civilization. In nature no such sedentary selection as indicated in Mr. Wallace's illustrations would ever take place—however much it is in vogue in society. In fact it begins to appear to us that the "acquired-character" men have got their cart before the horse. They mistake the *test* of selection for the cause.

The more we think over the possible development of any such experiment made to prove the Lamarkian belief, the more are we convinced of its futility for that purpose—its worthlessness in fact. For it can not precede a step before it involves the evident operation of the forces asserted by the new Darwinists.

The reader will have begun to be impressed with the fact that we are dealing by no means gently with the old ideas held on the important matters being discussed; that, in fact, we are exhibiting pronounced symptoms of Weismannia. Such is, in reality, the case. Hence this remarkable condition in which we find ourselves may be supposed to require some allusion.

For one whose life has been passed in the observation and breeding of domestic animals, the conclusions we have come to may seem to be the rankest of treason. In our "treason" we are idol smashers, that is, we deny to the creators of all our wonderful breeds any personal influence in directing or molding these breeds; we deny the value of all the science of nutritive ratios, perfect training, education. In fact, it will be said, we deny that man can with the external means at his command either improve the breeds he is dependent on, or the race to which he himself belongs. It will be said we are thus driven to preach "the gospel of despair"—that all the grand results of time—in civilization, education, culture, morals—have had, and can never have any influence whatever in effecting any possible elevation of the race; and a great deal more of the same kind of "calamity howling" may be attributed to us.

Our answer may be found in our treatment, hence, of this subject. The one thing needful to convince, to confirm our view, that was so long lacking or had not dawned on the understanding, arose under the most ordinary circumstances attending the every-day occurrence of struggling through and amid Chicago's hustling thousands. That one thing needful to effect the transfer of acceptance from the old to the new was the result of obtaining a simple difference of view in regard to the relation of (what was formerly considered as involving the source of hereditary characters, viz.) *test* to selection.

Our treatment of the subject has therefore been from the standpoint we take of what we shall develop as this new idea of *test* in relation to selection and evolution. It will at least be seen how this view or idea may aided in dispersing the mental haze or confusion that each side asserts surrounds the expository understanding of the other contending theory. It certainly confirms a conviction that the old school has mistaken a *method* that indicated fitness for selection, for a *cause* of result; also, that what in many cases the new school deny as a cause may be regarded as simply an indicator of external fitness to internal development. We disclaim egotism in the above specification. We disclaim any credit herein. What clue or flashlight that may reveal the truth to one mind, and hence one's faith therein, may not do so in another, though a different one may. Hence we simply hope this allusion may encourage others to discover other light; if what has satisfied one is not enough for them to find their way out of (what we can find no other term for) the turgid darkness of a superstition.

We do not claim to be able to effect such a mental revolution, though we feel it is quite possible for abilities, comprehensively equivalent to the task, to do so. But we shall not, any whit the less fearlessly, shrink from doing the best that in us lies to illustrate the idea that has helped to confirm one mind in a new view of an all-time problem, though far from possessing an angel's tread.

We do so also because we find no

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"despair" in so far as animal improvement is concerned, in the new doctrine. Indeed we find ourselves regarding it with very opposite feelings, as more truly than we were ever able to do before indicating means—founded on that nature that is still building for aye—of effecting the purpose of developing races to the very highest pitch of perfection,

Arranging the Tests to be Considered.—It is rather curious, in connection with this investigation in fact, however, necessarily so from the previous history of the problem, that "acquired" characters—both blastogenetic (congenital), or somatogenetic (individual)—when we come to systematize them, directly presume the influence of external influences. This is only, however, for convenience of arrangement the more easily to attack them severally in the implied assumption—the point disputed and which regards them as the *cause* and not a simple methodical *test* of fitness. But we are not only exhibiting to the judgment of common-sense Weismannian tenets, but also Lamarkian tenability. Therefore, in presenting the principles on which are founded the denial of the transmissibility of individually acquired characters, we will arrange these according to the Lamarkian assumption. The "bill" which follows seems a pretty stiff one to discuss. It seems tolerably complete. Such an arrangement can not be made perfectly definite in each part, for certain characters may be able to come under more heads than one. For instance, the cases of blind-worms, moles, cave-animals, etc., might be considered under *environment* as well as *function*.

We had no idea till the attempt was made that there could be so many conditions of tests made. This means that we had no previous idea of the necessity of discussing so many different examples. But as the great lexicographer declared that a copious vocabulary was a preventive of verbosity. so we may permit ourselves to believe that a thorough classification is conducive to certainty of conclusion.

These characters must not only be considered in connection with nature, but also domestication, and its climax (in regard specially to man), civilization. They involve, besides natural and artificial influences in nature and domestication. The classification is not presented as a perfect summary, but one that may be useful in carrying us pretty completely over the ground to be traveled.

Professor Eimer, a leading opponent of Weismann, thus defines "acquired" characters from the anti-Weismann point of view: "Every character which must have been formed through the action of the organism is an acquired character. All characters which have been developed by exertion are acquired, and these characters are inherited from generation to generation. The same holds for all organs atrophied through disuse—the degree of atrophy is acquired and inherited. In the first class we see especially the action of direct adaptation, in the second the results of the cessation of this action. A third class of acquired characters are to be traced simply to the immediate action of the environment on the organism and originally, at the commencement of their appearance, all characters must have belonged to this class."

We may now give a tabular arrangement of

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH ACQUIRED CHARACTERS ARISE.

I. ENVIRONMENT.

a—Climate, soil, etc.
b—Nutrition, food, etc.

II. TRAINING (FUNCTION).

1. BODILY.

a—Use and disuse of parts—increase or decrease of function.

2. MENTALLY.

b—Up-bringing, education, etc.

} *Imparted* or *derived.*

III. HABITS.

a—Personal—*original.*
b—Racial—*instinctive.*

IV. MUTILATION OR INJURY.

a—Natural.
b—Artificial.

V. DISEASE.

a—Contractible.
b—Uncontractible.

} *Heritable* or *immune.*

VI. PROCREATION.

a—Mental impressions.
b—Previous impregnations.
c—Sexual characters.

ENVIRONMENT.

In treating of environment we have a most interesting subject, as it includes the consideration of naturalization and acclimatization of species and varieties.

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Herein we must more strictly confine ourselves to the main point of the relation of the subject to special characters, though explanations illustrative of the special phases suggested may be also found.

It will be primarily of interest to see what views have been held in regard to environment by recognized authorities. The following quotation from the standard authority, Professor Packard, summarizes the belief, held generally up to the presentation of Weismann's theory:

Various Views.—"We know that species vary, that hardly any ten experts agree exactly as to the limitation of species; that varieties tend to break up into races, and that no two individuals of a race are exactly alike. Where the climate and soil remain the same, the species tends to remain fixed and stable. Remove the stability in the environment, or subject the individuals of a species to changes of soil and temperature, and expose it more than usual to the attacks of its natural enemies, it then begins to undergo a change. This is seen in those individuals of a species which live on the borders of lowlands and highlands, of deserts and fertile tracts, of salt and brackish water, of shallow and deep water or to the influence of alternating cold and warm weather. Where, as in some cases, climatic or other agencies suddenly change, we may have species and even genera suddenly appearing as is known to be the case in the water—such as changes from brackish to briny—as worked out by Schmankevitch in Russia." ("Zoology," p. 673.) A different view is now being taken of the source of these "effects," more naturally in accord with the simple theory of Darwinian evolution, and from a standpoint we shall indicate.

Professor Eimer is also positive of the effect of environment:

"The tropical climate, however, certainly exercised, sometimes in a very short time, a direct influence on particular characters of animals, especially on the integuments, on the thickness of the coat of hair, on the nature of the wool, etc. This is demonstrated by authoritative writers." (Eimer, p. 101.) Also, he says: "The acquired characters depending on nutrition in our domestic animals are so well known and so obvious that nothing need be further said about this." (p. 103.) Yet the denial of all this was *independently worked out a century ago* by an as yet unrecognized anticipator of the modern views, Dr. Anderson. This philosopher's views were too advanced to receive contemporary indorsement apparently, hence have had no historical reference, to-day, in critiques of the new theory. The quotations we shall make further on from Anderson's writings will no doubt astonish the present contenders. We give here several isolated passages as examples:

"All the qualities which serve to distinguish particular breeds of animals from one another, can, in some cases, be transmitted without alteration to their posterity, forever, *if they are carefully kept from copulating with other breeds of the same kind.*" This, he says, is fully demonstrated in common experience, though not properly appreciated.

"When a variation occurred it was attributed to climate, food, etc., and *not to the nature of the breed.*"

"A variation, with regard to the climate, therefore, produces only a temporary change upon the fineness of the wool of that individual sheep, which is immediately exposed to its influence. But the difference in this respect that arises from a *variation of the breed* of sheep, *is of a more permanent and invariable nature*, as any two sheep, originally of different breeds, not only retain the same difference between one another, if they are at the same time carried through any diversity of climates, but their descendants also retain, at all times, if in equal circumstances the same difference that was observed to take place at first. Although warmth of climate invariably tends to make wool that grows upon any sheep coarser than it would have been upon the same sheep if it had been in a colder climate, *yet this has no influence on altering the nature of its progeny*, nor even of producing any change upon the animal itself, longer than it is immediately under the influence of that heat."

"Are the varieties that we perceive, in this respect, to be attributed to acci-

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dental causes (such as climate, soil, food, etc.) alone, and not immediately depending upon the nature of the parent animal?" This remarkable (for the time in which it was propounded) query he answers by affirming the latter as the sole source of variety.

"We have seen," he further says, "that different varieties of the same species possess certain permanent and distinct peculiarities that can not be altered but by an admixture of blood. Those peculiarities that I have taken notice of, respect chiefly external circumstances, which are very obvious to the senses. There are other peculiarities, however, of a more obscure nature, which, though equally useful, are not so easily ascertained by sensible marks, but which are still easily recognized when you take two breeds that differ very much from each other. Of this nature is hardiness—or spirit, as contrasted with softness in horses. Also the flavor of the flesh, etc., of different breeds. There is a quality peculiar to every distinct breed of domestic animals which can only be changed by blood. I do not say that this can not be altered by the (external) circumstances stated, for I know that the alteration that may be produced by these means is always very great. What I mean is simply that under the same circumstances the qualities of the different breeds will be different." He proclaims *breed* as everything; this is simply the apotheosis of the germ-plasm.

Particular Cases Considered—Shetland Pony.—Perhaps no breed in existence could be taken to better test the matter of the influence of climate and food than the Shetland pony. This breed, according to Brand, who visited the island in the year 1700, was so small that "there are some whom an able man can lift in his arms, yet well they carry him and a woman behind him eight miles forward and as many back." He also says "the coldness of the air, the barrenness of the mountains on which they feed, and other hard usage may occasion them to keep so little, for if bigger horses be brought into the country their kind within a little while will degenerate." Mr. Brydon, commissioner to Lord Londonderry—the largest breeder of ponies in Britain, in a paper read to a meeting of the Glasgow Agricultural Discussion Society last March, remarks on the above thus: "This is probably correct, and we may surmise that the breed is a very old inhabitant of the islands which has gradually become adapted to its surroundings, and endowed with the strength and vitality it now possesses as the result of a constant struggle for existence. It is, in fact, an illustration of the survival of the fittest. The hardships and privations which accompanied the severe winters assisted to keep the breed pure by destroying weak and imported animals. The imported horses are always a larger animal, and had they been adapted for living on the scanty food the islands afforded, they might have done much harm, in altering the character of the breed, as the smaller and truer to type the ponies are, the better are they adapted for their life and surroundings. Another circumstance that helped to keep down the size was the practice, at one time generally adopted by the islanders, of selling their largest ponies. This was not done with the view of keeping down the size, but merely because there was no outside demand for the smaller ones." The above affords us food for thought.

Brand says *the conditions* made the breed so little; that in fact, give the breed more food, better climate and better care, it will increase in size. This is what is totally denied by the new school. In fact Brydon shows how this view is incorrect. He shows that, as continually as individuals appeared that were not adapted to the conditions in their particular constitution, these as quickly succumbed and their "blood" bred out of the general survival. The survivals, or those born that could rustle with the severe conditions of congenital stamina, bred to themselves. This is simply pure natural selection of suitable variations, presented by the germ-plasms, that produced a breed fitted to the conditions. Just indeed as a breed of fowls arose in certain western islands of Scotland from individuals that varied in that they were born *rumpless*. The rumpless character gave them an advantage over the tailed fowls, as they were not blown

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about or off the island as the latter were. Hence the peculiar breed was perpetuated by heredity.

As to the bigger horses degenerating on introduction for the same reasons, we must remark with Dr. Anderson—whom we shall produce below—that this might arise, not from change of condition, but as resulting from breeding them with the natives; *or* from the simple occurrence of individual disarrangements caused by disagreement of climate interfering with function so that no produce was left. This is, we would wish to insist, an important factor whose significance will be pointed out more forcibly. It would be only by keeping the "large kind" pure—free from intercopulation or the swamping effects of intercrossing--that effects of change of environment could be tested. We must ever distinguish *the effect on the individual* of such change just alluded to as it relates to propagation. Such effects come under the category of the accidents which interfere with the continuity of the germ-plasm. This is simply the handmaiden of natural selection. Retransformation is not contemplated by that. So that what is not suitable to certain conditions is eliminated before propagation has a chance to assert itself.

As scanty keep and severe climate so weakened the larger imported animals, according to the old view, why did we not also have reduced strength along with all other reduction? And why, in the first instance, did not the severe climate sweep away the equine altogether from Shetland? The reverse was the case, showing the "adaptation" originated from within (the germ-plasms), not from without. The breed was the result of pure natural selection *alone.*

Again, it is told, the islanders *sold their largest* animals. Here they unconsciously, aided natural selection. *Then* there was no market for small Shelties; *now* there is no market for large. *Hence,* unless this is not taken "tent" of the breed will gradually get larger, and people will claim that it is the better keep and climate abroad that is causing increase of size, instead of recognizing the true reason as the result of varied selection merely.

To show how fallacious is the theory of effect of climate and food, Dr. Anderson, a century ago, said: "If animals be fat it is a proof that they have abundance of food, whatever be their size—though if they be thin, it is not a proof that they are in want of food. The Shetland pony is of a size as small as that of the island of Tiree; but the first is a plump strong-made animal that is almost continually fat; the last is a thin, puny creature, that looks always starved, though its native food is richer. In like manner the Alderney cow is a hard-boned, hungry, starved-like creature, when even on the best of grass. The Kyloe is not much bigger in stature, but it is a burly looking creature compared with the other, and has a tendency to fatten kindly wherever it has food enough. The first is the native of a fine climate and good soil; the last is found in an ungenial region and very unfertile country." And also "it is observable that the prevailing breed in any one district always continues of the same kind, so long as the inhabitants of that district continue to breed from them, whatever alterations they may make in the general culture of the country and nature of the pastures." Such views as these were doubtless heretical in the days which they were uttered or perhaps rather regarded as lunatical.

Lord Arthur Cecil, at the same meeting, after adverting to the fact of the hard conditions producing, not a hard looking, but an extraordinarily favorite breed said: "He knew for a fact that if the Shetlanders were bred and reared under more favorable conditions they grew bigger in size." This, no one will deny, may be possible to a certain extent, but it should be carefully noted, not to apply to a breed in posterity what refers only to the individual in particular. This is another source of confusion that has led to such omnipotent notions of the influence of external conditions on *the race.*

Selection not Starvation.—But hear Mr. Brydon on this crucial point as to breeding Shetland ponies to size in England: "All the mares specially selected at the foundation of the Londonderry stud averaged forty-two inches, and *by*

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selection alone the average height had now been reduced to thirty-seven inches. Starvation had nothing to do with this reduction in size, for though not highly kept they always had a sufficiency of food." This point of starvation is quite pat. For, following the dictates of the Lamarkian conscience, we are told by Prof. W. H. Brewer, of Yale, that "When small and delicate Alderney cows were a fashionable ornament for parks and lawns, some of the most successful breeders practiced starving systematically, and at least one eminently successful breeder so underfed the breeding calves that it led to prosecution by the local S. P. C. A."

A Last Century Anticipator of Weismann.—The acquisition of characters due to nutrition, the transmission of which is now denied, "strikes at the very foundation," says Prof. W. H. Brewer*, of Yale, "of what has hithertofore been considered an essential factor in the practical improvement of breeds as to size. I have searched extensively the writings of practical breeders to see if I could find a single one who questions it, and I fail to find even so much as an intimation of such a belief." Now we are not at all surprised at the result of Mr. Brewer's search. Any other one instituting a similar hunt we believe would go similarly unrewarded.

It was, therefore, with profound surprise that the writer, while searching for facts in one particular line of this investigation, took down a work published just about a century ago, and found therein the whole subject of domestic variations treated from a thoroughly Weismannian point of view! Now that is surely remarkable. The present writer is indebted to favoring circumstances for thus discovering this eighteenth century anticipator of Weismann.

The author we refer to is James Anderson, LL. D., F. R. S., etc., who is indeed quoted by Darwin as having "peculiar ideas as to the number of endemic races of British sheep," which Dr. Anderson, says Darwin, "numbers at no less than seventeen," and rather seems to ridicule him therefore, but excuses him as "though no naturalist." With all respect to the late Mr. Darwin, we submit that he misunderstood the purport of Dr. Anderson's *classification of variations*, as we would call them; for under *different* numbers may be observed the *same breed* mentioned. Passing by this, however, it is a strange commentary to note that Dr. Anderson's (who was a practical farmer and breeder by the way) whole treatment is entirely from the point of view of *no influence on race from any kind of outside influence.* Variety is, he asserts, a matter of race entirely, and such race variations perpetuate themselves continually so long as selection rules, their characters being preserved thus in spite of change of food, climate, etc., and lost if "intercopulated," which last is simply the same as the modern expression "the swamping effects of cross or inter-breeding," also known as *panmixia.*

In the connection in which we are writing, Dr. Anderson's views, therefore, must appear all important. We can not, of course, reproduce a whole essay herein, but we may give the following, which appears to be a summary of the views of this last century anticipator of modern theories. The views contained are, too, possibly what Darwin himself privately ridiculed, for he ignored them entirely—*entirely*, what his most enthusiastic believers claim is necessary to a true understanding and conception of his own theory, in fact what may be simply regarded as a corrollary to the Darwinian axiom. The work from which we quote is: "Essays.... By James Anderson LL. D., F. R. S., London, 1797." Vol. II contains an enlarged edition of the author's "Disquisition on Wool-Bearing Animals" originally written for the Bath Society in the year 1794. The volume also contains other disquisitions upon questions relating to animals from the same standpoint. The following, therefore, will give the remarkable views of a scientist of the last century on matters which are greatly agitating present day scientists and considering their tendency must, as we say, be regarded with especial interest:

"1. It is now ascertained that all the varieties of sheep yet known do readily intercopulate with each other, and that

*Acquired Characters, *Agricultural Science*, March, April, etc.

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he progeny is a prolific animal, capable f continuing the species; but that in espect to its characteristic qualities, it s of a mongrel race; participating nearly like of the qualities of both its parents, nd as these mongrel breeds may be intermixed with other varieties *in infinium*, it may in many cases happen that new mongrels may be produced, *in which he distinguishing peculiarities of the riginal breeds may be blended in all ossible proportions and lost.*

"2. The effects of climate and food, *in altering the qualities of the breed, are found to be nothing*, though the effect of these things upon the individual creature that is subjected to their influence, may, in some cases, be very perceptible. For example: It has been shown that the wool of wool-bearing sheep is affected by heat or cold; but this is nearly in the same manner as heat or cold affect the mercury in the thermometer. It is a momentary impulse, which ceases to operate the instant its influence is withdrawn, and the animal, which may have been made to undergo great variations of heat, returns to its former state as soon as its original temperature is restored. But even this variation seems to be felt only by the wool-bearing breeds, and is, besides, of much less powerful influence than has been usually supposed. Nor is there a single fact that has ever been discovered that gives the smallest countenance to the generally received opinion that heat tends either to make the fleece thinner in pile, or to encourage the growth of hairs among it, *far less that it operates*, as M. Buffon and his followers assert, *in producing permanent changes on the descendants of the animals.*

"Heat also tends to accelerate the fattening of some animals, to whom it is congenial, as the hog, to an astonishing degree. Richness of pasture also tends to produce temporary changes on the wool; there is reason to believe it tends to augment its length in some degree, though but a little, it adds to its softness and toughness, but in regard to coarseness or fineness, no fact has as yet been found to ascertain that it has any sensible effect, though I am aware that opinions here are as decidedly adopted as if the facts had been fully ascertained. On the carcass abundance of food is well known to augment the size of all animals to a certain degree, when compared with scanty feeding. A scarcity of food, approaching to the state of starvation, is also well known to render the wool, which grows at that period of starvation, brittle and unelastic.

"3. *The influence of breed, in propagating the qualities of the parent stock, or in altering the qualities of it at pleasure, by blending it with others, may be said to be all powerful. There is not a single fact that I have ever been able to meet with, properly ascertained, which tends to show that the distinguishing peculiarities of any breed of animals can be sensibly changed in its essential characteristics by any change of climate or any other circumstance, except an intermixture of blood alone; but innumerable facts may be found that ascertain the contrary.* The Persian and Arabian breeds of horses brought into Europe are only changed by intercopulating with other breeds. The Chinese hogs may be continued for ages unchanged if no cross be permitted. These facts are notorious, and every other fact upon this subject tends to establish the same conclusion.

"4. Although the same breed of animals appears not to be liable to be changed by climate, or other extraneous causes, yet it is found by experience that *individuals may be met with, among every breed of animals, which are, in some lesser circumstances, different from others, though they still possess the general characteristics of the parent breed, arising from circumstances that have hitherto eluded our observation, and which it therefore exceeds our power either to accelerate or to retard.* So strong also is the propensity of nature, in all cases, to produce its own kind, that if the individuals possessing these qualities, thus, as we would say, accidentally procured, whether beneficial or hurtful, be selected and put to breed with others that possess qualities somewhat of the same sort, it is found that the descendants of these selected animals will, in general, be possessed of the distinguishing peculiarity for which they were selected in an eminent degree; though among these also

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some individuals will be found to have less of it than others. And if these least approved individuals be banished from the selected stock, and these, both male and female, which possess the wished for quality in the most eminent degree, be put to breed together, the descendants of these will be still more improved, and by continuing this mode of selection for a great length of time, the improvement as to this particular quality may be carried to an indefinite height. In this way may be produced an improved breed, which, though agreeing in the general characteristics with the parent stock from which it was selected, may possess some peculiar qualities in a much higher degree than it does.

"It is of much importance to the practical man to advert to this peculiarity in the economy of nature, because it puts it very much within his power to benefit himself by attention and care, in regard to circumstances that would otherwise seem to be entirely beyond his reach.

For, were he persuaded that certain peculiarities he wishes to obtain are necessarily dependent upon a temperature of climate he never can enjoy, or that certain bad qualities in the animals he breeds are inseparably dependent upon the nature of his pasture, which it exceeds his power to change, he must of necessity sit down contented with what he has, without a hope of improvement; but if, upon examining the facts above stated with attention, he shall find that the influence of breed is so powerful as is there stated, he will be at pains, in the first place, to look around him, to see if he can discover any breed possessing qualities, upon the whole, more valuable than his own, which is found to subsist on pastures of a quality not better than his own; and when he has once found them, continue, with uninterrupted attention to select the best in all respects, particularly those that thrive best among them, to breed from. This has been done by Mr. Bakewell, and those who have adopted his system with such success as not only to establish the principle for which I contend beyond a doubt, but also to give room for encouraging others to adopt a similar plan for improvements in other repects, than those that seem hitherto, to have come within the compass of his plan.

"5. There seems to be no reason for believing that any one peculiarity we may be in quest of is *necessarily* connected with, or dependent upon, any other peculiarity in the animal creation. For example: The improvers of live stock in the present age hold it out to view, as a general principle, that a facility in fattening is invariably connected with certain peculiarities in shape; and of course they conclude, that wherever these peculiarities of shape are to be found the facility of fattening will be found also, and the reverse. This, I contend is a false principle, and I venture to say, that when the facts shall come to be thoroughly investigated, their conclusions will be found to be erroneous; indeed it is in some degree departed from in practice. already, though in theory the principle is still adopted, without limitation. A few years ago shortness of leg was deemed a point indispensably necessary in a feeding beast, and it went the length of almost being deemed that the shorter the better; this is now no longer contended for.

Many of the characteristics of the present day will, in like manner gradually fall into disuse, as people come to open their eyes on this subject. The fact is, I have seen animals that had a powerful tendency to fatten, which are almost, in every respect the reverse of the shape most highly esteemed at present, and the contrary. And by referring every person who has had opportunities of observing many breeds of the same kind of animals, to his own experience, I have no doubt but he will easily recollect instances of the same kind; or, at least, if his mind be unprejudiced, that he will soon have occasion to observe it. To that experience, whether past or to come, I refer on this occasion.

"One circumstance, however, it is necessary here to advert to, *viz.*, that as the breeds of animals from which the selection was begun were originally of very good kinds, and chanced at the same time to possess those shapes that are

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now deemed so essentially requisite; and as the improved breeds that have been selected have been selected to possess those shapes, *it is by no means an unnatural conclusion to infer that these shapes are in some degree inseparably connected with the propensity to fatten easily.* Had it chanced that equal pains had been bestowed upon selecting from another good breed that was differently shaped, the prejudice would have been equally strong in favor of that shape.

But as the breeds that have been hitherto the object of selection have got the start of all others in point of improvement, it is probable that the prejudice in favor of their shape may long continue to prevail; nor do I wish it to be understood that I have any prejudice against the shapes recommended. Far from it, for I think them very beautiful. I only wish to say, that the circumstance is not essentially connected with the other; for as every error, when admitted as a truth leads to unforeseen and often pernicious consequences, *though the opinion objected to may not be of much consequence in the particular instance under consideration, its influence may be very unfavorable in regard to others.*

"Allow me to add one further illustration on this head: If it is admitted that a faculty of fattening easily be necessarily connected with certain peculiarities of shape, merely because it chances accidentally, as I will say, that these two peculiarities happen to be united in that breed of animals which has been brought forward to notice, we ought, by the same mode of reasoning to infer that that quality of fattening easily is as necessarily connected with coarseness of wool or lightness of fleece, or any other useless or hurtful peculiarity, if it should so happen that the favorite breed chanced to have coarse wool, or a thin fleece, etc. The consequence of this conclusion would be that every man who wished to improve the carcase of his sheep would turn away from every breed of sheep that carried fine wool or a close fleece, as he now does from those breeds that have long legs, or what is deemed in other respects improper shapes, and fine-wooled sheep carrying close fleeces would come to be entirely neglected. But if, instead of this prevention, he should be convinced that it might be very possible to find a sheep that would have a tendency to fatten kindly among those breeds that carry fine wool and close fleeces, he would be as anxious to select from these as from the others; and probably as successful too, if he had set out at the same time with the man who began to select from the coarse breed. I am myself perfectly satisfied, from a variety of facts that have come under my own observation, which would fill a volume merely to enumerate, that fine wool, for example is neither necessarily connected with thinness of pile (the Spanish sheep carry the closest pile of fleece yet known in this country) with shortness of staple. I had once a fleece of wool that measured seventeen inches and a half which was finer than the best Spanish wool I could buy in London, and extremely soft—with tenderness of constitution, with a tendency to fatten slowly, or with any one quality that can be named, though it may be *accidentally* connected with these. And I have not a doubt, but that when the eyes of mankind in general shall be opened, so as to admit of their examining the facts that fall under their notice, without prejudice, they will be able, in time, to select breeds that shall be distinguished not only for one valuable peculiarity to the exclusion of all others, but even to obtain that valuable peculiarity conjoined with most, if not all the other peculiarities that can be desired. *That period is, I fear, still at a great distance.*"

The above views, expressed a century ago, would do credit to the most confirmed follower of the "new views" of to-day. From the above it must be admitted that these "latter day" views were *fully* anticipated by Dr. Anderson.

The portions in italics (which are ours) are certainly remarkable. Their author evidently lived a hundred years ahead of his time. It has taken that time for science to interpret the principles therein laid down.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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LESSONS OF THE SEASON.

BY HISTORICUS.

THE almost inconceivably rapid manner in which fast records have succeeded each other during the present season has not enabled even the most philosophical followers of the trotting turf the time they ought to have to duly digest them.

Like a dazzling panorama, moving at lightning speed before the eye of the astonished observer, each scene has passed with such marvelous rapidity that it is only when the curtain has dropped and the show is over that he is able to critically compare the various scenes and accurately gauge their intrinsic and comparative features.

It is easy to say that Nancy Hanks has reduced the world's trotting record from 2:08¼ to 2:04, but to realize its full significance the reader must not only take into account her magnificent series of miles from 2:09 to 2:04, but must also in his mind's eye see at the same time the preceding champions, the records which they made, and the time which elapsed between each successive march into the domains of time. Such a picture presents to the view the progress of the breed toward its ultimate goal, and shows on the map of time the exact distance covered.

Thirty-three years ago, on October 15, 1859, Flora Temple astonished the world by passing the 2:20 mark and trotting in 2:19¾. Many conservative thinkers believed at that time the speed limit had been reached, but the breeders of the future, the men who even then had learned to apply cause and effect to the breeding of the trotter and had begun the experimental stage of progressive breeding, saw in the dim distance the 2:10 trotter. But eight years elapsed before the record of Flora Temple was passed by Dexter, 2:17¼, who may truly be said to have inaugurated the Hambletonian era, for, with the exception of Occident, 2:16¾, and Rarus, 2:13¼, all the succeeding world's champions have been of Hambletonian stock. It took four years to knock the record a quarter of a second, which was accomplished by Goldsmith Maid, September 6, 1871. This record she reduced to 2:16¾ in 1872, and in 1873 Occident trotted in the same time, and jointly with her held the trotting throne till July 16, 1874, when the mighty Maid trotted in 2:16, becoming again sole monarch of the trotting turf. September 2, 1874, Goldsmith Maid trotted in 2:14, marking a great step in speed progress. At this point the party of rest and contentment declared that the limit had certainly been reached, and for three years their faith was justified. But in 1878 Rarus put the record down to 2:13¼, and a year later St. Julien carried it to 2:12¾. Maud S. made her 2:10¾ in 1880, and her 2:08¾ in 1885. This record remained undisturbed till Sunol, in 1891, cut it down to 2:08¼, while, in 1892, Nancy Hanks, in one brief season of three months, has reduced it to 2:04.

It will be well to briefly recapitulate these record arches in this bridge of time in order to show to advantage this last magnificent span. Between Flora Temple's time of 2:19¾ and Dexter's 2:17¼, there were eight years. From Dexter to Goldsmith Maid's 2:14, there was a period of seven years. Four years passed before Rarus got to 2:13¼, and two years more were required to get to Maud S.'s 2:10¾. Maud S. took five years to get from 2:10¾ to 2:08¾, and six years rolled around before Sunol chipped off a half second. It took thirty-two years to reduce the record from 2:19¾ to 2:08¼, a net fall of 11½ seconds, or less than 4 seconds every ten years. Yet Nancy Hanks has equaled an average ten years' reduction in one short season.

Maud S. was six years old when she trotted in 2:10¾. In 1881 she reduced this to 2:10¼. In 1884 she trotted in 2:09¾ and 2:09¼, and on July 30, 1885, at Cleveland, Ohio, she made her great record of 2:08¾. Nancy Hanks trotted to a record of 2:09, as a five-year-old, at Richmond, Ind., September 30, 1891. At Grand Rapids, Mich., August 11 of this year she on a regulation track and trotting as a rule in the middle of the track, tied her previous record of 2:09. One

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week later, on August 18, at Washington Park, Chicago, she beat the world's record by trotting in 2:07¼, a full cut of one second. Grand as this performance was the echoes of the ringing cheers which greeted the marvelous mare had hardly died upon the memory when the wires flashed over the continent that at Independence, Iowa, over the famous kite track Nancy Hanks had again reduced the record, and this time by a straight cut of two seconds. The probable climax of her great career came at Terre Haute, Ind., September 28, when she reduced her record to 2:04. In addition to these three memorable record-breaking miles, she trotted at St. Paul, Minn., in 2:07, at St. Joseph, Mo., 2:07½, at New Albany, Ind., in 2:06 and at Nashville in 2:05. Here are eight miles, only one of which was on a kite track, between 2:04 and 2:09 with an average of 2:06⅜ by a mare six years old. This comparison is not instituted to disparage the great ex-queen Maud S., who will always remain a dowager queen of the highest renown. It is made to emphasize and impress the fact that this is the greatest season of trotting in the history of the national sport, of which Nancy Hanks' career is one of principal incidents.

It will doubtless be said by those who still believe in the fact, that Nancy Hanks like the proverbial swallow, does not make a summer and that her phenomenal speed is exceptional and does not prove in itself the speed progress of the breed. Had the balance of the season been uneventful such a statement would have been entitled to weight, but Nancy Hanks' speed revelation is but the crowning and radiant gem to a tower which is studded with fast performances, of which the 2:15 list affords a most striking illustration.

Up to the close of the season of 1891 there were, according to the Year Book, exactly fifty performers in the 2:15 trotting list. August 12, 1874, Goldsmith Maid made a record of 2:14¾ and was the first trotter to trot in 2:15 or better. It therefore took eighteen years, or to the close of the season of 1891, to produce these fifty. Ten years after Goldsmith Maid accomplished her great task of a mile in 2:14 there were only nine in the 2:15 list including herself. The list is worth reproduction. They were: Maud S., 2:10¼; Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; St. Julien, 2:11¼; Rarus, 2:13¼; Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Trinket, 2:14; Clingstone, 2:14; Hopeful, 2:14¾, and Lula, 2:15.

In 1889, six years later, the total in the 2:15 list was twenty-seven, and the extreme speed figure was 2:08¾. In 1890 there were only six additions to this list, and 1891 only added seventeen, making the aggregate fifty. This season has already added sixty to the 2:15 list and probably before this page is read it may be still further increased. The trotting turf has therefore produced in the present season more 2:15 performers than in all its previous history, and more than in the eighteen years covered by the time from Goldsmith Maid's 2:14 to the close of the season of 1891.

But the lesson of the 2:15 list becomes more instructive the closer it is studied, and the brilliancy of the season stands out in still stronger relief. Next to the empress Nancy Hanks come Stamboul, 2:07½ and Kremlin, 2:07¾, the stallion kings, they being followed by the racing queen Martha Wilkes, 2:08¼, the bright particular star in the crown of her dead sire Alcyone. She has proved herself invincible, when in form, against all comers, and has reduced the race record from 2:12 to 2:08¼ or within one-half of a second of the same ratio as Nancy Hanks has reduced the time record. Close upon the heels of the flying Martha Wilkes come the five-year-old Belle Vara by Vatican, 2:29¼, with a race record of 2:08¾. Had this record been made a day sooner Belle Vara would have held a champion race record, and as it is, her record is 3¾ seconds better than Nancy Hanks' race record of 1891, which again in a startling manner illustrates the sensational character of the present season. The four-year-old stallion Moquette, 2:10, by Wilton, 2:19¼, has captured two records, the four-year-old stallion championship and shares with Alix, 2:10, by Patronage, the regular four-year-old record, beating Sunol, the previous holder, by half a second. In this great young Wilkes colt many good judges think they see the future stallion champion, but with so many

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good colts within striking distance, it is alike dangerous and premature to prophesy.

Little Albert, by Albert W., 2:20, is only a pony, but he has proved that he is fast and game, and his 2:10¼ is an additional proof that the Electioneers retain their speed from generation to generation and that this great branch of the trotting family may be depended upon to uphold the fame of its mighty founder.

Norval also maintained the fame of the Electioneers by reducing his record to 2:14¾. But it must be borne in mind that at the time this article is written the California season has yet to be finished, and the unexpected very often happens. When the eastern season of 1891 was over and it looked as if Maud S., 2:08¾ and Allerton 2:09¼ were the assured monarchs of the trotting turf, the famous record-breaking meeting at Stockton began, which did not finish till Sunol was queen with a record of 2:08¼; Palo Alto had won the stallion' throne with a record of 2:08¾; Arion, 2:10¾, had made the greatest two-year-old performance of the age, and other records of minor importance had been made.

Though Moquette and Alix have won championship honors in the four-year-old class, the three-year-olds have not been behind, and four great colts standout in marked prominence for special mention. No other year ever produced such a quartette. They are Arion 2:10⅛, Monbars 2:11¾, Czar 2:12⅛, and Directum 2:11¼. Electioneer, George Wilkes, Belmont, Nutwood and Director can claim equal honors in this great four, and again the theories of breeding always taught by the MONTHLY are vindicated and endorsed. While Directum's wonderful mile in 2:11¼ does not give him the three-year-old championship, it gives him the race honors, which are far more valuable to breeders and the public generally who are interested in breeding the trotting race horse.

Another great feature of this remarkable season is the locality of the championship and also the class of the tracks they have been made on. The results will be startling, for it will open up the question as to whether the bicycle sulky with its facility for getting around turns has not minimized the advantage of the kite track, and to a great extent deprived it of its conceded speed honors.

Sunol's 2:08¼ was made on the famous Stockton kite, Nancy Hanks' champion performance on the almost square track at Terre Haute, and her next best performance of 2:05 on the regulation track at Nashville, Tenn. Direct's champion performance of 2:06 was also on a kite track, and reduced to 2:05¾ on a regulation track, while Mascot's was made at Terre Haute. Hal Pointer's two greatest miles in 2:05¼ and 2:04⅛ were made respectively at Washington Park, Chicago, and Nashville, on regulation tracks. Moquette's 2:10 is another regulation-track performance. The race record of last year was on the kite. It now belongs to the regulation track at Evansville, Ind., where Martha Wilkes won her memorable heat in 2:08¼. The team champion record of 2:13 was a kite record; it now belongs to Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I., one of the best regulation tracks on the continent.

The yearling pacing championship has left California and the Stockton kite and is now held by the kite track at Lyons, Neb., through the performance of the bay filly Belle Acton, by Shadeland Onward, 2:18⅛, October 14, when she paced her remarkable mile in 2:20¾. The two-year-old pacing record also leaves the kite track of Independence and goes to Lyons, that good colt Online, also by Shadeland Onward, having made a record there of 2:11. The four-year-old pacing record remains in California, W. Wood having made a record of 2:07 over the kite track at Stockton. The stallion record of 2:08¾ held by Palo Alto has been succeeded by the 2:07¾ of Kremlin, on a regulation track, and the 2:07⅛ of Stamboul on the Stockton kite. Arion's record of 2:10¾, at two years of age, appears to be safe for this year, and it is highly probable that it will long remain as a bright and shining mark for the best of the two-year-olds of succeeding seasons to fire at.

A short table will show at a glance

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the principal speed advances of the present season:

World's trotting record 1891 (kite track), Sunol.2:08¼
World's trotting record up to 1891 (regulation track), Maud S.....2:08¾
World's trotting record, 1892, Terre Haute (square track), Nancy Hanks.....2:04
World's trotting record 1892 (regulation track), Nancy Hanks.....2:05
World's trotting record 1892 (kite track), Nancy Hanks.....2:05¼
Two-year-old filly record up to 1891 (regulation track), Sunol.....2:18
Two-year-old filly record 1892 (regulation track), race, Silicon.....2:15¾
Three-year-old colt record up to 1891, Terre Haute, square track (regulation), Axtell..2:12
Three-year-old colt record 1892 (regulation track), Arion.....2:10½
Four-year-old record up to end of 1891 (regulation track), Sunol.....2:10½
Four-year-old record 1892 (regulation track), Moquette and Alix, each.....2:10
Stallion record 1891 (kite track), Palo Alto.....2:08¾
Stallion record 1892 (regulation track), Stamboul.2:07½
World's race record up to end of 1891 (kite and regulation), Nancy Hanks and Delmarch, each.....2:12
World's race record 1892 (regulation), Martha Wilkes.....2:08¼
World's team record up to close of 1891 (kite track), Belle Hamlin and Justina.....2:13
World's team record 1892 (regulation track), Belle Hamlin and Honest George.....2:12¾

PACING.

Yearling record up to close of 1891 (kite track), Fausta.....2:22¾
Yearling record 1892 (kite track), Belle Acton..2:20¾
Two-year-old record up to close of 1891 (kite track), Manager.....2:16½
Two-year-old record 1892 (kite track), race, Online.....2:11
Four-year-old record up to end of 1891 (regulation track), Gold Leaf.....2:11¼
Four-year-old record 1892 (kite track), race, W. Wood.....2:07
World's record up to end of 1891, time (kite), Direct, 2:06; also race record.....2:08
World's record 1892 (Terre Haute track), Mascot, race.....2:04

If, in connection with the reduction of these principal records, the enormous reduction of speed all along the line, and the annual crop of new 2:30 performers (which is larger than ever), is taken into consideration, the reader will realize what a remarkable season 1892 has been.

To what cause can be credited this wholesale reduction of records, or has there been a variety of causes? It is a singular fact that several gentlemen of high reputation, and whose opinions are entitled to the greatest consideration, give the credit of the entire advance to the use of the bicycle sulky.

This broad statement, if once accepted, would lead to conclusions fraught with disaster to the breeding interests, and it should be carefully examined before it is accepted. Will these gentlemen say that with the close of 1891 the speed limit had been reached, and the average of speed attained? Will they affirm that the science of breeding the trotter had reached perfection in the year 1884, and that any combination of blood lines after that date would not result in increased speed?

These conclusions follow the proposition that the increase of speed in 1892 is solely due to the vehicle used. It may also be well to ask why that law of progress in speed which has been operative for over thirty years, should suddenly cease. That the bicycle sulky is a factor, and a great one in the speed problem, must be admitted, but it is only one of several.

Progressive breeding, early development, better tracks, scientific training, are all entitled to their full proportion of credit. No other breed of horses, not even the famous thoroughbred, has ever had, in the same length of time (say the last twenty-five years) as much intelligent thought and capital expended upon its improvement and development as the trotter. It has enjoyed the enormous advantage of attracting the attention of the wealthy men of the country who have made breeding the trotters the main recreation of their lives. Money was no object so long as the desired speed results were attained, and no experiment was too costly if it was based upon an intelligent theory which promised a higher ratio of sustained speed at the trot.

As a result the continent has become dotted with stock farms representing many millions of capital, in which nothing is left to chance and where the cool, experienced heads of the superintendents and the trainers are ably supported by the capital, genius and enthusiasm of the owner. With the advent of the great breeding farms came early development, which is also another great element in the speed increase of this year. Even as late as ten years ago the number of two and three-year-olds in the list was very small. The two-year-old record was 2:21, the three-year-old record was at the same figure, and the four-year-old time was 2:19. They now stand at 2:10¾, 2:10½ and 2:10, and for every one at those ages in training then there are at least ten in training now.

The age of the past champion Sunol, 2:08¼; of the present champion, Nancy

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Hanks, 2:04; of Arion, 2:10½ Allerton, 2:09¼; Moquette, 2:10; Alix, 2:10, Kremlin, 2:07¾, and Directum, 2:11¼, is simply indicative of a vast and universal revolution in the training system which, practically originating at Palo Alto, is now followed in every great stock farm in the land.

The old system and the new are as unlike as the old system of searching in the earth for gold dust and the system which now lays bare the quartz and out of a given quantity produces so much gold. The principal cause of the consecutive speed ratio is intelligent breeding and early development. The bicycle sulky deserves also its share, just as the regular sulky of 1891 was a far lighter and faster vehicle than the sulky drawn by Dexter when he made his record of 2:17¼, which sulky was also a much superior vehicle to the one drawn by Flora Temple when she made her record of 2:19¾.

With regard to this branch of the subject the veteran trainer and driver Budd Doble, has recently placed himself on record. The mature judgment of the man who has driven three such champions to their records as Dexter, Goldsmith Maid and Nancy Hanks, is entitled to the greatest consideration. In a recent interview he thus expresses himself·

"I have read a good deal of what has been said regarding the pneumatic sulky and its being an aid to the trotter. I have also of course noticed what has been published to the effect that the mile in 2:08¾, made by Maud S. at Cleveland in 1885 with an old-fashioned sulky, could not be duplicated by Nancy Hanks. People who talk this way seem to forget that last season, on an oval track and hitched to an ordinary high-wheel sulky, Nancy trotted a mile in 2:09, and it was a record. More than this, I know positively that she was capable, just before she was taken sick at the end of last season, of doing the distance in 2:07. I am not surprised at her marvelous improvement, because she is a highly-bred mare, a mare of uncommon resolution and intelligence, and, being only six years old, it would be strange if, with proper care and handling, she did not gain speed. Of course no man can pretend to say absolutely how much difference the pneumatic-tire sulky makes to any named horse, because peculiarities of gait, etc., have a great deal to do with it. I don't think that in the case of Nancy the difference in her favor is more than one second. It is nonsensical to my notion, to talk about going back and trotting to an old-fashioned sulky just to see if Nancy Hanks could pull it a quarter of a second faster in 1892 than in 1891, now that a superior sulky has been made. It would have been just as sensible to have demanded in 1885 that Maud S. trot to a seventy-pound sulky, which was the weight of the one Dexter drew when he set the world's trotting record at 2:17¼, or one that weighed ninety pounds, that being the weight of the vehicle which Flora Temple was hitched to when she made a record of 2:19¾, being the first trotter in the world to make a record better than 2:20. Also it would have been equally as sensible to have claimed that because neither Dexter nor Flora Temple wore toe weights those useful additions to the rig of some modern trotters should have been dispensed with in the case of Maud S., who, as all horsemen know, required a four-ounce toe weight on each fore foot before she could trot at all fast."

"Mambrino," a well-known trainer, writer and breeder, thinks that it makes a difference of from two to four seconds. The same difference of opinion existed about the kite track and public judgment, which has become modified about the latter, will carefully weigh the exact advantage of the former, the general concensus of opinion being that it is not more than two seconds. If this handicap is applied there is still a splendid speed increase all along the line to the credit of progressive breeding.

The improved tracks are also entitled to a fair share, though the lesson of the year would seem to point to the idea that it is the elasticity of the soil and the perfect condition of the track at the time the trial is made, rather than its shape, which conduces to speed. Mr. C. W. Williams, than whom there is no better authority on kite-shape tracks, has stated that the shape was a second faster than the regulation, but that the main reason why his famous Independence track was so fast was on account of the elasticity of the soil. The Indiana tracks are also noted for the same admirable quality. Washington Park, Chicago, has always been noted as a fast running track and when especially prepared for the trotters, with the exception of being a trifle hard, is perfection. Cumberland Park, Nashville and Naragansett Park, Providence, R. I., are practically new regulation tracks in which the great track builder, Seth Griffin, has spent his best experience. The records are now di-

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vided between the kite, regulation and the square tracks at Terre Haute, so that the advocates of the soil theory apparently have the advantage, subject to the fact that the big advantage of the bicycle sulky is its facility for going around curves.

To these four potent causes, scientific breeding, early and intelligent development, improved sulkies and tracks, may justly be attributed the grand advance in speed during the present season. They have been the scenic artists which have given us the magnificent panorama of speed which has electrified and delighted the countless multitudes who find their principal recreation in trotting sport. Is it not within the range of probability that this truly big four will, in the near future, give us the 2:00 trotter?

WHAT IS NEEDED—A SPECIAL-PURPOSE ANIMAL.

BY BADGER.

THE present demands of the market are for strictly special-purpose horses, and not for what the farmer is wont fondly to call "general-purpose" animals, which, to use the words of some misguided fair associations which still offer prizes for these worthless brutes, are "of sufficient size and strength to pull the plow and of sufficient action to draw the family carriage and carry their owner with safety." An animal that is fitted by nature to be of any use to draw a load is obviously, by that very fact, utterly incapacitated for driving or saddle work. The market reports show, every day, that there is, at all of the great horse centers, an unsatisfied demand for heavy drafters, fine acting coach horses, and good gentlemen's drivers. It is self-evident that the general-purpose horse will fill none of these bills.

In many parts of the country farmers yards are full of horses almost or quite of marketable age, which can not be sold to dealers for any sort of remunerative price, because of the fact that they have not size to be drafters, action or conformation to be coachers, nor anything else to make them desirable as driving animals. A farmer possessed of such an "outfit" generally is heard to say that there is no market for horses, and to clinch his argument points to his own well-filled yard, maintaining, the while, that his horses are as good as those of any one else. Some twelve or fifteen years ago the introduction of heavy draft stallions from Europe began to assume the proportions of a regular business, and in the course of a few years the merchants and warehousemen of our great cities, seeing that heavier horses than those they had been using could be procured, eagerly bought the grades, paying for them handsome prices, which netted the producers a good profit. Immediately that this became known, hundreds of draft stallions were imported each year and the breeding of drafters became somewhat general. As soon as the grades were old enough the buyers came around and purchased all the biggest, so that where a farmer was willing to sell, mares and geldings alike found their way to the city streets and to the pineries. Some few, of course, retained their big mares, but the majority did not, believing that "the old mare" would be able to produce colts big enough to suit the market as long as she lived. This has not proved so, and to-day the fourteen-hundred-pound animals which would have sold readily for big prices, five years ago, do not realize much above the price of common work horses. But these fourteen-hundred-pound mares, bred to weighty stallions of proper type and style, bring forth the sixteen-hundred-pound horses which can be seen in our largest drays and for which big and paying prices are obtained quite readily. These facts lead us to the following reflections:

In horse breeding, as in everything else, sound business judgment is required before success can be obtained, and the old proverb that "like produces like" must never be lost sight of. A definite aim must be established at the outset, and a line, so to speak, chalked, to which all further and future operations must be

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hewn. It is folly for a farmer who is in love with trotters or light horses to try to breed heavy ones, for they will invariably be a bother to him on account of their slowness of movement; and, on the other hand, no one who loves the draft horse should attempt to breed drivers, for they will always seem too light for him. Consequently, when a man has made up his mind what kind he will raise, the next question to settle is what breed he will patronize.

Any of the draft breeds are good, with the preponderance of the evidence of most handlers of heavy horses in favor of the British Shires and Clydesdales. Having selected the breed, the next thing is to look up as good a representative of that breed as can be found, then use him to such mares as are at hand and in some degree fitted to be his mates. So far we have dealt with the draft horse alone, but the principles that apply to the breeding of this class of horses apply also to the breeding of any other. In the selection of a stallion for use, attention should be paid to his type and conformation, and to whether he is fitted in those particulars to correct any faults the mares may possess. It should be an aim, and one of the first, to so select a stallion that he should be particularly strong where the mares he is mated with are weak or even predisposed to weakness. For instance, a mare with a long back should be mated with a stud very closely coupled, so that the progeny may at least have the chance to be presentable in this important point. Two weakly coupled animals bred together will invariably produce delicate foals, which, on account of their conformation in the loins are not fitted for heavy work of any kind, either in hauling big loads or in traveling long distances. The next point to be looked into in a stallion is that he should be absolutely and perfectly sound. We place this consideration second to the one just given, for the reason that, no matter how sound a stud may be, if he is not fitted by reason of his conformation to properly mate with the mares he is bred to, the results will be most disappointing and the time used lost. No stallion that is not sound should be permitted to serve mares, and even those which, on account of peculiar formations, show a predisposition to unsoundness, should be discarded. It must be remembered that most forms of unsoundness are distinctly hereditary, and are more liable to be transmitted than the good qualities which, together with the unsoundness, the animal may possess. Round bones, round joints, curby formations of the hocks, poor feet, thick throats, and short ribs or long backs should be avoided almost as much as spavins, ringbones, curbs and roaring, for with the predisposition of such infirmities born in the foals, the slightest strain or accident or illness tends to bring on the diseases and maladies referred to. A blemish, obviously the result of an accident, may be passed, but, as a rule, it may be said: "Never patronize an unsound horse."

Another thing which has militated against the success of many farmers in breeding horses that would sell for a decent sum of money is short-sightedness in not paying the fee asked for the service of a good stud, and patronizing some cross-roads mongrel because his embraces could be had for a mare for a feed of oats or a five-dollar bill. Good horses always bring a good price, and no man can afford to stand a high-priced horse at a very low figure. Service fees are low enough the country over nowadays, to give everybody a chance to use a good horse; but the mongrel still holds sway in some localities, and it is a fact that where this is found to be the case, buyers fight very shy of that part of the country, and as a result the people are convinced that the horse business pays no longer. An instance of this cropped out not so long ago in my own experience. In a certain locality in Iowa there is a very large colony of Germans who for years bred and interbred their horses, keeping some miserable scrub entire and using him when he got old enough, and continuing the practice for some generations of their horseflesh. The result was that a more miserable lot of nondescript mongrels never graced—or rather disgraced—a neighborhood. A canny Scot, purchased a large farm just on the outskirts of this settlement and proceeded to break up the raw prairie. He brought with him from Canada some

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fine mares—not a gelding in his lot—and they happened to be all in foal. In due course these mares produced their foals and their master was good to them. He had two very fine light-legged mares and I think four grade Clydesdale or Shire mares. The driving mares had been bred in Canada to a son of a noted Canadian trotting horse and their chestnut foals were beauties. His neighbors came and looked at the foals as a sort of curiosity, and many a Sunday afternoon I have watched these people driving up to the pasture fence and looking over at the collection of mares and colts, taking their Sunday rest from their labors. Not finding a stallion to suit him in the country this canny Scot drove his mares many miles to a good trotting horse and purchased a two-year-old Clydesdale to use to his heavy mares. He paid, I think about $1,200 for his colt, and his neighbors quickly concluded that he would soon be an inmate of that institution at Independence where flighty gentlemen are taken care of at the state's expense. The second year his colt would have starved to death had he been dependent on his earnings for his bread, but he was not. He was put to work and begot, besides, as handsome a lot of foals from his owner's mares as it was ever my lot to see. To make a long story short, the light-legged foals grew up to be three years and were broken to harness carefully. When their education was supposed to be sufficiently far advanced to admit of their being driven to town their owner hooked them to his buggy and went on his twelve-mile ride. He never brought them back. A Chicago buyer happened to be in the little city that day, and seeing the three-year-olds as they went by, at once hailed their owner, took a short spin behind them, and bought them for $400, of course in cash. The Scotchman walked home, carrying his few purchases on his back, and when his story became known his neighbors almost to a man sought the city and hunted up the buyer, took him out to the prairie telling him that they had lots of colts just as good as the ones he had just bought for $400, and they would not ask half as much for them. It is needless to say that none of the colts changed hands; but it caused a revolution in the horse breeding in that section, and I am satisfied that to-day there are just as good horses standing for service there as can be found in any of the farming districts of America.

The next point to be considered after having selected the stallion is with regard to the mares that should be bred. The same holds good with regard to the mares as with stallions—no unsound one should ever be bred, and no poor one should ever be permitted to reproduce her worthless self. Many men consider that as long as a mare will breed she ought to be given the chance tc, but this is utterly wrong. We have poor horses enough in the country without breeding more. Poor ones will come even with every precaution taken in the way of selection of parents, and therefore it is the worst kind of folly to breed a poor mare to any kind of a horse. And when it is remembered that a poor and worthless mare is as a rule not considered worthy of the embrace of even a moderate stallion, but is put to the cheapest mongrel that can be found, the truth of my assertion that a poor mare should never be bred on any pretext becomes more apparent. Having gotten a start in the right way, selecting the best, no change should be made with the breed patronized at the beginning. How many do we see breeding first to a draft horse, then to a coacher, then to a trotter, and finally losing with each successive cross of new blood all the good that the preceding one had done. In many sections the phenomenal success of Mr. Williams caused many to try to emulate his great deeds and in the state of Iowa in particular many great big fine draft mares were bred to some nine-hundred-pound trotter in the hope of an Axtell being the result of the union. The *Breeder's Gazette* remarked about that time that the eventual selling price of the results of these misfit unions would never cover the prices of the services, and I believe that such has proven to be the case. I have known several who about that time bred mares with two crosses of draft blood to standard-bred trotting horses, and to this day have not

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been able to sell the progeny. Breed in line, selecting the best from generation to generation, is an excellent principle to follow. This practice, if followed, will very soon evolve a special-purpose animal, which has the qualifications for some special line of usefulness, and can therefore be sold for that purpose and a remunerative price obtained. To obtain draft horses heavy enough for the market of the present day, at least two crosses and generally three, of draft blood are necessary before the required weight can be obtained. The animals graded up from the native stock of the country are hardy, and the slope of the pasterns is generally such as to protect the feet to a great extent on the pavements. Many of the draft horses which have been imported to this country and sold to stallioners have been defective in this point, such defect being a detriment to them and causing their price to be low enough to admit of a fair profit being made on them after importation. The long, sloping pastern of the native has tended to counteract this defect in a very great degree, and I believe it to be a fact that animals graded up make better workers in our streets than do full blooded animals bred from imported parents on both sides, for the reason given and for climatic reasons that must be apparent.

With coach horses the evolution of really typical animals is a much longer business than with draft horses, for in the first place some of the breeds of coachers are not very impressive as sires, the large preponderance of racing blood in them tending to a lack of uniformity in the produce. For this reason more top crosses of coaching blood are necessary to get really first-class coachers. Those, however, who are engaged in breeding this class of horses, will find some comfort in the grand prices that are ever ready for a handsome coach horse, with the proper style, action and conformation. In this line of the horse-breeding industry the greatest and most frequent disappointments occur, and these do occur for the very reasons named. Consequently there is more temptation to switch onto some other line, but no one who has made a start with the coachers should do this, for after success is gained and a selling class of horses produced, much money may be gathered in each year. Amongst the drivers one sees in the streets perhaps the greatest diversity of type is discovered. It is hard to lay down any fixed rule for the breeding of this class of horses, except that there is no horse on earth so well suited for getting drivers as the standard-bred trotting horse. In drivers we must have quality, and lots of it, and a certain sprightliness of carriage joined to trappy action, which certain strains of the trotting horse possess. We do not want anything of coarseness, but we want a sufficient substance to pull the buggy and go along at a fair pace. We are not talking of 2:20 road horses, we are talking of producing animals that will supply the demand for gentlemen's drivers —horses without any great amount of speed. There is only one way to get this desired conformation, quality and action, and that is to breed our mares to stallions themselves possessing these qualifications. We must not expect that because a horse has a long pedigree, showing that he has nothing but the bluest blood in his veins, that he will beget us the class of horses we want, nor can we expect any horse, though he is good looking as possible, to reproduce his own image with reasonable regularity, unless he is well bred. We must watch for and obtain a combination of both, before we can hope to obtain the best results.

Now, when we have got the foals we must take care that they have the very best of attention, more especially during the first two years of their lives. It is a common practice to turn the mare and foal out into the pasture, and unless some accident befalls one or the other of them they are left there until snow flies. The grass gets short in autumn, and the flies annoy both so much that the milk supply is cut off and there remains nothing but the short tough, brown grass for the foal to make its living off. As a consequence the flesh that was born on its bones and kept there for a time by the mother's milk wastes away and the foal goes into winter quarters thin and in the very best possible shape for disease to fasten upon it in some shape or other. Liberal feed should be supplied to both

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and suckling as soon as the con-
on of the pasture calls for it, and some
in should always be in reach of the
ngsters from the time that they will
ble at it. In this way the first flesh
reserved, and a thrifty colt goes into
ter quarters strong and well able to
bstand the rigors of our northern
nate. Everything should be done to
her the healthy growth of the foal,
every means should be taken to
e him as well acquainted with his
ters as possible. Every foal should
halter broken as early in its growth
ts health and strength will permit,
the same may be said of the process
arness breaking. All colts intended
driving purposes should be harnessed
later than the fall after they are a
r old, and after they have been way-
ed they may be turned out for a whole
r, and when again taken up they will
found to have remembered what is re-
ted of them. The older a horse is
ore he is broken the bigger the job it
control him and the more nervous
rgy is lost in the process. All matter
taining to the subsequent development
he animal should be made the object
pecial attention if we are to have a
cial-purpose horse in the end. When
lt has reached the age of three, he
omes of some little use to his owner
should be put to light work of some
d. He should be driven often within
t and hearing of such objects as will
rally frighten him, in order that he
get accustomed to them and know
they will do him no harm. Then when he reaches a marketable age his education is complete and the buyer finds him a thoroughly broken horse. With this part of a horse's schooling it is as with all other portions—the sooner it is done the easier it is. I know of a man who has a pasture through which a railway runs, and over the track he constructed a bridge. The mares and colts are always kept in this field, and I have never known a colt of this gentlemen's breeding being frightened at a train. Familiarity breeds contempt, is verily applicable to a horse's manner of treating things that frighten him.

Having bred our special-purpose animal and having trained him with a special purpose in view, we will experience no difficulty of obtaining a special price for him; but if we breed the special-purpose animal and do not take care of him as such, but allow him to rough it "to toughen him," we will lose all that we made in the first place in starting right.

Even if we do take care of him as we ought, but fail to train him with our special purpose still in view, we will yet lose a great portion of our special price and some one sharper than ourselves will take up the work where we laid it down and reap the reward of our labor. Hence it is not only necessary to complete success to breed special-purpose animals, but to raise and train them with the proper end in view and in the proper manner. If this is done, no matter what the line taken up, success will surely follow.

A LITTLE MORE PHILOSOPHY.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

TOR WALLACE'S MONTHLY:

EAR SIR—Four weeks ago to-day I te the short article on the "Philoso- of the Trotting Stride," and that one of the hottest Sundays in my eteen summers' experience of Oak- d weather. To-day is the first rainy day since early spring, and has ught unexpected leisure to write a e more in relation to the subject, and ch may reach you in time for the November number of the MONTHLY. Before commencing the disquisition on the stride it will not be out of the way to state, that yesterday, the opening day of the fall meeting of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, a part of the new method of starting horses, described in your October number, was put to the test, and with satisfactory results. The starter was placed on the opposite side of the track from the judges,

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and starting the horses his whole duty. On the Oakland track the judges' stand is on the outside, the proper location, and this gives a better position for the starter. He used the pedestal built for the racing starter, and had cords attached to the bell and gong in the judges' stand. His assistant was stationed a short distance above the distance pole, and the result, five races finished from 12:30 to 5 P. M., enabling visitors from San Francisco to reach home by 6 o'clock, none too late for dinner. The drivers approved the change and did their part to lessen the "intolerable prolongation" due to repeated scoring. One of the races was a walk-over, and in the four which were trotted there were only five failures to get a "send-off." That it will give still greater satisfaction to place the starter a short distance up the stretch, there is little doubt, but it was thought best to try the remedy in broken doses for the present.

On that hot and electrical Sunday, when anxious to finish the job in time for the overland mail, a query was propounded which at the time was thought to be puzzling, when in reality a little attention gave the cue for a true answer. The question was: What caused the variation in the stride of Edgerton from eighteen feet three inches in harness to seventeen feet and six inches under saddle, and at the same time increase the space between the imprints of hind and front feet from five feet six inches to five feet nine inches? To be plainer, when in harness Edgerton placed the left hind foot five feet and six inches in advance of where the left fore foot made its mark, and under the saddle thrust it three inches further forward. Presuming that this will reach you in time to accompany the former article, the diagrams in that will not be duplicated, and will serve the purpose of illustration, if not as well as would result from a more elaborate representation.

When in harness the space between the toes of Edgerton's left hind and right fore feet when they were on the ground was three feet seven and a half inches; under saddle this was three feet. Therefore the fore foot was not carried so far forward when in the air-flight and the hind foot extended three inches further to the front. The solution then is readily presented. The addition of weight on the back changed the center of gravity and the supporting feet were placed to meet the situation. The other query regarding change of shoes to overcome the variation is necessarily superfluous, as with that condition in force all patterns of shoes would be inadequate to overcome natural laws. Many years ago the fact was established that under saddle a horse shortened his gait, and some of the long-striding, dwelling-gaited horses could trot a good deal faster when the change was made from harness to saddle. But it must be kept in mind that the vehicles of that period were far from the perfection of sulkies of the present time, without taking into consideration the latest improvements; and were trials instituted I am of the opinion that few of our fastest trotters would equal their harness performances, however skillful the rider, although the absence of wheels would permit keeping so much closer to the inside as to shorten the distance materially. "Short-gaited" horses, as those of rapid action were then designated, did not show as well under saddle comparatively, and these were good grounds to claim that shortening the gait was advantageous as loss in stride was more than balanced by a quicker stroke.

While my intention in this article is to present the solution of the puzzle, which a few moments' study shows to be very simple, it will not be amiss to call attention to another erroneous idea that there is a marked discrepancy between the strides of the hind and fore feet.

The diagram showing the foot marks of Elaine proves that the left hind footprint overlapped the left fore footprint five feet one and one-half inches. The left hind and right fore supporting the body at the commencement of that stride. As shown in the former paper these feet move on lines 12 and 16, or so nearly on these lines as can be told from the small size of the plates. When the stride is half completed, and the opposite feet sustain the body, the right hind is on line 21, the left fore on line 25. The twenty-

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four figures on the plate do not give a stride and a half as long as that of Elaine or Edgerton, but they do show that whether the measurement is taken from the toe of the left hind or that of the right fore there is the same length of stride. Many years ago I wrote that what was called a stride in a trotter was virtually two, following the old-time rule, which governed the stride of racehorses, to measure between "five tracks," and this formula has been followed in fixing the trotting stride. But to make the five tracks—*i. e.* the footprints—of the race horse there is one air-flight, there are two in the trotter, and the cameras show what it would have been impossible to delineate in any other way—the positions of feet and legs during the interval when the body is without support.

In the twenty-four pictures in the Elaine plate, the second shows the position of the fee twhen first in contact with the ground. A perpendicular from the toe of the fore foot would come a trifle in front of the nose, from the hind foot a short distance behind the saddle tree of the harness. The body is carried over these supports until at figure 7 the toe of the hind foot barely touches, the fore foot is clear, and a perpendicular will bisect the body a few inches in front of the stifle, that from the hind not much in front of the end of the extended tail. Figures 8, 9 and 10 the feet are in the air, nearly if not quite four feet being the mark of the air-flight, which of course gives eight feet, or in the neighborhood thereof, for the whole stride. The beginning of the air-flight is shown by the figures to be the point at which "scalping" takes place, the fore and hind feet on the same side being in near proximity. In the next figure, twelve inches further along, the fore foot is elevated above the ankle of the hind leg, still higher in the next figure, and when the opposite fore foot touches the ground at the end of the air-flight it is almost touching the body. Some horses bring the foot so high as to strike the body, and a pad is necessary to protect the part. There is a marked difference in the plates of Elaine and Edgerton in respect to the position of the feet in the air-flight. In that of Elaine there is a space between; in Edgerton the fore foot is so close to the hind foot as to hide the hind foot partially, and at the highest elevation is closer to the body. An expert, after a study of the two plates, would not hesitate in awarding the premium for the best trotting action to Elaine. While the length of stride is the same, whether the measurement is taken from fore or hind foot, the extension of the feet when first brought in contact with the ground is an important point to study, as there is a wide variation among fast trotters in that respect. "Getting the fore feet out of the way of the hind feet" is at times a source of trouble to trainers, especially in colts which thrust the hind foot directly under the fore foot at the commencement of the air-flight. Different forms of shoes, toe weights, boots, etc., have effected wonderful changes, and horses which were unable to show a reasonably fast gait before the right remedy was found, and which, in all probability, never would have trotted fast if not assisted by some or all of these appliances; with their aid accomplished great feats. There is another favorite assertion with those who claim that the strides of fore and hind feet are unequal that being the shortness of the fore legs when compared with the hind, and, consequently, the "reach" must be shorter. Taking the first articulations to measure from, and following the angles from "whirlbone" to foot and point of shoulder to foot, that would be correct. But the movements of the shoulder blade must be made a factor in the calculation, and that will present features which are rarely considered. When the foot is at its farthest point of extension, the lower part of the scapula is carried forward, the upper part thrown back, so that all the bones are nearly in line, the angle formed by scapula and radius being quite obtuse. As the body is carried over the supporting fore foot, that angle becomes more acute, the top of the shoulder blade thrown forward, the lower point further back. The upper, posterior articulation is a fixed point, the anterior movable, so that corresponding points to measure from can not be fixed with exactness.

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There may be a difference, however, in the velocity of the hind and fore feet, and in changing positions, when not acting as supports, a difference in the rapidity of their motion, a lower sweep of the hind foot, a higher curve inscribed by the fore foot, the former showing the most speed, both occupying the same time in covering the same distance of ground.

Oakland, Cal., October 19, 1892.

NOTE:—To make clearer the expression used in the article, "The cameras show what it would have been impossible to delineate in any other way"—that impossibility arises from the eye being unable to convey to the brain the rapidity of movement with sufficient clearness to leave a distinct impression. In a rapidly revolving wheel the spokes appear to be a solid mass to the naked eye. The instantaneous photograph shows them distinct and the picture is that of a wheel at rest. Eighteen pictures, taken at intervals of one foot, are required to show all parts of the stride of eighteen feet. During the two air-flights there are four silhouettes so nearly similar that the difference does not strike a casual observer, thus being the positions which artists depict to illustrate trotting action. While the supporting feet are on the ground the body is carried forward about five feet, and during this time the non-supporting limbs and feet are moved with great rapidity and with changes of position which the eye could not follow. Each position is given by the camera in the same way that the spokes are represented, quiescent, and when shown to a person for the first time it appears to him like a caricature of trotting action. or the imaginings of an artist suffering from jim-jams. But place a strip of paper, on which these grotesque images are represented, and put them in a zœtrope, set the wheel in motion, and the awkward little puppet is imbued with life, the square trotter before you showing the clean stroke in perfection. The figures which represent the fast gallop are still more grotesque, though the revolving wheel transfers them into the "poetry of motion," and, however, hypercritical the observer, he can not deny that they are true representatives.

Showing these figures in the zœtrope to a friend who is a large breeder of cattle, when the galloping steer was put in the machine, he broke out in a torrent of enthusiastic praise: "More natural than the steer himself," he exclaimed, "see his tail whisk, his eyes roll, and his ears flop. Why in — don't he bawl? He is tiring now, and the vacquero will soon have the rope on him." Lots of amusement in a dozen of these strips and a zœtrope, a fund of information; knowledge never obtainable until the costly experiment was inaugurated at Palo Alto, the best part of $100,000, a munificent gift which will never be appreciated.

J. C. S.

THE TROTTING STRIDE.

BY S. T. H.

THE adverse critique of the author of "Horse Portraiture" on the writer's elucidation of the trotting stride is not a matter of great surprise. In that compendium of horse vagaries there are multitudinous crochets as curious as his present assertion that all trotting horses, at speed, extend the front feet and limbs further forward than the hind ones. It is amusing to trace the devious opinions of horsemen on this subject. Many observant drivers contend that if the front feet extend further forward than the hind ones, the forehanded section of the animal would reach the wire while the hind quarters were industriously working themselves forward at about the distance stand. Others, equally sanguine, assert that if the hind footprints overlap the front ones, then the hind quarters would reach the goal far in advance of the forehanded section of the horse. Still a third class of experts affirm that the stride is balanced only when the hind footprints dip into the front ones. All three asser-

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are measurably correct, but no one is exhaustive of the subject.

To reduce to the *reductio ad absurdum* the position of my reviewer that the trotting horse, at speed, invariably extends his front feet further than his hind ones, no matter what may be his conformation or peculiarties of stride, it is only necessary to marshal the manifold interferences of forging and speedy cutting and overreaching of the hind limbs and feet, that can be overcome by changing the position of the head and neck and arming the two pairs of feet with shoes that materially differ in shape, weight and pattern. If the trotting horse, at speed, always extended his front feet further forward than the hind ones, and the extent of the greater extension is invariably governed by the degree of speed, then, manifestly, the science of farriery can have no influence in changing the length of the stride of either the front or the hind limbs. All the study and skill in that direction has been simply a misapplication of mechanical science, and the rolling-motion shoe, the projected heels of the hind shoe, and the myriad patterns, including the beloved "tips" of our reviewer, are merely the fantasies of unbalanced ingenuity. The triumphs of the American horseshoer, as well as the observations of the American horse-owner, and the marvelous improvements that have been made by dressing and shoeing the horse's feet with reference to adjusting his stride and perfecting his action, one and all proclaim this conclusion of "Horse Portraiture" to be untenable.

He claims the footprints of his "young mare of great length of body and limbs" prove that she has a stride of only *eight feet ten inches, in a jog, and fifteen feet at a 2:50 gait!*

She is a trotting phenomenon. The reader may measure the strides of any number of trotting horses, not of great or unusual length of body and limbs, but as compact as the average Morgan pony, and very rarely will he find the jogging stride to be as limited as eight feet ten inches, or even twelve feet. Moreover, let him measure the stride in a walk, and he will be still more convinced that the particular mare under consideration is a curiosity. When the speed is quickened to a 2:50 gait, he will measure the movement of any multiple of average trotters, and still more rarely will he find the length of stride to be extended when passing from the jog to this rate of speed the one-half of six feet two inches, which "Mademoiselle Portraiture" gained with tips on her front feet. The query arises that at this ratio of increase how great would be the length of her stride at a 2:20 gait?

Then her subsequent movement is equally astounding. When she jogged the hind footprints exactly landed into the front ones on the same side; but when the speed was accelerated to 2:50 the stride was not only extended the enormous increase of six feet two inches, but the front feet overlapped the hind ones six inches at every stride, notwithstanding the main propulsion is located in the hind levers. At a 2:20 gait the forward extension would be still more excessive. Moreover, the "*eloquent peroration*" of twenty-four cameras ranged one foot apart, and operated automatically is presented from the instantaneous photographs of the Palo Alto series of "The Horse in Motion," to prove that the front limbs of Elaine strode thirteen and a half inches farther than her hind ones. Of course this difference was verified by measurements of the footprints. In no other way could the relative lengths be determined if the cameras had been increased to one hundred.

Now the question arises of what possible utility were the cameras in this experiment? If the hind feet were armed with shoes entirely different in pattern from those worn on the front ones, the footprints would have been so distinctively different that there could be no possible chance of mistaking one set for the other. Indeed, if the shoes were of precisely the same pattern, so different is the shape and size of the hind feet from the front ones that no error could befall even an ordinary horseman. The only precaution necessary, therefore, would be to measure accurately the distance between the front and hind footprints on the same side to ascertain the difference between their respective strides. Indeed, the cameras could play

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no determining part in these investigations of distances.

Instantaneous photography has performed some effective service in analyzing the galloping and trotting movements, but, beyond the domains of California, it has never been accepted further than as presenting a curious exhibition of the anatomy of motion in sections. The apparent broken-legged girations of the limbs and feet, while in mid air, were genuine revelations; but the entire articulation, giving the well-rounded, graceful stride, either in galloping or trotting, can never be presented in sections, which alone is the disjointed province of photography. These sectional exhibits are the antipodes of the poetry of motion.

They will never be accepted, either in art or by the unaided vision, as satisfactory substitutes for the beautiful curves of the equine movement, as an entirety, which the eye, more wonderful in the completeness of its visual observations than the camera, or any number of cameras, with their limitations to stereotyped, piecemeal impressions, convey to the brain.

The horses whose footprints were measured by the writer were shod with plain plates in front, and the hind feet with the outward-curving, outside, projected, posterior heel of the popular pattern. The same horses, and many others, have since been walked and jogged and speeded over the planed surface of the race-course. The hind footprints were just as distinctly observable as the front ones.

The results were precisely the same as presented in the paper to which my dissenting friend refers. There is just as much difference in the placing of the feet at speed as in the jog. When he asserts that in all cases the trotting horse at speed extends the front feet further forward, at every stride, from six inches to two feet nine inches, as in the instance of Edgerton under saddle, than he does the hind ones, the writer has only to suggest that if he will add to the number of his tests, from differently-gaited trotting horses, he will come to the more comprehensive conclusion that some horses, at speed, place the hind footprints at a less distance than the front ones; that others send the hind feet in advance of the front ones; while still a third lot cover exactly the same footprints. This matter fortunately need not be confined to the theses and diagrams of turf writers. Any horseman who appreciates the fact that a completed stride is made up of two rests and two flights, and that the length of the stride comprehends the footprints of the rests, the flights intervening, can easily verify these statements by tape-line measurements.

These experiments will be more satisfactory to the demonstrator than any further observations from either the writer or the author of "Horse Portraiture."

WINTERING HORSES.

BY RAY MARSHALL.

ON the approach of winter thoughtful care for the horse is required from every owner. Of course in the case of those who keep their horses, as it were, by proxy, the extent of their anxiety for the welfare of their horse usually ends with the selection of a boarding stable, or a groom who gives evidence of understanding the care of such stock. The appearance of the equine from day to day as the owner sees it usually enables him to determine whether or not the right sort of care is afforded. In the case where the horse is uppermost in mind when drawing his owner about the streets on business trips or tours of pleasure, a slight decline in the condition is readily perceptible. The advice of a veterinary will usually enable one to determine whether there is any serious trouble, and in the case of an animal with blood lines that are valuable, and superior qualities as to merit in form and disposition, this course is usually advisable; but where the animal has only ordinary value a suggestion from the owner to the groom

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ıt the horse seems out of condition ıy enable him to make a change in feed discover by observation the neglect ich occasions the trouble. It is true ıt a faithful groom will occasionally ɔrlook the change in condition of the imal, where it eats its food regularly. ɜernal troubles, such as worms, etc., netimes affect the animal seriously :hout impairing the appetite or its ;or, for a time.

[t is therefore important that the ner, as well as the one who feeds and ɜs for the horse, keep a vigilant eye its condition. During the summer ıson and in early winter where the imal may be turned on good grass and, it were, have its system renovated, ɔre is not the need for such constant ɜ of the work horse. In cases where is not profitable to employ skilled ınsel the pasture lot affords, so to ɜak, a good hospital. The man who ns and works his own horse is far too en indifferent regarding the condition his faithful worker from day to day. grossed with cares his attention is too dom brought to bear upon the condi- n of all his farm stock. Such men ɜd to be reminded continually of the portance of observing, constantly, the ɜironments of their stock, and especial ention should be directed to careful ɜervation of the excrement. As abun- ıt and cheap as common salt is in the rld, its worth as a tonic for the live ck is too little appreciated. Every n or boy about the stable should know ıt it is in demand in the case of every imal which shows dry and hard excre- ınt. On this subject it may be urged ıt the horse's food should be salted ɔry day, the same as is that of the man family. Where rock salt can not provided and kept constantly within ıch of the animal it is important to ɜe a box near the feeding manger in ich as much as a peck or half bushel salt and wood ashes mixed is kept. om this, at least once a day, the feeder ɔuld take a liberal "pinch" and furnish each horse under his care. It is to be ;retted in some respects that the plan former days among farmers of salting hay liberally, when putting into the : or the barn, has been to a consider- able extent abandoned. There are times in the case of some horses when this is yet the better way to provide their salt. This is true where the animal is greedy in licking up a lump of salt at frequent intervals. Some strong brine sprinkled over the hay for such animal will usually keep the system in better tone than to allow the clear salt. In this connection it is well to note that it is particularly desirable to water the horses before they are fed grain, especially where lump salt is kept before them or where it is supplied in moderate amount every day. This practice has the tendency to diminish an abnormal greed in this direction. It may be observed, too, that in the case of feeding oats almost exclusively without the supplementary condiments, such as flax seed, oil meal, etc., more salt is required by the horse than where there is a free and regular mixture of the grain food. This applies also in the case of over-ripe hay or straw. There is perhaps no food which so calls for a generous amount of the saline element to neutralize its effect, as hay ripened into a hard, woody fiber or straw matured to the same condition. It is gross ignorance and cruel economy in one to plan deliberately to use such provender because of the fact that it always "goes further," requiring, of course, fewer tons to feed a given time. Such food, in fact, when possible to do otherwise, should be kept in the barn in only limited quantities. Its value as food is mainly in being available for the correction of a bad condition of the system of an animal in which the state of the internal organs is too lax. When used alone continually it is the usual cause of almost constant costiveness. Of course there is to be found hay that has been put up prematurely. Feeding this tends to correct somewhat the effects of the over-ripe fiber, while the reverse is true to a greater extent. Of the two, of course, the unripe hay is more desirable. The different kinds of provender and their effects on different animals at the different stages of winter and in their condition, is one calling for deep study.

The use of clover, millet and timothy hay requires more or less care. In the case of broodmares it is particularly to

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be noted that only a sparing quantity of millet should be allowed them, and this should be begun very gradually, and, as a rule, it is better to feed it as a part ration with mature timothy or good, bright, prairie hay. In fact only as a matter of almost absolute necessity should it be fed in such cases at all. It is true that among general farmers and in the case of some special stock farms that a shortage of the hay crop compels the use at times of millet and other provender that operates on the system of broodmares with the same effect. It is a safe rule when one does not thoroughly understand the intricate relation of such food to the case in hand, to avoid its use. There are localities, however, in which the importance and true value of this article are so great that stockmen must necessarily inform themselves as to how to feed this article. The necessity of variety of provender about the barn in winter can not be too much urged. The horse seems to seek frequent change of food more than almost any other domestic animal. When it is observed that when turned occasionally only into the lot or pasture that it seems to devour often very loathsome sorts of food, one sees in this evidences of a great lack in the food supply. While it is generally recognized that flax straw and oil meal must be handled very carefully, the apparent necessity of the latter, at least, calls for a careful study to know its nature and the means of adapting it to the wants of domestic animals. It is a matter of regret, however, that many feeders and breeders of stock go to the other extreme of using too much of such laxative food. With a greater variety of the grains that may be used for stock food, and by understanding the constituent parts of these foods and their relations one to another, the necessity for the use of oil meal could be much reduced and the condition of the horse in winter could be maintained at less expenditure of money and anxiety. The conscientious feeder who thinks of the possibility of bringing deranged condition and consequent suffering upon his horses always feels, as it were, that he is handling edged tools in the use of such food material, and is liable to sometimes go to the other extreme of neglecting to provide a laxative part-ration. It is not within the scope of this article to analyze the composition of any one food, but the aim is only to sound the alarm to beware of mistakes. The men who are particularly interested in securing a substitute by means of combinations and varieties should seek through the stock journals and agricultural papers of the country to draw out the personal experiences on given points from those who have given a subject a thorough test, from which they have been able to draw rational conclusions.

The chemistry of food relations is so intricate that the experience of one season is not usually sufficient to enable any one to state a dogmatic fact. For instance, in reference to the subject above alluded to one breeder will state emphatically that with broodmares he can use certain questionable laxative grains freely with impunity. During the same season another compeer will state the reverse as the result of experience with equal or perhaps greater emphasis. It is only by much comparison of results and close observation of the methods of mixing such articles with other foods that careful directions for use can be derived. While it is an easy matter to provide other articles to secure the same effect when used as food or condiment, one must be continually on his guard for new difficulties which may arise from a combination of foods with which one has had but little experience. In the case of broodmares it is a mooted question, whether, at times, rye should be fed to them at certain stages. With some considerable observation in the use of this grain, we feel slow to agree with those who claim that this grain fed to breeding animals of either sex tends to impair fertility. It is certainly true that the growing rye for grazing purposes and rye straw in moderate quantities as provender, has little, if any, effect in either way in this respect. It is probably true also that in cases where it has apparently seemed to affect the fertility of breeding animals, that this result followed not from the rye alone, but possibly from a wrong combination of the grain with some other article of food. In the case

of growing colts, the males can safely be fed a proportion of rye grain with oats and corn, in the case of the males that are intended for geldings. It is also true that for geldings used as work horses there is no better part-ration of grain than rye ground in equal parts with oats and corn. There is no one variety of grain which has so varied a relation in feeding as wheat and the products of it used for stock food. The coarsest bran often seems to have scarcely any food value and can be used to advantage mainly as a tonic or for laxative results. The numerous grades provided by the intricate processes of the modern mills make it necessary for the feeder to be on his guard as to the quality or strength of the bran. When the whole wheat is considered as a food for horses extravagant claims are made for its virtue in some respects. Some farmers for generations have practiced the policy of mixing a little wheat with their oats when growing it in the field. Many of them can hardly give a reason why they do it. The remark that a little wheat is good for the horse is the extent of the philosophy of many of these men in their pursuance of this practice. Some very intelligent men, however, as well as writers, claim for the use of wheat that it is valuable to feed to breeding females to guard against the possibility of abortion. In the use of this grain with this purpose in view, however, it is well to remember that it is rich in the qualities of food that tend to fatten. Those who believe that it is important to guard against a high condition of flesh in the breeding female, must take into account the fact that but a limited quantity of wheat can be fed in such a ration. It is well to note the theory, however, and serious results are not liable to follow a limited use of this grain as a preventive of this serious difficulty on the horse-farm for which preventive agencies are sought far and wide, often at a considerable expense, when it is probable that this simple grain, found everywhere, used rightly, will prove fully as effectual. It is true that the usual great difference in the value of corn and wheat is such as to deter any extensive use of the article so commonly used for human food. Yet, when it is considered that one bushel of wheat weighs but a little less than two bushels of oats, the difference in the values of these grains is not so great as is very often imagined. It is not always possible to know definitely the cause of the many satisfactory results of feeding preventives or of administering treatment for cure. Nor is it an easy matter to determine in many cases the right course to pursue when difficulties are in sight.

It is the belief of the writer that in the case of animals which have never aborted that it is best, usually, to feed no preventives, at least not until near the period of maturity of the fœtus. However, in the case of those having once had this trouble, at the same stage of development in the next case it is well to employ preventive remedies in the way of food of this sort for a month or six weeks prior to the period similar to the former time of difficulty. It is worthy of mention here in reference to this theory in regard to wheat that the remark was made to the writer some years ago by a man who had handled and bred a great deal of farm stock, including horses and cattle, for a dozen or fifteen years, that he had never had a case of abortion on his farm in all of his experience. Incidentally, the information was obtained from him that it had been a practice of his, learned from his father (and followed, he hardly knew why, except with the theory that the stronger stalks of wheat might sustain the oats from falling down in the field), to sow, regularly, a little wheat with his oats in the springtime, the result of which was that all of his oats when fed to the stock contained a fair sprinkling of wheat. On the other side, it may be stated that a prominent owner of a stock farm of several thousand acres, on which were kept hundreds of breeding animals, made a practice of using a little wheat regularly as an intended preventive of this trouble. After three years of trial it was discontinued, and in six years' time, including the three years following the period of abandonment of this practice, the testimony of this man was to the effect that he could see no difference

one way or the other. From these two cases it might be inferred that it is a safe policy to use this preventive in any cases of probable seriousness, on the ground that it can do no harm and may be the thing desirable for such cases. It is certainly true that so simple an article is far to be preferred to a foreign drug about which one knows scarcely anything. It is a lamentable fact that too often the average man is more ready to accept a remedy offered by a total stranger whom he has never seen and never expects to see, perhaps, than a simple suggestion offered by a friendly neighbor or his other good friend, the printed page which he reads regularly.

After all, however, this matter of abortion is not the most serious trouble about the average stock farm. The numerous little things which come up every day for adjustment and a decision, in the aggregate, amount to more in the way of profit and loss during nearly every year than this apparently serious trouble. There is probably a greater loss of foals from neglect at birth or during the few days following, on nearly every farm. Recognizing this fact, too, many farmers and special breeders continually neglect to provide for the little details which are important in such cases, so that this source of serious loss on the breeding farm goes on from year to year. In the majority of cases where the animals in question are only of common breeding, perhaps good grades in some cases, there is no systematic preparation for the care of both the dam and the young for a fortnight before and after this critical period. Breeding establishments may be found with from fifty to two hundred broodmares in which there is no night-watchman provided to be on the alert during all the dark hours to render assistance and to call, if need be, a skilled hand for a critical operation. Of course, in nearly all such places, it is a rule for one or two men to sleep in the barn, but, in most instances, the one who is expected to awaken with every noise works as hard during all the day as any one else. There is little probability that such a watchman will be apprised by noises of more than half the occasions when aid is important. The true watchman should be awake continually while all others sleep. He, in turn, should have his rest during a part of the day, at least. This one item is particularly important during the long winter hours of darkness. Then there is the other serious matter of sudden changes in the weather, by which horses stabled at night and allowed the range of field and pasture during the day are affected. In the case of broodmares and young stock losses are too frequent because of colds and other ills resulting from thoughtless exposure in cold rains and strong winds. More than half the losses in such cases, too, are not in the actual death of animals but in a reduced condition of the young animals, by which their growth is stunted and their full after-maturity forever impaired. When it is considered that such defective animals are afterward used for breeding purposes and that their deficiencies are transmitted more or less to the offspring, the degeneration of a tribe of excellent animals may have its date in some apparently trivial neglect. It is, therefore, apparent to the reader that it is in the numerous little things in the handling of horses that one must be ever vigilant. The pennies must be cared for; the dimes need no care.

Rules of Registration.

WILLOW BROOK STOCK FARM,
WAVERLY, MORGAN COUNTY, IND.,
November 1, 1892.

THE records of the trotting and pacing horses are about closed for the year 1892, and add another year to our experience and development of a distinct breed of horses almost purely American.

We regard the progress made as highly satisfactory and encouraging. All speed records have been lowered, and the individual excellence of the horses has been much improved, and the interest in the industry broadened and increased, not only in our own country, but extended to every civilized nation in the world, and the world must get its supply from America.

With so extensive a market, and the vast interests awakened, we should make no mistakes but foster and encourage this great industry.

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The most desirable breeding animals' › still advancing in price. A large per ıt. of the less successful and unprom- ng are shrinking in price, and we must ›k the situation squarely in the face. ıere is going to be a process of thin- ıg out. In addition to this depres- ›n, the uncertainty of the rules that vern the right to registration has, at esent, a very unfavorable and dis- ıraging influence. The fact that the les may be changed suddenly, without ir warning, produces doubt and uncer- nty as to the future, which can and ould be remedied.

That the best interest of breeders will best served by improving the rules is sure and certain as progress is made in e development of the breed, which is ing done. But the change should not made suddenly and without due no- :e. The writer is very firmly of the ›inion that should the proper authori- ›s adopt something like the following solution, to be irrepealable, to-wit: *Resolved*, That any change in the fore- ›ing rules of registration shall not ke effect and be in force until one year ter their adoption, and publication in 'ALLACE'S MONTHLY," this would re- ove doubt and uncertainty and give as- ırance to those in the business, and es- ›cially those who are beginning or in- nd to engage in the business. The :eeding of horses takes years to estab- sh, and even to get a start, unless you :e a millionaire. And when a breeder as determined on a certain line of reeding that will take years to consum- ıate he does not wish to be continually nbarrassed with the thought, the rules ıay be suddenly changed, barring all ıy young things from registration with- ıt notice, destroying all my labor and ıpectations.

This uncertainty and fear at present is n incubus and dead weight to the busi- ess, and is unnecessary; it only does arm. Let the proper authority pass ıch a resolution, giving stability and an ssurance that there will be no hasty ac- ion or snap judgment where such an im- ıense interest is involved, but will act with ıe deliberation, giving due and timely otice of any change to be made in the ules regulating registration, and it will give a great impetus to our business and remove a cloud of doubt and uncertainty now hanging over it. The vast investment in the business should not be continually menaced by the uncertainty or liability to sudden change in the rules regulating registration. Respectfully yours, E. A. OLLEMAN.

One Method of Educating.

EARLY last winter the writer had a high-bred filly coming two years old from the farm on board the cars with two other colts. They all had the distemper and came near dying. They actually staggered, they were so thin and poor. The filly, a standard-bred, having four inbred crosses to Hambletonian 10, bottomed by a thoroughbred foundation as rich as can be found in the stud book back to the seventeenth dam, is an exceedingly high-strung, beautifully finished animal. She has only been cleverly broken to the halter.

We put her in our home barn and ordered that she be fed on ground feed, with now and then a warm bran mash seasoned with salt and a handful of oil meal which served as dessert and pie for the poor thing. Of course prairie hay was always at its command, with plenty of fresh, pure well water and a good bed. It took four weeks to exterminate the vermin it brought by applying kerosene and lard to its head, neck, shoulders and along its back. The warm days of early spring in the sunshine and its daily nips of grass on the door yard lawn soon caused its shaggy coat of hair to drop from that part anointed and it was a sorry sight. But a pan of skimmed milk morning and evening with good feed as above outlined soon began to make a radical change in her entire being. To speak after the manner of men she became exceedingly cranky. It was not possible to curry or brush it at all unless securely fastened by the head, and then it was dangerous to be near it, as it would bite, strike and kick at the least touch of the card or brush. Sometimes two attendants could partially clean its body and mane, but when it came to touching its legs, feet or tail the trouble commenced. Its habit was to turn "tail to" constantly, unless it was

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tied up securely, and like a wild horse or hog its head was always on the wrong end. The more it throve the more touchy it became, until the boys declared they could not curry it or wash its tail at all. It soon became to be a pitiable sight to behold from the filth it carried around on its tail and hind legs. Finally the "old man" said to the boys one morning, "that filly is too valuable to be allowed to go any longer in that sad-looking plight, and something must be done to change matters." By this time the female members of the family had become disgusted with its looks and actions and almost hated it. The boys hated it, and had not an old, experienced head been around, possibly a Nancy Hanks or a Leopard Rose would have been buried in oblivion after having been bred and raised to training age. We said to the boys on this particular morning: "We will stay at home this forenoon and try and help you educate Elysium." He looked up in utter surprise and says: "Educate her? She will educate you, I guess, before you have taught her the first three letters." Our reply was, "We shall see what we shall see," for we had been there many times before, twenty years ago. The lesson was carefully mapped out in advance, namely: She must first be tied securely to her large box stall and was to be given a thorough bath, with castile soap, a little ammonia and warm water, and plenty of it. The necessary straps to manipulate her were carefully prepared in the start and the lesson was begun by washing her neck and shoulders very carefully at first with a good-sized sponge, well filled with the soap and water. Gradually we worked toward her head and ears, when trouble began in a lively manner. Then the front foot was carefully tied up very securely and a kindly patting and conversation was carried on to let her know she was not to be hurt. We soon washed her head all around, but the ears and top of the head was forbidden us entirely. She reared, snorted and plunged to the best of her ability for a few minutes, when the boy said: "Well, I guess she is too much for us, don't you think so?" Our reply was, "Why no, she will be perfectly docile in less than sixty minutes and we can wash her all over from head to feet. He said, "If you wash her hind legs and tail in a week, I will miss my guess." After she became a little tired from having one foot tied up, we let it down very carefully, first buckling a strap around the pastern with a ring in it into which a long strap was buckled. This foot let down we rubbed the leg carefully all the time patting her where we could. Then a strong surcingle with saddle pad and rings was buckled tightly around the girth. This done she was untied, the long strap passed through the ring at the back and the other front leg was fastened up securely. Instructions were then given my boy to take her by the halter and we pulled forward as if to lead her, when we instantly had the off fore leg doubled up to her body and a shir made to the girth which held it there. Well, we had a few lively rounds by her rearing and plunging when she rested upon her front knees in straw a foot deep. Instantly her head was pulled upward and her hind parts pushed over and she laid upon her side our easy victim. Within half a minute she made the desperate struggle of her life to regain her feet, but was held securely there by keeping her head and neck turned upward and one sitting upon her hips. Three times within ten minutes did she struggle while we constantly patted, rubbed and talked to her kindly. The sweat broke out profusely, and her eyes shot forth fire almost. Not wishing to injure her constitution, we then carefully loosened the straps, and bade her get up with a gentle patting about the nose, head and ears. She did not think she could get up, or do anything, after her third struggle, neither would she try, without bidding. When upon her feet the washing went on all right, until the back part of her rump was neared. We immediately put up one fore leg. Again the washing went gently on until the tail and hind legs were interfered with, when she determined to conquer us. Immediately she was laid down again, as carefully as before, and she as vigorously protested and tried to get up. We could see that after her desperate attempt at this time

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she gave up the fight, and we rubbed her gently all over and patted her, handled her legs and feet quite carelessly, always taking care to keep her in our power, should she attempt to get up.

In another ten minutes the lesson was imparted as kindly as if she had been a dear child, and it was learned as cheerfully, yet with many a struggle. We let her up, and our solemn word for it, Elysium was bathed from head to feet, all over, and it was only necessary to hold up a front foot two or three times to accomplish it, and that was only a safeguard, fearing she might attempt to kick. Thirty minutes did the business, and Elysium was immediately ingratiated into the affections of the whole family, as from that hour there was no more turning away from her attendants, but, upon being spoken to, would instantly come to be either fed, hugged or petted. We have had many nervous ones to deal with, but this one was an exception.

We consider this a very promising and valuable filly, and she is phenomenally speedy, but, rather than have subjected her first education to the ordinary professional colt breaker we would have preferred that a twenty-two calibre drop her in her tracks untouched.

Nature has endowed our speediest trotters with an excessive amount of nerve force, which, if properly matured and bottled up, will be of invaluable service in winning hard-fought races in long-drawn contests, or it can be ruined and only a wreck left to the owner in a few short lessons by an inhuman breaker that has less brains than the subject in hand.—*Iowa Turf.*

The Champion Stallions.

As the prominent question to-day is the stallion championship, the honor for which has been so grandly fought for by Kremlin and Stamboul, it will be in order to note how the champion records were made from the time when Ethan Allen astonished the horsemen of his day by trotting in 2:28, being the first stallion to go into the 2:30 list. This champion son of Vermont Black Hawk made his record of 2:28 in a match of $2,000 with George M. Patchen, the latter going to wagon. Ethan Allen distanced his antagonist in the first heat in 2:28. The event took place at the Union course, L. I., October 28, 1858. Two years later he reduced his record to 2:25¼, but in the meantime George M. Patchen had passed him in the race for the championship.

George M. Patchen, on August 2, 1860, made his best record of 2:23½ at Union course, L. I., in a race with Flora Temple. He won the first heat in that time, Flora winning the next three heats and race. Strange to relate this time remained the stallion record for eight years.

On July 29, 1868, at Buffalo, N. Y., the chestnut stallion, Fearnaught, cut the record to 2:23¼. This was not much of a break, nor did he retain championship honors long. He made his record in a race for a purse of $10,000, and won in the first, third and fourth heats in 2:23¼, 2:24¾ and 2:26¼. George Palmer won the second heat in the slow time of 2:28, and Col. Maynard, American Girl, J. J. Bradley, Myron Perry, Victor Hugo and Molly were the other starters.

Less than three months later the greatest speed-producing stallion of the age (except his own sire), George Wilkes, won the crown by making a record of 2:22. Although the mighty Dexter in 1867 had placed the regular trotting record at 2:17¼, no stallion beat George Wilkes' record of 2:22 till August 7, 1872, when Jay Gould made his mark of 2:21½, though a year previously he had tied it in 2:22.

Two years later, at the same track, the mighty Smuggler won the stallion record, which he held, with the exception of two months, for nearly ten years, the longest reign of any of the stallion kings. On August 5, 1874, at Buffalo, this royal son of Blanco made a record of 2:20¾. He won the first and second heats in a $10,000 purse in 2:22¼ and 2:20¾, Thomas Jefferson winning the race. At Rochester, August 13, Mambrino Gift, by Mambrino Pilot, dam by Pilot, Jr., won first money in the 2:26 class in straight heats of 2:21, 2:20 and 2:23, with a field of five behind him. He did not long retain his honors, however, as on September 15, at Mystic Park, Boston, Smuggler tied him in 2:20, winning the $10,000 stallion champion purse. July 15, 1876, at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, he defeated Judge Fullerton in 2:17½, 2:17 and 2:20. His fastest record of 2:15¼ was made August 31, 1876, at Hartford.

Phallas is the last of the stallion kings who obtained his champion record in a race and the first of the grandsons of Hambletonian to attain that honor. July 14, 1884, at Chicago, Ill., he defeated those three great campaigning mares, Catchfly, Clemmie G. and Fanny Witherspoon in 2:15¾, 2:16¾ and 2:13¾. After a lapse of eight years the record was then reduced from 2:15¼ to 2:13¾.

Maxey Cobb, 2:13¼; Axtell, 2:12; Nelson, 2:10; Allerton, 2:09¼; Palo Alto, 2:08¾; Stamboul, 2:08; Kremlin, 2:07¾, the champions in succession from 1884 to the present date, have all made their records against time. Axtell has a race record of 2:14, Nelson of 2:13, Allerton of 2:13¼, Palo Alto of 2:13, Kremlin of 2:11½ and Stamboul, of 2:15, though in justice to the latter it must be said that had he had any race opportunities during the last three years he would have had a far faster race record.—*Spirit of the Times.*

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WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

AMERICAN TROTTING REGISTER ASS'N, Publishers.

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TERMS:

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RATES OF ADVERTISING IN MONTHLY.

Space.	One Year	Six Months	Three Months	One Month
One Page.....	$100	$65	$40	$25
One-half Page.....	62	40	25	18
One-quarter Page.....	40	25	18	12
One-eighth Page.....	25	18	12	8
One-sixteenth Page (12 lines).....	16	12	8	6
Card (6 lines).....	10	7	5	3

Sires of Five or More.

THE trotting season may be said to have been fairly over on November 15, although of course between that time and the close of the season there would naturally be a number of additions to the 2:30 list in California and a few other places where the climate is mild. Enough is known of the season's work, however, at the date named to form a fair estimate of what has been accomplished by the leading sires of the year. It would be idle in a publication of this character to take the space necessary for a presentation of the entire list of stallions whose get have entered the 2:30 trotting or the 2:25 pacing list in 1892. Last month a fairly accurate table of horses that were represented by standard performers to the number of three or more this season was given, and now this is followed by one showing what stallions have had five or more of their get become standard by performance during the season just closed. It appears from this table, which is given below, that the total number of sires having five or more of their get enter the list in 1892 is seventy-three.

Fifty of these have records.

Forty-five have records better than 2:30.

Seventeen have records better than 2:20.

Three have records better than 2:15.

One has a record better than 2:10.

This gives some idea of the part that developed sires play when the results of the season's trotting are tabulated so that no stallion that has not had five of his get become standard by performance this year is eligible to mention, and as quite a number of the horses in this list that do not have records are either dead or on the verge of the grave, it will be seen that not many years will elapse until the list will be practically composed entirely of horses with records showing them to have more than the average amount of speed. Of those without records which appear in the list below Belmont is dead, Dictator is on the verge of the grave, Electioneer is dead, Harold will hardly last another season, Landmark is dead, Victor Bismarck is impotent, and others are well along in years. On the other hand many of the sires with fast records belong to the younger generation of stallions, comparatively speaking among those which would come under this category being the following:

Name.	*Record.*	*Age.*	*No. in list in 1892.*
Altamont.....	2:26¾	17	7
Ambassador	2:21¼	17	12
Ansel.....	2:20	12	5
Anteeo.....	2:16¼	13	6
Ashland Wilkes.....	2:17¼	10	5
Baron Wilkes.....	2:18	10	12
C. F. Clay.....	2:18	11	8
Chimes.....	2:30¾	8	6
Cyclone.....	2:23½	16	6
Director.....	2:17	15	6
Egotist.....	2:22½	7	6
Gambetta Wilkes. ..	2:22½	11	13
Guy Wilkes.....	2:15¼	13	19
Jay Bird.....	2:31¾	14	11
Jerome Eddy..... ..	2:16½	17	5
King Rene	2:30½	17	6
Onward.....	2:25¼	17	20
Patchen Wilkes.....	2:29¼	10	5
Phallas.....	2:13¾	15	8
Princeton.....	2:19¾	11	5
Sable Wilkes.....	2:18	8	7
St. Gothard.....	2:27	16	5
Sidney (p).....	2:19¾	11	5
Simmons.....	2:28	13	7
Sprague (Rounds').....	2:24½	13	5
Stamboul.....	2:08	10	5
Tennessee Wilkes.....	2:27	12	6
Wilkes Boy.....	2:24½	12	9
Wilton.....	2:19¼	12	9

In analyzing the list of sires that have had five or more additions this season to their standard representatives, it will be found in addition to the facts already given that all but sixteen of them trace directly in the male line to Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Nineteen sires,

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ke a still higher test, have had ten or nter the list this year and all but three se trace direct to Rysdyk's Hamble-. Here is the male line breeding of nineteen stallions:

n are sons of George Wilkes.

ree are sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

e is a son of Daniel Lambert.

e is a son of Kentucky Prince.

e is a son of Belmont.

e is a son of Mambrino Patchen.

e is a son of Happy Medium.

e is a son of Major Edsall.

e list of sires that have had five or more eir get enter the list this season is as fol-:

e. Record.	Sire.	No. in List 1892.
rdeen 2:46	Rysdyk's Hamblet'n.	6
ntara 2:23	George Wilkes	13
one 2:27	George Wilkes	7
ont (Hamlin's) 2:26	Almont	7
mont 2:26¾	Almont	7
assador 2:21¼	George Wilkes	12
el 2:20	Electioneer	5
eo 2:16¼	Electioneer	6
land Wilkes 2:17¼	Red Wilkes	5
n Wilkes 2:18	George Wilkes	12
onne Prince 2:21¼	Kentucky Prince	5
nont	Alexander's Abdallah	5
Franklin. 2:29	Daniel Lambert	10
rbon Wilkes	George Wilkes	7
wn Hal (p) 2:12½	Tom Hal	6
. Clay 2:18	Caliban	8
rles Caffrey	Gen. Knox	5
rley H 2:25	Scobey's Champion	5
mes 2:30¾	Electioneer	6
lone 2:23½	Caliban	6
ter Prince	Kentucky Prince	12
tator	Rysdyk's Hamblet'n.	7
ector 2:17	Dictator	6
ert	Rysdyk's Hamblet'n.	12
nont	Belmont	7
tist 2:22½	Electioneer	6
ctioneer	Rysdyk's Hamblet'n.	29
nbetta Wilkes 2:22½	George Wilkes	13
Wilkes 2:15¼	George Wilkes	19
a't'n (McCurdy) 2:26½	Harold	6
nblet'n Wilkes	George Wilkes	5
nbrino 2:21¼	Edward Everett	8
ndallah	Hamlet	6
ppy Medium 2:32½	Rysdyk's Hamblet'n.	11
rold	Rysdyk's Hamblet'n.	5
Bird 2:31¾	George Wilkes	11
ome Eddy 2:16½	Louis Napoleon	5
g Rene 2:30½	Belmont	6
dmark	Volunteer	5
al Tender Jr.	Legal Tender	5
d Russell	Harold	5
is Napoleon	Volunteer	6
drid	George Wilkes	5
mbrino King	Mambrino Patchen	13
mbrino Patchen.	Mambrino Chief	6
phew 2:36	Hambrino	6
twood 2:18¾	Belmont	25
ward 2:25¼	George Wilkes	20
chen Wilkes 2:29¼	George Wilkes	5
allamont	Phallas	5
llas 2:13¾	Dictator	8
t Medium	Happy Medium	10
nceps	Woodford Mambrino.	9
nceton 2:19¾	Princeps	5
l Wilkes 2:40	George Wilkes	24
bert McGregor 2:17½	Major Edsall	12
le Wilkes 2:18	Guy Wilkes	7
Bel 2:24½	Electioneer	6
Gothard 2:27	George Wilkes	5
a Claus 2:17½	Strathmore	7
ca Patchen 2:38	George M. Patchen 30	5
y (p) 2:19¾	Santa Claus	5
ons 2:28	George Wilkes	7
gue (Rounds') 2:24½	Governor Sprague	5

Name. Record.	Sire.	No. in List 1892.
Squire Talmage 2:39¼	Rysdyk's Hamblet'n.	5
Stamboul 2:08	Sultan	5
Tennessee Wilkes 2:27	George Wilkes	6
The King 2:29¼	George Wilkes	5
Victor Bismark	Rysdyk's Hamblet'n.	6
Wilkes Boy 2:24½	George Wilkes	9
Wilton 2:19¼	George Wilkes	9
Young Jim	George Wilkes	10
Young Wilkes 2:28¼	George Wilkes	10

From Hambletonian Dams.

"HARK COMSTOCK" calls attention in his usual forcible manner to the fact that this season's trotting has brought out in strong relief the greatness of stallions whose dams were by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. The wonderful potency of the Hambletonian family in the male line has been so long established and become so absolutely overwhelming as to create no comment, it being naturally expected when a world-beater of any age among the trotters puts in an appearance that such animal will trace direct in the male line to the "Hero of Chester," although there are of course numerous exceptions to this rule, as for instance one of the two horses, Stamboul and Kremlin, that have been fighting for the stallion championship this season. Stamboul, who on three occasions held the record for entire horses, is by Sultan, while Kremlin's sire is Lord Russell, a grandson of Hambletonian. But Stamboul's dam was by Hambletonian, and it is the universal testimony of all who have seen the California stallion that he is, in appearance, a typical Hambletonian, partaking in no measure, so far as looks are concerned, of the characteristics of his sire's family. Stamboul at ten years of age has ten representatives in the 2:30 trotting list, one of them, Murtha, being credited with a 2:18 performance, and the further certificate of good qualities in that she has trained on from a yearling to a six-year-old and improved her record every season. No horse has ever beaten the record as a sire made by Stamboul when ten years old, and only one, Sidney, that traces three times to Hambletonian, has equaled it. Kremlin is not only a grandson of Hambletonian in the male line, but his second dam is also by Hambletonian. Among the really sensational sires of 1892 is Wilton, that has put ten new ones in the list this year, among them a two-year-old trotter with a race record of 2:15¾ and a three-year-old pacer with a mark of 2:19. His four-year-old son, Moquette, divides the honors for that age with Alix, each having a record of 2:10. Wilton is not only out of a Hambletonian mare, but is inbred to Hambletonian,

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as his sire was also a son of that horse. Looking hastily over the 2:30 list of 1892, including the horses that have reduced their records this season, it is found that the following prominent stallions out of Hambletonian mares are creditably represented. Of course there are many more, not well known as sires of 2:30 speed, that are also out of Hambletonian mares, but their standard representatives are not yet numerous enough to make them conspicuous.

Name.	*Best Performer 1892.*	*Record.*
Abdallah Bruce	Grant's Abdallah (p)	2:10½
Alden Goldsmith	Alden G. (p)	2:28
Alex H. Sherman	Harry Sherman	2:25
Austerlitz	Dolly B	2:30
Dexter Prince	Charlie Ford	2:12½
Earl, 2:23¾	Idavan	2:19½
Gambetta	Cleo	2:19½
Gov. Sprague, 2:20¼	Sprague Golddust	2:15¼
Greenlander, 2:15¼	Louisville	2:19¾
Russia, 2:29¼	Czar	2:12½
Stamboul, 2:08	Murtha	2:18
Wilton, 2:19¼	Moquette	2:10

The 2:15 Trotters of 1892.

SEVENTY-ONE trotters have entered the 2:15 list this season, making more than twice as many as were members of that distinguished group of performers previous to 1892. The explanation of this marvellous augmentation of the 2:15 list is the pneumatic-tire sulky, which came into general use by the time the season was well along. The new idea revolutionized trotting records, there is no chance for doubt on that point, and in some cases it made as much as six or eight seconds difference to a 2:20 trotter. There is no question that the absence of friction and the prevention of centrifugal motion, which are the most important features of the bicycle sulky, are an advantage to any trotter, no matter whether the speed of the animal be of the three-minute or 2:10 variety. Of course every man with a horse whose mark is better than 2:20 fondly imagines that in the case of his particular pet not much advantage is gained by the use of the new vehicle, but it is fair to assume, from what the present season has shown, that to the fastest trotters the "bike" is equal to a couple of seconds, perhaps more, although Mr. Doble says that one second is all that should be added to the 2:04 of Nancy Hanks, so far as the new-style sulky is concerned.

Of the seventy-one trotters that have entered the 2:15 list this season no less than forty-one are by sires with records, while the sires of thirty-five of them have records better than 2:30, and the sires of ten are in the 2:20 list. This is a good showing for the developed sires, especially when the matter is still further analyzed, because it then appears that the only stallions that have had more than two of their get enter the 2:15 trotting list this season are themselves the possessors of records which make them standard, these horses being Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼, with five new 2:15 performers this season; and Simmons, 2:28, with four. There are nine stallions that have had two or more of their get trot in 2:15 or better during 1892, and their names and breeding are matters of interest. Here they are:

Name.	*Record.*	*Sire.*	*New 2:15 Performers.*
Guy Wilkes	2:15¼	George Wilkes	5
Simmons	2:28	George Wilkes	4
Cyclone	2:28½	Caliban	2
Director	2:17	Dictator	2
Electioneer		Hambletonian 10	2
Hamlin's Almont	2:26	Almont	2
Pancoast	2:21¾	Woodford Mambrino	2
Patronage		Pancoast	2
Wilkes Boy	2:24½	George Wilkes	2

This is a phenomenal showing for the developed sires, as of the nine horses that have had two or more of their get enter the 2:15 list this year seven have records better than 2:30, while of the other two it may be said that Electioneer drew Marvin a quarter in thirty-four seconds, and Patronage is brother to Patron, 2:14¼, and Prodigal, 2:16. And speaking of Patronage, it will be noticed that his sire, Pancoast, is also represented in this table, they being the only sire and son thus honored. One-third of the sires in the list are by George Wilkes, that branch of the Hambletonian family being ever to the fore.

The list of trotters that have made records of 2:15 or better for the first time this season is as follows:

Name.	*Record.*	*Sire.*	*Record.*
Allie Wilkes	2:15	Red Wilkes	2:40
Aline	2:14½	Almont Boy	
Alabama	2:15	McCurdy's Hambletonian	2:27½
Addie E	2:14	Algona	
Alix	2:10	Patronage	
Azote	2:14¼	Whips	2:27½
Belle Archer	2:12½	Rene	2:26
Brava	2:14½	Baron Wilkes	2:18
Beaury Mc	2:14¼	Nephew	2:25
Belle Vara	2:08¾	Vatican	2:29½
Coralloid	2:13½	Simmons	2:28
Cheyenne	2:14¼	Nutbourne	
Constantine	2:12	Wilkes Boy	2:24½
Czar (3)	2:12½	Russia	2:29½
Daly	2:15	Gen. Benton	2:34½
Dandy	2:14¾	Atlantic	2:21
Directum (3)	2:11¼	Director	2:17
Doctor Sparks	2:14¾	Cyclone	2:28½
Ermine	2:11½	Plymouth	
Evangeline	2:11¾	Director	2:17
Fred S. Wilkes	2:11¾	Hector Wilkes	
Garnet	2:13½	Pancoast	2:21¾
Globe	2:14¾	Hamlin's Almont	2:26
Geneva	2:14	Leland	
Gillette	2:14¼	Cyclone	2:28½
Grace Napoleon	2:14½	Louis Napoleon	
Greenleaf	2:10½	Simmons	2:28
Honest George	2:14¼	Albert	
Hulda	2:14¾	Guy Wilkes	2:15¼
Hazel Wilkes	2:14¾	Guy Wilkes	2:15¼
Instant	2:14¼	Startle	2:26
Junemont	2:14	Tremont	2:28½
Jack Sheppard	2:14½	Anderson Wilkes	2:22

Name.	Record.	Sire.	Record.
Jean Val Jean	2:14	Crittenden	
Cellar Thomas	2:12¾	Pilot Duroc	
Kentucky Union (3)	2:13½	Aberdeen	2:46
Kremlin	2:07¾	Lord Russell	
Kitty Bayard	2:12¼	Bayard	2:31¾
Little Albert	2:10¼	Albert W	2:20
Lord Clinton	2:10½	Denning Allen	
Lakewood Prince	2:13½	Wilksonian	
Lobasco	2:10¾	Egmont	
Mattie H	2:11¼	Abdallah Mambrino	
Martha Wilkes	2:08	Alcyone	2:27
Moquette (4)	2:10	Wilton	2:19¼
Monbars (3)	2:11¾	Eagle Bird	2:21
Magnolia	2:12½	Haw Patch	
Major	2:14½	Don McGregor	
Mark Sirius	2:14	Sirius	
Muta Wilkes	2:14¼	Guy Wilkes	2:15¼
New York Central	2:13½	Simmons	2:28
Norval	2:14¾	Electioneer	
Nellie Mason	2:14	Onward	2:25¼
Nightingale	2:10½	Mambrino King	
Nightingale	2:13½	Osgood Patchen	
Pactolus	2:12¾	Patronage	
Poem	2:14	Gen. Washington	
Ponce de Leon	2:13	Pancoast	2:21¾
Paragon	2:13¼	Storm King	2:29½
Regal Wilkes	2:11¾	Guy Wilkes	2:15¼
Reina	2:13½	St. Arnaud	2:29¼
Ryland T	2:11¼	Ledger Jr	
Richmond Jr	2:15	A. W. Richmond	
Steve Whipple	2:14	Hambletonian Christman	
Simmocolon	2:13¾	Simmons	2:28
So Long	2:13¼	Erelong	
St. Vincent	2:13½	Wilkes Boy	2:24½
Truman	2:12	Electioneer	
Una Wilkes	2:15	Guy Wilkes	2:15¼
Walter E	2:11¾	Patchen Mambrino	
Wardwell	2:15	Hamlin's Almont	2:26

By the Records.

A MAN in Cleveland has compiled a list of all the stallions that have sired two or more trotters with records of 2:15 or better, and here is the result of his figures:

Sire.	Record.	No. in 2:15 List.	Average Speed.
Electioneer		5	2:10 9-10
Guy Wilkes	2:15¼	5	2:14 1-10
Alcyone	2:27	3	2:11
Simmons	2:28	3	2:12½
Director	2:17	3	2:11 5-6
Hamlin's Almont	2:26	3	2:13¾
Red Wilkes	2:40	3	2:14 5-12
Pancoast	2:21¾	3	2:13 7-12
Happy Medium	2:32½	2	2:08⅝
Dictator		2	2:11⅞
Wilkes Boy	2:24½	2	2:12¾
Patronage		2	2:11⅜
Cyclone	2:23½	2	2:12½
Abe Downing	2:20¾	2	2:14
Aberdeen	2:46	2	2:14¼
Startle	2:37	2	2:14⅝

This compilation is an exceedingly valuable one in its way, but there is one point, and in some respects a most important one, that has been overlooked. This is the age of the sires. It makes a good deal of difference—all the difference in the world—whether a horse has three or four in the 2:15 list at twelve or thirteen years of age, or whether he has the same number when twenty-five years old. Let us see how the matter figures out in this particular. Here are the ages of the stallions in the list, with their number in 2:15. It is evident that in a comparison of this sort age is everything. It cuts a most important figure whether a horse has two representatives in the 2:15 list at twelve years of age, as is the case with Patronage, or has the same number at the age of twenty-nine, which is the history, in this particular of Dictator and Happy Medium. Measured by the 2:15 list, Patronage is the equal of any horse of his years in the world, as he has two at the age of twelve. Guy Wilkes has just as many 2:15 representatives (five) as Electioneer, but he outranks the latter horse under this comparison by reason of the fact that he is only thirteen years old, while Electioneer, were he alive, would be twenty-four. Here is the list with the sires arranged in point of ages:

Name.	Age.	No. in 2:15 List.
Dictator	29	2
Happy Medium	29	2
Aberdeen	26	2
Startle	25	2
Electioneer	24	5
Hamlin's Almont	20	3
Red Wilkes	18	3
Abe Downing	17	2
Cyclone	16	2
Pancoast	15	3
Alcyone	15	3
Director	15	3
Simmons	13	3
Guy Wilkes	13	5
Wilkes Boy	12	2
Patronage	12	2

According to the age standard, which is the only true test of merit in a matter of this kind, Guy Wilkes is the greatest trotting sire in the world, and this is something that no thinking person can deny the truth of. Age considered, no other horse will bear comparison with Guy Wilkes, either as a sire of 2:30, 2:20 or 2:15 speed. That he is also breeding on in as grand fashion as his most ardent admirers could wish is proven by the fact that his son, Sable Wilkes, that was the three-year-old champion of his day, has since that time been the first stallion to sire a yearling trotter with a record better than 2:30; and that Sable Wilkes' performance in this respect was not a "scratch," is shown by the fact that his additions to the 2:30 list this season alone are six in number, two of them being two-year-olds with records respectively of 2:18½ and 2:21½, while two others are three-year-olds. Sable Wilkes was foaled in 1884, and at eight years he has nine in the 2:30 list, including a yearling and a two-year-old with a record better than 2:19. Is there any other eight-year-old stallion that can make such a showing of young trotters? Adding what Sable Wilkes has done as a trotter and a sire to what Guy Wilkes has accomplished in the same line, is there any doubt of the superiority of the last-named horse? This journal is not interested in any particular strain of blood. Its advertising columns do not dominate or guide the editorial utterances. What the MONTHLY

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bases its arguments upon is the solid foundation made by the trotting records of each season. It is like whistling down the wind to argue against facts. They are irresistible.

A Great Trotting Inheritance.

ON the day that Stamboul set the stallion mark at 2:08½ his two-year-old daughter, Sweetwater, trotted over the same track in 2:26, and thus made standard by the performance of her get as well as by her own record the one-time four-year-old champion trotter, Manzanita, 2:16, a daughter of Electioneer.

This mile in 2:26 by Manzanita's daughter completes the second epoch in the history of a pair of trotting sisters—Manzanita and Wildflower—that were respectively the four and two-year-old champions of their day, Wildflower's mark when two years old being 2:21, and it stood for the better part of a decade as the fastest mile ever trotted by a horse of her age. The fact that both these mares, in addition to themselves being not only precocious colt trotters but the fastest in the world of their ages and day, have also demonstrated in the most conclusive manner that they are speed producers as well as speed possessors, is unusually gratifying to those who have maintained that from developed sires and dams must come the greatest percentage of trotting speed that can be produced, and as for the opportunities they have had Manzanita and Wildflower have accomplished even more in the way of speed production than could reasonably have been asked of them, something about the story of their lives will be of interest.

Twenty odd years ago there was trotting in California a mare known as Mayflower. She was a daughter of the pacing stallion, St. Clair, and inherited from that horse a tendency to pace when asked to go at speed. So well defined was this trait in the character of Mayflower that it was only by the use of excessively heavy shoes on her fore feet that the mare could be induced to trot. With this handicap, however, she made a record of 2:30½ as long ago as 1872, and was subsequently purchased by Senator Stanford, who had a fondness for the St. Clair blood. In the harem at Palo Alto Mayflower soon became distinguished as one of the greatest broodmares in the world when in 1881 her daughter Wildflower, by Electioneer, trotted a mile as a two-year-old in 2:21, a performance at that time so phenomenal that Budd Doble and other men of experience in trotting affairs who witnessed it were firm in the belief that it would never be excelled. Manzanita, a sister to Wildflower, was not so fast a two-year-old as the other daughter of Mayflower, but as a three-year-old she made a record of 2:23½, and at four years of age was one of the fastest and most beautifully gaited trotters ever seen, being one of the first of the get of Electioneer to impress beholders with the idea that the son of Hambletonian and Green Mountain Maid could get race nags as well as mere speed. Manzanita when four years old made a record of 2:16, and in addition to that performance being the best for a trotter of her age it was also, curiously enough, the first time that a trotter had gone into winter quarters with a record of exactly 2:16. Had not Mazanita subsequently broken down at a time when her flight of speed was greater than ever and denoted that she was certain to trot a mile close to 2:10, she would doubtless have been even at this day an equine star of even greater magnitude than is at present the case, as although she was the champion four-year-old of her day, her mark of 2:16 at that age has been so often beaten of late years that it no longer shines with the luster which surrounded it at the time of its being placed on the books.

But it was not alone through her two fast trotting daughters that the St. Clair mare Mayflower was destined to shine, because, when mated with the thoroughbred horse, Wildidle, she produced a filly called May, and from the union of this filly and Electioneer came the bay mare Idle May, foaled in 1885, that in 1891 trotted to a record of 2:27½. The old mare herself had produced a couple of record-breakers to the cover of Electioneer, but the intervention of a cross of thoroughbred blood, the resultant filly being then bred to Electioneer, as was her dam, does not seem to have improved the speed-producing capacity of the old mare's blood, although the power to produce trotting speed was still retained in grand proportions, as May is also the dam of Wild May, 2:30, as a four-year-old, by Electioneer. Another filly that came from the mating of Mayflower with Electioneer was Maybell, and to the cover of General Benton she produced Maralia, 2:24¼. It is evident therefore that the daughters of Mayflower that were sired respectively by the thoroughbred Wildidle and the trotting-bred stallion General Benton have done exceedingly well in the breeding ranks, but when compared with the achievements of two other daughters

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of Mayflower—her champion trotters Wildflower and Manzanita—it is plain that the fillies of this old pacing mare which trotted the fastest are also producing in a much greater degree of excellence than are those which, so far as records show, do not possess much speed.

Wildflower, who made a two-year-old record of 2:21 in 1881, dropped her first foal in 1885. She produced regularly up to and including 1888, and here is the result:

Year.	*Produce.*	*Sire.*
1885	Wild Boy, *Sire of* Donchka (2) 2:25.	General Benton.
1886	Wildnut, *Sire of* Bedworth (2) 2:29¼.	Woodnut, 2:16½.
1887	Wildmont, 2:27¼,	Piedmont, 2:17¼.
1888	Wild Bee, 2:28,	Piedmont, 2:17¼.

This is a phenomenal showing, because from it appears the important fact that the first four foals of Wildflower have either trotted better than 2:30 or produced 2:30 speed, and of course this has been accomplished at an early age. In fact it is doubtful if any mare, circumstance considered, has a better record than Wildflower as a world-beating colt trotter and a uniform speed-producer, and if her history on the turf and in the breeding ranks does not point to and emphasize the value of developed speed in immediate ancestors we are at a loss to know what combination of facts could otherwise bring about that result. It is the practice of some writers to class Electioneer among undeveloped sires, but no matter how much hair-splitting there may be on this point, or under what circumstances a stallion may or may not be termed "developed," it is certain that Electioneer was a remarkably fast trotter, inasmuch as Mr. Charles Marvin has publicly testified to having driven him a quarter to a road cart in 34 seconds, a 2:16 gait. Electioneer's sire, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, was something of a trotter and when well along in years could pull a road wagon a strong 2:40 gait, as testified to by Mr. David Bonner, who frequently drove the horse. The dam of Electioneer was as fast a lot trotter as was ever seen in her day, and she in turn was by Harry Clay, a trotter with a record of 2:29. Starting, therefore, with the trotter Electioneer, each of whose parents was a trotter, and breeding to that horse the trotter Mayflower, 2:30½, the result was a couple of colt champions in Wildflower and Manzanita. It is also noticeable that the only trotters out of Mayflower that became standard by performance were sired by Electioneer, although the mare was also bred to the running stallion Wildidle and the trotting-bred horse General Benton and her daughters by those sires produced speed. Wildflower, however, when placed in the breeding ranks is represented either in performance or produce by every one of her first four foals, the eldest having seen the light in 1885.

Her sister Manzanita was not bred until later in life and her first mating resulted in the filly Sweetwater, that, as a two-year-old takes a record of 2:26. This filly's speed inheritance on her dam's side is, as has been shown, a remarkably continuous one and in the paternal line it is no less so, her sire being Stamboul, a horse that began his trotting career as a two-year-old and on successive occasions lowered his record until it now stands at 2:08, made at ten years of age. This alone would show that Stamboul's ability to trot is of the gradually improving kind and would naturally, even if there were no other attendant circumstances of probable potency in producing speed, have given him license to sire trotters. But aside from his own performances Stamboul is bred in trotting lines. His sire, Sultan, has a record of 2:24 and is by The Moor, 2:37, and out of Minnehaha, a fast trotting daughter of Steven's Bald Chief; second dam by Strader's C. M. Clay, record 2:35¼. Here are four generations of developed trotting speed in the male line alone of the filly by Stamboul and out of Manzanita: Stamboul, 2:08; Sultan, 2:24; The Moor, 2:37; and Strader's Clay, 2:35¼. Stamboul's dam was Fleetwing by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the fast trotting mare Patchen Maid, by George M. Patchen, 2:23¼. Fleetwing is also the dam of Ruby, 2:19¾, a sister to Stamboul.

There is an encyclopedia of information in this bald statement of eloquent facts. The great trotters of to-day are almost without exception bred in performing trotting lines, and the champion trotting stallions are getting early and extreme speed. This season a daughter of Nelson, 2:10, has made a record better than 2:25. Avena, a two-year-old daughter of Palo Alto, 2:08¾, recently trotting to a mark of 2:21½ in California. Stamboul, 2:08, has Murtha, 2:18, to his credit, and Kremlin, 2:07¾, will unquestionably be represented in the 2:30 list as soon as his produce are old enough to train.

To present, as it were, in a picture the facts above noted regarding the blood lines of Sweetwater, the tabulated pedigree of that filly is given herewith.

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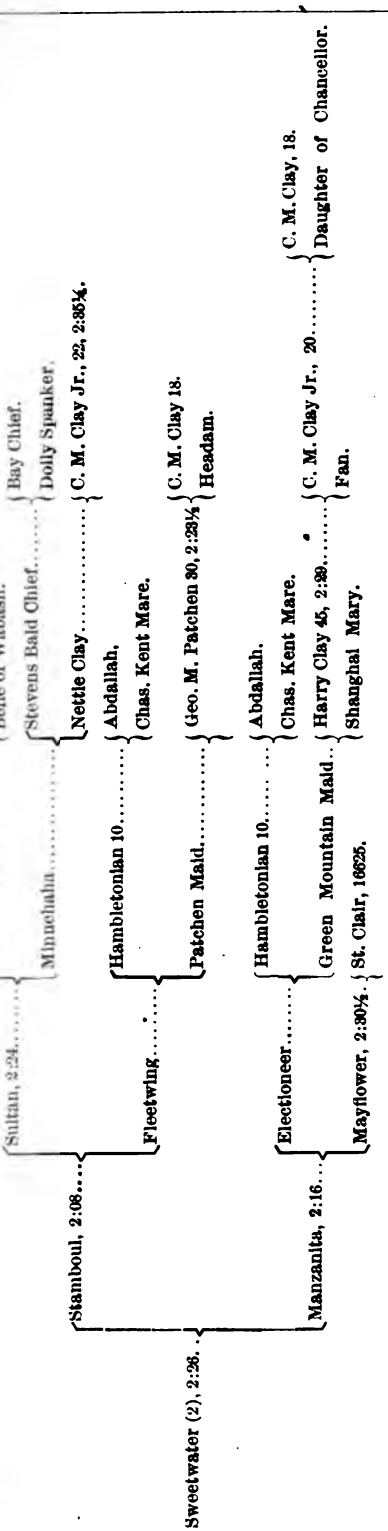

The 2:15 Pacers of 1892.

THERE is given below what is believed to be a fairly accurate list of the pacers that have made records of 2:15 or better in 1892. There are just half a hundred names in the list, the records ranging from 2:15 down to the 2:05¾ of Flying Jib, a horse that began the season without any mark. Like a good many others of the 2:15 pacers of 1892, Flying Jib is trotting-bred, being by Algona, a son of Almont; dam by Middletown; second dam a sister to the trotter Voltaire, 2:20¼. In fact of the nine pacers in the 2:15 list this season that have also beaten 2:10—Flying Jib, 2:05¾; Jay-Eye-See, 2:06¼; W. Wood, 2:07; Silkwood, 2:07½; Blue Sign, 2:08¼; Crawford, 2:09¾; Storm, 2:08½; Vinette, 2:09½; and Robert J., 2:09¾—all but one are by trotting-bred sires, the stallions which got W. Wood and Robert J. having trotting records respectively of 2:25¾ and 2:22¼. Jay-Eye-See is by a brother to Dexter, 2:17¼.

Twenty-six of the 2:15 or better pacers this season are by developed trotting sires, while only five are by developed pacing sires.

Of the twenty-three members of the 2:15 pacing list this season that have also made records of 2:12 or better, eleven are by the developed trotting sires Shadeland Onward, 2:18½; Gibralter, 2:21; Favorite Wilkes, 2:24½; Ensign, 2:28½; Guy Wilkes, 2:15½; Happy Medium, 2:32½; Montgomery, 2:21¼; Hartford, 2:22¼; Sultan, 2:24; Del Sur, 2:24, and Steinway, 2:25¾. The representative of Shadeland Onward is the champion two-year-old pacer, Online, record 2:11, and this trotting-bred trotter Shadeland Onward has also given us the champion yearling pacer in Belle Acton, 2:20, although it is only fair to say, in speaking of this filly, that her dam is the pacer Lottie P., 2:17¼, while the dam of Online is by Chester Chief, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. In addition to the stallions with records of 2:30 or better, mentioned as the sires of pacers that have entered the 2:15 list this season and also beaten 2:12, Happy Medium, 2:32½, should not be forgotten, as he is the sire of Riley Medium, 2:10½. In reading this list of 2:15 pacers for 1892 one can not but be impressed with the overwhelming preponderance of trotting blood in the sires of these horses, and the production of extreme pacing speed by stallions of trotting lineage is something that can not well be overlooked. The list is as follows:

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ie.	Record.	Sire.	Record.
ibra (3)	2:15	Legal Tender Jr.	
ah	2:11½	Guy Wilkes	2:15¼
s	2:12½	Harold	
ah Wilkes	2:14¼	Bourbon Wilkes	
Wilkes	2:14¼	Tennessee Wilkes	2:27
le	2:15	Lemont	
ign	2:08¼	Ensign	2:28½
Doble	2:14½	Clay Abdallah	
d Wilkes	2:15	Alcantara	2:23
rd	2:12¼	Onward	2:25¼
Smith	2:14½	Guy Wilkes	2:15¼
os	2:12¼	Alcantara	2:23
ey Ford	2:12½	Dexter Prince	
land S	2:11¾	Montgomery	2:21¼
Kiff	2:14½	Bald Hornet	2:21
rt	2:12¼	Onward	2:25¼
ford	2:09¾	Favorite Wilkes	2:24½
o (3)	2:14¾	Charles Derby	2:20
y O	2:12½	Dall Brino	
eator	2:15	Dictator	
wift	2:13	Baywood	
tic	2:14	Jolly	
rt Prince	2:13¼	Egbert	
Brown	2:11½	Prince Pulaski Jr.	
g Jib	2:05¾	Algona	
foot	2:14	Booth's Clear Grit	
ing Tide	2:14¾	Albert W	2:20
K	2:14¼	Shadeland Onward	2:18½
eo Rex	2:12¾	Billy Sayre	
er S	2:14½	Cafferty Horse	
	2:14½	Bald Hornet	2:21
y O	2:14	Clipper	
R	2:14¼	Wild Tom	
R. Gentry (3)	2:12¾	Ashland Wilkes	2:17¼
Jett	2:14½	Billy Wilkes	2:29½
Eye-See	2:06¼	Dictator	
ell's Dallas	2:12¼	Indiana Chief	
lle	2:14½	Wedgewood	2:19
a Wilkes	2:14½	Red Wilkes	2:40
elle (3)	2:12¾	Lockhart	2:13
Willetts	2:14	Ferguson	
ry Chimes	2:14¾	Chimes	2:30¾
e	2:15	Frenchman	
le B	2:14	Notable	
hurst	2:14¾	Nutwood	2:18¾
W	2:13	Dall Brino	
ne (2)	2:11	Shadeland Onward	2:18½
Dick	2:10¼	Gibralter	2:21
nkett	2:13¼	Strathern	
ee Echo	2:14½	Cloud Mambrino	
na Donna	2:11¾	Betterton	
lector	2:10¼	Duplex (p)	2:17¼
y Medium	2:10½	Happy Medium	2:32½
ert J	2:09¾	Hartford	2:22½
ldin	2:11½	Sultan	2:24
Pedro	2:10¾	Del Sur	2:24
twood	2:07½	Bl'kwood Mambrino	
rn	2:08½	Brown Hal (p)	2:12½
ers	2:14½	Dr. Speers	
Order (2)	2:14	Thistle (p)	2:14
etta	2:09½	Ethan Wilkes	
ello	2:11½	Legal Tender Jr.	
lnut Boy	2:11½	Ferguson	
Wood	2:07	Steinway	2:25¾
sconsin King	2:11	Wisconsin	

Guard the Trotting Stakes.

There is no doubt that the numerous failures among trotting tracks this season, every one of which was due to the fact that big purses were attempted to be given in out-of-the-way places, will result in the associations which have been managed conservatively doing a bigger business next year than ever before.

Horse owners have found that it is a waste of time and money to cart their stables to the ends of the earth when the chances are that if the meeting loses any money the local management will either decline to settle or in some other way act to the detriment of visiting patrons. It was announced with a great flourish of trumpets that the November meeting at Birmingham, Ala., would be a grand affair in its way, but it turned out to be a fizzle. Horsemen from all parts of the country were attracted by reason of the inducements offered in stakes and purses, but after reaching there a great many of them found that events of all kinds had been closed and opened again at the whim of the management and without notice to the nominators, so that men who supposed that their horses were engaged found them without a chance to trot.

Another characteristic move by the management was that in several instances after two payments had been made in a stake the same had been declared off, and on an entirely different basis reopened for $300 instead of the original amount, $1,000. It is no wonder that a good many men are becoming tired of buying trotters when such mismanagement, carelessness, and is some instances downright swindling as has marked the campaign of 1892, is prevalent. It is all well enough to say that "Wild Cat" Jones of Columbia, the people at Richmond, Ind., the Des Moines, Iowa boomers and others who ran meetings where only a portion of the purses was paid, are merely exceptions to the general rule of honesty which prevails on trotting tracks, but the truth of the matter is that such "exceptions" are far more numerous than they should be. It is only the notable instances of "welching" of trotting tracks this season that have come before the general public, there being a number of cases in which the swindling was of such small amount as to make it unwise for horsemen to bother about the matter. If trotting is to be conducted as it should be, if men who make entries, sometimes months in advance, are to have their interests protected; if, in short, the business is to be guarded against the attacks of charlatans and thieves, the prime point of defense must be proper supervision of the stake money and entrance fees.

The only way in which these funds can be properly and positively secured is to have them deposited with the parent association to which the track belongs; and, if horse owners and breeders are alive to their own interests, they will see to it that during the present winter legislation to this effect is proposed to the National and American Trotting associations. It is legislation of a sort to which no honest track owner or manager can object, and it is

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the only proper method of protecting nominators in stakes and purses. The idea that under the present system which governs the trotting turf a little whiffit of a sneak-thief such as Columbia Jones has shown himself to be is enabled to lay hands on and put out of sight more than $30,000 of trust funds given into his charge by horsemen in all parts of the country, is preposterous and disgraceful. Mr. Jones' place is in the penitentiary, where other embezzlers go, and if he is not put there it will be because those who have suffered losses through his thievery do not take concerted action in the matter, because it is not possible that the laws of Tennessee are powerless to punish a man of his character and achievements in dishonesty. The National and American Trotting associations are institutions in which every breeder and horseman has confidence. They are not private enterprises, and are not managed with a view of making money for one man or an association composed of only a few citizens. They enact and enforce laws for the government of the trotting turf, and it would be entirely proper to make them the depository of trust funds in trotting stakes and purses. If the making of laws looking to this end is proposed there will doubtless be opposition from some sources, but such opposition will be a confession of weakness—it will be as the shrinking of one who fears to have an ulcer probed. Every trotting stake or purse with advance payments that is projected from this time forth should have something more substantial behind it than the guarantee of an individual or a race track. The past of the trotting-stake system is already tinged with dishonor, but there is no reason why the future may not be kept untarnished.

A High Standard.

DURING the trotting season just closed fifty-six stallions have had two or more of their get enter the 2:20 list, and when the results of the campaign of 1892 in this direction are tabulated many facts of value and interest are brought to the surface.

It is found, to begin with, that in this list are three stallions less than ten years of age, and as the standard of admission is a very high one, it is all the more creditable that three such young horses as Acolyte, eight years; Chimes, eight years; and Shadeland Onward, nine years, should be found within its precincts. Every one of these horses, it will be noticed has a record, that of Chimes being the slowest, and the average of their marks is 2:23¼. All these horses trace directly in the male line to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, two of them being grandsons of George Wilkes and one a son of Electioneer. Acolyte is inbred to Hambletonian, his dam being by Almont; second dam by Mambrino Chief. The dam of Shadeland Onward is by Mambrino Time, a grandson of Mambrino Chief, and the dam of Chimes is by The Moor, a Clay horse; so that in the near crosses of the pedigrees of this trio of notable young sires the most prominent strains are those of Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and C. M. Clay Jr. 20.

The stallions that have had five or more of their get enter the 2:20 list this year are:

Name.	*Record.*	*No. in List.*
Onward	2:25¼	10
Electioneer		8
Red Wilkes	2:40	7
Pilot Medium		6
Alcantara	2:23	5
Alcyone	2:27	5
Dexter Prince		5
Happy Medium	2:32½	5
Robert McGregor	2:17½	5
Hamlin's Almont	2:26	5

Under the 2:20 standard, when the time is limited to the trotting season of 1892, Onward makes by far the best showing of any horse in the list, and his work is a brilliant illustration of the almost uniform success that has attended the blending of the Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief strains of blood. In the matter of highest average speed production for 1892 among these sires, the first horse is the trotter Shadeland Onward, whose record is 2:18½, and whose sire and grandsire—Onward and George Wilkes—are also in the 2:30 list. Although Shadeland Onward is but nine years of age he had a phenomenal representative this season in the champion two-year-old pacer Online, whose record is 2:11, while another pacing son made a record of 2:14¼. Next to Shadeland Onward in this matter of extreme speed production comes Lord Russell, the brother to Maud S., 2:08¾. He had two of his get enter the 2:20 list this year, they being the four-year-old colt Lee Russell, 2:18¼, and the grand five-year-old stallion Kremlin, 2:07¾, who is a champion among entire horses of his age, and who stands next to Stamboul in the race for the stallion championship, being beaten only a quarter of a second by the California horse, and barred by lack of good weather from the opportunities in the way of trials against the watch which finally enabled the son of Sultan to place the stallion where, so far as Kremlin is

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concerned it must remain secure for the balance of this year. Lord Russell's two representatives are trotters in distinction to the two pacers which placed Shadeland Onward at the top of the tree this season for average speed production, but it should not be forgotten that Shadeland Onward is also the sire of the champion yearling pacer in Belle Acton, 2:20¾. The list is as follows:

Name.	*Record.*	*Age.*	*New 2:20 pfs.*	*Average Speed.*
Aberdeen	2:46	26	2	2:14½
Acolyte	2:21	8	2	2:18½
Alcantara	2:23	16	5	2:16¼
Alcyone	2:27	15	5	2:18
Allegheny Boy	2:27¼	18	2	2:17¼
Altamont	2:26¾	17	2	2:18¼
Almont (Hamlin's)	2:26	20	5	2:17¼
Bald Hornet (p)	2:21	..	3	2:16⅝
Baron Wilkes	2:18	10	2	2:16⅞
Belmont	....	28	4	2:18
Betterton	....	12	4	2:18¼
Bonnie McGregor	2:13½	13	2	2:19⅝
Chimes	2:30¾	8	3	2:17
Cyclone	2:23½	16	3	2:19¼
Dexter Prince	....	13	5	2:17 1-5
Echo	2:37½	26	2	2:19⅛
Edgehill	2:25½	12	2	2:18⅞
Egbert	....	17	4	2:17⅝
Electioneer	....	24	8	2:17½
Elyria	2:25¼	10	2	2:17⅛
Ensign	2:28½	19	2	2:17⅝
Favorite Wilkes	2:24½	15	2	2:17⅜
Ferguson	....	12	3	2:13 11-12
Florida	....	25	2	2:17
Gambetta Wilkes	2:22½	11	4	2:17½
George Sprague (B'dr's Rec.)	2:21	17	2	2:17¼
Guy Wilkes	2:15¼	13	3	2:14½
Hambletonian (McCurdy's	2:26½	18	3	2:17½
Happy Medium	2:32½	29	5	2:17
Harold	....	28	2	2:18¼
Idol (Backman's)	....	28	2	2:19⅝
King Rene	2:30½	17	2	2:18⅜
Jersey Wilkes	....	11	2	2:17⅝
Legal Tender Jr	....	23	2	2:16⅝
Lord Russell	....	11	2	2:13
Louis Napoleon	....	26	2	2:17
Lumps	2:21	17	2	2:19⅛
Mambrino King	....	20	2	2:18¾
Nutwood	2:18¾	22	4	2:17⅛
Onward	2:25¼	17	10	2:17¾
Pancoast	2:21¾	15	3	2:14⅜
Patchen Wilkes	2:29½	10	4	2:17⅜
Pilot Medium	....	13	6	2:19 1-12
Princeton	2:19¾	11	2	2:16¼
Red Wilkes	2:40	18	7	2:17½
Robert McGregor	2:17½	22	5	2:18½
Shadeland Onward	2:18½	9	2	2:12⅝
Simmons	2:23	13	2	2:13⅞
Sprague (Rounds')	2:24½	13	2	2:16⅛
Stranger	....	12	2	2:18¼
Tennessee Wilkes	2:27	12	3	2:16 11-12
Tom Hal Jr (Gibson's)	....	32	2	2:18⅞
Warwick Boy	....	22	2	2:17⅜
Wilkes Boy	2:24½	12	2	2:16½
Wilton	2:19¼	12	4	2:15¾
Young Jim	....	18	2	2:18⅝

Notes and News.

It has often been made a matter of complimentary comment by the admirers of Stamboul when speaking of that horse that every season he was in training he reduced his record, beginning as a two-year-old and finally landing in the 2:07½ notch this year. That this quality of training-on is a valuable one in a trotter goes without saying, but it is doubly so in a stallion, evidencing as it does his great vitality. In the case of Stamboul it would seem from the performances of his first trotter, Murtha, that the training-on quality is to be transmitted to his get, and Murtha's performances are certainly remarkable for uniform improvement. She began in 1888 as a yearling, taking a record at Los Angeles, Cal., of 2:41¼ on December 8. In 1889 she trotted two races and won one of them, making a record of 2:40. In 1890 she started seven times, closing the season with a third heat record of 2:30. In 1891 this was reduced to to 2:25½, among her noteworthy performances being the winning of a six-heat race at Rockford, Ill., where she trotted the deciding mile in 2:26¼. This year she has reduced her record to 2:18 at Des Moines, Iowa, August 18—certainly a grand showing for a mare that has been trotted and trained ever since she was old enough to wear harness.

Among the deaths of men who are known in the ranks of trotting-horse breeders during the last month, the most notable are those of Mr. W. J. Gordon, of Cleveland, Ohio; D. J. Crouse, of Syracuse, N. Y., and "Uncle" Jack Hook, of Kentucky. Mr. Gordon, who was in the neighborhood of seventy years old at the time of his death, has been prominent as the owner of trotters for the last ten years, the most conspicuous members of his stable during that time being Clingstone, 2:14, and Guy, 2:10¾, both of which horses were purchased by him when their records were much slower than the rate of speed they ultimately attained. Mr. Gordon, also owned William H., 2:18½; Clemmie G., 2:15½, and others of less repute. After Clingstone had shown himself one of the grandest race-horse trotters in the world Mr. Gordon bought his sire, Rysdyk, and his dam, Gretchen, but subsequently disposed of them after breeding a brother to Clingstone that made a record of 2:29½ in 1890. Mr. D. J. Crouse was a gentleman of great wealth and although he did not campaign his horses prominently, was, nevertheless, at various times, the owner of a number of animals with records close to 2:20. His barn in Syracuse was unquestionably the finest structure of its kind in the world. Jack Hook was a driver of the old school, and his specialty in trotting blood was that of the stallion Cyclone, a horse to which he gave a record of 2:23½ many years ago. Mr. Hook brought out and drove to their records Dr. Sparks, Annorean and other prominent youngsters of the Cyclone

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family. He was in his seventieth year at the time of his death and will be mourned by all who knew him, as he was a man of sterling qualities and rugged honesty.

ON November 18 Stamboul reduced the stallion record to 2:07½ over the kite track at Stockton. Two days previous he had made an unsuccessful attempt to lower his mark of 2:08, and only succeeded in placing 2:09¾ to his credit. On the 18th, however, it was evident that the rainy season, which puts an end to trotting on the Pacific coast, was at hand and the horse was rather hastily prepared for a fast mile. He went to the half-mile pole in 1:02¾ and finished as above stated in 2:07½, thereby giving himself the stallion championship, which up to that time had been held by Kremlin, 2:07¾. Stamboul is to be sold at auction in New York in the near future.

MR. MORRIS J. JONES, of the Standard Horse company, whose headquarters are at Kenosha, Wis., writes: "If the trotting campaign returns are all in we would like to announce our return home with the fastest trotting stallion in the state of Wisconsin (Pactolus, 2:12¾), and the fastest four-year-old mare in the world (Alix, 2:10), and think we own one of the two-minute trotters of 1893."

AT the recent National Horse show held in New York city the prize for broodmares with foal was given without question to the great producer Mabel L., that is now twelve years old and that is the dam of the following performers in 2:30 or better:

Reina (7)	2:13½
Judge Keeler (4)	2:25
Curfew (3)	2:28¼
Ruby (4)	2:28½
St. Regis (5)	2:29½

In addition to these representatives in the 2:30 list Mabel L. is also the dam of the yearling Salolo, that has a record of 2:53½, and of Reginia, 3:03 as a two-year-old. In a letter to a New York paper Mr. H. M. Littel, of Macedon, N. Y., says, regarding this great mare: "She dropped her first foal in 1883 and her eighth one this year. Six are by St. Arnaud, one by Chimes and one by Sunolo. She is now in foal to Ralph Wilkes, 2:13½. I think Beautiful Bells is the youngest broodmare with four in the 2:30 list. She was fifteen years of age at that time. The eight foals of Mabel L. are all trotters, and only an accident will stop all eight from having attained a record of 2:30 or better by the time their dam is fifteen years old. Although Mabel L. will drop a foal next year she has so much natural speed that I shall make a trial to give her a mark close to 2:25." There is no question that in a general way Mabel L. is as great a broodmare as has been produced, and for this reason it is of interest to know that her blood lines are of the proper kind, she being by the developed stallion Victor, 2:23, and out of a mare by Volunteer. Victor's sire was the trotter General Knox, 2:31½, and the breeding of his dam was unknown. It was the mating of this developed stallion by a developed sire with the daughter of the trotter Volunteer that produced a broodmare whose performances have been simply astonishing, and as the owner of Mabel L. says she has so much speed that he will have her trained next season and expects to give her a record of about 2:25, it is evident that her trot-producing qualities as a dam are due in some measure to her own inherited speed. More than this it appears that four of Mabel L.'s trotters are by the developed stallion St. Arnaud, 2:29¼, and that the other, the three-year-old filly Curfew, is by Chimes, 2:30¾ as a three-year-old. The success, then, of Mabel L. as a broodmare would logically appear due to the fact that she is a trotter herself, that her sire had a record of 2:23, and that her dam was by the trotter and sire of trotters, Volunteer, in addition to which her grandsire was the trotter and sire of trotters, Gen. Knox. So strongly trotting-bred a mare as Mabel L. and that herself inherited the trotting disposition to an extent which enables her to show better than a 2:30 gait should naturally produce speed, especially when bred to such horses as St. Arnaud (who is a son of George Wilkes and out of a mare by Mambrino Patchen) and the intensely trotting-bred trotter Chimes, son of Electioneer and Beautiful Bells.

A REMARKABLE incident occurred in Jessamine county the other day which, while almost impossible, is nevertheless true, remarks a Lexington, Ky., paper. L. C. Stedman, the real estate man of this city, had a mare and colt which he sent to Garrard county to be weaned. On the way to that county, and while crossing the covered bridge over the Kentucky river at Curley's distillery, the colt became frightened, jumped over the stone wall that guards the approach to the bridge and striking on the abutment was precipitated into the river, a distance of eighty feet below. Strange to relate the colt picked itself up, climbed out of the water, gave a vigorous shake of its body and trotted along after its mother as if nothing had happened.

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ILAN, Italy, has a trotting track which is and a half furlongs in circumference. re is another track in the shape of the fig- 8, measuring one mile and a quarter, unners. A track of this shape was sug- ed years ago by the late W. H. Wilson for ess races.

OMEN who are fond of horses frequently e great power in controlling them, says a er in the San Francisco *Call*. I remember e visiting a large stock ranch and, going ugh the stables, saw in a boxstall a three- r-old colt who cowered in a corner as we roached and turned threatening heels upon "He had just been caught up," the pro- tor explained. "He hasn't had a halter ince he was a yearling and is very wild, ne of us can get near him." He drew a le nearer as he spoke, and the colt made a d plunge for the other side of the big stall. he stood facing me I walked quietly up to n and, though he trembled a little, laid my nd on his neck and in a minute or two he s rubbing an inquisitive nose along my eek while I softly scratched his tumbled ne. "Upon my word, now," said the own- "you ought to be a horse-trainer. Horses e women, and are almost always more gen- with them than with men. For this reason courageous woman might often succeed as a iner of saddle-horses for women's use.

THE filly Ella Woodline, that took a record 2:29¾ this season, is an instance of early velopment in parent and produce worth ting. She is by Woodline, that as a two- ar-old made a record of 2:28. He is by Nut- ood, 2:18¾, dam by Blackwood, 2:31. The ason that Woodline made a record of 2:28 a two-year-old he also got the filly that as now beaten 2:30 as a yearling. Woodline now four years old, and this season made a ord of 2:19¼. He is the only four-year-old, far as can be recalled, to have a representa- e in the 2:30 list and he is certainly the only llion of that age one of whose get has be- ome standard by performance as a yearling.

ELLERTON, 2:09¼, runs loose in a paddock t Independence every day and takes plenty exercise that way. Some of his weanlings already broken to harness and receive o and one-half miles of road work daily to rt. The only other item of interest from dependence just now is that C. W. Williams announced a great program for his trot- g meeting over the kite track next year. one feature being thirteen stakes of $5,000 each as follows: For yearling trotters, mile heats, two in three; for two-year-old trotters, mile heats, three in five; for three-year-old trotters, free-to-all class; for 2:30 trotters; for 2:25 pacers; for 2:20 trotters; for two-year-old trotters eligible to 2:50 class January 2, 1893; for pacers eligible to the 2:15 class January 2, 1893; for trotting stallions; for 2:15 trotters eligible January 2, 1893; for three-year-old trotters eligible to 2:20 class January 2, 1893; for free-to-all pacers.

THE great race mare Nelly Mason, who showed herself a trotter of the first water at the Lexington meeting by winning the fourth, fifth and sixth heats of her race in 2:14¾, 2:14, 2:14½, will not appear on the turf next season, as she has been bred to Norval, 2:14¾, and is supposed to be in foal. She is owned by Peter Truax, of Chippewa Falls, Wis.

A STATISTICIAN has been doing some elaborate figuring in regard to the breeding of the various horses that have been successful in the classic events on the English running turf for the last half century, and his conclusion is that developed sires have had by far the greatest success in the stud. He says that in fact nearly all the winners have been by such sires, but adds that mares which never raced have thrown nearly as much speed as those that were famous winners in their day. The trotting-horse breeders of this country are finding out very rapidly that it wont do to tie to pedigrees along where there is no speed attachment, and from what several mares with records better than 2:30 have already accomplished in the production of trotters it it would seem that in a short time the stallion without a standard record and the mare that has never shown any speed will be conspicuously absent from the breeding ranks.

TATTERSALLS IN AMERICA.

Its Accomplishments in the Past and its Aims for the Future.

NEW YORK, November 16.

EDITORS WALLACE'S MONTHLY:

KINDLY permit me the use of your columns for a statement which I will endeavor to make as concise and brief as possible, with reference to the organization known the world over as "Tattersalls."

The object of this statement is to show the extent and character of the business of the Tattersalls Companies in America, what ha-

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been accomplished by them in the past, their plans for the future, and also to correct possible erroneous impressions resulting from biased reports emanating from interested and predjudiced sources.

When, in 1879, Mr. William Easton, the managing director of the companies in this country, arrived in New York, he found no adequate public sale structures here. The business was in its infancy, and conducted in a sort of hap-hazard manner alike unprofitable to the breeder and seller and unsatisfactory to the purchaser. The system of public sales originally inaugurated by the Tattersalls, and long in vogue in England—in fact the principal medium for the sale and purchase of turf horses (and, for that matter, of horses for all purposes)—was practically unknown and entirely misunderstood here, rendering the pioneer work of its inaugural discouraging in the extreme. But, with a perseverance worthy the results which have rewarded his efforts, Mr. Easton stood unfalteringly by his guns, battling a prejudice that was the result of lack of knowledge of the subject, until success fully as great as his fondest hopes pictured has been accomplished, and to-day it is safe to assert that ninety-nine one-hundredths of the transfers of blood stock are affected through the medium of public sales, the Tattersalls being far in the lead in these transactions.

The results show for themselves, and the breeders of thoroughbreds in this country have attained a prosperity that could not have been attained for years to come but for the persistent efforts of Mr. Easton, backed by the confidence in him and the capital of his company, which has been so munificently furnished for the purpose. American capital was not available, nor could it be obtained, because the risk was thought to be very great at best and the business entirely misunderstood by our capitalists. It is safe to say that the enormous investments in this country by the Tattersalls, aggregating close to $1,000,000, have, as yet, been comparatively non-productive and resulted much less in profit to the organization than to the advantage of the breeders of America. In fact it is not unreasonable to claim that the present prosperity of the thoroughbred breeders and the greatly-increased value in running stock are largely indebted to the activity brought about by the state of affairs resulting from the efforts of Mr. Easton.

That being true of the blood horse interests, why, in a measure at least, will not the same course inure to the benefit of trotting-horse interests? Can the expenditure of a vast sum of money in erecting and furnishing convenient and perfect marts—almost palaces—for the economical and successful sale of the products of American trotting-horse breeders, at the different points most advantageously located in the country, fail to result in advantages and profit to both the producer and the purchaser?

The progressive breeder has long since become convinced that the system of public sales is the true one for the transfer of their products. Then the public—that infallible appraiser of values—puts the stamp of merit where merit exists or the brand of failure where it is deserved. The breeder, if not blindly prejudiced, at once ascertains his true standing in the business and profits by the experience. If his stock is not of the character which finds public favor and consequent high prices, the remedy is obvious, if bitter—to get rid of it for what it will bring and secure in its stead that which will sell for good prices.

Year by year has the system become more and more popular. Farms that have heretofore depended entirely on private sales discover one by one that public sales, by their popularity, have almost revolutionized that important branch of the business, and fall into the ranks of those who patronize them, convinced that the sale ring is the most convenient, profitable, satisfactory and certain method for disposing of their stock.

Realizing the value of these facts to the trotting-horse breeders of the country, Mr. Easton conceived the idea of establishing a chain or circuit of sales at points having natural advantages, which would more perfectly meet their wants, and enable them to conveniently give the most extended distribution of their animals, and at the same time affording buyers the opportunity for purchasing different desired strains of blood without the loss of time, the expense, and the annoyance incident to long trips in search of it.

The capital required was enormous; immediate profitable returns on the immense outlay was hardly to be expected, but his company furnished it, and it is a fact that today it is the only organization making public sales a business, that own a building or have one dollar invested in property used for the purpose.

Although foreign capital to a large extent,

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capital which will bring more profit to the erican breeder than the foreign investor. d not only that, but American managers— n who have been identified with and in- sted in the American trotter—have already n selected for the trotting department.

Now for results: In New York the sale ository, corner Seventh avenue and Fifty- h street, is an ideal building for the pur- e—convenient, roomy, clean; every detail naged with clock-like system. In addition this repository, the company has at Hunt's int—a suburb of the city—another large e building, extensive paddocks and a aightaway covered track will either be structed there or another site chosen for purpose.

In Chicago the whole block fronting on arborn street, and extending from Sixteenth Seventeenth streets, practically in the busi- ss center of the city, has been purchased, on ich is erected an immense structure nearing mpletion, covering the entire property. It ndoubtedly the most costly and extensive ifice of its kind in the world. The well- own and respected gentleman, Col. R. E. monson, of Kentucky, has been appointed sident manager and assistant auctioneer.

In Lexington, Ky., the Horse Exchange of asfield & Co., with the good will of the busi- ss, has been purchased, and a new building ected for the sale ring proper, heated by am and lighted by electricity. It is as near rfect as experience can make it. Mr. W. Brasfield, the senior member of the old mpany, and a gentleman universally ad- red for his sterling honor and correct busi- ss methods, is retained as resident anager.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the business and good ill of Emery & Fasig, and the building, which s been pronounced the most perfect sale ructure in America—have been secured. The ilding will be improved by electric lights.

As auctioneers Mr. William Easton and Col. . E. Edmonson are without rivals, the ac- nowledged best talent in the country, which ill be devoted exclusively to the business of e Tattersalls Companies.

In the employ will be found Mr. R. G. estmore, for many years on the *Turf, Field d Farm*, and recognized as authority on both oroughbred and trotting pedigrees, besides merous other assistants—five being em- oyed from the city of Lexington, Ky., ne—all of whom excel in their different functions, and their services will greatly add to the efficiency of the organization.

The pay roll for its staff, office assistants, etc., amounts annually to $50,000, and about $75,000 is spent yearly for advertising. These figures enable one to form some conception of the magnitude of the business.

The writer has been retained as manager of the trotting department, and, if his ability will only keep step with his aims and desires, the interests of all concerned will be protected.

The earnest endeavor has been made to systematize, unite, concentrate and harmonize interests, which by acting in unison and "pulling together" can not fail in producing the best results to the breeders of the country. There is no denying the fact that the competition incident to conflicting interests of different sale firms often resulted in detriment to consignors. By harmonizing these conflicting and, to sellers, detrimental elements, the true interests of the breeder is subserved.

The foregoing facts speak for themselves, and it simply remains for the breeders, owners and buyers, too, to put their own unprejudiced appraisal on the value of the efforts and purposes of the Tattersalls' Companies in America.

Most respectfully,

WM. B. FASIG, Manager
Trotting Department, Tattersalls.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Nov. 19, 1892.

EDITOR WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

GENTLEMEN: Will you do me the favor to announce to the public in your next issue that the date of the close of the entries to the Terre Haute Purse $10,000 for foals of 1892 to trot in 1894 as two-year-olds, has been postponed from December 1st, prox., to January 15, 1893.

For some time until now the public mind has been more or less engrossed in politics, and in closing the entries December 1st it would have been difficult to have efficiently called the nominators' attention to this event, and for this reason the Society deemed it best to postpone the closing date as above indicated.

Our meeting in 1894 promises to be a very important one; our four-year-old Futurity, with five semi-annual payments, now has in some $17,950, and the three-year-old, with four semi-annual payments, has in at present some $9,500, and these, with the two-year-old of $10,000 (if the latter fills, as I have no doubt

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it will) will form a nucleus for a grand meeting in 1894. We expect that these three events will award to the horses that compete in them the very handsome sum of more than $40,000, including the sums set aside for the breeders and drivers of the winners. What other association can show three such plums to be trotted for at one meeting in that year or any other?

The amounts received and to be received to the Terre Haute Futurities are held in trust by trustees, and have never gone into the society's treasury, and are so conservatively invested that they could be converted into cash on twenty-four hours' notice at any time, and they will remain in the same hands until the week of the meeting, when they will be promptly forthcoming to those fortunate enough to win them over the great Terre Haute track. Yours very respectfully,

CHARLES C. OAKEY,
Secretary Vigo Agricultural Society.

The Index Digest.

WE again call special attention to The Index Digest—an index of all standard and non-standard horses registered in the first ten volumes of Wallace's American Trotting Register, giving the name and number of all stallions, name and number of sire, dam and sire of dam, with complete reference to the volume in which they are registered. Mares and geldings are treated in the same general comprehensive manner.

This work will prove a valuable addition to the volumes of the Register, without which no set is complete. To such persons as can not afford a complete set of the Register, but merely wish to ascertain whether an animal is registered, or only desire the initial part of the pedigree, it is invaluable.

Bound in uniform size and style with the Register. Price $7.50, postpaid.

Few breeders who have seen this work have failed to purchase, and that it is highly appreciated by the public there is no doubt. The following is a sample of the many letters received:

THE SOUTHERN BREEDING STABLES,
ALBIA, IOWA, November 23, 1892.

American Trotting Register Association,
Chicago, Ill.:

I have just received the Index Digest, and must say it is unquestionably the greatest of all books for horsemen, and I am more than pleased with it. Yours truly,

W. B. GRIFFIN.

Questions and Replies.

SUBSCRIBER.—In whose name as owner does Investigator, 5432, stand in the records?

ANSWER.—Registered in Volume VI as the property of Powell Bros., Shadeland Stock Farm, Springboro, Pa.

A. W. A., RICHMOND, VA.—1. What do you consider fashionable breeding, and what horse can you cite as a typical fashionably-bred trotting horse? 2. How does Happy Medium rank as a sire? 3. Is not Hambletonian, 10, the father of all the great ones?

ANSWER.—1. A fashionably-bred trotting horse is one whose ancestors on both sides are of successful producing and prepotent blood; of such breeding that his services and progeny meet with ready sale at high prices; are always in demand by the most intelligent and liberal buyers, hence fashionable. It would be invidious to select one from the large number of typically bred fashionable stallions and give his name to the exclusion of others equally as well bred. 2. As one of the most prepotent and successful trotting sires. 3. No, while a large majority of successful trotting sires are either sons of Hambletonian, 10, or trace to him in direct lines, there are several notable exceptions.

A. V. H., TENAFLY, N. J.—Can you or any of your readers give me information in regard to a mare called "Flora Page" said to be by Judge Brigham? It is alleged this mare trotted a trial at Chicago some years since in 2:28.

ANSWER.—Know nothing of the mare Flora Page; there is no record of any performance or trial by her that we can find. Shall be glad to publish any information concerning her furnished by our subscribers or readers.

Some New Advertisers.

THE great trotting sales by Tattersalls of America are set forth in a full-page advertisement in this week's issue, and the extent and scope of the enterprise fully detailed by the able pen of William B. Fasig, manager trotting department. Read the advertisement and the article.

AN old advertiser, George H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., again calls attention to his Excelsior Incubator for hatching chickens by steam, and William Stahl, Quincy, Ill., renews his advice to "Spray your fruit trees and vines."

THE Standard Trotting Horse company of Kenosha, Wis., have changed the text of their

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advertisement to suit the successful performances of their horses in 1892. Pactolus, by Patronage, has reduced his record of 2:22½ to 2:12¾ at five years old, and is now the fastest trotting stallion in the state of Wisconsin; and Alix, also by Patronage, has reduced her three-year-old record of 2:16¾ to 2:10 and is now the fastest four-year-old mare in the world by the record, and, jointly with Moquette, holds the champion four-year trotting record. The motto of the farm is "Fashion follows speed."

THE Lomo Alto farm, Henry Exall proprietor, Dallas, Tex., is one of the youngest yet most prominent breeding establishments of that great State. The premier stallion, Electrite 10878, is a magnificent bay horse, fifteen and three-fourths hands high in front and sixteen hands behind, has magnificent shoulders and great driving power, particularly heavy quarters and stifles, a perfectly gaited line trotter and very speedy, fine about the head and neck as a thoroughbred, with a very attractive eye and countenance. His owner intends training the horse during 1893, and is confident that he can secure as low a mark as his full brothers, Sphinx, 2:20½, or Egotist, 2:22½. His breeding is gilt edged, by Electioneer; dam Sprite, by Belmont; second dam Waterwitch, by Pilot Jr. Tallmage 4094, is the other stallion at Lomo Alto farm; he has a record of 2:30½, and is by Byerly's Abdallah; dam by Strader's C. M. Clay Jr.; second dam by Pilot Jr.; third dam Mary, by Monmouth Eclipse. Read the advertisement for full particulars.

TROTTING REGISTER.

STANDARD ANIMALS.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees in the Register will be reprinted here, at the option of the owner. The charge for publishing pedigrees here is one dollar each; to stockholders fifty cents. Insertion here is purely optional with owners. The advantages are two-fold: Immediate publicity is given and opportunity is furnished to all for criticism and correction. It is not only an effective and cheap advertisement, but it is *an official certificate of the registration and status of an animal*. The numbers of stallions are given (mares are not numbered), and at the end of the pedigree the volume of the Register in which it is recorded is denoted. As stated above, these are copies of registered pedigrees, and of course nothing is given here that is not already recorded in the Trotting Register.

ALIDE WILKES, (6) bl m foaled 1888; by Black Wilkes 3541; dam Alide (dam of *Winslow Wilkes*, 2:09¾), by Almont 33; g d Jenny, by Texas (Offutt's), son of Texas (Gaine's). [See Alide, Vol. XI.] Bred by N. I. D. Solomon; passed to Charles E. Barnum, Omaha, Neb.; then to Thomas M. Marshall Jr., Pittsburg, Pa.; then to J. T. Fargason, Memphis, Tenn. [Vol. XII.]

BERTHA LINN (7) dn m foaled 1891; by Western Boy 4559; dam June, by Creole 5531. Bred by Ed Lawrence; passed to Frank Vancleave, New Market, Ind. [Vol. XII.]

BETTY ABDALLAH (7) br m foaled 1891; by Orchestra 1414; dam Bet, by Toronto Abdallah 4568; g d Bet, pedigree not traced. Bred by Charles S. Dayton; passed to James M. Strong, East Hampton, N. Y. [Vol. XII.]

CAP-A-PIE 20591, (6) bl h foaled 1891; by Lexington 8579; dam Betsey G. (dam of The President, 2:36¾), by Almont Sentinel 6054; g d Penelope, by Alburn 4270, etc. [See Betsey G., Vol. IX.] Bred by P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

CLAYMORE 19964 (1, 6) bl h foaled 1889; by King Clay 594; dam Time-Enough, by Mambrino Time 1686; g d Katie M., by Leo, son of Texas. [See Time Enough.] Bred by P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky. Record 2:28½. [Vol. XII.

DEIDAMIA D., (7) br m foaled 1892; by Harkaway 2875; dam Maud Sprague, by Kentucky Sprague 3435; g d Anna E., by Star Eagle (Harris & Bright's); g g d Betts, by Joe Stoner, son of Wagoner. Bred by Thomas A. Doram, Danville, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

DORADO, (6) br m foaled 1891; by Clay King 2964; dam Alice Brouham, by Mambrino Time 1686; g d Gretchen's Daughter, by *Fisher*; g g d Gretchen (dam of Romero, 2:19½; Del Sur, 2:24, etc.), by Mambrino Pilot 29, etc. [See Alice Brouham Vol. VII.] Bred by P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

EXECUTIVE 20874, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Alcantara 729; dam Stray Moments, by Nutwood 600; g d Totsey (dam of Wyatt, 2:27), by Mambrino Transport, son of Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Stray Moments, Vol. VII.] Bred by Edward Gray, Meadow Lands, Pa. [Vol. XII.]

FALLEN LEAF, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Fallis 4781; dam Mabel Echo; by Echo 462; g d Sister to Ruth Ryan, by Lodi, son of imp. Yorkshire; g g d Eva Bulwer, by Bulwer, etc. [See Stud Book.] Bred by William A. Gamble; passed to George H. Roe, San Francisco, Cal. [Vol. XII.]

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FLORENCE BLACK, (7) gr m foaled 1890; by C. P. R. 15851; dam Sis Lee, by Abdalbrino 2646; g d Early Bird, pedigree not traced. Bred by John O'Donnell, Covington, Ky.; passed to John A. Sroufe, Dover, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

FRANK ALLEN 21101, (4) bl h foaled 1870; by Ethan Allen 43; dam Nelly Litchfield, by Hiram Drew, son of Drew Horse 114; g d Young Litchfield, pedigree not traced. Bred by John R. Farnum, Waltham, Mass. Sire of Star Ethan, 2:26½. Record 2:42. [Vol. XII.]

GRACE DORMER, (7) gr m foaled 1892; by Wilkesbarre 5244; dam Jenny, by Chepacket 2290. Bred by W. F. Sifton, Strathroy, Ont., Can. [Vol. XII.]

GUARD, (7) b m foaled 1891; by King Clay 594; dam Hannah D., by Abdalbrino 2646; g d Becky B., by Bourbon Abdallah, son of Abdallah (Hurst & Thornton's); g g d Becky Bird, by Joe Desher. Bred by P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

HIGH WAVE, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Oceanus 9443; dam Neetmore, by Nutwood 600; g d Keenemore, by Strathmore 408, etc. [See Nutmore, Vol. VII.] Bred by E. A. Collins, Milan, Tenn. [Vol. XII.]

ISLAMITE 20980, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Clay King 2964; dam Katherine (dam of Preston Mohammed (Preston) 2:27¾), by Shelby Chief 923; g d by Mahomet, etc. [See Katherine.] Bred by P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

JOHN DOWD 21204, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Oceanus 9443; dam Bonnie Blue Eyes, by Baron Wilkes 4758, g d Odd Stockings (dam of *Happy Russell*), 2.21½), by Happy Medium, 400, etc. [See Bonnie Blue Eyes, Vol. VIII.] Bred by E. A. Collins, Milan, Tenn. [Vol. XII.]

Kate Sparks, (5) ch m foaled 1872; by Black Snake; dam Snip; pedigree not traced. Bred by William M. Sparks (then of Leesburg, Ind.), Greensburg, Kas.; passed to Hobson & Pitman, Bedford, Ind.; dam of *Humming Bird* 2:22. [Vol. XII.]

LADY DILLON, (7) ch m foaled 1892; by Dexter Prince 11363; dam Beauty, by General McClellan, 143; g d Minnie, by Nana Sahib (Butterly's). Bred by M. D. Baker, Stockton, Cal. [Vol. XII.]

LAURELIA, (7) ch m foaled 1892; by Caution 10581; dam Buttercup, by Alwood 972; g d Daisy, by Anvil, son of Ericsson 130. [See Buttercup.] Bred by Thomas H. Brents, Walla Walla, Wash. [Vol. XII.]

LIDA BLUETT, (7) b m foaled 1892; by J. W. Bailey 3457; dam Fanny R., by William M. Rysdyke, Jr., 8541. Bred by P. E. Lacy & Co., Lansing, Mich. [Vol. XII.]

LIZZIE LAWTON, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Oceanus 9443; dam Mickie H., by Wheeling Wilkes 7761; g d Lucy F., by Alcalde 103, etc. [See Mickie H., Vol. VIII.] Bred by E. A. Collins, Milan, Tenn. [Vol. XII.]

MAID OF PRINCETON, (7) br m foaled 1890; by Barney Monroe 7739; dam Maud, by Pardo 1420; g d Fanny, by Emperor Eclipse, son of American Emperor 35. Bred by E. F. Perschke, Princeton, Pa.; passed to J. R. Taylor, Beaver, Pa. [Vol. XII.]

MARBLE, (6) b m foaled 1891; by King Clay 594; dam Medio, by Cooper Medium 11731; g d Topsey, by Mambrino King 1279. [See Medio, Vol. IX.] Bred by P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

MARIE ELECTIONEER, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Electioneer 11671 (Campbell's); dam Kate Thorne, by Hero of Thorndale 549; g d Lyda, by Ned Forrest (Sim's), son of Edwin Forrest 49, etc. [See Kate Thorne, Vol. VIII.] Bred by A. W. Toole, St. Joseph, Mo. [Vol. XII.]

MARKSMAN MAID, (2, 6) b m foaled 1881; by Marksman 592; dam Fanny, by Ben Abdallah, son of Abdallah 15. [See Fanny.] Bred by C. W. Belding, Dover Plains, N. Y.; passed to J. L. Richardson, Lime Rock, Conn. Record 2:21¼. [Vol. XII.]

MAUD, (5) gr m foaled 1878; by Quaker General, son of General Knox 140; dam Bess, by Bismarck, Jr., son of Bismarck (Howe's); g d Jenny, by Colonel Kling, son of General Knox 140. Bred by Charles H. Brann; passed to D. C. Green, Stark, Me., then to S. O. Tarbox, Farmington, Me., then to George Eastman; then to F. D. S. Brown, East Wilton, Me. Dam of Maud Mace 2:27¼. [Vol. XII.]

MOLLY FIELD, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Mark Field 10177; dam Daisy, by Mambrino Trump 1357; g d Bay Dolly, by Advance 9981, etc. [See Daisy, Vol. X.] Bred by William W. Glover, Aurora, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

NED MILES 21038, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Montana Wilkes 14208; dam Alberta (dam of Florida 2:21½), by Dalgamo 13047; g d Tweedledum, by Lexington Golddust 4205, etc. [See Alberta.] Bred by Noah Armstrong, Twin Bridges, Mont.; passed to

James P. McCann, Lexington, Ky.; then to Carl K. White, New Hope, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

MS, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Nelson 4209; dam Mina, by Monon 4071; g d Elmina, by Kentucky Prince 2470, etc. [See Mina, Vol. IX.] Bred by F. S. Gorton, Chicago, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

IVENTUS, 20919 (6) br h foaled 1891; by Adirondack 719; dam Nettie, by Nutwood 600; g d Kate Henderson, by Bellfounder 62. [See Nettie, Vol. X.] Bred by G. V. James, Hillsboro, Ore.; passed to Matt Mosgrove, Pendleton, Ore. [Vol. XII.]

EITA, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Edgewood 8069; dam Hilto, by Harry Clay 45; g d Hilda, by Thorndale 305, etc. [See Hilto, Vol. VI.] Bred by Edgewood Stock Farm, Terre Haute, Ind.; passed to J. T. Fargason, Memphis, Tenn. [Vol. XII.]

RLIE, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Oceanus 9443; dam Fan B., by Onward 1411; g d Beulah, by Blackwood 74, etc. [See Fan B., Vol. VIII.] Bred by E. A. Collins, Milan, Tenn. [Vol. XII.]

ETE TURNEY, 21203 (6) b h foaled 1892; by Oceanus 9443, dam Hesione, by Princeps 536; g d Ozone (dam of Geneva, 2:19¼), by Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Hesione, Vol. VI.] Bred by E. A. Collins, Milan, Tenn. [Vol. XII.]

LACID, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Clay King 2964; dam Content, by King Philip 8577; g d Darlbay's Daughter, by Darlbay 441, etc. [See Content, Vol. VIII.] Bred by P. P. Johnston, Lexidgton, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

LUMLENA, (6) b m foaled 1886; by Harry Plummer 2976; dam Angeline, by Chester Chief 2172; g d Lady Pine, by Mapes Horse 2063, etc. [See Angeline, Vol. VI.] Bred by C. A. Seeley, Chester, N. Y.; passed to Powell Bros., Shadeland, Pa.; then to E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb. [Vols. VII and XII.]

PRESTON MOHAMMED (Preston) 20979, (1 6) b h foaled 1888; by Wilkes Boy 3803; dam Katherine, by Shelby Chief 923; g d by Mahomet, etc. [See Katherine.] Bred by P. P. Johnston; passed to John E. Mad den, Lexington, Ky. Record 2:27¾ under the name of Preston. [Vol. XII.]

PRINCEDALE 20869, (6) ch h foaled 1888; by Thorndale 305; dam Kentucky Heiress, by Kentucky Prince 2470; g d Heiress (dam of Toxie, 2:28½; Nightingale, 2:28¾, a d Litchfield, 2:29¾), by Abdallah 15, etc. [See Kentucky Heiress, Vol. VIII Bred by J. L. Richardson, Lime Rock, Conn. [Vol. XII.]

RESPONSE, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Wilkesbarre 5244; dam Christena Wilkes, by Western Wilkes 4566; g d Mab, by Verus. Bred by Edward Bateman, Christena, Ont., Can. [Vol. XII.]

SAFFRONA, (7) ch m foaled 1891; by Antelope 16323; dam Buttercup, by Alwood 972; g d Daisy, by Anvil, son of Ericsson 130. [See Buttercup.] Bred by Thomas H. Brents, Walla Walla, Wash. [Vol. XII.]

SAND 20590, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Clay King 2964; dam Katie C., by Mambrino Howard 3656; g d Meteor 2:31, by Clark Chief 89, etc. [See Katie C., Vol. VII.] Bred by P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

SAN SALVATOR 20977, (6) bl h foaled 1891; by Counsellor 1842; dam Susie Mac, by Lyle Wilkes 4658; g d Maggie Robinson, by Garrard Chief 2253, etc. [See Susie Mac, Vol. VII.] Bred by W. W. Carney, Great Bend, Kas.; passed to Doc Cormody, Dubuque, Iowa. [Vol. XII.]

SEA PEARL, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Oceanus 9443; dam Katie M., by Wilton 5982; g d by Ashland Chief 751, etc. [See Katie M., Vol. VIII.] Bred by E. A. Collins, Milan, Tenn. [Vol. XII.]

SIGNET, (5) b m foaled 1878; by Satellite 2500; dam Pacing Nelly, pedigree not traced. Bred by Powell Bros., Shadeland, Pa.; passed to Thomas F. Miller, Fullerton, Neb. Dam of Fred K., pacing record, 2:18½. [Vols. XI and XII.]

SIGNORINA, (6) bl m foaled 1891; by Lexington 8579; dam Rapid Ann, by Shelby Chief 923; g d Betty Martin, by Mambrino Time 1686, etc. [See Rapid Ann.] Bred by P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

STAY-SAIL, (6) br m foaled 1891; by Simmons 2744; dam Eulalee, by Shelby Chief 923; g d Betty Martin, by Mambrino Time 1686, etc. [See Eulalee, Vol. VII.] Bred by P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

THAD FLETCHER 20970, (6) bl h foaled 1891; by Gilroy 1186; dam Lady Loomis (dam of Roy B., 2:24¾), by Claybrino 90; g d Kitty Price, by Black Prince. [See Lady Loomis.] Bred by M. F. Kelly, Winooski, Vt. [Vol. XII.]

THULA, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Manipulator 9341; dam Polly, by Swigert 650. Bred by H. F. Bues, Milwaukee, Wis. [Vol. XII.]

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TIDE MARK, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Oceanus 9443; dam Blue Mark, by Victor Bismarck 326; g d Hamletta, by Hamlet 160, etc. [See Blue Mark, Vol. VIII.] Bred by E. A. Collins, Milan, Tenn. [Vol. XII.]

TOPSEY WILKES, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Foundation 5111; dam Mina, by Abdallah Star 2771; g d Lady Bashaw, pedigree not traced. Bred by J. J. Smart, Dakota City, Iowa; passed to H. M. Griffin, Fort Dodge, Iowa. [Vol. XII.]

ULALUME, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Lexington 8579; dam Annabel Lee, by Aberdeen 27; g d Betty Martin, by Mambrino Time 1686, etc. [See Annabel Lee, Vol. VII.] Bred by P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

UNCLE JIM 21202, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Oceanus 9443; dam Glen Mary, by Belmont 64; g d Lucy, by Swigert 650, etc. [See Glen Mary, Vol. VIII.] Bred by E. A. Collins, Milan, Tenn. [Vol. XII.]

UTOXETER 20858, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Alert 737; dam Miss Hope, by Armagh 4683; g d Emma Wilkes, by Lyle Wilkes 4658, etc. [See Miss Hope, Vol. VII.] Bred by W. W. Foster, Johnstown, Ohio. [Vol. XII.]

VAN DEL 20959, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Delavan 17404; dam Erminie, by Administrator 357; g d Lady Lightfoot 2:33¼, by Allegheny Chief 23. [See Erminie, Vol. XI.] Bred by A. R. Van Tassel, Du Bois, Pa. [Vol. XII.]

APPENDIX TO TROTTING REGISTER.

ANIMALS NOT STANDARD.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees from the non-standard department of any volume of the Register will be published here on the same conditions as stated at the head of "Standard Animals." Under the current rules, the following are eligible to entry in the Register as non-standard: 1. Mares, fillies and geldings by standard horses. 2. Animals that are historical and worthy of preservation. Stallion colts can not now be registered unless they possess two standard crosses.

BUTTERCUP, ch m foaled 1885; by Alwood 972; dam Daisy, by Anvil, son of Ericsson 130. Bred by Thomas H. Brents, Walla Walla, Wash. [Vol. XII.]

NYLGAU, ch m foaled 1892; by Antelope 16323; dam Daisy, by Anvil, son of Ericsson 130. Bred by Thomas H. Brents, Walla Walla, Wash. [Vol. XII.]

SWIPSEY, b m foaled 1892; by Oceanus 9443; dam Grey, pedigree not traced. Bred by R. L. Jordan, Milan, Tenn.; passed to W. T. McCracken, Waverly, Tenn.

RECORD OF OFFICIAL TRANSFERS.

NOTE.—When registered animals change owners the transfer may be recorded here and will be carried into the next volume of the Register, thus maintaining the identity of the animal with the new ownership. The fee is twenty-five cents.

ABDALLAH PILOT 2084, (6) gr h foaled 1877; by Administrator 357; dam Lucille, by Abdallah 15, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to Bolivar K. Walker, Denver, Colo., April 29, 1891.

ALLEN MAC 19631, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Allendorf 7462; dam Elsie Mac, by Robert McGregor 647. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to William P. Sullivan, Boston, Mass.

ALVARETTA, (5) b m foaled 1876; by George Lancaster, son of Royal George; dam Melinche (dam of Fred Crocker, 2:25¼) by Saint Clair 16675. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Frank H. Burke, Menlo Park, Cal. Dam of Aleck B., 2:25¾ and Alma 2:28½.

ANGUS, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Polonius 4090; dam Rosebud, by Volunteer 55, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to U. C. Abendroth, Port Jervis, N. Y.

ANKALI M., (7) b m foaled 1889; by Vic Monroe 8545; dam Maud, by Valorous, 3075. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Nathan Harvey & Son, New Castle, Ind., January 25, 1890.

ANNA LISLE, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Rohmer 7270; dam Virginia Lisle, by Alecto 2548, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to James Bowers, Monmouth, Ill., October 27, 1892.

ANTEA WILKES, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Guy Wilkes 2867; dam Amy Fay, by Anteeo 7868, etc. [See Vols. VIII and IX.] Passed to Schmulbach & Park, Wheeling, W. Va., January, 1892.

ARTERO 17126, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Erie Wilkes 3610; dam Jenny Prewitt, by Governor Sprague 444, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to J. R. Oakden, Corning, N. Y., May 25, 1892.

ASBESTOS 11695, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Hambrino 820; dam Starling, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Bergh & Johnson, Harmony, Minn., October 29, 1892.

ASHLAND KING 4951, (6) b h foaled 1886; by Dictator 113; dam Albrina, by Almont Chief 361; g d Mary Bostwick pacer 2:31 (dam of William Wallace 2:28½ and Mohawk Chief 2:30); pedigree not traced. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Shannon & Co., Lexington, Ky.

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ELIA, (6) dn m foaled 1891; by Muscovite 5221; dam Silver Gift, by Grand Sentinel 865, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to W. E. Hagans, Elmhurst, Ill.

LINO 13308, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Antevolo 7648; dam Red Flame, by Red Wilkes 1749, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to George S. Davis, Claireview, Mich.; then to John Armstrong, De Smet, S. D.

DOLINE, (1, 2) b m foaled 1884; by Ambassador 1496; dam Ida Miller, by Blue Bull 75, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. Lee Newton, Peoria, Ill.; then to Allen L. Cranston, Willimantic, Conn. Record 2:28½.

LE SULTAN, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Sultan 1513; dam Mosaic, by Belmont 64 etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to B. G. Cox, Terre Haute, Ind.; then to Thomas H. Bagnell, Marshall, Mo., February, 1892.

LLEVIEW WILKES 13994, (1, 6) ch h foaled 1887; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Lady Cassell, by Shelby Chief 923, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to A. L. Sardy; then to C. L. Wright; then to F. M. Wright, Knoxville, Iowa, August 26, 1892. Record 2:27¾.

NNIE BON, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Director 1989; dam Bonnie Wilkes, 2:29½ (dam of Bon Bon, 2:26), by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Schmulbach & Park, Wheeling, W. Va., January 1892.

YDELL 5391, (6) ch h foaled 1886; by Electioneer 125; dam Sontag Dixie (dam of Del Mar, 2:20; Sonnet, 2:24½; Miss Sontag, 2:28, etc.), by Toronto Sontag 307; [See Vol. VI.] Passed to John Boggs, Boggs' Landing, Cal., March 26, 1889; then to William M. Billups, Phoenix, Ariz., September, 1891.

IGHT EYES, (6) b m foaled 1878; by General Benton 1755; dam *Prussian Maid*, 2:19, by Signal 3327, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Frank H. Burke, Menlo Park, Cal.

OWN ROY 11495, (6) br h foaled 1889; by Rob Roy 3422; dam Gipsey Kapple, by Major Edsall 211, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to O. H. Kingsley, North Warren, Pa., February, 1892.

APITOLA, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Exonian 9366; dam Floretta, by Glendale 2705, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Phil Miller, Chadwick, Ill.

ASTAWAY, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Castaway 11260; dam Star, by Bismuth 377, etc. [See Vol. XI]. Passed to Frank C. Grimes, Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., April, 12, 1892.

CARENO 9883, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Erie Wilkes 3610; dam Belle Clay, by American Clay 34, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to W. W. Cooley, Aspen, Colo., June 22, 1892.

CAT BIRD, ch m foaled 1883; by Rochester 616; dam Bird, by Red Bird, son of Henry Clay 8. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to W. W. Cooley, Aspen, Colo., June 22, 1892.

CHITWOOD 5215, (6) ch h foaled 1885; by Nutwood 600; dam Maggie Wilkes, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to William H. Ashby, Beatrice, Neb., 1886; then to Charles McCormick, July 25, 1889; then to John A. McShane, Omaha, Neb., February, 1890; then to Charles Ridgely, February 14, 1891; then to Charles and Franklin Ridgely, Springfield, Ill., November 10, 1892.

CLARINA, (7) br m foaled 1888; by Patchen Wilkes 3550; dam Cat Bird, by Rochester 616, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to W. R. Dulaney, Wichita, Kas., October 1, 1892.

CLETA WILKES, b m foaled 1888; by Wilkes Boy 3803; dam Cleta, by Mambrino Patchen Jr., son of Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to H. R. & S. H. Whitmer, Goshen, Ind., October 27, 1892.

COAST GUARD 14085, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Fayette Wilkes 2036; dam Lady Smuggler, by Smuggler 927, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. R. Hall, Jr., Middlepoint, Ohio; then to Alfred L. Longwell, Van Wert, Ohio, October 18, 1892.

CONDUCTOR 12256, (1, 6) gr h foaled 1887; by Electioneer 125; dam Sontag Mohawk (dam of Sally Benton, 2:17¾; Norhawk, 2:20½; Sport, 2:22¾, etc.), by Mohawk Chief, son of Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Charles and Franklin Ridgely, Springfield, Ill., November 13, 1891. Record 2:25½.

CRETENA WILKES, (7) ch m, foaled 1885; by Onward 1411; dam Maybee, by Contractor 1084, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to R. H. Sherwood, Watervliet, Mich.

DAISY, (7) b m foaled 1876; by Star Hambletonian 1534; dam Electricity, by Blue Bull 75, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to C. H. Highley, Jonesboro, Ind., April 1, 1889.

DAISY F., (6) b m foaled 1891; by Invader 1839; dam May B., by Swigert 650, etc.

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[See Vol. X.] Passed to Miller & Teller, Waukesha, Wis., September 12, 1892.

DAISY RANGER, (6) ch m foaled 1890; by Ranger Boy 7061; dam Daisy, by High Jack 16810, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to W. C. Legg, Windfall, Ind., September 24, 1892.

DELOSS, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Defender 2700; dam Maggie Walter, by Sir Walter 2001, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to William B. Chamberlin, Danville, Pa., July 18, 1892.

DIXIE, (6) br m foaled 1890; by Charles Derby 4907; dam Ramona (dam of *W. Wood*, 2:11¼), by Anteeo 7868, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Guy C. Vachell, San Luis, Obispo, Cal.

DORA H., (6) b m foaled 1889; by Sultan 1513; dam Ida Elliott, by Allie West 745, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Schmulbach & Park, Wheeling, W. Va., January, 1892.

EASY FORTUNE 5617, (7) br h foaled 1884; by Volunteer Boy 1612; dam Trim, by Jack Sheppard 183, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Robert K. Bryant; then to Doble & Lowes; then to St. John & Williams, Sunderland, Can.

EDELWEISS, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Decorah 5577; dam Fanny, by King Herod 511, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to M. T. Grattan, Preston, Minn.

ELLA THOMAS, (6) b m foaled 1877; by General George H. Thomas 530; dam Fanny Miller, by Jim Monroe 835, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to D. S. Ragon, Evansville, Ind.

ELM CITY 12272, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Stamboul 5101; dam Georgiana (dam of La Grange, 2:23½), by Overland, etc. [See Vols. IX and XI.] Passed to H. E. Shepler, Kingston, Ohio; then to D. H. Ackerill, Belleville, Ont., Can., November 8, 1892.

EMMA WILKES, (7) ch m foaled 1888; by Betterton 8022; dam La Blanche, by Hambletonian Messenger 4083, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Charles Bremaker, Louisville, Ky.; then to W. F. Miller, St. Louis, Mo.

FAIRY, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Banks 4173; dam Lady Mohawk, by Mohawk, Jr., 606, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to A. R. Edwards, Van Wert, Ohio, October 18, 1892.

FANCY, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Abdallah Thorn 3788; dam Black Bess, by Wild Wagoner 338, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to A. E. Woods, Hume, Ill.

FAY LEE, (6) b m foaled 1891; by General Lee 3447; dam Fairy Witch, by Fairy Gift 1145, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to J. C. Edgar, Holstein, Iowa, August 24, 1892.

FINCASTLE 14309, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Acolyte 7412; dam Maud Wilson, by Juggler 1267, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to George Wilde, Polo, Ill.; then to H. C. Knill, Jr., Port Huron, Mich.

FLAME, (7) b m foaled 1880; by Reveler 3109; dam Effie, by Enchanter 468, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to James Moore, Milford, Mich.; then to E. K. Simond and E. B. Thompson, Plymouth, Mich.; then to F. W. Floyd, Detroit, Mich.

FLORA COONS, b m foaled 1883; by Rushmore, son of Henry Clay 8; dam Miss Coons (dam of Wilson 2:16¼; Dinnie 2:25, etc.), by Clark Chief, 89, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to W. W. Cooley, Aspen, Colo., June 21, 1892.

FLORA NORWOOD, (6, 9) b m foaled 1876; by Norwood 522; dam Florella, by Volunteer 55, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to J. F. Scholes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; then to Henry Gatlin; then to G. H. Gatlin; Freehold, N. J. Record 2:34¼.

FOXY S., (6) ch m foaled 1890; by Invader 1839; dam May B. by Swigert 650, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Miller & Teller, Waukesha, Wis., September 12, 1892.

GAZELLE, (5, 6) b m foaled 1874; by Primus 255; dam Mayfly, 2:30¼ (dam of Bonita, 2:18½, etc.), by Saint Clair 16675. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Frank H. Burke, Menlo Park, Cal. Dam of Fowler Boy, 2:29½, etc.

GERTIE B, (7) b m foaled 1885; by Legal Tender, Jr., 3409; dam Blanche R., by Blue Bull 75. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to C. H. Highley, Jonesboro, Ind., 1890.

GLADIOLA, (7) gr m foaled 1879; by Cassius M. Clay, Jr., 22; dam Chinchilla, by Hambletonian 539; etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to C. H. Nelson, Waterville, Me.; then to A. N. Large, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Can.

GLADYS WILKES, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Messenger Wilkes 3743; dam Villa Franklin, by Doctor Franklin 2777, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to S. N. Buck; then to Charles Crosby, Norway, Me.; then to William McFarland, Bridgeton, N. J., March 10, 1892.

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EN MARY, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Glenarm 5667; dam Nannette, by Eden Golddust 12898, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to N. H. Harrison, Macon, Miss., October, 1890.

ACE NAPOLEON, (2, 6) b m foaled 1885; by Louis Napoleon 207; dam Kate Wilson, by Hiatoga 498, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to A. M. Wilson and Tod Kincaid, Corunna, Mich.; then to John E. Woodbridge, Youngstown, Ohio. Record 2:14½.

EENOL 14619, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Greenlawn 7141; dam Jessie C., by Golden Lawn 1190, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Morris Du Boise, Mason, Mich.; then to Henry Cunningham, Glenn, Mich.

TTIE N., b m foaled 1880; by Lakeland Abdallah 351; dam Lady Patchen, by Patchen (Hilferty's), etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to George S. Dole; then to E. A. Mulford, Chicago, Ill.; then to J. G. Sherman, Lake Geneva, Wis.

LEN BASSETT, (7) br m foaled 1886; by Joe Bassett 13867; dam Halley, by Robert Fulton 1821, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to M. T. Grattan, Preston, Minn.

ESTER BELLE, (6) ch m foaled 1891; by Strathbridge 4284; dam Ophelia, by Strathmore 408, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to William Johnson, Middlepoint, Ohio.

IATOGA MAID, (7) b m foaled 1870; by Hiatoga 498; dam by Hiatoga 497, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to W. W. Cooley, Aspen, Colo., June 21, 1892.

UALPA 8293, (7) b h foaled 1887; by Erie Wilkes 3610; dam Rachel, by Retter 6871, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Hill Bros., Augusta, Kas.

A ELLIOTT, (7) b m foaled 1878; by Allie West 745; dam Becky Bird, by Mambrino Chief 11, etc. [See Vols. VI and IX.] Passed to Schmulbach & Park, Wheeling, W. Va., January, 1892.

NDIBELLE, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Indianapolis 519; dam Madam Belle, by Pacing Abdallah 6038, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to T. J. Gladwell, Toledo, Ohio, October 24, 1892.

SSACHAR 5145, (7) b h foaled 1884; by Princeps 536; dam Agnes, by Mambrino Star 585. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to W. Cowper, Dundas, Ont.

OE DUFFY 8050, (7) b h foaled 1887; by Sultan 1513; dam Mary C., by Red Wilkes 1749, etc. [See Vols. VII and VIII.] Passed to William B. Chamberlin, Danville, Pa., July 18, 1892.

JOY BELLE, (6) bl m foaled 1888; by Dictator 113; dam Joy, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Schmulbach & Park, Wheeling, W. Va., January, 1892.

KATE HARLOCK, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Simmons 2744; dam Mambrino Kate, 2:24, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Charles & Franklin Ridgely, Springfield, Ill., October 4, 1892.

KATY, b m foaled 1874; by Justin Morgan 2234; dam not traced. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to W. W. Cooley, Aspen, Colo., June 22, 1892.

LADY BASHAW, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Mambrino Bashaw 1759; dam Petty, by Brentwood 796. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to George F. Heine, Hooper, Neb., October 17, 1892.

LADY BELLE, (5) ch m foaled 1869; by Bellfounder 63; dam Doll, by Blucher (Hungerford's), etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Henry Kies, Burlington, Wis., October 6, 1887. Dam of Winnie Wick, 2:24¼, and Racine, 2:30.

LADY ERICSSON, (7) b m foaled 1885; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam by Ericsson 130, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to B. W. Taylor, Columbia, S. C.

LADY H., (7) b m foaled 1888; by Harry Turner 2722; dam Fanny, by Patchen Mambrino 11835. [See Vol. X.] Passed to T. Outhier & Son, Maryville, Mo.

LADY NAPOLEON, (7) b m foaled 1883; by Louis Napoleon 207; dam Thoughtless, by Happy Thought 2426, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to T. J. Gladwell, Toledo, Ohio, October 24, 1892.

LADY WILKES, (5) b m foaled 1882; by Bourbon Wilkes 2345; dam Lizzie Lee, by Edwin Forrest (Green's) etc. [See Vols. VII and X.] Passed to A. M. Hamilton; then to Schmulbach & Park, Wheeling, W. Va., October 18, 1892. Dam of Lucetta, 2:27¼.

LALLA MEADE, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Happy Medium 400; dam Susan Brady (dam of Numidian, 2:31½), by Cassius M. Clay Jr. 22, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Schmulbach & Park, Wheeling, W. Va., January, 1892.

LAWRENCE 2826, (6) b h foaled 1881; by Kentucky Prince 2470; dam Rowena, by Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to J. V. Stryker; then to Charles Ridgely; then to Charles & Franklin Ridgely, Springfield, Ill., November 10, 1891.

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LENA, (6) ch m foaled 1886; by Ben Franklin 753; dam Gipsey (dam of Bessie, 2:29¾), by Bay Lambert, son of Daniel Lambert 102, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to W. R. Janvier, New York, N. Y.; then to George E. McKaig, Troy, Ohio, June, 1892.

LENOX B. 13404, (6) b h foaled 1886; by Alcyone 732; dam Idlewild 2:29¼, by Glenair 533, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to D. F. Holden, Palmer, Mass.

LEONIA, b m foaled 1891; by Sedgwick 2260; dam Mary Williamson, by Rushmore, son of Henry Clay 8, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to W. W. Cooley, Aspen, Colo., June 22, 1892.

LEOTARD 7842, (6) b h foaled 1886; by Walsingham 2166; dam Ladoga, by Mambrino Patchen 58. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to W. Cowper, Dundas, Ont.

LETTIE C., (7) br m foaled 1890; by Message 5022; dam Lettie Coleman, by Wilmore 11440. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Mrs. N. Scales, Macon, Miss., June 30, 1890.

LETTIE COLEMAN, br m foaled 1886; by Wilmore 11440; dam Bertie, pedigree not traced. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Randall Litsey, Harrodsburg, Ky.; then to Mrs. N. Scales, Macon, Miss., June 30, 1890.

LEYLO, (7) br m foaled 1888; by Patchen Wilkes 3550; dam Lizzie Cox, by Allie West 745, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to W. W. Cooley, Aspen, Colo., June 21, 1892.

LITTLE LOTTIE, (7) br m foaled 1890; by Socrates 287; dam Lottie V., by Wilmore 11440, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Mrs. N. Scales, Macon, Miss., June 30, 1890.

LITTLE TYCOON, (7) bl m foaled 1887; by Legal Tender Jr. 3409; dam Peg Loring, by Blue Bull 75, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to C. H. Highley, Jonesboro, Ind., May 8, 1889.

LIZZIE COX, b m foaled 1877; by Allie West 745; dam called a Lexington Mare, pedigree not traced. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to W. W. Cooley, Aspen, Colo., June 22, 1892.

LOUISE, (6) b m foaled 1884; by Stoner Boy 2309; dam Fanny (dam of Lowland Girl 2:19½ and Pocahontas Sam 2:27¾), by Blue Bull 75, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to S. A. Browne & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., then to Schmulbach, Hamilton & Park, then to Schmulbach & Park, Wheeling, W. Va.

LOU S. 13886, (6) br h foaled 1887; by Tom Scott 7564; dam Imogene (dam of Anna C., 2:27½), pedigree not traced. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Jacob Spielmann, Ravenswood, Ill., October 11, 1892.

LUCY SYMONS, (7) br m foaled 1887; by Ridgewood 10358; dam Jessie D., by Clear Grit 859, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Frank J. Dorsey, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, January 30, 1892.

MARTIN B., 14275, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Alvarado 2066; dam Leon Maid, by Springville Chief 2780, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Henry H. Smith, Linwood, Neb., October 6, 1890.

MARY BROCKWAY, ch m foaled 1886; by Almont Lightning 1023; dam Vinnie Golddust, by a son of Golddust 150, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to W. W. Cooley, Aspen, Colo., June 22, 1892.

MARY HAWTHORE, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Hawthorne 10935; dam Belmont Mary, by Chieftain 721, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to H. C. Knill, Jr., Port Huron, Mich., October 29, 1892.

MELBUR ENE 19412, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Roberdean 4958; dam Foxey L., by Melbourne Gift 2895, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to G. A. Leak, then to Fred Meinecke, then to E. M. Hamilton, Tomah, Wis., October 12, 1892.

MIME, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Eagle Bird 5867; dam Cleta Wilkes, by Wilkes Boy 3803, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to H. R. & S. H. Whitmer, Goshen, Ind., October 27, 1892.

MISS FREEMAN, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Sedgwick 2260; dam Nelly Freeman, by Chandler J. Wells 2244, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to W. W. Cooley, Aspen, Colo., June 22, 1892.

MOLLY F., (6) br m foaled 1889; by Goldemar 2483; dam May B., by Swigert 650, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Miller & Teller, Waukesha, Wis., September 12, 1892.

MOUSIE (7) b m foaled 1891; by Kansas Wilkes 3549, dam Flora D., by Chandler J. Wells 2244, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to W. W. Cooley, Aspen, Colo., June 22, 1892.

MUSSO, bl m foaled 1888; by Patchen Wilkes 3550; dam Dolly Chapman, by Black Henry, son of Henry Clay 8, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to W. W. Cooley, Aspen, Colo., June 21, 1892.

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OWN PANCOAST, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Pancoast 1439; dam Hermione, by Cuyler 100, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. T. Strode, Maysville, Ky., October 7, 1892.

DJY, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Reveille 1472; dam Johanna Flynn (dam of Violet 2:34¾), by Strathmore 408, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to F. J. Park, Wheeling, W. Va., January, 1892.

NON, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Mark Field 10177; dam Molly, by Advance 9981, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to T. J. Gladwell, Toledo, O., October 24, 1892.

SHWARD 17790, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Onward 1411; dam Nashville (dam of Trumpeter 2:23½), etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Mrs. N. Scales, Macon, Miss., June 1, 1891.

ELLY D., (2) br m foaled 1882; by Taylor 15790; dam Fanny, by Allen C. Patchen, son of George M. Patchen 30, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. C. Easton, La Crosse, Wis. Record 2:27¾.

ELLY FREEMAN, b m foaled 1871; by Chandler J. Wells 2244; dam not traced. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to W. W. Cooley, Aspen, Colo., June 22, 1892.

ON QUIT 10853, (6) br h foaled 1888; by Colonel Skuce 2376; dam Molly Talbot, by Pacing Abdallah 6038, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Bergh & Johnson, Harmony, Minn., October 29, 1892.

BELISK 11597, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Phallas 1446; dam Eglantine, by Princeps 536, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to O. L. Abney, Victoria, Tex., October, 1891.

LCOTT 16129, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Kentucky Wilkes 1854; dam Octoroon, by Slander 3031, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to R. C. Keenan, Columbia, S. C.

ARNELL 5119, (6) ch h foaled 1885; by Enfield 128; dam Ida Elliott, by Allie West 745, etc. [See Vols. VI and IX.] Passed to A. M. Hamilton, Wheeling, W. Va., October 20, 1892.

PERSIS (7), b m foaled 1887; by Prestige 1850; dam Belle, by General Hatch 139. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Wm. F. Huffman, then to Thomas D. Reber, Rockford, Ill., July 1, 1892.

PILOT MAID, (6) br m foaled 1887; by Wilkes Abdallah 4645; dam Fidgety Fan, by Mambrunello 221, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to T. J. Gladwell, Toledo, Ohio, October 24, 1892.

PLUMLENA, (6) b m foaled 1886; by Harry Plummer 2976; dam Angeline, by Chester Chief 2172, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb., September, 1892.

PLUTO PRINCE 14211, (6) ch h foaled 1890; by Hambletonian 5864; dam Gentianella, 2:35, by Golddust 150, etc.; [See Vol. X.] Passed to Bergh & Johnson, Harmony, Minn., October 29, 1892.

PRECINCT 14176, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Pilot Medium 1597; dam In Haste, by Milwaukee 603, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to W. Conaty, Traer, Iowa.

RED CHERRY, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Madam Herr, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont.

REGINA K., (7) b m foaled 1888; by Wilkes Boy 3803; dam Daisy, by Daubigne 442, etc. [See Vols. VIII and IX.] Passed to Schmulbach & Park, Wheeling, W. Va., January, 1892.

REX PATCHEN 4537, (6) b h foaled 1882; by Seneca Patchen 3544; dam Maggie, by Seneca Chief 278. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Frank W. Dewitt; then to Chauncey J. Reed, Tunkhannock, Pa.

RHEA, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Ben Franklin 753; dam Lady Abraham, by Abraham 353, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to C. E. Dinehart, Slayton, Minn.

RIENNO 5797, (7) b h foaled 1883; by King Rene 1278; dam Kitty, by Mambrino Time 1686, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to C. L. Lucas, Packerton, Ind; then to Elliott G. Harter; then to James W. Arthur & Sons, North Manchester, Ind., January 25, 1892.

RIO GRANDE 12273, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Sultan 1513; dam Wiggle Waggle, by Prompter 2305, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to H. S. Charlesworth, Toronto, Ont., Can., November 2, 1891.

ROCHELLE 14473, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Mambrino Russell 2008; dam Maggie Wilkes, by Lyle Wilkes 4658, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to W. J. Walker, Monmouth, Ill., March, 1892.

ROCHESTER MAID, (7) ch m foaled 1883; by Rochester 616; dam Lady Smith, by Royal George 83, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to W. W. Cooley, Aspen, Colo., June 21, 1892.

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ROSA SPRAGUE, (5) b m foaled 1881; by Governor Sprague 444; dam Rose Kenney (dam of Messenger Chief 1825), by Mambrino Messenger, etc. [See Vols. VI and XI.] Passed to Charles and Franklin Ridgley, Springfield, Ill., October 4, 1892. Dam of McKinney, 2:12½.

ROWENA (7) b m, foaled 1884; by Reveille 1472; dam Ella Hull, by Hull 1239, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Ab. Rosner, Belton, Mo.

ROXY C., (8) bl m foaled 1880; by Doyle Knox 5048; dam Madam D., by Young Defiance, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Courtney Warren, Buda, Ill.; then to Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, Ill.

SABLE STEINWAY 14343, (6) bl h foaled 1890; by Steinway 1808; dam Algerdetta, by Allandorf 7462, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to E. G. Cohen, Alameda, Cal.; then to E. B. Cohen, Fruit Vale, Cal., September 8, 1892.

SALLY VAJAN, (2, 6) b m foaled 1884; by Danville Wilkes 10157; dam Carrie, by Sir Wallace (May's), son of Sir Wallace (Todhunter's), etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to George M. Smith, Middletown, Conn., January 29, 1892. Record 2:28.

SANGUINE, (6) ch m foaled 1888; by Harold 413; dam Gabrielle, by Gambetta 1172, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. C. Easton, La Crosse, Wis.

SIGNET, (5) b m foaled 1878; by Satellite 2500; dam Pacing Nelly, pedigree not traced. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Thomas F. Miller, Fullerton, Neb., September, 1892. Dam of Fred K., pacing record 2:18½.

SILVER GIET, (7) dn m foaled 1884; by Grand Sentinel 865; dam Queen Gift, by Mambrino Gift 584, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. E. Hagans, Elmhurst, Ill.

SINCERE, (6) gr m foaled 1888; by Sinbad 1545; dam Gipsey Kapple, by Major Edsall, 211, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to George W. Voorhis; then to F. W. Floyd, Detroit, Mich.

SLIPPER, (7) b m foaled 1883; by Hamiltonian Wilkes 1679; dam Daisy, by Masterlode 595, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to William H. Rennels, St. Louis, Mich., March 2, 1887.

SOLDI, (7) ch m foaled 1889; by Oberlin Chief 3834; dam Iris, by Beaumont 370, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to John J. Crawford, Imperial, Pa., October 26, 1892.

SOPHIA, (6) b m foaled 1876; by George Wilkes 519; dam Mattie Wilder (dam of Abbie 2:26¼), by American Clay 34, etc. [See Vol. VII and IX.] Passed to Schmulbach & Park, Wheeling, W. Va., January, 1892.

SUSETTE, bl m foaled 1881; by Black Henry, son of Henry Clay 8; dam Grisette, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to W. W. Cooley, Aspen, Colo., June 22, 1892.

SUSIE SCOTT, bl m foaled 1883; by Rushmore, son of Henry Clay 8; dam MARIE SCOTT 2:24; by Hiatoga 498, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to W. W. Cooley, Aspen, Colo., June 21, 1892.

SYLVAN 3667 (6) b h foaled 1884; by Nutwood 600; dam Nora Lee, by Woodford Mambrino 345, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to R. S. Strader & Son, Lexington, Ky., then to Barker & Taylor, St. Bethlehem, Tenn.

TIRZAH, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Dictator 113; dam Attention, by Onward 1411, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Schmulbach & Park, Wheeling, W. Va.

UNA, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Hambletonian Wilkes 1679; dam Vera, by Masterlode 595, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Wm. E. Ford, Crosswicks, N. J., March, 1890.

UNCLE IRA 5725 (7) bl h foaled 1884; by Herald 1206; dam Minnie D., by Blue Bull 75, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Teague Bros. and S. J. Cook, Georgetown, Ill., February 21, 1890, then to John Kniffin, Danville, Ill., November 15, 1891.

VINCENZO 5392 (8) b h foaled 1885; by Electioneer 125; dam Victoria, by Don Victor, son of Belmont (Williamson's), etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Schmulbach & Park, Wheeling, W. Va., January 29, 1892.

VON SIRIUS 17148, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Mark Sirius 8268; dam Belle Von Arnim, by Von Arnim 1647, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to J. C. Easton, La Crosse, Wis., and J. L. Boyes, Napanee, Ont., Can.

WEDDING BELLS, (6) bl m foaled 1890; by Simmons 2744; dam Lady Rose, by Sultan 1513, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Charles and Franklin Ridgely, Springfield, Ill., October 3, 1892.

ZORA MEDIUM, (6) b m foaled 1886; by Happy Medium 400; dam Ella, by American Clay 34, etc. [See Vols. VII. and IX.] Passed to Schmulbach & Park, Wheeling, W. Va., January, 1892.

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**Webster City, Iowa.

September 15.—Purse $50; two-year-olds.

Bardorah, b h, by Brown Wilkes	3	1	1	1
Sorgosa, ch h—J. M. Burgitt	1	3	3	3
Hannah S., b m, by Oxonian	2	2	2	2
Billy M., ch g, by Young Abdallah	4	4	4	4
Pigg Brown, b m, by Gold Medium	5	5	5	5

Time, 3:05½—3:02½—3:05—3:03.

September 16.—Purse $100; special.

Mike Logan, b h, by Mike Logan	2	1	1	1
Pattie West, b m, by Abdallah	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:27½—2:28½—2:33¼—2:29.

Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Maud W., b m, by Little Fred	1	2	3	1	1
Clay Royal, b h—C. A. Nichols	2	1	1	3	3
Almira, b m, by Alroy	3	3	2	2	2

Time, 2:45¼—2:47¼—2:47—2:44¼—2:44¼.

Purse $200; free for all.

Golden Sprague, ch h, by George Sprague	3	1	1	1
Leslie Boy, bl g—J. M. Burgitt	1	2	3	2
Pearwood, b h, by Patronage	2	3	2	3

Time, 2:29½—2:30—2:28—2:30½.

Purse $100; 2:35 class.

Pearwood, b h, by Patronage	1	1	1
Maud W., b m, by Little Fred	2	2	2
Argan, ch h, by Abdallah Star	3	3	3

Time, 2:29¾—2:39¼—2:36.

**Adrian, Michigan.

September 27.—Purse $60; three-year-olds.

De Soto Belle, bl m, by Burns De Soto	1	1	1
Frank B. R., b g, by Frank Benson	2	2	2
Bang Up, gr h, by Lenawee Chief	3	3	3

Time, 2:53—2:51—2:50.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Barney Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes	8	4	3	4	1	1	1
Jim P., ch g, by Sir Denton	5	2	1	1	3	2	3
Vandeen, b g, by Clay Cuyler	1	3	2	3	2	3	2
Judean, b h, by Princeps	7	1	4	5	6	4	4
Will Carleton, gr h, by Pilot Medium	3	5	6	2	5	ro	
Mink Wilkes, bl h, by Young Wilkes	2	6	5	6	4	ro	
Billy D., ch g, by Waverly	6	7	7	7	dr		
Red Marks, br h, by Ira Wilkes	4	8	dr				

Time, 2:37½—2:38—2:33—2:35¼—2:35¼—2:39—2:33¼.

September 28.—Purse $80; three-year-olds.

Thurlow T., br g—Dan O'Dell	1	1	1
Lady Nutling, b m, by Nutling	2	2	2
Mina, b m, by Dauntless	3	3	3

Time, 3:06—3:01—3:02½.

September 28 and 29.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Pat Donevan, b h, by Allen Wilkes	2	1	2	1	1
Startler, b h, by Mambrino Startle	6	3	1	5	2
Robert France, b h, by France	1	6	6	3	4
Lady George, ch m, by Hambletonian George	5	2	3	2	3
Rhea, ch m, by Masterlode	3	4	4	4	5
Scout, br h, by Lenawee Chief	4	5	5	6	dr

Time, 2:37¾—2:41—2:39½—2:40½—2:41¼.

September 29 and 30.—Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Dayball, ch m, by Banker Rothschild	2	1	1	1
Peek-a-boo, ch m, by Masterlode	1	3	2	5
Sweetheart, b m, by Masterlode	3	2	3	2
Almont Patchen, b h, by Almont Jr	5	6	4	3
General Custer, b h, by Lenawee Chief	7	4	5	4
Fanny H., gr m—Seymour Kuney	4	5	6	6
Boomerang, b h, by Thorndale	6	7	7	7

Time, 2:32¼—2:30—2:30½—2:30½.

Purse $150; 2:45 class.

De Soto Belle, bl m, by Burns De Soto	1	3	3	1	1
Georgia, b m, by De Soto	3	1	1	2	2
Jim Star, b g—Charles A. Conrad	2	2	4	3	3
Clay Boy, gr g, by Siam Chief	4	4	2	4	4
May B., b m, by De Soto	5	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:31¼—2:31½—2:36½—2:31—2:26¾.

September 30.—Purse $100; four-year-olds.

Algomah, ch h, by Strathmore	1	1	1
Naid, gr m, by Pilot Medium	2	2	2
Opposer, br h, by Tappan	3	3	3

Time, 3:02¼—2:56¼—2:53.

Purse $400; 2:25 class.

John L., b h, by Bourbon Wilkes	1	1	1
Allie Beach, b m, by Masterlode	2	2	3
Red Line, b h, by Red Wilkes	3	3	2

Time, 2:35¾—2:36—2:32½.

Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Susie S., b m, by Masterlode	1	1	1
Selah Chesterwood, b m, by Chesterwood	2	2	2
George K., ch h, by Hambletonian George	3	5	3
Thurlow T., br g—Dan O'Dell	5	3	5
Jay, b g, by Printer	6	4	4
Jumbo, gr g, by Polka Dott	4	6	6
Tylee, b h, by Printer	7	7	7

Time, 2:36¼—2:34¾—2:34.

Purse $200; free for all.

Pat Harold, br h, by De Soto	1	1	1
George W., gr g, by Louis Napoleon	2	2	2

Time, 2:31½—2:29½—2:27.

**Augusta, Michigan.

August 31.—Purse $100; 3:00 class; trot or pace.

Tom Harold, ch h, by De Soto	1	1	1
Roy L., br g, by Blackson	2	2	2
Montie W., ch h, by Olmedo Wilkes	4	3	4
Ephriam, b g, by Dauntless	3	4	5
Minnie L., b m, by Robert Whaley	6	5	3
Bayard Gift, b h, by Bayard	5	dis	
Maude B., ch m, by Nabob	dis		

Time, 2:34¾—2:36½—2:40.

Purse $100; 2:36 class.

Paul, b g, by Strathmore	2	3	1	1	1
Morgan Pilot, br h, by Argonaut	1	1	2	4	4
Accident, ro g—F. P. DeArcey	3	2	3	3	2
Lizzie N., b m, by Wilkesmont	4	4	4	2	3

Time, 2:39½—2:49—2:46—2:41—2:40.

Purse $50; two-year-olds; trot or pace.

M. C. S., b h, by Billy Mont	1	1
Nettie Noble, b m, by Frank Noble	2	2

Time, 2:55—2:55.

September 1.—Purse $100; 2:32 class.

Corisco, b h, by Frank Noble	2	1	2	1	1
Merula, b h, by Frank Noble	1	3	3	2	2
Prince Phil, b g, by Dawson Horse	3	2	1	3	3
Red Path, b h, by Pathfinder Jr	dis				

Time, 2:35¼—2:34—2:32—2:31¼—2:29.

Purse $100; 2:40 class.

Michigan Central, bl g, by Young Wilkes	1	1	1
Twilight, gr g, by Lexington Chief Jr	2	2	3
Red Light, b h, by Enfield	5	4	2
Little Vera, br m, by Pilot Medium	3	3	4
Wilkesbury, b h, by Young Jim	4	5	5

Time, 2:41—2:41½—2:40½.

Purse $75; three-year-olds.

Aroon, br h, by Brown Wilkes	1	1	1
Sable Guy, b h, by Sable Wilkes	2	2	2
Larry Noble, b g, by Frank Noble	3	3	4
Laura, b m, by Montgomery	4	4	3
Enterprise Wilkes, ch h, by Wheeling Wilkes	5	5	5

Time, 2:43½—2:41½—2:41¾.

September 2.—Purse $100; 2:45 class.

Tom Harold, ch h, by De Soto	1	1	1
Roy L., br g, by Blackson	2	3	2
Trixy Noble, b h, by Frank Noble	4	2	4
Hard Cash, b g, by Cashier	3	4	3

Time, 2:36—2:45—2:37.

Purse $125; 2:25 class.

Pontiac Chief, ch h, by Golden Bow	4	2	2	1	1	1
Apollo Wilkes, b h, by Alcantara	3	1	1	2	3	3
Townsend Chief, b h, by Bonnie Wilkes	1	3	4	4	4	2
Tipton Boy, b g, by Gypsy Chief	2	4	3	3	2	ro

Time, 2:31½—2:29¾—2:29¾—2:30½—2:31¼—2:30½.

**Cedar Springs, Michigan.

September 15.—Purse $140; 3:15 class.

Neo, bl m, by Young Wilkes	4	3	1	1	1
Ignaro, b h, by Princeps	1	1	3	3	3
Big Tom, b g, by Young Wilkes	2	2	2	2	2
Maud B., ch m, by Nabob	3	4	4	4	4
Chief Wilkes, b h, br Ira Wilkes	5	5	5	5	5
Daisy Dean, b m, by Royalty	dis				

Time, 2:48½—2:47—2:46¼—2:48¼—2:46½.

Purse $130; three-year-olds.

Silver Plate, gr h, by Silver Cloud	1	1	1
Elmo Echo, br h, by S. J. Fletcher	2	2	4
Captain Eddy, b h, by Montgomery	3	4	2
Monte Patchen, b h, by Montgomery	5	3	3
Dawnland, b h, by Dauntless	4	dis	

Time, 2:45—2:47¾—2:46.

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September 16.—Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Silver Star, gr h, by Silver Cloud	1	1	1
Andrew C., b g, by Hartan	3	2	2
General Cass, gr h, by Dauntless	2	3	3
Frank Rysdyk, b h, by William Rysdyk	4	4	4
St. Joseph, b h, by Joe Gavin	dis		
May Wilkes, b m, by Young Wilkes	dis		
Locomotive, ch g, by Ben Wright	dis		

Time, 2:30—2:32—2:30¾.

Purse $200; free for all.

Benson H., ro g, by Louis Napoleon	1	1	2	1
Blond, ch g—C. C. Cornell	2	2	1	2
Silver Cloud Jr., gr h, by Silver Cloud	3	3	dis	
Brown George, br g—S. P. De Vries	4	4	dis	
Guarantee, br h, by Hambletonian Wilkes	5	dis		

Time, 2:28—2:26¼—2:22¼—2:23½.

Purse $200; 2:50 class; trot or pace.

Leland Medium, br h, by Fairlawn Medium	1	1	1
Neo, bl m, by Young Wilkes	2	2	2
George Swift, b g, by Louis Napoleon	3	3	3
Ketch, ch g, by Nigger Doctor	4	4	4

Time, 2:44¼—2:41—2:48¾.

September 17.—Purse $—; three-year-olds.

Oak, br h, by Princeps	1	1
Wealthy Hilton, b m, by Robert McGregor	2	2

Time, 3:09¼—3:01¼.

Purse $—; to beat the state two-year-old record.

Medio, b h, by Pilot Medium	won

Time, 2:41¼—2:43¾.

Purse $130; 2:35 class.

Colonel Briggs, bl h, by Hamilton	1	1	1
Mary C., br m, by Hamilton	2	2	4
Tillie S., b m, by Pasacas	3	3	2
Fanny K., b m, by Masterlode	4	4	3

Time, 2:40—2:41—2:41.

**Canfield, Ohio.

September 28.—Purse $100; 3:30 class.

Louis Grant, br h, by General Grant	2	3	1	1	1
Aaron, bl h, by Binderton	1	1	4	7	3
Buckeye Maid, bl m, by Buckeye Chief	4	4	2	3	2
Sadie Allen, b m, by Kentucky Jewel	3	2	3	5	5
Jerry, br g—A. A. Judd	7	6	5	2	4
Atmont, b h, by Atwood	6	8	6	4	6
Audacity, br h, by Almont Jr	5	5	7	6	7
Major McKinley, b g, by Dauntless	8	7	8	8	dr
Decoration, b h, by Star Hambletonian	dis				

Time, 2:34¼—2:35¼—2:37¼—2:36¼—2:37.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Dodgeville, b h, by Oberlin	1	1	1
Cladstone, br h, by Connaught	5	2	2
Bronzemont, b g, by Dubloon	2	4	6
Kitty B., b m, by Sweetmeats	4	3	3
Louis Grant, br h, by General Grant	3	6	4
Beebe Golddust, ch g, by D. H. Golddust	6	5	5
McDuff, b g, by Flying Hiatoga Jr	7	7	8
Highland Prince, br h, by Prince Edward	8	8	7

Time, 2:34¼—2:30—2:34½.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Mystrea, br m, by Strathford	5	2	1	1	1
Dr. Perkins, b h, by Louis Napoleon	1	1	4	7	4
Lloyd, gr h, by Conway	2	6	2	2	2
Richard Wilkes, br h, by Clay Wilkes	4	3	3	6	6
Sibyl, b m, by Handsome Harry	7	4	6	3	5
Last Rose, gr m—W. H. Buchner	3	5	7	4	7
Charley C., b g, by Brussells	6	7	5	5	3

Time, 2:34¼—2:34¼—2:30¼—2:32¾—2:31.

September 29.—Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Aaron, bl h, by Binderton	1	1	1
Obediah, br h, by Oberlin	2	2	2
Sleepy Jim, b g, by Duke of Patchen	4	4	3
Beebe Golddust, ch g, by D. H. Golddust	5	3	4
Kitty B., b m, by Sweetmeats	3	ro	

Time, 2:34¼—2:35¾—2:37.

Purse $250; 2:27 class.

Frantic, b h, by Strathmore	1	1	1
King Cardinal, ch h, by Cardinal	4	2	2
Berwick Boy, gr g, by Pilot Medium	2	5	3
Jeff Smith, b g, by Ohio	3	3	5
Thomas S. Harrison, br h, by Hermes	5	4	4

Time, 2:27½—2:28¾—2:28¼.

Purse $150; free for all.

Country Girl, gr m, by Sir Peter	2	1	1
Arlington, b h, by Allie Wilkes	1	4	2
Richard Wilkes, br h, by Clay Wilkes	4	2	4
Emerson, ch g, by Elial G	3	3	3

Time, 2:33—2:34—2:33.

**St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada.

August 31.—Purse $350; 3:00 class.

Patsy D., ch g, by Rooker	1	1	1
Jenny, b m, by Tom Kimball	6	2	2
Annie S., ch m, by Melrose	2	3	4
Telly Wilkes, b m, by Western Wilkes	3	6	3
Belmont Star, b h, by Belmont Jr	4	7	5
Fanny M., b m, by Rooker	7	4	6
Dolly, br m—J. Parsons	5	5	8
Major Eddy, b h, by Jerome Eddy	8	8	7
Sothem Star, bl h, by Canada Southern	9	dr	
Belle S., b m—J. Gillespie	dis		

Time, 2:41—2:42¼—2:37¾.

Purse $350; 2:50 class.

Cy Wilkes, ch h, by Dillard Wilkes	1	1	1
Red Bay, b h, by O. A. C	2	2	2
Fred Wilkes, b h, by Brown Wilkes	3	3	3
Madge Ives, by Ohio Almont	4	dis	
Cameron, b g, by General Stanton	5	dis	

Time, 2:39¾—2:39¼—2:38½.

Purse $350; 2:30 class; trot or pace.

Commonwealth, b h, by Phil Sheridan Jr	1	1	1
Mary E., br m, by Elector	3	2	5
Mechanic Girl, gr m, by Leblanc Horse	2	4	6
Jack the Ripper, bl h, by Texas Jack	5	7	2
Sunday, b g—A. Brown	4	3	3
Johnny Golddust, ch g, by Forest Golddust	8	8	4
Even Boy, b g, by Tom Kimball	6	5	8
Stanton Chief, ch h, by Gen. Stanton	7	6	7
Annie C., gr m—D. Donley	9	9	9

Time, 2:28½—2:30¾—2:29.

Purse $350; 2:50 class; trot or pace.

Fred Wilkes, b h, by Brown Wilkes	1	6	1	1
Red Bay, b h, by O. A. C	2	1	3	2
Patsy D., ch g, by Rooker	6	3	2	3
Cy Wilkes, ch h, by Dilla'd Wilkes	3	2	4	6
Annie S., ch m, by Whirlwind	4	4	6	4
Cameron, b g, by General Stanton	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:36¼—2:35¾—2:35¾—2:36.

September 1.—Purse $280; 2:35 class; trot or pace.

Reil Rooker, gr h, by Rooker	1	1	2	2	1
Polly T., bl m, by Redbird	3	2	1	1	2
Strogoff, gr h, by Grand Sentinel	2	6	4	5	5
Demand, b g, by Diplomat	4	3	3	3	3
Banker Sprague, bl h, by Governor Sprague	6	7	5	4	4
Lady Hunter, gr m, by Bob Hunter	7	4	dis		
Connaught Jr., by Connaught	5	5	dis		

Time, 2:34¼—2:28½—2:27—2:27½—2:30¼.

Purse $350; 2:40 class.

Little Dan, b g, by Whirlwind	3	5	3	1	1	1
Frank Taylor, ch g, by Hurricane	1	6	1	5	4	2
Spy, ch h, by Allandorf	6	1	5	3	3	3
The Wasser, b h, by General Washington	2	2	2	2	2	ro
Billy Weir, bl g, by Caledonia Chief	4	4	4	4	5	ro
General Jackson, b h, by Rooker	5	3	6	dis		
Charles D., b g, by Rowdy Boy	dis					

Time, 2:32½—2:34½—2:33—2:32¼—2:34½—2:35½.

Purse $300; 2:27 class.

Fides Stanton, ch h, by General Stanton	1	1	1
Sam F., by Wood's Hambletonian	2	2	3
Ben B., b g, by Ridgewood	3	3	2
Maud A., br m, by Pyramid	4	4	4
Baldwin, ch g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen	5	dis	

Time, 2:26¾—2:27¼—2:27¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:23½.

Gold Ring, ch h, by Eden Golddust	won

Time, 2:21.

September 2.—Purse $500; free for all; trot or pace.

Subscriber, br h, by Jim Schriber	4	2	1	1	5	2	1
Sorrel George, ch g, by Captain Webb	3	4	2	2	1	1	2
Prince M., ch g, by Lucas Brodhead	5	3	3	3	2	ro	
Chimes E., gr g, by Chimes	2	6	5	5	4	ro	
Rosa B., ch m, by Bob Ingersoll	6	5	4	4	3	ro	
Lady Sheridan, b m, by Confidence	1	1	dis				

Time, 2:23¾—2:23¼—2:19¾—2:18¾—2:22—2:21¼—2:20¾.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Major Eddy, b h, by Jerome Eddy	3	3	2	1	2	1	1
Fanny M., b m, by Rooker	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
Belmont Star, b h, by Belmont Jr	1	1	3	3	3	3	dr
Dolly, b m, by Whirlwind	5	4	4	4	dr		
Belle S., b m—W. Smith	4	dis					

Time, 2:40½—2:36½—2:42¼—2:38—2:36—2:34¼—2:35¼.

**Washington, Iowa.

September 21.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Suntine, ch m, by Robert Burris	3	1	1	1
Sara B., br m, by Almont Rattler	1	2	2	2
Ollie Z., b m, by Wagner Bashaw	2	3	4	4
Senator Wapsie,—by Senator N	4	5	3	3
Sending, ch g, by Wagner Bashaw	5	4	5	5
Grey Bird, gr m—J. G. Kirkpatrick	dis			

Time, 2:42—2:38½—2:40—2:41.

Purse $120; two-year-olds.

Sara Wilkes, b m, by Onslaught	1	1
Semijohn, b g, by Wagner Bashaw	2	3
Dolly Wilkes, ch m, by Garnet Wilkes	3	2
Girl S., ro m, by Dick McGregor	4	4

Time, 3:28½—3:18.

September 22.—Purse $300; 2:45 class.

Apple, ch m, by Crit Davis	1	2	2	1	1
Birdis Ensign, b h, by Ensign	3	1	1	2	2
Charley H., bl h, by Wagner Bashaw	2	3	3	3	3
Judge Ryan, ch g, by Wagner Bashaw	4	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:35—2:30—2:33—2:34½—2:37.

Purse $150; 2:35 class.

Speedwaite, b g, by John A. Kasson	4	3	1	1	1
Red Bandanna, b h, by Almont Wilkes	1	2	3	3	3
Warner, dn g, by Sterling Jr	3	1	4	4	5
Jerry, b g—John Bonser	2	5	2	5	4
Little Prince, bl g, by Diadem	5	4	5	2	2

Time, 2:32—0:00—2:40—2:40—2:45.

Purse $160; three-year-olds.

Marinda, br m, by Wagner Bashaw	1	1
Major C., b g, by Black Prince	2	2
Joe B., b h, by Wagner Bashaw	3	3

Time, 3:35—3:08.

Purse $15; farmer's horses.

Belle, br m—R. E. Vincent	2 1 1
Red Forrest, ch h—L. Gormley	1 2 2
Florence, bl m, by Gipsey Boy	3 dis
Nelly Wapsie, gr m—W. A. Beenblossom	4 dis
Star, br m—B. A. Haller	dis
Mattie C.,—R. R. Jones	dis
Bird, br m—Joseph Hayes	dis
Charley, ch g—Thomas Schilling	dis
Bird, ch m—Howard Hopping	dis

Time, 3:44—3:34½—3:39½.

September 23.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Gay Pete, b g—C. W. Hawley	1	1	1
Sorrel John, ch g, by Sam B.	2	3	2
Doctor Jackson, bl g—Banker Morrill	3	2	4
Willie, b m, by Oliver W.	4	5	3
Gipsey E.,—by Attorney	5	4	5

Time, 2:46—2:45—2:44½.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Farmer, b h, by Tramp	2	1	1	0	1
Harry Reed, ch h, by Corbin Bashaw	1	3	3	0	2
Harry P., br h, by Wagner Bashaw	3	4	4	0	4
Maud S. M., b m, by Pedro	4	5	5	0	3
Foxie, br g, by Opal	5	2	2	0	dis

Time, 2:34—2:31—2:30—0:00—2:30.

Stake $200; 2:40 class.

Dandy Don, ch h, by Attorney	2	1	1	2	1
Charley H., bl h, by Wagner Bashaw	1	2	2	1	2
Advocate, ch h, by Attorney	3	3	3	3	3
Cowdy Boy, ch h, by Dick McNair	4	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:38—2:36½—2:37¾—2:41—2:35½.

Purse $25; double teams.

Red Forrest, ch— / Timothy, b g	L. Gormley
Bird, b m / Dan, b m	Joseph Metzzar
Tom, gr g / Nelly	J. W. Hunter
Daisy, b m / Belle, br m	R. E. Vincent
Kate, gr m / Belle, b m	J. G. Kirkpatrick
Roxey, gr m / Bird, b m	J. D. Hayes
Minnie, b m / Mattie	R. R. Jones

Time, 4:01½—4:01.

**Spencer, Iowa.

September 28.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Strephon, ch h, by Benefactor	1	1	2	1
Furin, b m, by Nutwood	5	2	1	4
Annie Rooney, ch m, by Wapsie King	2	3	4	3
Doctor Cary, bl h, by Mambrino King	4	4	5	2
Belva Lockwood, br m—J. Gifford	3	5	3	5

Time, 2:45—2:43—2:43—2:44.

Purse $200; 2:45 class.

Tess Templer, b m, by Silas Wright	1	1	1
Wheeler, b h, by Patchen Wilkes	2	2	3
Bessie Wykoff, ro m, by Badger Boy	3	3	2

Time, 2:41½—2:45—2:55.

Purse $150; three-year-olds.

Bula, b m, by La Crosse	1	1	1
Queen Almont, b m, by Almont King	3	2	2
Hodgin's Harold, ch h, by Harold Jr	2	4	4
Bay Billy, b g—William Jenks	4	3	3

Time, 2:49¼—2:52—2:47¼.

September 29.—Purse $200; special.

Maggie N., ch m, by Cupid	1	1	1
Hampshire, br h, by Woodford Wilkes	2	2	2
Leslie Boy, bl g—J. M. Burget	3	3	3
General Lee, ch h, by Green's Bashaw	4	4	dr

Time, 2:31—2:28½—2:26.

Purse $150; 3:20 class.

Tess Templer, b m, by Silas Wright	1	1	1
Billy C., dn g, by Wapsie King	2	2	3
Shadeland Baron, ch h, by Onward	3	3	2
Wheeler, b h, by Patchen Wilkes	4	4	4

Time, 2:47½—2:40—2:46½.

Purse $50; green horses.

Bay Billy, b g—Will Jinks	2	1	1	1
Cory Lee, ch m, by General Lee	1	4	4	4
Call Boy, b h, by Stiles Abdallah	3	2	3	2
Cactus, ch h—A. R. Doly	4	3	2	3

Time, 3:01—3:05—3:04—3:05.

*Willimantic, Connecticut.

October 4.—Purse $250; 2:27 class; trot or pace.

Dan B., br g—J. A. McEnery	3	1	1	1
Country Boy, br g, by Regalia	1	2	2	dis
Humming Bird, ch m—P. B. Norton	2	3	dis	
Klick Klock, br m, by Mambritonian	dis			

Time, 2:29¾—2:29½—2:29¼—2:26½.

Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Nelly Gamwell, b m—John Wilbur	1	1	1
Augusta, ch m—A. Risk	2	2	2
Eggbeater, ch g—Chas. Ford	3	3	3
Snapper, b g—J. A. McEnery	4	4	4

Time, 2:41¼—2:40—2:41¾.

October 6.—Purse $250; 2:50 class.

Beaufort Girl, br m—Allen Risk	1	1	1
Alcyonium, b h—John Wilbur	2	2	2
Wonderful Cure, ch g—F. K. Wicker	3	3	4
Brockway, b g—Andrew Hyde	4	4	3
Rex, b g—Geo. E. Trip	5	dis	
Granite, gr g—C. W. B. Edwards	dis		

Time, 2:36¼—2:32½—2:33¾.

Purse $250; 2:35 class.

Kerwin, b h, by Slander	1	1	1
Cornwallis, b g—J. Hornbeck	2	2	2
Jenny Maynard, ch m—F. K. Wicker	4	3	3
Happy Thought Jr., b h—Geo. E. Trip	3	4	4

Time, 2:35½—2:34¼—2:34.

October 7.—Purse $250; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Nelly Gamwell, b m—John Wilbur	2	1	1	1
Kerwin, b h, by Slander	1	3	2	2
Blacksmith Maid, br m—L. D. Potter	4	2	3	3
Teddy R., ro g—F. K. Wicker	5	6	4	4
Bess, bl m—R. Hurley	6	4	5	5
Hugo, b h—L. H. Brusie	3	5	dis	

Time, 2:29¾—2:33¼—2:32¼—2:30.

Purse $250; free for all.

Klick Klock, b m—Allen Risk	2	1	1	3	1
Gossip Jr., b g—H. W. Bowdom	1	2	2	2	3
Kinney, b g—R. Hurley	3	3	3	1	2

Time, 2:30½—2:19½—2:25½—2:33¼—2:23.

*Dallas, Pennsylvania.

September 28.—Purse $75; three-year-olds and under.

Hilda, ch m—E. Smith	1	1	0	2	3	3	1
Mary L., b m, by Paris	3	3	0	1	2	2	2
Ovid, b h, by Onward	2	2	0	3	1	1	*
Little Dan, b h, by Harry Medium	4	dis					
Hazel Queen, br m, by King of the East	5	dr					

Time, 2:44¼—2:43—2:42—2:46¼—2:46½—2:48—3:01.

*Expelled.

September 29.—Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Famous Girl, b m—E. Smith	1	1	1
Mott Medium, b g—Geo. Cook	2	2	2
Dom Pedro, b h—A. C. Crandall	dis		

Time, 2:26½—2:26½—2:43.

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Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Little Dick, b g, by Billy Gibbs	1	1	1
Delphine, b m, by Gilderoy	2	2	3
Jim Blaine, b g, by Young Peacemaker	3	3	2
Maggie Davis, b m, by Shannon's Medium	5	4	4
Uncle Ned, b h—Dr. Mebane	4	dis	
Joe Mason, b g—A. Davis	6	dis	
Charley K., ch g—E. Shaver	dis		
Tom Berry, gr h—M. M. Sherwood	dis		

Time, 2:40—2:38¼—2:46.

September 30.—Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Benview Maid, b m—George Cook	3	1	1	1
Kire, b h—L. P. Marshall	1	4	3	4
Manson E., b g—Elwood Smith	2	2	2	2
Alice Wilson, b m—M. L. Perrin	4	3	4	3
Hartland, b g—J. Fletcher	7	5	3	5
Young Peacemaker, b h—J. L. Cocoran	5	dr		
Dick Atkins, b g—Jas Dubles	6	dr		

Time, 2:34½—2:39¼—2:37½—2:37¼.

Purse $200; 2:34 class; trot or pace.

Prince W., b h, by Bay Gip	3	1	2	1	1
Lady M., ch m—C. M. Potter	4	2	1	2	2
Stuff, gr g, by Venango	1	3	3	4	4
Laporte, ch g—M. L. Perrin	2	4	4	3	3

Time, 2:34¼—2:32¼—2:34¼—2:32¼—2:31¼.

October 1.—Purse $150; 2:50 class.

Little Dick, b g, by Billy Gibbs	2	1	1	1
Delphine, b m, by Gilderoy	1	4	4	4
Mead, b h—G. J. Davis	4	2	2	2
Charley K., ch g—E. Shaw	3	3	3	3
Gip Boy, gr g—Prof. Bloomer	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:40—2:43½—2:43—2:41.

Purse $200; 2:25 class; trot or pace.

Welter, b g—G. Cook	1	1	1
Stuff, gr g, by Venango	2	2	2
Dom Pedro, b h—A. C. Crandall	3	3	3
Young Peacemaker, bl h—J. L. Cocoran	4	4	4

Time, 2:38—2:37—2:37.

**Bellefontaine, Ohio.

October 5.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.

M. W., ch g, by Billy Hensley	1	1	2	1
Story Teller, bl m, by Peter Story	2	2	1	2
Quaker Boy, b h, by Knickerbocker	3	3	3	4
Sam Lakeland, b g, by Lakeland Abdallah	5	4	6	3
Nancy K., br m, by King William	4	6	4	6
Nelly Blackwing, bl m, by Almont M	6	5	5	5
Belle A., b m, by Clayford	7	dis		

Time, 2:26—2:28—2:31—2:27½.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Jack Bowers, b g, by Kilbuck Tom	3	1	1	1
Red Cloud, ch g, by Cramers Rainbow	1	2	4	4
Clifton Boy, b h, by Alhamer	2	3	3	2
Bonnie B., b g—J. A. Hall	6	5	2	3
Residuary Legatee, b g, by Almont Dictator	4	4	5	5
Grey Dan, gr g, by Rex	5	6	6	6

Time, 2:26¾—2:24½—2:25¼—2:28¼.

October 6.—Purse $300; 2:25 class.

Dandy C., br g, by Almont Chief	1	1	1
Story Teller, bl m, by Peter Story	2	2	2
Alice C., b m, by Stillson	3	3	3
Wanita, b m, by Panic	5	4	4
Belle Martin, bl m, by Tom Corwin	4	5	5

Time, 2:26—2:26¾—2:29½.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Jack Bowers, b g, by Kilbuck Tom	1	1	1
Clifton Boy, b h, by Alhamer	2	2	3
Red Cloud, ch g, by Cramers Rainbow	3	3	2
Grey Dan, gr g, by Rex	4	4	4
Beecher Boy, bl h, by Beecher	dis		

Time, 2:23¾—2:25—2:27.

October 7.—Purse $300; 2:20 class.

Prince Echo, ch h, by Cloud Mambrino	1	1	1
Frank B., b g, by Clark's Hambletonian	2	2	4
Hustler, b g—G. Grimes	3	3	2
Dick B., b g, by Bayard	4	4	3

Time, 2:23—2:21—2:20¼.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

M. W., ch g, by Billy Hensley	1	1	1
Miss Huron, b m, by Huron	2	2	2
Sam Lakeland, b g, by Lakeland Abdallah	3	3	3
Witch Hazel, bl m, by Brown Wilkes	4	4	4
Moses, gr g, by Nutbreaker	5	5	5
Valley Chief, b h, by St. Lawrence Chief	6	dis	

Time, 2:27—2:26—2:29½.

October 14.—Purse $—; roadsters.

Charley T., b g	2	1	1	2	1
Frank, ch g	1	2	2	1	2

Time, 3:22¾—2:38½—2:52—2:50 –2:50.

**Fargo, North Dakota.

October 4.—Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Mona, br m, by Jay Gould Jr	1	1	1
Jessie Green, dn m—J. H. Brannon	2	2	2
Perfection, b m, by Archer's Almont	3	3	3

Time, 2:33½—2:32½—2:29.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Louisa B., bl m, by Blackwood Jr	1	1	1
Mark Dixon, b h, by Sphinx	2	2	3
Silver K., b h, by Hamdallah	3	3	2
Una Young, b m—George M. Webb	dis		
Patron Boy, b h—Byers & Hill	dis		

Time, 2:37¼—2:40—2:42¾.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Jetty Wilkes, b m—E. G. Sailes	1
Hollymont, b h, by Holstein	dis

Time, 2:55.

October 4 and 5.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Billy Gaines, bl g, by Allie Gaines	2	1	0	1	1
Broncho, b g, by Defiance	1	2	0	2	3
Avon Girl, b m—George W. Webb	3	3	3	3	2

Time, 2:26¼—2:27—2:26¼—2:25—2:32½.

October 5.—Purse $300; 2:29 class.

Buckshot, gr g, by Pilot Medium	1	2	1	1
Bell W., bl m, by Selkirk	2	1	3	2
Billy Brown, bl g—George M. Webb	3	3	2	3
Alkali, b g, by Virgil	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:32½—2:30¾—2:31¼—2:27¼.

Purse $200; three-year-olds.

Ole Olson, b g, by Pilot Middleton	1	1	1
Kewaydin, b h, by Brown Wilkes	2	3	2
King Phallamont, b h, by Phallamont	3	2	3

Time, 2:42½—2:40½—2:45.

October 6.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Broncho, b g, by Defiance	1	1	1
Nelly, bl m—C. C. Mathews	3	2	2
Avon Girl, b m—George M. Webb	2	3	3

Time, 2:34½—2:30—2:30.

Purse $300; 2:47 class.

Allie Graham, b g—J. Dennie	1	3	1	1
Louisa B., bl m—L. Jacobson	2	1	3	3
Gray Prince, gr g—R. Simmons	3	2	2	2
Miss Homer, b m—E. G. Sailes	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:29¼—2:33¼—2:31½—2:35.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Kitty R., ch m, by Mountain Boy	1	1	1
Abdallah, ch h, by Darling's Abdallah	2	3	2
Perfection, b m—P. Martin & Son	3	2	3

Time, 2:32½—2:33½—2:28½.

**Hickman, Nebraska.

September 21.—Purse $200; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.

A. A., b h, by Almont Aberdeen	1	2	1
Dan Hendee, b h, by Monte Carlo	2	1	2
Edwardo, b h, by Epaulet	3	3	3
Western Star, bl h, by Allie West	4	4	4

Time, 2:53½—2:52¾—2:50.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Orion, br h, by Guiding Star	1	1	1
Independence, ch h, by Lincoln Wilkes	2	2	2
Orena, bl m, by Orion	3	3	3

Time, 2:54½—2:40½—2:37½.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Gipsey B., b m, by H. Z. Leonard	1	0	1	1
King Priam, ch h, by Hambletonian Mambrino	3	0	2	2
Almodeen, br h, by Almont Aberdeen	2	3	3	dr
Dandy R., ch g—C. S. Hunter	4	4	4	dr
Dick B., b h—Charles Wilson	5	5	dr	

Time, 2:30½—2:30—2:30—2:34.

September 22.—Purse $400; 2:29 class.

Charles Baldwin, b h, by Iowa Chief	1	1	1	
Ed Davis, b g, by Counsellor	2	2	2	
Count Von Moltke, b h, by Favorite Wilkes	4	3	3	
Orion, br h, by Guiding Star	3	4	dis	

Time, 2:31¾—2:27¼—2:28.

Purse $50; double teams.

Harry, b g / Mate, gr m	B. A. Medge	1	1	1
Alice, b m / McMann, bl g	James E. Young	3	2	2
R. B., b g / Rhondo, b g	C. M. Hall	2	3	3

Time, 3:43¼—3:40—3:38.

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September 23.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

George Dickson, b g, by Ashland Wilkes	1	1	1
Superintendent, b h, by Almont Wilkes	3	2	2
Bucephalus D., ch h—E. C. Davis	2	3	3
Henry Clay Jr., b h—Charles Wilson	4	4	4
Rhondo, b g, by Rysduke	5	dis	
Baby Bashaw, bl m, by Bashaw	dis		
Bourbonage, b h, by General Wilkes	dis		
Nihilist, b h—F. W. Baldwin & Son	dis		

Time, 2:40—2:37½—2:38½.

Purse $400; free for all.

Guelph, bl h, by Princeps	1	1	2	1
Dandy Jim, gr g, by Young Jim	2	2	1	2
Joe, ch h, by Canonicus	3	3	3	3
Jim Dunn, ro g, by Mambrino Startle	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:20¾—2:22¾—2:22¼—2:22½.

Purse $300; free for all.

Bonnie B., b h, by Orion	1	1	1
Cebron, b h, by Belvoir	3	2	3
Abdallah Wilkes, b h, by Bourbon Wilkes	4	3	2
Gipsey B., b m, by H. Z. Leonard	2	4	4

Time, 2:23¼—2:22¾—2:25.

**Morris, Minnesota.

September 22.—Purse $250; 3:30 class.

Louisa B., bl m by Blackwood Jr	1	2	2	1	1
Una Young, b m—George M. Webb	2	1	1	2	2
King Patchen, ch h, by Mambrino King	3	3	3	3	3
Patron Boy, b h—Byers & Hill	4	4	4	4	4
Kit Logan, bl m—A. Logan	5	5	5	5	dis
Banker, gr g—Charles Newell	6	6	dis		
Molly M., ch m, by Robert Whaley	7	dr			
Bell Le Croix, br m, by Archer's Almont	dis				

Time, 2:41¾—2:39½—2:36¾—2:35½—2:37.

Purse $250; 2:35 class.

Abdallah, ch h, by Darling's Abdallah	2	1	1	1
Kitty R., ch m, by Mountain Boy	1	3	3	3
Jessie Green,—J. H. Brannon	3	2	2	2

Time, 2:30½—2:32—2:32½—2:39.

Purse $200; three-year-olds.

Ole Olson, b g, by Pilot Middleton	1	1	1
King Phallamont, b h, by Phallamont	2	2	2
Kewaydin, b h, by Brown Wilkes	3	3	3
Newton Thorne, b h, by Harry Thorne	4	4	dis
Elmore S., b h, by Pilot Medium	dis		
Flo Brino, b m, by Dalbrino	dis		

Time, 2:39¼—2:39¼—2:45.

September 23.—Purse $300; 2:34 class.

Billy Bashaw, ch h, by Golden Star	1	1	1
Allie Graham, b g, by Allie Gaines	2	2	2
Frank Mayo, br h, by Swigert	3	3	4
Allie Gaines, b g, by Silas Wright	4	4	3
Mabel S.,—George M. Webb	5	dis	

Time, 2:38—2:36¼—2:39.

Purse $300; free for all.

Prince Mac, ch g, by Logan Hambletonian	2	1	1	0	1
Tommy Lynn, br g, by Son of Addison Jr	1	2	2	0	2
Henry Clay, br g—R. Simmons	3	dis			

Time, 2:25¼—2:20¾—2:23—2:22¼—2:22.

Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Louisa B., bl m, by Blackwood Jr	1	1	1
King Patchen, ch h, by Mambrino King	2	2	2
Una Young, b m—George M. Webb	5	4	3
Mark Dixon, b g, by Sphinx	7	3	4
Helen L., bl m, by Silvernail	4	5	5
Patron Boy, b h—Byers & Hill	3	6	dr
Kit Logan, bl m—A. Logan	6	dr	

Time, 2:36—2:36¾—2:38½.

September 24.—Purse $200; 2:55 class.

Tulo, b h, by Ned V	2	1	1	2	1
Mona, b m, by Jay Gould Jr	1	5	2	1	2
Jessie Green, cr m—J. H. Brannon	5	2	3	dis	
Valley, gr m, by Pilot Medium	3	3	5	dis	
Dan Deronda, b g, by Hambletonian Chief	4	4	4	dis	
Haynarock, ch h, by Buckingham	dis				

Time, 2:35½—2:38½—2:32½—2:28¼—2:33.

Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Broncho, b g, by Defiance	1	3	2	1	1
Billy Gaines, br g, by Allie Gaines	2	1	1	2	2
Avon Girl, b m, by Magician	4	2	3	3	3
Madge, b m, by Swigert	3	4	4	dis	
Lady B., ch m, by Fred Douglass	dis				
Guy Prince, gr g—Sheldon Bros	dis				
Miss Homer, by Homer	dis				

Time, 2:30½—2:32½—2:29—2:29¼—2:31.

Purse $300; free for all.

Moody, b g, by Moody	1	1	1
Buckshot, gr g, by Pilot Medium	2	2	3
Dick French, ch g—Judd Edmunds	3	3	2
Billy Brown, bl g—George M. Webb	4	4	4
Omar, b g, by Capoul	dis		

Time, 2:27—2:27—2:24.

**Manistee, Michigan.

September 27.—Purse $800; 2:24 class.

Pontiac Chief, ch h, by Goldenbow	4	1	1	1
Daisy, ch m, by Tecumseh	1	4	3	3
Racine, gr g, by Pilot Medium	2	3	2	4
Winnie H., b m, by War Eagle	3	2	4	2
Tipton Boy, b g, by Gipsey Chief	dis			

Time, 2:23¼—2:22½—2:22¼—2:22¾.

Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Big Tom, b g, by Young Wilkes	1	1	1
Albert, b h, by Alcryon	2	2	2
Charley M., br g, by Kentucky Zeo	4	4	3
Black Ned, bl g—S. Corey	5	3	4
Alice A., bl m, by Swigert	3	dis	
Billy, ch g—Sol Wilkinson	6	dis	
Monte Patchen, b h, by Montgomery	7	dis	
K. I. T., br m, by Summit Boy	dis		

Time, 2:44¼—2:39¾—2:43½.

September 28.—Purse $300; 2:27 class.

Pontiac Chief, ch h, by Goldenbow	1	1	1
Sir Joe, b g, by Almont	2	2	2
Andrew C., b g, by Harlan	3	3	3

Time, 2:26¾—2:23—2:25½.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Libbie D., b m, by Lexington Chief Jr	1	1	1
Flack's Mambrino Patchen, bl h, by Son of Mambrino Patchen	3	3	2
Albert, b h, by Alcryon	5	2	3
Neo, bl m, by Young Wilkes	2	7	4
Callieopsis, br m, by Montgomery	4	5	6
Golden Boy, b h, by Grand Sentinel Jr	6	4	5
Robert D., b g, by Valentine	7	6	7

Time, 2:38½—2:36—2:38¼.

September 29.—Purse $500; free for all stake.

Daisy, ch m, by Tecumseh	0	3	3	4	3	1	1	1
Racine, gr g, by Pilot Medium	0	1	1	2	4	2	2	2
Billy Beverly, br g, by Jerry	4	4	4	1	1	3	3	ro
Winnie H., b m, by War Eagle	3	2	2	3	2	ro		

Time, 2:23¼—2:24½—2:24¼—2:23¾—2:25¼—2:24½—2:26¾—2:26½.

Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Big Tom, b g, by Young Wilkes	1	1	1
Albert, b h, by Alcryon	3	2	2
Billy, ch g—Sol Wilkinson	2	3	3
Fred Forrest, bl h, by Fred Forrest	4	4	4
Young Morgan, b h, by Old Morgan	dis		
Don, b g, by Compeer	dis		

Time, 2:42—2:41—2:40½.

*Sheldon Junction, Vermont.

October 13.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Joe B., bl g—L. P. McDuffee	1	2	1	1
Nick, b g—Peter McEnany	7	1	2	3
Little Joker, br g—C. F. Skeels	3	4	6	2
Ben F., bl g, by Ben Franklin	2	5	7	7
Billy Ethan, b h, by Star Ethan	4	3	3	6
Pete Lambert, b g—W. H. Howrigan	6	6	4	4
Mabel C., bl m—W. Clark	5	7	5	5

Time, 2:34¼—2:35¼—2:37¾—2:36½.

Purse $125; 2:30 class.

Dodger, ch h, by Arminius	1	1	3	2	1
Bob Volunteer, b g—P. L. Church	3	2	1	1	3
General Grant, bl g—O. Guyette	4	4	2	3	2
U. Tell, b g, by Star Ethan	2	3	4	6	5
Honest Tommy, bl g—T. W. Utton	6	5	5	4	4
Rollin C., b g—C. F. Skeels	5	6	6	5	dr

Time, 2:29—2:28—2:28½—2:27¼—2:26.

Purse $150; stallions.

Little Dan, b h, by Star Ethan	1	1	1
Split Ears, ch h, by Star Ethan	3	2	2
Ben H., b h, by Star Ethan	2	3	3

Time, 2:33—2:29—2:33½.

October 14.—Purse $100; 2:50 class.

Joe B., bl g—L. P. McDuffee	2	1	1	1
Little Joker, br g—C. F. Skeels	1	2	2	4
J. B. Parks, ch g—W. H. Prinst	4	3	4	2
Pete Lambert, b g—W. H. Howrigan	3	4	3	3
Nick, b g—P. McEnany	5	5	5	6
Meteor, br h—S. Soule	6	7	6	5
George M., b g—P. McGuire	7	6	7	dr

Time, 2:31¼—2:32¼—2:34¼—2:32¾.

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Purse $125; 2:40 class.
Bob Volunteer, b g—P. L. Church..... 1 1 1
U. Tell, b g, by Star Ethan..... 3 2 3
Split Ears, ch h, by Star Ethan..... 4 3 2
Eldor, ch g—H. Feefee..... 2 4 4
Time, 2:30½—2:29¼—2:31½.

Purse $150; 2:27 class.
Dodger, ch h, by Arminius..... 1 1 1
General Grant, bl g—O. Guyette..... 2 3 2
Rollin C., b g—C. F. Skeels..... 3 2 3
Nanny B., ch m—T. W. Utton..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:30—2:26½—2:27½.

*Tulare, California.

October 5.—Purse $250; special.
Hanford Medium, b h, by Milton R..... 1 1 1
Addie E., ch m, by Algona..... 2 2 2
Daughter, b m, by Reliance..... 3 dr
Time, 2:24½—2:25—2:29.

Purse $200; special.
Black Dick, bl h, by Oakland Boy..... 1 1 1
Clay Black Hawk, bl h, by Parmellis Black Boy..... 2 2 2
Victor W., ch g—D. W. Halloway..... 3 4 3
Billy Blax, bl g, by Alex Button..... 4 3 5
Pilot Wilkes, br h—J. Depoister..... 5 5 4
Time, 2:45—2:44—2:37½.

October 6.—Purse $150; two-year-olds.
Homeway, b h, by Strathway..... 1 1
Nelly J., b m, by George J..... 2 2
Oakland Chief, b h, by Oakland Boy..... 3 3
Miss Vernon, b m, by Mt. Vernon..... 4 4
Time, 2:53—2:50.

Purse $150; three-year-olds.
Viola, bl m, by Strathway..... 2 2 1 1 1
April Fool, ch h, by Waterford..... 1 1 2 2 2
Brown Wilkes, br h, by Bay Wilkes..... 3 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:47—2:45—2:42½—2:49—2:45½.

Purse $75; special; trot or pace.
Daughter, b m, by Reliance..... 1 1 1
Clay Duke, b h, by Alcona..... 3 2 2
Musquito, b m, by Matchless..... 2 3 3
Time, 2:34—2:29—2:23½.

October 7.—Purse $75; special.
Electeo, gr h, by Anteeo..... 2 2 1 1 1
Black Dick, bl h, by Oakland Boy..... 1 3 2 2 2
Filgo, b h, by Prompter..... 3 1 dr
Time, 2:40—2:36½—2:29½—2:38—2:36.

Purse $125; roadsters.
Tom B.,—L. Bartholomew..... 3 1 1
Oakland, by Oakland Boy..... 1 2 2
Eli,—by Oakland Boy..... 2 3 4
Molly B.,—by Black Dick..... 4 4 3
Time, 3:28¼—3:14—3:11.

October 8.—Purse $—; free for all.
Addie E., ch m, by Algona..... 2 2 1 1 1
Strathway, ro h, by Steinway..... 1 1 3 2 3
Bay Wilkes, b h, by Mambrino Wilkes. 3 3 2 3 2
Time, 2:20½—2:19—2:19—2:19—2:22.

Purse $150; free for all.
Howard's St. Clair, br h, by Robt. St. Clair..... 2 1 1 1
Hanford Medium, b h, by Milton R..... 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:22—2:20—2:24—2:18.

*Washington, Indiana.

September 21.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.
Wyoming, b g, by Egalite..... 1 1 1
Frank C., b g, by Jim Replin..... 3 2 2
Jenny B., b m, by Hambrino..... 2 3 3
Limber Twig, b h—G. W. Leach..... 4 4 4
Sudie W., b m, by Hambrino..... 5 dis
Time, 2:41¼—2:39¾—2:38.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.
John A. Logan, b g—Chas. Fleming..... 1 1 1
Pearl Logan, b m, by Mambrino Logan..... 2 2 2
Maxey Ford, gr g—W. E. Cook..... 3 3 dis
Touch me not, ch m, by Pocahontas Sam... dis
John Honan, b g—Anderson Bros..... dis
Little Harry, ch m, by Redwood..... dis
Time, 2:30—2:36—2:33.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.
Allen B., ch h, by Brussells..... 1 4 4 1 1
Robert A., b g, by Tasco..... 0 1 1 2 5
John A. Logan, b g—W. Yakey..... 5 3 2 4 2
Frank S., ch g, by Madrid..... 2 5 5 3 3
Pilot W., gr h, by Pilot Duroc..... 0 2 3 5 4
Time, 2:32—2:39—2:32¼—2:30½—2:34.

September 22.—Purse $200; 2:30 class.
Logan,— by White Cloud..... 2 2 2 1 1 1
Madge D., ch m, by Tempest Jr... 1 1 3 2 2 2
Bay Billy, b g, by White Cloud.... 3 3 1 3 3 3
Time, 2:31½—3:31—2:31¾—2:28—2:27½—2:32¾.

September 23.—Purse $200; free for all.
Bessie M.,—W. H. Martin..... 1 1 1
Bay Billy, b g, by White Cloud..... 3 3 2
Chester C., b g, by Chester A..... 2 2 dis
Time, 2:28—2:31—2:32½.

Purse $125; 3:00 class.
Gertrude, b m, by Equalite..... 1 1 1
Ottie C., b m, by Hambrino..... 2 2 2
Blue Brig, bl h, by Brignolia Wilkes..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:40—2:42¾—2:42.

September 24.—Purse $125; 3:00 class.
Little Harry, ch m, by Redwood..... 6 1 1 1
Humpty Tom, b h—D. Cunningham..... 1 2 3 4
Lena F., ch m, by American Boy..... 2 6 6 2
Corn Planter, gr g—S. T. Zollman..... 3 3 2 3
Dr. Walker, bl h, by Rainbow..... 4 4 4 5
Plow Boy,—Ed. Moore..... 5 5 5 6
Time, 2:45—2:42—2:44—2:38.

Purse $200; free for all.
Billy D., b g, by Tempest..... 1 1 1
Nominee, b g, by Rescue..... 3 2 2
Allen B., ch h, by Brussells..... 2 3 3
Time, 2:27—2:31½—2:26¾.

**Caro, Michigan.

September 28.—Purse $100; 3:15 class.
Lady Jolly, c h m, by Tuscola..... 3 2 1 1 1
Maggie G., b m, by Satellite..... 1 1 2 3 3
Colonel D., ch g, by Fearnaught..... 2 3 3 2 2
Victoria Queen, b m, by Basan Chief.. 4 4 4 4 4
Peter, b g, by Golddust..... dis
Bettie, b m—N. Hile..... dis
Time, 2:48¾—2:53½—2:53¾—2:52—2:52.

Purse $200; 2:33 class.
Wilkes Chief, ch h, by Red Chief..... 1 1 1
Harry Gilbert, br h, by Greenback..... 2 2 2
Patsy D., ch g—Otto L. Ditmar..... 3 3 3
Nelly B., b m, by Goodings..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:29¼—2:30—2:32.

Purse $50; farmers' horses.
Princeton B., b h—William Bull..... 1 1
Sport, b g—N. R. Hiler..... 2 2
Molly, b m—L. Hiler..... 3 3
Iris B., b m—M. L. Kenyon..... 4 4
Minnie, b m—Willis Wilkins..... 5 5
Frank R., b h—S. J. Rendall..... 6 6
San B., ch g—William Francis..... 7 7
Time, 3:14—3:20.

September 29.—Purse $200; 2:30 class.
Molly Hooper, b m, by Carver..... 1 1 0 1
Little Joker, ch g, by Forest Hal..... 2 3 0 2
Wilson, b h, by Clay..... 3 2 0 3
Connaught Jr., b h, by Connaught..... dis
Time, 2:24¼—2:25—0:00—2:24¼.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.
Baby, b m, by Chestnut Joe..... 1 1 1
Westward, gr h, by Onward..... 2 2 2
Keno, b g, by Greenback..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:32—3:29½—2:32.

September 30.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.
Maud A., br m, by Pyramid..... 1 2 3 1 1
Wilkes Chief, ch h, by Red Chief..... 3 1 2 3 2
Colonel Nuttingham, br h, by Nuttingham..... 4 3 1 2 3
Molly B., b m, by Sovereign..... 2 ro
Time, 2:25½—2:30¼—2:28—2:26½—2:30.

Purse $200; to beat 2:21.
John S., b g—M. J. Bennet..... won
Time, 2:26¼—2:20¼.

*Hagerstown, Maryland.

October 11.—Purse $250; 2:45 class.
Susie H., ch m, by Macon..... 1 1 1
Miss Patchen, b m—W. R. Merrifield..... 2 2 2
Dexter, b h—W. A. Murdock..... 3 dis
Kate, bl m—C. B. Baylor..... dis
Bessie, b m—J. Cook..... dis
Rose L., b m—A. Lutz..... dis
Time, 2:29¼—2:30½—2:33¼.

October 12.—Purse $150; three-year-olds.
Nina Whiting, ch m—A. S. Mason..... 1 1
Mr. Christie, ch h—S. H. Long..... 2 2
Altamaha, b h—C. P. Groon..... 3 3
Matilda Rose, b m—C. H. Smith..... 4 4
Time, 2:55—2:54.

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Purse $400; 2:40 class.
Celerity, b m—S. A. Rice 2 1 1 1
Susie H., ch m, by Macon 1 4 4 5
Gracie Almont, b m—W. R. Merrifield 6 2 2 2
Larry, b g—L. B. Goodrich 3 3 6 3
Dexter, b h—W. A. Murdock 4 6 3 4
Newsboy, b g—W. H. Dalton 5 5 5 6
Quilp, ch h—B. J. Reynolds ..... dis
Lady Foxhall, b m—R. C. Dickson ..... dis
Time, 2:30—2:36—2:33—2:32.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.
Calhoun, b g, by Sam Purdy 1 1 1
Oscar W., ch g—L. A. Hart 2 3 2
Puck, b g, by Tacoma 3 2 3
Fugleman, b g—B. H. Demerest 4 4 4
Time, 2:33½—2:32—2:30.

October 13.—Purse $400; 2:35 class.
Edgewood, ro g—B. H. Demorest 1 1 1
Alta Patchen, ch h—J. B. Davis 3 2 2
Celerity, b m—A. S. Rice 2 3 3
Miss Patchen, bl m—W. R. Merrifield 5 4 4
Quilp, b m—W. R. Reynolds 4 5 5
Joe Sommers, br g—W. H. Dugan ..... dis
Time, 2:29½—2:29¾—2:29½.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.
Linkwood Maid, ch m, by Tripolitan Chief 2 1 1 1
Puck, b g, by Tacoma 1 3 3 2
Calhoun, b g, by Sam Purdy 3 2 2 3
Time, 2:27½—2:26—2:25—0:00.

Purse $400; free for all; trot or pace.
J. B. Richardson, b g, by George Wilkes 1 1 1
Johnny B., gr g, by St. Omer 4 2 2
Problem, b g, by Kentucky Prince 2 3 3
Fanny B., b m—B. H. Demarest 3 4 4
Time, 2:24—2:23½—2:24.

October 14.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.
Oscar W., ch g—L. A. Hart 1 1 1
Johnny B., gr g, by St. Omer 3 2 2
Alta Patchen, ch h—J. B. Davis 2 3 3
Calhoun, b g, by Sam Purdy 4 4 4
Time, 2:27½—2:27¾—2:27½.

Purse $400; free for all.
Fanny B., b m—B. H. Demarest 1 1 1
Fanny Wilkes—H. Landon 3 2 3
Big Injun, ch g—S. Leslie 4 3 2
Madge Miller, b m, by Young Wilkes 2 4 4
Time, 2:27¾—2:24¾—2:24½.

*Cumberland, Maryland.

October 4.—Purse $200; green horses.
Nelly King,—P. S. Duncan 1 1 1
Jane, ch m—J. J. Mumbird 2 2 2
Frank, ch g—W. T. Gaskill ..... 3 3 dis
Time, 3:14¾—3:12¾—3:06¼.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.
Ollie B., ch m, by Valiant 1 1 1
Johnny B., gr g, by St. Omer 2 2 2
Harry C. Midnight, bl g, by Mambrino Patchen 4 3 3
Little Joe—J. Carboy ..... 3 dis
Time, 2:35—2:28—2:28½.

October 5.—Purse 300; 2:30 class.
Frank W., b g—C. K. Meyers 1 1 1
Syndicate, br g, by Ambassador 2 2 2
Muck, b g, by Strathmore ..... 3 3 dis
Little Flint, b g—Wm Connelly ..... dis
Time, 2:35—2:34¾—2:28½.

Purse $250; 2:50 class.
Tommy M., b g—J. McGee 2 3 3 1 1 1
St. Clair,—P. S. Duncan 3 1 1 2 3 2
Mattie, bl m, by Alhambra 1 2 2 3 2 3
Tobe, b g—S. S. Bowmer ..... 4 dr
Time, 2:42¾—2:36¼—2:36¼—2:37¼—2:38¼—2:37¾.

Purse $300; 2:27 class.
Sleepy Ned,—P. B. Spigg 1 1 1
Peter R., b g—J. C. Collin 2 3 2
Harry C. Midnight, bl g, by Mambrino Patchen 3 2 3
Time, 2:35—2:32—2:30¾.

October 6.—Purse $300; 2:37 class.
Pan Handle, br m, by Strathmore 1 1 1
Belle Audubon, ch m, by J. J. Audubon 2 2 2
Time, 2:38½—2:34½—2:50.

Purse $400; free for all.
Frank W., b g—E. K. Myers 1 1 1
Syndicate, br g, by Embassador 3 2 2
Muck, b g, by Strathmore ..... 2 3 dis
Jim Clinker, b g, by Clinker ..... dis
Time, 2:38½—2:30½—2:31¾.

October 7.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.
Tommy M., b g—J. McGee 1 2 1 1
St. Clair,—P. S. Duncan 2 1 2 2
Miss Mack, ch m, by Almont ..... dis
Time, 2:40¾—2:38¾—2:38—2:36¾.

Purse $300; free for all.
Johnny B., gr g, by St. Omer 1 1 1
Pan Handle, br m, by Strathmore 2 2 3
Sleepy Ned,—P. B. Spring 3 3 2
Time, 2:37¼—2:39¼—2:29½.

*Huntington, New York.

September 20.—Purse $200; 2:30 class.
Roselynd, bl m—M. R. Brush 3 1 1 1
Lilly A., br m—Wm. B. Moore 2 2 2 2
Highland Lassie, gr m, by Young Highland Grey ..... 1 dis
St. Jonathan, b h, by Kentucky Dictator 4 dr
Time, 2:35—2:30½—2:31¾—2:42.

Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Highland Lass, br m, by Sidney 1 1 1
Porcelain, b h, by Alcantara 5 2 2
Little Doctor, b g—E. Willets & Son 2 6 7
Allen, ro g, by Independence 7 3 3
George, b h—R. L. Davis 3 5 5
Joe Holmes, ch h, by Sir Walter 4 8 4
Tom Scott, gr g—Chas. Mosher 13 4 6
Wilkes, br g—Wm. F. Quade 12 7 8
Hector, b g, by Ripton ..... 6 dis
Gay, b g—J. Williamson ..... 8 dis
Ike, gr g—M. J. Sinnott ..... 9 dis
Baldwin, b h—S. B. Story ..... 10 dis
Hussar, b h, by Sweepstakes ..... 11 dis
George Irving, b h, by California Steinway 14 dis
Time, 2:29¾—2:27¼—2:28.

September 21.—Purse $400; 2:27 class.
Ruby, br m, by Clifton 1 1 4 1
Miss Hunter, b m—W. H. Lockwood 7 6 1 5
Chub, ro g, by Knox Boy 2 2 3 3
Lady Douglass, b m—J. R. Arnold 4 4 2 2
Nelson, ch g, by Sir Walkill 3 7 7 6
Bessie W., ch m—Wm. B. Moore 5 3 5 7
Island Wilkes, br h, by Red Wilkes 6 5 6 4
Time, 2:26½—2:28—2:25¼—2:24¾.

Purse $250; 2:37 class.
Warren E., b h, by Sir Walkill 1 1 1
Dandy, gr g, by Fleet's Hambletonian 2 2 2
J. B. Donaldson, b g—J. Whelpley 3 4 4
Harry Pepper, b g—W. H. Sterling 4 5 3
Teazer, bl g—Geo. Ticehurst 6 7 5
Max, gr g,—J. P. Newman 8 9 6
Silver Boy,—by Mambrino King 7 8 7
Charley Eddy, b h—Chas. Mosher ..... 5 3 dis
Denver, ch g—R. L. Davis ..... 9 6 dr
Young Highland Grey, gr h, by Highland Grey ..... dis
Time, 2:30—2:30¾—2:31¾.

September 22.—Prizes; gentlemen's roadsters.
Gay, b g—H. T. Smith 1 2 1
Dolly, gr m—S. Smith 2 1 2
Diamond, ch g, by Black Diamond 4 3 3
Fred, b g—E. Lewis 3 4 4
Time, 3:00—2:58—2:51½.

Purse $250; 2:45 class.
Joe Holmes, ch h, by Sir Walter 1 1 1
Wilkes, br g—Wm. J. Quay 6 2 3
Tom Scott, gr g—Chas. Mosher 4 5 2
Hollander, b h, by Almont Jr 3 3 4
Mayberry, b m, by Comac 8 4 7
Pilot Allen, b h, by Dan Allen 5 7 5
R. F. M., b g, by Disowned 7 8 6
Aleck, gr g, by Disowned ..... 2 6 dis
Time, 2:38¾—2:33—2:33½.

Purse $250; 2:45 class.
Highland Lass, br m, by Sidney 1 1 1
George, b g—R. L. Davis 3 2 2
Turner, b h—W. H. Lockwood 2 3 3
Baldwin, b h—S. B. Story 4 4 4
Hussar, b h, by Sweepstakes ..... dis
Sterling, br g—W. H. Sterling ..... dis
Time, 2:32½—2:30—2:32.

September 23.—Purse $100; three-year-olds.
Leona, bl m, by Leo 1 1
Highland Light, ch m, by Young Highland Grey 2 2
Lady Rowena,—by Jackson's George 3 4
Josie, b m, by Comac 4 3
Time, 2:46—2:46.

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Purse $600; free for all.

David Jones, b g, by Pearsall	1	1	1
Ben Davis, ch g—Jos. McCarty	2	3	2
J. B. Richardson, b g, by George Wilkes	3	2	3
Amboy, ch g, by Heptagon	4	4	4

Time, 2:17¾—2:17¼—2:17¼.

Purse $300; 2:32 class.

Larry, b g—F. N. Laurance	1	1	1
Gold Charm, ch h, by Elmo	2	2	3
Sunrise, ch g, by Kentucky Prince	5	5	2
Lizzie H., b m—F. M. Keech	3	4	4
Brown Prince, bl g, by Clifton	4	3	5
Jenny, b m, by Bob Fletcher	dis		
Max, gr g, by Heptagon	dis		

Time, 2:23¼—2:26¼—2:24½.

Purse $25; match.

Dick, bl g—J. J. Gallatienne	2	1	1	1
Mabel, ch g—J. Furgeson	1	2	2	2

Time, 3:18¾—3:22½—3:20—3:17.

**Kendallville, Indiana.

September 28.—Purse $10; two-year olds.

Linda, b m—L. H. Van Meter	2	1	1
St. Joe, b g, by Bassett M	1	2	2
Old Gold, ch h, by Wilkeswood	3	3	3
J. L., br g—M. L. Hussey	4	dr	

Time, 2:50¾—2:44¼—2:48½.

Purse $125; 2:18 class.

Joe Jefferson, b h, by Thomas Jefferson	1	1	1
Tom Exum, b g, by Onward	2	2	2

Time, 2:23½—2:24¾—2:26½.

Purse $200; 2:45 class.

Rag Baby, b g, by Hambletonian Downing	1	1	2	2	1
Jenny King, ch m, by Paragon Mambrino	3	2	1	1	2
Twilight, gr g, by Lexington Chief Jr.	2	3	3	4	4
Miss Strathmore, b m, by Strathmore.	4	4	4	3	3
Hazel Wilkes, b m, by Wayne Wilkes.	5	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:33½—2:37—2:32¼—2:35—2:33¼.

September 29.—Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Tom Harold, ch h, by De Soto	1	1	1
Flora A.,—by J. W	2	3	2
Mercurius, b h, by Olmedo Wilkes	3	2	3
Lizzie N., b m, by Wilkesmont	dis		
Rosa R., b m, by Michigan Volunteer Jr.	dis		
Ben Nevis, b h, by Beechnut	dis		

Time, 2:28¼—2:39¼—2:34¼.

Purse $250; 2:27 class.

Little Frank, b g, by Ira Wilkes	1	1	1
Dictum, br h, by Dictator Almont	4	2	2
Tommy Wilkes, br g, by Young Wilkes	2	3	3
Bonnie M. George, br h, by Wm. H. Vanderbilt	3	dis	
Louise Macey, b m, by Thomas K	5	dis	

Time, 2:29¼—2:30—2:27½.

September 30.—Purse $400; 2:18 class.

William M. Hill, b h, by Sir Walter	1	1	1
Colonel Bismarck, b h, by Victor Bismarck.	2	2	2
Silver Cloud, gr h, by Mambrino Chief Jr.	3	3	3

Time, 2:33—2:32¼—2:29¾.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Bryan Girl, b m, by Glen Miller	1	1	1
Brad, b g—Mock Bros	5	2	2
Harry Almont, b h, by Valissa	2	3	5
Myrtle, gr m, by Warwick Boy	3	4	3
Wayne Chief, b h, by Wayne Wilkes	4	5	4

Time, 2:29¾—2:27¼—2:26¼.

**Rantoul, Illinois.

August 23.—Purse $75; county horses.

Thorndale Jr., b h, by Hero of Thorndale	2	1	1	1
Cleve, b h, by Clausman	1	2	2	2
Joe Kelly, ch h, by Pilot Chieftain	3	3	3	3

Time, 3:02—2:47—2:52½—2:42¼.

August 24.—Purse $75; county horses.

Grover C., br g, by Mambrino Zenith	2	1	1	1
Baby John, b g, by Golddust	1	2	2	2
Beachwood, bl h, by Richwood	3	3	dr	

Time, 2:55¾—2:59¼—2:55¼—2:56¾.

Purse $75; two-year-olds.

Minnie Bell, ch m, by Wilkeswood	1	1	1
Mita Linder, bl m, by Jersey Wilkes	2	3	2
Flashey, bl m, by Duke of Glen Lake	3	2	3

Time, 2:50—2:46¼—2:46¼.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Meditator, bl h, by Grand Regent	1	1	2	1	
J. C. C. (Deacon Hill), bl g—John Morey	3	4	1	5	
Ira C., b g, by Brussells	2	2	5	3	
Molly Bird, ro m, by Jay Bird	4	3	3	2	
Harry L., gr g, by Harry F	5	5	4	4	

Time, 2:29¼—2:30½—2:32½—2:36¼.

August 25.—Purse $75; three-year-olds.

Bell Wood, ch m, by Wilkeswood	1	3	1
Lilly Boon, b m, by Hidalgo	3	1	3
Willard S., b h, by Wilkeswood	2	2	2

Time, 2:43—3:05—2:39½.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Ota Neely, b m, by Ottawa Chief	6	6	4	1	1	1
General M., br g, by Roscoe	3	3	1	2	4	2
J. C. C. (Deacon Hill), bl g—John Morey	7	1	3	5	5	3
Uncle Tom, gr h, by Brown Chief	2	2	2	3	2	ro
Tom R., b g, by Dexter	4	4	6	4	3	ro
Berintha, b m, by Walsingham	5	5	5	dr		
Mary Anderson, b m—William Heferman	1	dr				

Time, 2:35—2:42—2:37—2:37¾—2:39—2:42.

Purse $250; free for all.

Thalia, b m, by Colonel Hambrick	2	1	1	1
Doctor Caton, b h, by Gaymede	1	3	2	2
Lilly C., bl m, by Dr. Herr	3	2	3	3
Thorndale Jr., b h, by Hero of Thorndale	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:25—2:27½—2:27—2:28½.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.

Patsey, ch m, by Barker Mambrino	1	1	1
Fayette Medium, gr h, by Happy Medium	2	3	2
Emerald, br h, by Emery Boy	3	2	4
Wayside, ch m, by Ottawa Chief	4	5	3
Archie Dean, b h, by Sam Patch	5	4	5
Baby John, b g, by Golddust	dis		
Cleve, b h, by Clausman	dis		

Time, 2:45—2:46—2:43½.

August 26.—Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Ruby, b h, by Red Wilkes	1	1	1
Ergot, b m, by Wilkeswood	3	2	2
Maggie Wilkeswood, b m, by Wilkeswood	2	3	dis

Time, 2:43—2:50—2:40.

Purse $250; free for all.

Walter Wilton, b g, by Wilton	1	1	2	1
Pat O'Brien, br h—Lew Dorle	3	3	1	3
Ira C., b g, by Brussels	2	2	3	2

Time, 2:35½—2:32—2:28½—2:30.

*Riverhead, New York.

October 4.—Purse $50; three-year-olds and under.

Josie, b m, by Comac	1	1
Fred W., b h—J. Thompson	2	2
Morning Light, ro g, by Augustus	3	dis
Red Cross Jr., b h, by Red Cross	4	dis

Time, 3:04—2:50.

Purse $100; 3:00 class.

George, b g—R. L. Davis	1	1	1
Jenny C., bl m—C. Walker	2	2	3
Gay, b g—H. T. Smith	4	5	2
Aleck, gr g, by Disowned	3	3	5
Fearless, ch g—J. Thompson	5	4	4
Bessie H., br m—G. Halsey	6	6	dis
Prince Ptolemy, ch g, by Rambler	dis		

Time, 2:45—2:44½—2:40.

October 5.—Purse $50; four-year-olds and under.

Lida Simmons, ch m, by Simmons	1	1	1
Newport, b h—E. E. Rackett	2	2	2

Time, 2:39¾—2:40—2:38¾.

Purse $125; 2:50 class.

George, b g—R. L. Davis	1	1	1
Gay, b g—H. T. Smith	2	2	2
R. F. M., b g, by Disowned	3	3	3
Jenny C., bl m—C. Walker	4	4	4

Time, 2:40—2:41¼—2:40¾.

Purse $250; 2:32 class.

Larry, b g—C. Walker	1	1	1
Boy Blue, ro g, by Blue Bull	3	3	2
Sunrise, ch g, by Kentucky Prince	2	4	3
Denver, ch g—R. L. Davis	4	2	4

Time, 2:31—2:29½—2:29¾.

October 6.—Purse $132; two-year-olds.

Montauk, b h, by Japan	1	1	1
Signal Wilkes, b g, by Fleet	2	2	2
Wilton Mapes, bl h, by Fleet	3	3	3

Time, 2:48¼—2:49¼—2:51¼.

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Purse $75; 3:30 class.
Frank Folsom, b g—W. Brown..... 2 1 1 1
Castelane, b h—Challas Walker..... 1 3 2 3
Mystery, b g—A. Hulse..... 3 2 3 2
Otto,—H. T. Smith..... 4 dis
Dolly, br m, by Rambler..... dis
Time, 2:43¾—2:40½—2:41½—2:44½.

Purse $100; teams.
Ansonia, b m. } N. Hand..... 1 2 1 1
Wanita, b m.. }
Gay, b g.... } J. Williamson..... 2 1 2 2
Jenny S., b m }
Time, 3:12—2:56½—3:01½—3:00.

Purse $150; 2:45 class.
George, b g—R. L. Davis..... 1 1 1
Shadow, ch g—A. Downs..... 2 2 2
R. F. M., b g—R. F. Mills..... 3 3 3
Aleck, gr g, by Disowned..... 4 4 4
Mayberry, b m, by Comac..... dis
Time, 2:42—2:39¼—2:41¼.

Purse $5; to beat 3:00.
Aranza, br m—Challas Walker..... won
Time, 2:54½—2:43.

Purse $200; 2:38 class.
Denver, ch g—R. L. Davis..... 1 1 1
Dandy, gr g, by Fleet's Hambletonian..... 3 2 2
Thorn Rose, b m, by Nil Desperandum..... 2 5 3
Prince, b h—H. C. Losee..... 4 3 6
Highland Lass, br m, by Sidney..... 5 4 4
Silver Boy, b h—J. A. Potter..... 6 6 5
Rambler, b h, by Independent..... 7 dis
Time, 2:33½—2:38½—2:33½.

Purse $150; free for all.
Jim Fuller, b g, by Golden Bow..... 1 1 1
Chub, ro g, by Knox Boy..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:30¼—2:27¾—2:25¼.

*Nashua, New Hampshire.

September 20.—Purse $300; 2:50 class; trot or pace.
Bay Alto, b g—Thos. Hickey..... 1 1 4 1
Fargo, b g—C. H. Hanson & Co..... 3 4 1 3
Rea, gr m—C. E. Abbott..... 4 3 2 2
Ossian, b g, by Cyclone..... 2 2 3 4
Seth Thomas, b g, by Startle Jr..... dis
Lady F., br m, by Draco Prince Jr..... dis
Etta Boone, ch m, by Robinson D..... dis
Time, 2:31¼—2:31—2:31¼—2:27¼.

Purse $300; 2:24 class; trot or pace.
Whist, b g, by Motion..... 1 1 4 1
R. D. F., bl g, by Aristos..... 2 2 1 2
Billy Bird, ro h—J. W. Brodbine..... 3 3 2 3
J. Y. G., b g, by Harvester..... 4 4 3 4
Little Rocket, b g—R. M. Durland..... dis
Time, 2:24¼—2:27—2:24¾—2:25½.

September 21.—Purse $300; 2:34 class.
Dirigo Jim, b g—W. B. Cook..... 1 1 1
Big F., b g—R. W. Robbs..... 2 2 2
Harry Almont, br g—M. J. Conner..... 3 3 4
Lucy K., ch m—C. E. Abbott..... 4 5 3
Homer Wilkes, gr g—E. F. Wilson..... 5 4 5
Greenwood, br g—D. W. Parker..... 6 6 dis
Time, 2:31½—2:31¼—2:28¼.

Purse $300; 2:29 class; trot or pace.
Hattie L., ch m, by Motion..... 1 1 1
Bob R., b g, by Woodburn Pilot..... 2 3 2
Josie Howe, bl m—Chas. Records..... 3 2 3
Sandy Morris, ch g—J. W. Brodbine..... 5 4 5
David Wilkes, bl g—J. H. Richardson..... 6 5 4
Cobden Boy, b g—W. G. Sawyer..... 4 6 6
Time, 2:30½—2:28¼—2:28½.

September 22.—Purse $300; 2:32 class.
Big F., b g—R. W. Robbs..... 1 1 1
Nelly D., br m—H. Pope..... 2 2 4
Brightwood, b h—N. W. Packard..... 3 4 2
Chauncey B., br g—C. E. Abbott..... 5 3 3
Bessie F., b m—D. W. Parker..... 4 5 5
Time, 2:30½—2:30½—2:29½.

Purse $300; 2:27 class; trot or pace.
Frank P., b g, by Walkill Jr..... 1 1 1
Lothair Boy, b g, by Lothair Jr..... 2 3 2
Winslow, b g, by Lothair Jr..... 5 2 3
Ralph D., br h—R. M. Durland..... 3 5 4
Albert D., b g—C. F. Clark..... 4 4 5
Henry H., br g—H. Pope..... dis
Time, 2:25½—2:27½—2:23¼.

September 23.—Purse $300; 2:40 class.
Ossian, b g, by Cyclone..... 2 2 1 1 1
Lady Richmond, bl m—J. R. McGurther..... 1 3 2 3 4
Francis, b g—A. E. Gill..... 3 1 4 6 2
Raven, bl h—C. E. Abbott..... 6 4 6 2 3
Shuck Wilkes, ro g—R. W. Robbs..... 5 5 3 4 5
Lady May, br m—A. Merrill..... 4 6 5 5 6
Time, 2:35—2:35½—2:34¼—2:34¼—2:31½.

Purse $300; free for all; trot or pace.
Jewett, bl g, by Allie West..... 1 1 2 1
Maggie T., b m, by Sir Charles..... 3 3 1 2
Crittmore, ch g, by Crittenden..... 4 4 3 3
Daily News, b g—J. B. P. Wheeldon..... 2 2 dis
Time, 2:22—2:19—2:25½—2:19¼.

*Oneonta, New York.

September 27.—Purse $25; green horses.
Instigator, b h, by Petoskey..... 1 1 1
Gray Charley, gr g—S. G. Camp..... 2 2 2
Ralph C., b g—J. O. Coy..... 3 3 3
Time, 3:06—3:09—3:05½.

Purse $200; free for all; trot or pace.
Virginia, ch m, by Young Frenchman..... 1 1 1
Newsboy, b h—M. Hilsinger..... 3 2 2
Aleck B., b g, by Electioneer..... 2 3 3
Time, 2.30—2:30½—2:31.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.
Nelly Magee, b m—M. Hilsinger..... 3 2 1 1 1
Little Pone, b m—Dr. G. S. Olin..... 1 1 3 5 3
Duchess Igo, b m, by Polonius..... 5 3 2 2 2
Rambling Prince, br h, by Hambletonian Prince..... 2 5 4 4 5
Bessie T., b m, by Young Jupiter..... 4 4 5 3 4
Trouble, gr g—J. M. H. Cornish..... 6 6 6 6 6
Time, 2:42½—2:39¼—2:37¼—2:39¾—2:35.

September 28.—Purse $100; 3:00 class.
Warmouth, ch h—M. Hilsinger..... 1 2 1 0 r
Handy Pat, ch g, by De Soto..... 2 1 2 0 2
Delaware Boy, b g—M. W. Goodell..... 3 4 3 0 3
Charley B., b h, by Young Superb..... 4 3 4 0 4
Instigator, b h, by Petoskey..... 5 5 5 dr
Time, 2:40—2:46½—2:44½—0:00—2:42½.

September 29.—Purse $300; free for all; trot or pace.
Virginia, ch m, by Young Frenchman..... 1 1 1
Newsboy, b h—M. Hilsinger..... 2 2 3
Aleck B., b g, by Electioneer..... 3 3 2
Fred W., gr g—Chas. Hall..... 4 *
Time, 2:22¼—2:29½—2:23¾.

*Fred W. dropped dead while scoring for second heat.

**Oregon, Illinois.

September 21.—Purse $250; 2:27 class.
Nubbins, b g, by Herod Jr..... 1 1 1
Aurora Prince, b h, by Florida M..... 2 4 2
Gail, b m, by Lakeland Abdallah..... 3 2 3
Faith, b h, by Cadmus Wilkes..... 5 3 4
That's What, b g—Cal. Pike..... 4 5 5
Time, 2:29½—2:29—2:29½.

Purse $250; 3:00 class.
Veritas, br h, by Egbert..... 3 1 1 1
Hattie D., br m, by Compeer..... 1 3 3 3
Molly Lee, b m, by Robert E. Lee..... 2 2 2 2
Fred Taylor, ch h, by Drennon..... 4 4 4 4
Jenny Gardner, br m, by T. J. Scott..... 5 dis
Time, 2:45—2:41¾—2:41¾—2:43½.

September 22.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.
Shiloh, gr g, by White Cap..... 3 1 2 2 1 1
Whirler, b g, by Whirlwind Chief..... 2 2 1 1 2 2
Plano, b h, by Hambletonian King..... 4 3 3 3 3 ro.
Lady O., gr m—J. Trail..... 1 5 dis
Prince Albert, b h, by Strathmore..... 5 4 dis
Herod Boy, bl—by Herod..... 6 6 dis
Time, 2:38½—2:39—2:37½—2:36¼—2:37½—2:39½.

Purse $250; free for all.
Loafer, gr g, by Typhoon..... 1 1 1
Kitty C., b m, by Bruce..... 3 3 2
Eliza Benson, b m, by John Dillard Jr..... 4 2 3
True, br g, by Rocket..... 2 4 4
Time, 2:30½—2:28½—2:31.

September 23.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.
Yellow Creek, b g, by Hiatoga Cyclone..... 1 1 1
Eva Harold, b m, by Hiatoga Chief Jr..... 2 2 3
Scott Wilkes, gr h, by Gen. Wilkes..... 4 3 2
Abner Taylor, ch g, by Brilliant..... 3 5 4
Guy, br h, by Prosper Merrimee..... 6 4 5
Blue Bells, ch h, by Blueskin..... 5 6 6
Time, 2:32—2:34½—2:28.

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Purse $300; free for all.

Strontia, gr g, by Sam Purdy	3	1	2	1	1
Thalberg, b g, by Mambrino Excelsior	1	2	1	2	2
Gail, b m, by Lakeland Abdallah	2	3	3	3	dr

Time, 2:27—2:26—2:22¾—2:25—2:22½.

Purse $75; two-year-olds.

Nelly K., b m, by Kensett	2	1	1
Sinnisippi, b h, by Ira Wilkes	1	2	2
Ganymede, b m, by Thompson	3	3	3

Time, 3:10—3:11—3:13½.

*Paris, Kentucky.

September 6.—Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Verlinda B., gr m, by Orion	2	1	1	1
Mahala, bl m, by Cyclone	1	2	2	2
Trafford, ch h, by Red Wilkes	3	3	3	3
Happy Promise, b h, by Happy Medium	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:24½—2:25½—2:25½—2:26.

September 7.—Purse $340; two-year-olds.

Lucy Simmons, ro m, by Simmons	1	1
Gertrude V., ch m, by Aberdeen	2	2
Tilly Ferguson, br m, by Tilford	3	3

Time, 2:49½—2:49½.

Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Egyptienne, bl m, by Mambrino King	1	1	1	
Ed Bean, b g, by Meredith	5	2	2	
Isabelle, b m, by Jay Bird	2	3	3	
Menominee, bl m, by Happy Medium	4	5	4	
Valley Girl, ch m, by Valdemeer	3	4	5	
Wilder Boy, b g, by Stranger	6	6	dr	
Dawn, b m, by Mambrino Russell	7	dis		
Ida Wilkes, b m, by Petoskey	8	dis		

Time, 2:31½—2:29½—2:29½.

September 8.—Purse $300; 2:23 class.

Rattler, b g, by St. Mark	1	2	2	0	1	1
Andy Wilkes, b h, by Onward	2	1	1	0	2	2
West Liberty, ro g—D. Thomas	4	3	3	3	3	ro
Maumee S., b m, by The Baron	3	4	dis			
Mattie J., ro m, by Ultimus	dis					
Orphan Boy, b h, by Geo. Steck	dis					

Time, 2:25—2:24¼—2:23¾—2:24¾—2:25¾—2:26½.

Purse $340; three-year-olds.

Vanity, b m, by Valdemeer	1	1	1
Annie Myers, b m, by Hambletonian Gem	3	2	2
Junelight, b h, by Vatican	2	3	3

Time, 2:33½—2:31½—2:33½.

Purse $400; 2:32 class.

Effie C., ch m, by Egbert	3	5	1	1	1
Green B., b g, by Abdalbrino	2	3	2	3	2
Cyclone Wilkes, ro g, by Cyclone	5	2	3	2	3
Wilkerson, ch h, by Favorite Wilkes	1	1	4	dis	
Black Bess, bl m, by Wellington	4	4	dr		

Time, 2:31½—2:29¾—2:41½—2:40¼—2:42½.

September 9.—Purse $300; green horses.

Ed Bean, b g, by Meredith	1	1	1
Hunter Boy, ch h, by Post Boy	2	2	2
Gulliver, b g, by Cyclone	3	3	3
Bob, by Forrest Clay	4	dis	

Time, 2:56¾—2:57—2:54.

Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Avena, b m, by Black's Hambletonian	1	1	1
Donald McKay, gr g, by Allegro	2	2	3
Verlinda B., gr m, by Orion	4	3	2
Hurricane, b g, by Cyclone	3	4	4
Trafford, ch h, by Red Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:43—2:38¼—2:37¼.

September 10.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Irabelle, br m, by Jay Bird	3	1	1	1
Edna M., b m, by Egbert	1	2	3	3
Dora Wilkes, gr m, by Gov. Wilkes	2	3	2	4
Kate Ethan, b m, by Ethan Wilkes	5	4	4	2
Mattie Scott, bl m, by Estill Eric	4	5	5	5

Time, 2:36—2:34½—2:34½—2:37.

*Portland, Oregon.

September 3.—Purse $800; 2:29 class.

Almont Medium, b h, by Happy Medium	1	1	1
McMinnville Maid, bl m, by Altamont	2	2	3
Prince H., b g, by Marsh Young	3	4	2
J. S. C., b h, by Echo	dis		

Time, 2:27—2:25½—2:24¼.

September 5.—Purse $400; 2:50 class.

Truemont, bl g, by Altamont	1	1	1
Judge Bloomfield, bl h, by Jim Patterson	3	2	2
Tybalt, by Altamont	2	5	5
Alta A., b g, by Altamont	4	3	4
Dolly Withers, b m, by King Grover	6	6	3
Ben Ingraham, b h, by Ingraham	5	4	4

Time, 2:29¼—2:33¼—2:33½.

Purse $800; 2:22 class.

Altao, b h, by Altamont	1	1	1
Challenger Chief, b h, by Challenger	2	2	2
Susie S., ch m, by Hambletonian Mambrino	3	3	3

Time, 2:22¾—2:23¾—2:23.

September 6.—Purse $800; 2:27 class.

Georgie Woodthorpe, gr m, by Altamont	1	1	1
J. S. C., b h, by Echo	4	2	2
Canemah, b m, by Altamont	2	4	3
Prince H., b g, by Marsh Young	3	3	dis
Democrat, b g, by Kisbar	dis		
Pilot Lemont, ch h, by Lemont	dis		

Time 2:26¼—2:27½—2:26.

Purse $800; 2:17 class.

Lady H., b m, by Sidney	3	3	2	2	1	1
Blondie, ch h, by Lemont	2	2	1	1	2	2
Rosie C., br m, by Duroc Prince	1	1	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:22—2:19—2:24—2:23—2:22—2:18—2:20.

September 7.—Purse $800; 2:40 class.

Frank O'Neill, by Whipple's Hambletonian	1	5	1	1
Harry Young, bl h—J. R. Roberts	2	1	2	2
Stella H., b m, by Hambletonian Mambrino	4	2	3	3
Boston, ch h, by Orient	5	4	4	4
Truemont, bl g, by Altamont	3	3	5	dr

Time, 2:32½—2:37—2:35—2:37.

Purse $500; three-year-olds.

Kitty B., b m, by Sidney	1	1	1
Vanquish, bl h, by Hambletonian Mambrino	2	2	2
Pearl, b m, by Meredith	4	3	3
King Patchen, b h, by Mambrino King	3	4	4

Time, 2:36½—2:35—2:36.

September 8.—Purse $1,500; stallions.

Altao, b h, by Altamont	1	1	1
Almont Medium, b h, by Happy Medium	2	3	2
Delco, b h, by Oneca	3	2	3
Challenger Chief, b h, by Challenger	4	4	4

Time, 2:20—2:21—2:23½.

September 9.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.

Pilot Lemont, ch h, by Lemont	1	1	1
Ben Ingraham, b h, by Ingraham	2	2	3
Col. Stoner, ch g, by Strathmore	3	3	2

Time, 2:23¾—2:29¼—2:29.

Purse $600; 2:25 class.

Blondie, ch h, by Lemont	2	1	1	1
Combination George, ch g—R. F. McGee	1	3	2	2
S. B., b g—Miller & Swenk	3	2	3	3

Time, 2:26—2:20—2:24—2:26.

September 10.—Purse $300; special.

Pandora, b m, by Planter	3	1	1	1
Canemah, b m, by Altamont	1	2	2	2
Darwinna, b m, by Meredith	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:29—2:28½—2:29½—2:33½.

Purse $400; special.

Challenger Chief, b h, by Challenger	2	2	1	1	1
Georgie Woodthorpe, gr m, by Altamont	1	1	3	2	2
Susie S., ch m, by Hambletonian Mambrino	3	3	2	4	3
Delco, b h, by Oneco	4	4	4	3	4

Time, 2:25—2:24—2:26½—2:26½—2:29.

Purse $500; special.

Lady H., b m, by Sidney	3	1	1	1
Rosie C., br m, by Duroc Prince	1	3	3	3
Hummer, ch g, by Sidney	2	2	4	2
Conde,—W. H. Davis	4	4	2	4

Time, 2:18½—2:20—2:24—2:19½.

**Tracy, Minnesota.

September 14.—Purse $146; four-year-olds.

Lester, b g, by Stiles' Abdallah	1	1	1
Daisy R., b m, by Mack Jr.	2	2	2
Iago, bl h, by Joe Golddust	3	3	3
Marshall Starr, bl h, by Star of the West Jr.	4	dr	

Time, 3:03—2:59½—2:57¼.

September 15.—Purse $113; three-year-olds.

Abdallah See, br h—I. C. Seeley	1	1	1
Lilly A., b m, by King Grover	2	2	2
Gipsey Maid, b m, by Sunflower	3	3	3
Flo Brino, b m, by Dall Brino	4	4	4

Time, 2:50—2:47½—2:48¾.

Purse $138; two-year-olds.

Sure L.,—W. G. Martine	3	1	1
Eva, b m, by Sunflower	1	4	2
Gladeoli, b m, by King Grover	2	2	3
Jack Wilkes, b h, by Airy Wilkes		3	4

Time, 3:20—3:19½—3:09¼.

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September 16.—Purse $150; free for all.

G. B., b g—H. Seeley	1	1	1
Victor,—M. E. Weighill	2	3	2
Billy Bashaw, ch h, by Golden Star	3	2	3

Time, 2:33¾—2:34—2:30.

**Wayne, Nebraska.

September 15.—Purse $100; 3:00 class; three-year-olds and under.

Glendore, ch h, by Counsellor	1	1	1
Nancy Hunks, ch h, by Banquet	2	2	2
Dollers, b h, by Phallamont	4	3	3
Bob, b g, by Banquet	3	4	4

Time, 3:26¾—3:20—3:03½.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Banquet, b h, by Mambrino Patchen	1	1	1
Misfit, br m, by Chatham	2	2	2

Time, 2:54¾—2:45¼—2:40½.

Purse $—; 3:00 class.

Charles Stiles, b h, by Red Wilkes	2	2	1	1	1
Frank P. Jr., b g, by Frank P	1	1	2	3	3
Randolph, b h, by Mambrino Patchen	3	3	3	2	2
Young Phallamont, b h, by Phallamont	4	4	4	4	4
Fay Monroe, b m, by Mark Monroe	5	dr			

Time, 2:59½—3:00—2:59¼—8:02—3:01.

September 16.—Purse $—; colt race.

Allie G., b m—Perry	1	1
Banquet Boy,—F. Brown	2	2
Burt Rose,—Tracy	3	3

Time, 3:12—3:13.

Purse $150; free for all.

Kitty Vera, b m, by Talavera	3	1	1	1
A. B. C., b h, by Chief	1	3	3	3
Dr. Tilton, b g, by Twilight	2	2	2	2

Time, 2:34½—2:33¾—2:31¼—2:29.

*Akron, Ohio.

October 5.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Sally West, b m, by Sir Oracle	3	1	1	1
Carter Harrison, b g, by Epicure	1	2	3	3
Bellmeade, br h, by Brown Wilkes	4	3	2	2
Watchtower, bl h, by Grand Sentinel	5	4	4	4
Nina B., b m, by Lace Dealer	6	5	6	5
Carlotta, b m, by Criterion	7	7	5	7
Cashier, bl g, by Banker	8	6	7	6
Benson, bl g, by Binderton	2	8	dr	

Time, 2:41¼—2:42½—2:43—2:43.

Purse $250; 2:33 class.

Fred B., br g, by Reveille	5	4	1	1	1
Greenleaf, b h, by Gold Leaf	1	1	6	6	5
Harry D., b g, by Black Cloud	2	2	2	2	3
Bronzemanetta, bl m, by Bronze Chief	6	6	3	5	2
Tod, ch g, by Ed Davis	3	3	5	3	4
Starlight,—by Atlantic	4	5	4	4	6

Time, 2:32¼—2:31¼—2:33—2:34½—2:32.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Tommy O., b g, by Blue Bull	1	1	1
Charley C.,—N. Ripley	2	5	3
E. P. O., ch g—M. Thomas	7	3	2
Country Girl, b m, by Seeley's Hiatoga	6	2	5
Lady Ewing, gr m—C. D. Fusselman	4	6	6
Walnut, ch h, by Reveille	3	4	4
Harry R., b h, by Ambassador	5	dis	
Nobby V., gr g, by Steinway	dis		
Rex King, gr h, by Rex	dis		

Time, 2:38¼—2:34¼—2:35½.

October 6.—Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Belle Whitney, b m, by White Line	1	1	1
Brownstone, br g, by Mohawk Gift	2	2	2
Richard Clay, ro h, by Mambrino Clay Jr	3	3	3
Atlantic Wire, b h, by Atlantic	4	dis	

Time, 2:41—2:40—2:41½.

Purse $200; 2:35 class,

Bronzemanetta, bl m, by Bronze Chief	1	1	1
McGuire, b h, by Egbert	2	2	2
Pacific, bl h, by Atlantic	3	3	3
Balzarene, b h, by King Rene	5	4	4
Magic Queen, b m, by Epicure	4	5	5

Time, 2:35—2:31½—2:31.

October 7.—Purse $250; 2:29 class.

Betsy Trotwood, br m, by Atlantic	4	1	1	1
Julia H., ch m, by Monaco	1	2	4	4
Prince Almont, gr g, by Almont Jr	2	3	2	2
Earl's Laddie, b h, by Earl	3	4	3	3
Harold Chief, b h, by Harold	5	dr		

Time, 2:31—2:30¼—2:32—2:31¾.

Purse $300; free for all.

Sam Bassett, ch h, by Elyria	1	1	1
Prince Almont, gr g, by Almont Jr	2	2	2
Jeff Smith, b g, by Ohio	3	3	4
King Cardinal, ch h, by Cardinal	4	4	3
Zoda C., b m, by Pocahontas Boy	5	5	5

Time, 2:30—2:28—2:25¾.

Stake $100; two-year-olds.

Joe C., bl g, by Strathwood	1	1
Robert, b h, by Hesper	2	2

Time, 3:07—3:01½.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Paladin, br h, by Atlantic	1	1	1
Sadie Allen, b m, by Kentucky Jewel	2	2	3
Brooklawn, b h, by Chesterwood	3	4	2
Lars, b h, by Lace Dealer	4	3	4

Time, 2:45½—2:42½—2:41.

Purse $—; to beat 2:20½.

Bud Crook, br h, by George Wilkes	won

Time, 2:19½.

**Canton, Illinois.

September 21.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Evaline Wilkes, b m, by Young Wilkes	1	1	1
St. Louis Maid, br m, by Rysdyk Chief	3	2	3
Pandora, b m, by Ichi Ban	4	3	2
Frank H., b h, by Laclede	2	5	4
Lottie G., gr m, by George Sprague	6	4	5
Diamond Sprague, bl h, by Gov. Sprague	5	8	6
Deputy, b h, by Byerly Abdallah	7	7	7
Miner, b h, by Marquis	9	9	8
James B., b g, by Fearnaught	8	6	dis

Time, 2:33½—2:36¾—2:31½.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Bushnell Chief, b g—J. Southard	1	1	1
Lady Underhill, br m—R. L. McKean	2	2	3
Bradford, b h, by Fugleman	4	3	2
May Conkling, b m, by Roscoe Conkling	3	5	5
Linda, dn m, by Supervisor	5	4	4
Glen, br h, by Clay Abdallah	6	dis	

Time, 2:30—2:29¾—2:30½.

September 22.—Purse $200; free for all.

Lilly, gr m—C. Cairns	1	1	3	1
Minnie R., b m, by George Gift	4	2	1	2
E. W. S., ch g—R. L. McKean	2	5	4	3
Tannie, b m, by Fairy Gift	3	4	2	dis
Woodshed, ch h, by J. R. Shedd	5	3	5	dis
Euphony, gr m, by Byerly Abdallah	6	dr		

Time, 2:23—2:30—2:30—2:23½.

Purse $500; free for all.

Senator Conkling, b h, by Roscoe Conkling	5	6	1	1	1
Olivette, b m, by Rescue	1	2	3	2	2
Harry Medium, b g, by Happy Medium	3	1	4	4	4
Frank P., ch g, by Black Harp	2	4	5	5	3
Harry Ensign, b h, by Ensign	4	3	6	3	5
Billy G., b g, by Brilliant Golddust	6	5	2	6	dr

Time, 2:19—2:21¾—2:22½—2:22½—2:20.

September 23.—Purse $—; three-year-olds.

Adino, b h, by Simmons	1	1
Billy Boy, br h, by Black Oak	2	2
Why Not,—by Abdallah Medium	dis	
Frederick, b h, by Satrap	dis	

Time, 2:49—2:51½.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Evaline Wilkes, b m, by Young Wilkes	5	1	1	1
Lottie K., ro m—R. L. McKean	1	2	3	3
Pangold, ch h, by Pancoast	2	4	5	2
Jeleby, b h, by Walsingham	4	3	2	5
Jesse Lindall Jr., b g, by Jesse Lindall	6	5	4	4
Motto, b g, by Colonel Bruce	3	dr		

Time, 2:36—2:32—2:30—2:32½.

Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Harry R., b g, by Nick A	1	1	1
Kiswick, ch h, by Jay Gould	2	2	4
Leon Baker, b g, by Lakeland Abdallah	4	3	2
Roscoe Gift, b h, by George Gift	3	4	3
Eugene, b g, by Jeleby	5	dis	

Time, 2:29—2:34½—2:40.

**Breckenridge, Minnesota.

September 27.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Louisa B., bl m, by Blackwood Jr	1	1	1
Ole Olsen, b g, by Pilot Middleton	3	2	3
Patsy W., b g—M. L. Eckhard	4	3	2
Una Young,—George M. Webb	2	5	5
Mark Dixon, b h, by Sphinx	5	4	4
Silver K., b h, by Isamdallah	6	6	6
Kit Logan, bl m—A. Logan	7	7	dr
Patron Boy, bl h—Hill	8	8	dr
Guido, gr g, by Ensign	dis		

Time, 2:33—2:34½—2:36.

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Purse $200; 2:35 class.
Jessie Green, bl m—J. H. Brannon.. 6 4 3 1 1 1
Kitty R., ch m, by Mountain Boy... 1 1 4 4 3 2
Abdallah, ch h, by Darling's Abdallah..... 3 2 1 2 2 dr
Perfection,—by Archer's Almont... 2 3 2 3 4 ro
Valtie, gr m, by Pilot Medium ..... 4 5 dr
Queen Angus, b m, by Archey Angus ..... 5 dis
Time, 2:30—2:27¼—2:26—2:31¼—2:26—2:27¼.

Purse $200; free for all.
Dick French, ch g, by Little Hamilton..... 1 1 1
Keller V.,—M. Stringham..... 3 2 3
Buckshot, gr g, by Pilot Medium..... 5 3 2
Alkali, b g, by Virgil..... 2 4 4
Billy Brown,—George M. Webb..... 4 5 dr
Time, 2:26—2:25—2:25.

September 28.—Purse $200; 2:35 class.
Billy Gaines, br g, by Allie Gaines..... 0 1 1 1
Broncho, b g, by Defiance..... 0 2 2 2
Gray Prince, gr g—J. & W. Sheldon..... 0 4 3 3
Avon Girl,—George M. Webb..... 6 3 4 5
Billy Bashaw, ch h, by Golden Star..... 4 6 5 4
Madge, b m, by Swigert Jr..... 5 5 dr
Time, 2:27—2:28—2:26½—2:28.

Purse $200; free for all.
Prince Mac, ch g, by Logan's Hambletonian 1 1 1
Tommy Lynn, br g, by Son of Addison Jr... 2 2 2
Henry Clay, b g—R. Simmons..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:22—2:19¾—2:19¾.

**Evansville, Indiana.

September 27.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Roxane, b m, by Robt. McGregor 1 1
Premier, b g, by Hambrino..... 2 dis
Cadmus, gr h, by Cadmus Hambletonian..... 3 dis
Patna, br h, by Pagan..... 4 dis
Time, 2:34—2:20¾.

September 28.—Purse $1,000; 2:25 class.
Ponce De Leon, bl h, by Pancoast..... 1 1 1
Brutus Girl, bl m, by Sheffield's Andrew Jackson..... 2 2 2
Donald McKay, gr g, by Allegro..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:24—2:25—2:24½.

Purse $1,000; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.
Luzelle, b m, by Patron..... 1 1
Wistful, b m, by Wedgewood..... 2 2
Kratz, b h, by Cyclone..... 3 3
Time, 2:26¼—2:26¼.

September 29.—Purse $1,000; 2:40 class; three-year-olds; novelty race.
Volta, ch h, by Benton..... 3 2 1
Jessie C., b m, by Civilization 2 3 2
Valley Girl, ch m, by Valdemeer..... 5 4 3
Elect Cossack, b h, by Don Cossack..... 6 5 4
David B., ch g, by Young Jim ..... 4 1 ro
Parole, b h, by Patron..... 1 ro
Chandora, b m, by Chandos..... dis
Time, 2:22¼—2:21½—2:25.

Winner of first heat takes first money and goes to stable; winner of second heat takes second money and goes to stable; winner of third heat takes third money and goes to stable; and the horse standing best in the race after third heat takes fourth money.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.
Posey Golden, br g, by Golddust..... 2 1 2 1 1
Fedalma, wh m, by Caliph..... 1 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:24—2:19¼—2:25—2:19¼—2:20.

Stake $1,500; free for all.
Martha Wilkes, b m, by Alcyone..... 1 1 1
Gillette, bl g, by Cyclone..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:18—2:18—2:08¼.

Purse $800; 2:22 class.
Alabama, ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian..... 1 1 1
Myrtle R., b m, by Monaco..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:17—2:20¾—2:17.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
King of Belair, b h, by King Rene..... won
Time, 2:24.

September 30.—Purse $1,000; 2:30 class.
C. C., b g, by Calumet..... 1 1 1
Floyd B., b g—Herndon Farm..... 2 3 2
Cadmus Jr., br h, by Cadmus Hambletonian 3 2 3
Time, 2:23¾—2:23¾—2:20½.

Stake $1,000; 2:35 class; four-year-olds.
Roxane, b m, by Robert McGregor..... 1 1 1
Celerima, b m, by Happy Medium..... 2 2 2
Trustee, b g—J. A. Stegar..... 3 3 3
Marea, ch m, by Hambrino..... 4 4 5
Cadbrino, gr h, by Cadmus Hambletonian.. 5 5 4
Time, 2:20¼—2:24¼—2:23¾.

Stake $500; 2:40 class.
Orphan Boy, b h, by George Steck. 3 2 5 1 1 1
West Liberty, ro g—D. Thomas..... 4 1 1 5 5 3
Belle Durland, b m, by Mike Snyder 1 3 3 4 3 2
Harpeth, b h, by Wedgewood..... 2 5 4 2 2 ro
Overbrook, b g, by Messenger..... 5 4 2 3 4 ro
Time 2:19¼—2:16¼—2:20¼—2:20—2:22—2:28.
Last three heats paced October 1.

Purse $100; special; novelty race.
Cora Riggs, b m, by Bourbon Wilkes..... 2 2 1
Cherokee, b h—M. Snyder..... 4 3 2
Fastwell, by Hambrino..... 3 1 ro
Spartan, b h, by Happy Medium..... 1 ro
Time, 2:37¾—2:24¾—2:28½.
Same condition as 2:40 class September 29.

Purse $—; special; to beat 2:35.
Spartan, b h, by Happy Medium..... won
Time, 2:33.

Purse $—; to beat 2:33¼.
Ilma Cossack, b m, by Don Cossack..... won
Time, 2:24¾.

October 1.—Purse $200; 2:27 class; novelty race.
Disputant, b h, by Harold..... 2 2 1
Kitty Greenlander, b m, by Greenlander.... 4 3 2
Red Heart, b h, by Red Wilkes..... 3 1 ro
Vanity, b m, by Valdemeer..... 1 ro
Time, 2:29¼—2:21—2:28¼.
Same conditions as 2:40 class September 29.

Stake $1,000; 3:00 class.
Highwood, b h, by Nutwood..... 1 1 3 1
Naboth, b h, by Walsingham..... 4 2 1 3
Bow Bells, br h, by Electioneer..... 5 5 2 2
Jessie C., b m, by Civilization..... 2 3 5 4
Hackberry, b h, by Harold..... 3 4 4 5
Time, 2:22¼—2:21½—2:21¼—2:24.

Purse $500; 2:18 class.
Mike, ch g, by Frenchman..... 1 1 1
Victorine, b m, by Ferguson..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:20—2:15—2:19½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34.
Mauprat, bl h, by Egbert..... won
Time, 2:24¼.

*Fall River, Massachusetts.

October 13.—Purse $250; 3:00 class.
Rosa Green, b m—Clark Green..... 5 3 1 1 1
Auctioneer, b g—A. H. Dore..... 1 1 2 3 3
Glencoe S., ch g—A. Johnston..... 2 4 3 2 2
Charles Bissett, b g—Dan Watson..... 3 2 4 4 4
Dan, ro g—E. Belcher..... 4 5 5 5 5
Monte, b g—W. N. Stetson..... 6 dis
Time, 2:41¼—2:41¾—2:40—2:38—2:39.

Purse $250; 2:45 class.
Purity Wilkes, b m, by King Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Gold Bird, ro g—Geo. Aird..... 2 2 2
Clontarf, b h—F. Quinn..... 3 5 3
Big Hopes, gr g—A. Johnston..... 4 3 4
Josie, gr m—E. Darling..... 5 4 5
Diamond, b g—John Thayer..... dis
Shadow, b g—W. N. Stetson..... dis
Time, 2:35—2:35¾—2:35¾.

October 14.—Purse $250; 2:32 class.
Dan Miller, ch g—Ed. Booth..... 1 1 2 4 1
Young Voltaire, b h—A. Johnston..... 3 2 1 1 3
Judge Austin, gr g—A. H. Dore..... 2 4 3 2 4
Bonnie Clay, b h—D. Spink..... 5 3 4 3 2
Fred G., ch g—W. N. Stetson..... 4 5 5 5 5
Time, 2:33—2:32—2:31—2:30—2:31.

Purse $—; match.
Whisper, ch m—S. Hyde..... 1 1 2 1
Lady Bug, b m—P. Sullivan..... 2 2 1 2
King Star, b h—F. Quinn..... 3 3 3 dis
Garibaldi,—J. Tripp..... 4 dis
Time, 3:03—2:56—2:55—2:52.

October 15.—Purse $250; 2:50 class.
Purity Wilkes, b m, by King Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Green Boy, ro g—J. Martin..... 4 2 2
Rosa Green, b m—C. Green..... 2 3 3
Gold Bird, ro g—G. Aird..... 3 4 4
Diamond, b g—J. Thayer..... 5 3 5
Lowell Jack, b g—J. W. Branch..... dis
Time, 2:34—2:36—2:37.

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Purse $250; 2:37 class.
cker, b g—A. H. Dore 1 1 1
zie A., ch m—C. E. Gardner 3 3 2
eket, ch g—G. E. Sisson 6 2 3
ontarf, b h—F. Quinn 2 4 4
sie, b m—E. Darling 4 5 5
rry S., b g—W. N. Stetson 5 6 6
Time, 2:36½—2:37—2:38.

**Clinton, Illinois.

September 20.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.
smond, b m, by Fairy Gift 1 1 1
arl Tyler, b m, by Regalia 5 2 2
neral, br h, by Emery Boy 2 5 3
la Rockwell, b m 3 3 4
ymare Bird, b m, by Pilot Thorndale 6 4 5
nticus, b h, by Belmont 4 7 6
arles Borroughs, b h, by Mambrino Boy. 7 6 7
Time, 2:40—2:39—2:43.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.
lkane, br h, by Altus 1 1
m Anter, b h, by George Anter 2 2
lin M., b m, by General Lee 3 3
Time, 3:04—2:58.

Purse $50; two-year-olds.
riends Creek Girl, b m, by General Lee 1 1
ception, ch g, by Indianapolis Boy 2 2
pril Fool, b h, by Aggot ..... dis
Time, 3:20—3:01.

September 21.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.
ay Pulling, b m, by Harry Pulling 1 1 1
nny Golddust, gr m, by General Golddust 2 2 3
oung Maxie, b h, by Laclede 3 3 2
Time, 2:35¾—2:37¾—2:36¾.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.
eorge Gould, b h, by Jay Gould ... 4 4 5 1 1 1
lly A., ch h—Bud Steel 3 1 1 2 3 3
isty Morning, b m, by Accidental 1 3 2 6 5 2
ittle Chance, ch m, by Little Wonderer 2 2 3 5 6 4
nele Tom, gr h, by Brown Chief ... 5 5 4 3 4 ro
Margaret M.,—by Oneida ..... 6 7 7 4 2 ro
ay Anderson, b m—Bud Wilson .. 7 6 6 dis
Time, 2:34—2:30½—2:30½—2:27¼—2:25—2:30.

September 22.—Purse $175; 2:20 class.
linnie P., br m, by Port Leonard 1 1 1
r. Caton, b h, by Ganymede 2 2 2
Time, 2:25—2:26½—2:25.

September 23.—Purse $300; 2:25 class.
r. Caton, b h, by Ganymede 1 1 1
ettie B., b m, by Keystone 2 2 2
horndale Jr., b h—Bud Wilson 3 3 3
Time, 2:30—2:30—2:25.

Purse $200; 2:20 class.
pelone, b h—W. E. Donnelly 1 1 1
ill Boy, ch h, by Dictator Jr 2 2 2
. P., b h, by Accidental 3 3 3
Time, 2:28—2:27½—2:26.

**Fenton, Michigan.

October 5.—Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.
oldwood, b h, by Golden Bow 2 1 1 1
ay Maud, b m, by Duke Crawford 1 4 4 4
robable, b g, by Golden King 3 2 3 2
hornhill, b m, by Hawthorn 4 3 2 3
Time, 2:52½—2:55—2:50—2:43½.

Purse $100; 2:50 class; trot or pace.
red Gibbs, gr g—B. Phipps 1 1 1
robable, b g, by Golden King 2 2 2
oldwood, b h, by Golden Bow 3 3 3
Time, 2:38¼—2:41—2:49.

October 6.—Purse $75; special.
ay Prince, b g, by Louis Napoleon 2 1 1 1
estor,—by King 1 2 3 3
olden Billy, ch h, by Goldwood 3 3 2 2
Time, 2:37½—2:34—2:40½—2:37.

Purse $25; to beat 2:24.
olly T., b m, by Red Bird ..... won
Time, 2:22¼.

October 7.—Purse $50; special.
olly T., b m, by Red Bird 2 1 1 1
red Gibbs, gr g—B. Phipps 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:29—2:24—2:28½—2:29.

Purse $50; three-year-olds.
nly D.,—by Little Sandy 1 1
oger Enright, by Hotspur Chief 2 2
Time, 2:48½—2:56½.

*Frederick, Maryland.

October 11.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.
Pan Handle, b m, by Strathmore 2 1 2 1 1
Joe D., gr h, by Sam Purdy 5 4 1 3 2
Lady Scott,—L. H. Grenewald 1 3 4 2 5
Fanny Golddust, ch m, by Circulator .. 4 2 3 4 3
Dixana, b m, by Dundee 3 5 5 5 4
Time, 2:44¼—2:36½—2:36¾—2:39½—2:38¾.

Purse $250; free for all.
Circulator, ch h, by Forrest Golddust 1 1 1
Addie J., ch m—R. V. Smith 2 2 2
Ninetta, by Dundee 3 3 3
Time, 2:50—2:40¾—2:29.

Purse $100; three-year-olds.
Fanny Golddust, ch m, by Circulator 1 1
Princess Z., b m, by Circulator 2 2
Circulator Jr., b h, by Circulator 3 3
Time, 3:18—3:03.

October 12.—Purse $250; 2:30 class.
Charley Kaile, b g, by Sweepstakes 1 1 1
Waverly Boy, b h, by Tankerville 3 2 2
Tyranna, bl m—J. M. Smith 2 3 3
Rob Roy, br g—W. L. James 4 4 4
Time, 2:47¼—2:45¾—2:48½.

Purse $500; 2:16 class; trot or pace.
Bert Sheldon Jr., bl g, by Warwick Boy 1 1 1
Big Injun, ch g—W. G. Leslie 2 2 2
Time, 2:21¾—2:22¾—2:23¼.

October 13.—Purse $100; county horses.
Lady Lightfoot, b m, by Electioneer 1 1 1
Linganore Maid, b m—G. W. Smith 2 3 2
Derby, br g—R. E. Cromwell 3 2 3
Time, 3:00—3:09—2:54.

Purse $300; 2:27 class.
Circulator, ch h, by Forrest Golddust .. 1 2 3 1 1
Otard, b g, by Jay Gould 3 1 1 2 2
Sleepy Ned,—P. B. Spring 2 3 2 3 3
Time, 2:31¾—2:29¼—2:32—2:31—2:31½.

October 14.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.
Pan Handle, b m, by Strathmore 1 1 1
Edgar,—L. H. Grenewald 2 2 2
Time, 2:37½—2:39—2:51¼.

Purse $250; 2:45 class.
Tommy M., b g—J. McGee 1 1 1
Joe D., gr g, by Mambrino Rattler 2 2 2
Waverly Boy, b h, by Tankerville 4 3 3
Dixana, b m, by Dundee 3 4 4
Time, 2:37¾—2:34½—2:38¾.

**Fredonia, Kansas.

September 6.—Purse $100; two-year-olds.
Maxey B., b h, by Ashland Wilkes 1 1
Fantine, b m, by Idlewild 2 2
Tato, b h, by Fergus McGregor 3 3
Lona, b m, by Harold ..... dis
Maggie Arnold, br m—A. F. Hand ..... dis
Time, 3:09—3:16.

September 7.—Purse $150; 2:50 class.
Pat, b g, by Fortunatus 1 1 1
Belle, b m, by Red Wilkes 2 3 2
Lady Anderson, b m, by Black Prince 3 2 3
Ethan Allen, br g, by Ethan Allen Jr 4 4 4
Mannering, br h, by Combat ..... dis
Aiden, bl h, by Ellerslie Wilkes ..... dis
Time, 2:35—2:35½—2:40.

Purse $500; two-year-olds.
Maxey B., b h, by Ashland Wilkes 1 1
Silverscoff, b h, by Silverthorn 2 2
Askey, br g, by McFarland 3 5
Reddy, b h, by Prairie Star 5 3
Victor Sprague, ch h, by Rounds' Sprague 4 4
Phyllis, b m, by Ashland Wilkes ..... dis
Pearl P., br m, by Aladin ..... dis
Lula, b m, by Harrison Chief Jr ..... dis
Time, 2:39—2:39.

September 8.—Purse $500; three-year-olds.
Maby, b m, by Oxford Boy 1 1 1
Bluestem, b h, by Damo 2 2 2
Leon, b m, by Strathmont ..... 3 3 dis
Time, 2:41—2:35¾—2:31¾.

Purse $200; free for all.
Blizzard, b g, by Sandy Short 1 1 1
Admore, b h, by Advent 2 2 2
Lilly Banks, gr m, by Black Hawk Morgan. 3 3 3
Dick Trumpet, b g—C. H. Race ..... dis
Effie Mack, b m—J. L. Paul ..... dis
Barney Tar, b g—A. J. Wheeler ..... dis
Time, 2:23¼—2:28—2:26¼.

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Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Albert M., b h, by Favorite Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Frank Miller, gr h—Jerome Travis..... 2 2 2
Allie C., b m, by Aladin..... dis
Time, 2:43—2:51½—2:43.

September 9.—Purse $500; 3:00 class.
Kinlock B., br g, by Kinlock..... 3 1 1 1
Razzle Dazzle, b g, by Prince Medium... 1 2 2 2
Billy L., ch g, by Fortunatus..... 2 3 3 3
Billy Blackwood, bl h, by Beard's Blackwood..... 4 dis
Alice W., b m, by Boulder..... 5 dis
Ida Neal, br m, by Tendoy..... dis
Time, 2:36—2:31—2:31¼—2:36½.

Purse $200; free for all.
Dido, b m, by Judge Gould..... 3 3 1 1 1
Birdie Sprague, b m, by Governor Sprague..... 1 1 2 2 2
P. H. Chapin, b g, by Chapin's Egmont 2 2 3 3 3
Nobody's Claim, bl h, by Almont Pilot 5 dis
Indian Pet, b m—William Sherlock... 4 dr
Time, 2:32½—2:31¼—2:31—2:29—2:31.

Purse $500; 3:00 class.
J. I. So., gr h, by Prince Dictator..... 1 1 1
Billy B., b h, by Twist..... 6 2 2
Mingo, b g—D. C. Richardson..... 2 4 4
Bridget, b m, by Captain..... 3 3 3
Woodmansee, br h, by Blackwood Jr..... 4 5 5
John C., bl h, by Almont..... 7 6 6
Gold Flax, ch h, by Flaxmont..... 5 7 dr
Captain Retter, b h, by Retter..... dis
Time, 2:45—2:44—2:43.

**Goshen, Indiana.

October 5.—Purse $—; three-year-olds.
Jolly Wilkes, b h, by Bartholomew Wilkes..... 1 2 3 1 1
Vandeen, b h, by Clay Cuyler..... 2 1 1 2 2
Linda, b m, by Prince C..... 3 3 2 3 3
Badger E., gr h, by Badger Sprague... dis
Time, 2:37½—2:39—2:39—2:40½—2:38.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.
Rag Baby, b g—Price Bros..... 1 2 3 1 1
Louisa Macy, b m—L. H. Van Meter.. 2 1 1 3 2
Strathallen,—W. H. Mellen..... 4 3 2 2 3
Mamie Case, b m, by Jalisco..... 3 4 4 4 4
Sweetheart, b m, by Masterlode..... dis
Time, 2:33—2:32½—2:31—2:28—2:30½.

Purse $300; 2:37 class.
E. H. S., b h, by Imprint..... 1 1 1
Lewis E., ro g, by Zack Chandler..... 2 4 2
Mamie Gift, ch m, by Pilot Gift..... 4 2 4
Hoosier Dick, b h, by Hunt's Whip..... 3 3 3
Lizzie N., b m, by Wilkesmont..... dis
Track Wilkes, b h, by Ira Wilkes..... dis
Time, 2:32—2:31½—2:31.

October 6.—Purse $170; two-year-olds.
Badger, ro h, by Badger Sprague..... 1 1
Admiration, br m, by Combination..... 2 2
Duchess O'Neil, b m, by Bonnie McGregor.... 3 4
Drusie M., b m, by Emery..... 5 3
Fluellen, bl h, by Bayonne Prince..... 4 5
Time, 2:52½—2:55½.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.
S. W. Bennett, ch h, by Pilot Medium..... 1 1 1
Little Frank, b g, by Ira Wilkes..... 3 2 3
Fanny A., b m, by Abdamed Allen..... 4 3 2
Brad, b g—Mock Bros..... 2 4 4
Tommy Wilkes,—W. H. Mellen..... 5 dis
Allen Boy, br h, by Almont M..... dis
Betty K., ch m, by Lexington..... dis
Time, 2:25—2:23¾—2:25½.

Purse $400; 2:20 class.
American Boy Jr., b h, by American Boy.. 1 1 1
Dr. Hale, b h, by Guy K..... 2 2 4
Meacham, b g, by Lexington Chief Jr..... 5 3 2
Joe Jefferson, br h, by Thomas Jefferson... 3 4 3
Tom Exum, b h, by Onward..... 4 dis
Time, 2:24¾—2:21½—2:26.

October 7.—Purse $165; three-year-olds.
E. H. S., b h, by Imprint..... 1 1 1
Lady C., br m, by Gift Jr..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:49—2:42¼—2:41½.

Purse $400; 2:20 class.
Dot L., bl m, by Abdamed Allen..... 3 1 1 1
Strontia, gr g, by Sam Purdy..... 1 2 2 2
William M. Hill, ch h, by Sir Walter.. 2 3 3 3
Time, 2:24¼—2:27—2:23½—2:24.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.
Mamie Case, b m, by Jalisco..... 1 1 2 1
Rag Baby, b g—Price Bros..... 2 3 1 2
Donahue, gr g, by Captain Bogardus..... 3 2 3 3
Time, 2:32—2:31—2:28½—2:28.

**Libertyville, Illinois.

September 21.—Purse $150; 2:45 class.
Fred C., b g—Edward..... 2 1 1 1
Wirt Dexter,—by Colby's Sargent..... 1 2 3 3
Volney, ch—by Lakeside..... 4 6 2 4
Harry C., bl h, by Interior..... 3 8 4 2
King H., b h, by Prairie King..... 5 3 8 7
Lady Ford, b m—J. W. Ford..... 6 4 7 8
Lottie W., ch m, by George O..... 8 5 5 5
Blackstone Jr., b g, by Blackstone..... 7 7 6 6
Time, 2:39—2:38—2:36¾—2:37.

Purse $250; 2:25 class.
Jim Burns, b g, by Louis Napoleon..... 1 1 1
Hendricks,—Thomas Fay..... 3 2 2
Garnishee, b g, by Prairie King..... 2 3 3
Time, 2:32½—2:32¾—2:33.

Purse $160; 3:00 class.
Fred C., b g—Edward..... 1 1 1
Emma S., ch m, by Erelong..... 5 2 3
King B., b h—G. Combs..... 2 4 5
Luna, ch m, by Judge Hayes..... 4 5 2
Mc Henry, b h, by George O..... 3 3 4
Time, 2:45—2:50—2:43.

September 22.—Purse $100; farmer's horses.
General Logan, b g, by Hambletonian Prince..... 1 1 4 1
Roundout Tramp, ch h—Bert Gamash... 3 3 1 2
Eva Hayes, b m, by Judge Hayes..... 4 2 3 3
Commanchee Jr., b g, by Commanchee... 2 4 2 ro
Flora C., br m—B. J. McCleary..... 5 5 5 dr
Lady Whitefoot,—by Creeper..... 6 dr
George D., br g, by George O..... 7 dr
Time, 2:55½—2:58½—2:57½—3:00.

Purse $200; special.
Docility, b m—W. R. Morrison..... 2 2 1 1 1
Jim Star,—G. Combs..... 1 1 2 2 3
Little Dan, gr g—J. H. McLaughlin... 4 4 3 3 2
N. J. B., b g—N. J. Blatherwick..... 3 3 4 4 4
Genevieve Smith, b m, by Mohawk King..... 5 5 5 5 dr
Time, 2:38½—2:39½—2:39—2:43½—2:45.

September 23.—Purse $—; special.
Blackstone Jr., b h, by Blackstone..... 1 2 1 1
Mineola, b m, by Swigert..... 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:43½—2:44½—2:47½—2:42.

Purse $150; three-year-olds and under.
Bell,—George Eldridge..... 1 1 1
Nelly Hill,—J. Deetmyer..... 2 2 2
Justice Hayes, b h, by Judge Hayes..... 3 4 3
Ida Chief,—James Dugan..... 4 3 4
Time, 2:55—2:51½—2:54½.

Purse $250; free for all.
Voucher, br g, by Nephew..... 1 1 3 2 1
Garnishee, b g, by Prairie King..... 2 2 1 1 2
Jim Burns, b g, by Louis Napoleon.... 3 3 2 3 3
Hendricks,—Thomas Fay..... 4 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:27—2:25¼—2:27—2:31—2:33½.

*Memphis, Tennessee.

October 8.—Purse $400; 2:35 class.
Pygmalion, b h, by Jay Gould..... 1 1 1
Susie Lee, b m, by Almont Archer..... 2 2 2
Meteora,—by Tennessee Wilkes..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:39¼—2:35—2:34½.

Purse $400; 2:24 class.
Rube Burrows, b g, by Morris Clipper.... 5 1 1 1
Dan R., ch h, by Smuggler..... 1 2 4 2
John A.,—by Edward Everett..... 2 3 3 ro
Highwayman, ro g, by Tom Hal..... 4 4 2 ro
Amorata, b m, by Tom Hal..... 3 5 5 ro
Time, 2:21½—2:22½—2:27—2:32.

October 10.—Purse $400; two-year-olds.
Calera, b m, by McEwen..... 1 2 1
George Campbell,—by Reno Defiance..... 2 1 2
Time, 2:27½—2:29—2:25.

Purse $400; 3:00 class.
Cocoon, bl m, by Cyclone..... 2 1 1 1
Capt. Cook, b h, by Favorite Wilkes..... 1 3 2 2
Ferguson Wilkes, br h, by Ferguson..... 3 2 3 3
Elizabeth Black, bl m, by Dan Mace..... 4 dis
Harry Larriquer, b h, by Tennessee Wilkes..... dis
Time, 2:31—2:32¾—2:34—2:34¼.

October 11.—Purse $400; two-year-olds.

Merman, b h, by McEwen	1	1
Princippa Belmont, b m, by Belmont	2	3
The Queen, b m, by Farrous	4	2
Fern Slip, ch m, by Red Fern	3	4
Farwood, ch h, by Nutwood	5	dis
F. B. S., b h, by Kentucky Dictator	6	dis
Red Bird, ch m, by Red Fern	dis	

Time, 2:41½—2:41.

Purse $400; 2:45 class.

Aldaban, b h, by Alvan	2	1	1	1
Hal Index, gr h, by Tom Hal	1	2	2	3
Lady Laura, ro m, by Roanoke	4	3	3	2
K. A. B.,—by Alvan	3	dis		
Black Moss,—J. P. Gates	dis			

Time, 2:29¼—2:25½—2:27½—2:26½.

October 12.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Galatea, gr m, by Pilot Medium	1	2	2	1	1
Bannockburn, ch h, by Aberdeen	2	1	3	3	2
Auburn H., ch g, by McMahon	3	4	1	2	3
Alf Taylor, b h, by Capt. Cook	4	3	4	4	4

Time. 2:29¼—2:29¾—2:28¼—2:29—2:29¾.

Purse $400; free for all.

Addie Belle, gr m, by Archie	1	1	1
Rifle Ball, b g, by Bullet	3	2	2
Highwayman, ch g, by Tom Hal	2	5	3
William R., gr g, by Frank Cheatham	5	3	4
Amorata, b m, by Tom Hal	6	4	5
Glide, b m, by Tom Hal	4	6	6

Time, 2:18—2:18¼—2:20.

October 13.—Purse $400; three-year-olds.

Canada Mack,—by Cuthbert	1	1	1
Moro Pointer, b g, by Masker	2	2	2
Bonny Doon, b h, by Lochinvar	3	3	3

Time, 2:30—2:25¾—2:26¼.

Purse $400; three-year-olds.

Fred Nelson, b h, by O. F. C	1	1	1
Macaroon, ch h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	2	2	2

Time, 2:41½—2:39¼—2:35¼.

October 14.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Aldaban, b h, by Alvan	1	2	1	2	1
Hal Index, gr h, by Tom Hal	2	1	2	1	2
Daisy H., b m—Ellenack Farm	dis				

Time, 2:35—2:27¼—2:31—2:27½—2:25.

Purse $300; free for all.

Gipsey Queen, b m, by Bomont	2	1	1	1
Jim Sneaks, b g, by McCleod	1	2	2	2
Protection,—A. E. Kahn	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:25¼—2:23½—2:27—2:25.

October 15.—Purse $400; 2:45 class.

Cocoon,—by Cyclone	1	1	2	1
Willie Elkins,—by McCurdy's Hambletonian	3	2	1	2
Ferguson Wilkes, b h, by Ferguson	2	3	3	3
Ben Kenney, b g, by Black's Hambletonian	dis			
Cuthbert H.,—R. A. Hunt	dis			

Time, 2:31½—2:35—2:30½—2:31.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Hermoine, bl m, by Hermit	1	1	1
Billy Dorhman,—J. P. Gill	4	2	2
Lady Laura, ro m, by Roanoke	2	5	4
Rattler, b g, by Shilo	3	3	3
Lilly S., bl m, by Golden Eagle	5	4	5

Time, 2:30—2:26—2:27.

*Boston, Massachusetts.

[NEW ENGLAND TROTTING-HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.]

September 27.—Stake $762.50; two-year-olds.

Dorcas Pratt, b m, by Stamboul	1	2	1
Lucetta, br m, by Sable Wilkes	2	1	3
Red Elm, ch h, by Red Wilkes	3	3	2
Penelope, br m, by Quartermaster	dis		

Time, 2:38¾—2:38¼—2:45¾.

Stake, $845; yearlings.

Royce, b h, by Warrener	1
Gussie Dore, b m, by Altana	2
Trouble, ch h, by Gov. Benton	dis
Ray Wilkes, b m, by Victor Wilkes	dis

Time, 2:48½.

Purse $1,000; 2:30 class.

Whist, b g, by Motion	2	1	2	1	1
Pickett, ch g, by Pickett	1	3	1	2	2
James M., b g, by Landmark	4	2	3	4	5
Van Helmont, bl h, by Harbinger	3	6	4	3	3
Puritan, b g, by Steele	7	10	9	5	4
Etta K., b m, by Douglass	6	5	6	7	7
Silver Street, b m, by Nelson	8	9	8	8	6
Young Pilot, ch h, by Black Pilot	5	4	5	6	dr
Altha, b m, by Ben Franklin	9	7	7	dr	
Tid Jefferson, bl h, by Alex. Jefferson	10	8	dis		
Midnight Chimes, bl m, by Chimes	dis				

Time, 2:21¾—2:20½—2:18¼—2:18¾—2:19¾.

Stake $1,006.25; four-year-olds.

Mahlon, bl h, by Alcantara	5	4	1	1	1
Caridon, ch h, by Don Carlos	1	1	6	5	4
Athlete, bl h, by Barkis	3	6	2	2	2
Ruth Wilkes, ch m, by Victor Wilkes	2	2	3	6	3
Granieta, br m, by Rockefeller	4	3	4	3	5
Proteine, b m, by Glenwold	6	5	5	4	dr

Time, 2:22¼—2:24½—2:23¾—2:26¼—2:22¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:27¼.

Sweet Brier, ch m, by Favorite Wilkes	won

Time, 2:18¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:37¾.

Tom Gillig, ch h, by Gillig	lost

Time, 2:39¼.

September 28;—Stake $1,087.50; three-year-olds.

Starlight, br m, by Electioneer	1	1	1
Nyanza, b m, by Quartermaster	2	2	2
Stanley, bl h, by Quartermaster	3	4	3
Lord Brino, bl h, by Woodbrino	6	3	4
Zora Zar, br m, by Alcazar	4	5	5
Calcalli, br h, by Rockefeller	5	6	6
Juno Wilkes, ch m, by Victor Wilkes	7	7	dis

Time, 2:26—2:23½—2:24½.

Purse $3,000; 2:15 class.

Nightingale, ch m, by Mambrino King	1	1	1
Jean Valjean, b g, by Crittenden	2	2	4
Abbie V., gr m, by Aberdeen	4	3	2
Illinois Egbert, b g, by Egbert	5	4	3
Virginia Evans, bl m, by Kentucky Wilkes	3	5	5

Time, 2:16¼—2:16½—2:17¾.

Purse $600; match.

Peerless Ben, ch h, by Ben Franklin	1	1	w o
Neponset, ch h, by Alcyone	2	2	dr

Time, 2:29¼—2:32¾—2:32¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:22 class.

Jesse Hanson, b g, by Roger Hanson	1	1	1
Arthur Wilkes, b g, by Mambrino Wilkes	2	3	2
Sappho, ch m, by Robert McGregor	3	2	3
Twang, b h, by Alcyone	4	4	4

Time, 2:19¾—2:17—2:20½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.

American Lad, b h, by Ethan Wilkes	won

Time, 2:26½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.

Gene Briggs, b h, by Messenger Wilkes	won

Time, 2:28.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30½.

Star Allen, bl m, by Frank Allen	won

Time, 2:26½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:33½.

Rare Ben, b h, by Ben Franklin	won

Time 2:26.

Purse $—; to beat 2:35.

Lucy Wilkes, gr m, by Bourbon Wilkes	won

Time, 2:30¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:22.

Dusty Miller, ro m, by Triceps	won

Time, 2:20¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:35.

Abbott Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes	won

Time, 2:31½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:25.

Van Helmont, bl h, by Harbinger	won

Time, 2:19½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:35.

Byronia, ch m, by Red Path	won

Time, 2:32¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:31½.

Dr. Franklin Jr., b h, by Dr. Franklin	won

Time, 2:26.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.

Ezra T., b g, by Woodbrino	won

Time, 2:30.

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Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Ruth Wilkes, ch m, by Victor Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:25½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:36½.
Mabel W., b m, by Thought..... won
Time, 2:32¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:35¾.
Alethis, bl m, by Almont Eagle..... lost
Time, 2:37½.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Melrose, b h, by Victor Bismarck..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Alspur, b h, by Don Carlos..... won
Time, 2:26.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.
Tyringham, bl h, by Alcantara..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:18¼.
Sweet Briar, ch m, by Favorite Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:17½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:45.
Walter K., b g, by Claremont..... won
Time, 2:37½.

September 29.—Stake $950; three-year-olds.

Madge Wilkes, ch m, by Victor Wilkes	1	1	
Frisco, bl h, by Quartermaster	2	2	
Grenadier, b h, by Messenger Wilkes	3	3	
Glenn, b h, by Pure Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:33½—2:35¼.

Stake $3,125; 2:20 class; stallions.

Kremlin, b h, by Lord Russell	2	1	1	1
Constantine, b h, by Wilkes Boy	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:16¾—2:13—2:18—2:14¼.

Purse $2,015; 2:40 class.

Alice Wilkes, b m, by Alcantara	1	1	2	1
Pansy Blossom, b m, by Glencoe Wilkes	5	2	1	2
McKusick, b h, by Olympus	2	5	5	6
Billy Bird, ro h, by Jay Bird	3	3	3	3
Watson, b h, by Wilton	4	4	4	5
Silver Spray, ch h, by Guy Wilkes	7	6	7	4
Applewood, b h, by Wedgewood	6	7	6	7
Alspur, b h, by Don Carlos	dis			

Time, 2:25¼—2:23—2:23—2:24.

September 30.—Purse $560; three-year-olds.

Howell, b h, by Haldane	1
Prue, b m, by Pure Wilkes	dis
Jacque Bryant, ro h, by Mt. Morris	dis

Time, 2:26¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:25 class.

Nelly McGregor, ch m, by Robert McGregor	1	1	6	1
Prince A., b g, by Idol	2	6	1	4
Otis Shaw, b g, by Don Carlos	3	2	3	7
R. D. F., bl g, by Aristos	6	3	2	3
Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy	4	5	4	2
Gretchen, b m, by Schuyler	5	4	5	5
Colden Belle, b m, by Almont Jr	7	7	7	6

Time, 0:00—2:20¼—2:19¾—2:19½.

Purse $780; three-year-olds.

Wanderer, b h, by Viking	1	1	1
Phantom, b m, by Alcazar	2	2	2
Jack Rose, b h, by Viking	3	dis	
Coquette, br m, by Lumps	4	dis	

Time, 3:00—2:48¼—2:42¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:32¼.
Lord Brino, bl h, by Woodbrino..... won
Time, 2:26½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31.
Queen Esther, b m, by Viking..... won
Time, 2:29¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¼.
Juno Wilkes, ch m, by Victor Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:29.

Purse $10; to beat 2:33.
Madge Wilkes, ch m, by Victor Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:31¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:38½.
New Flower, b h, by Nephew..... won
Time, 2:30¾.

*Baltimore, Maryland.

October 4.—Purse $600; 2:40 class.

Ella Verner, b m, by Epaulet	1	1	1
Currito, b h, by Idol Gift	2	2	5
Memone, ch m, by Aberdeen	3	3	2
Joe McLaughlin, b g by Luke Wilkes	4	4	3
Florence Palmer, ch m, by Alcyone	6	5	4
Willis, b h, by Jay Bird	5	6	6
Dunbar, br h, by Gen. Hancock	dis		

Time, 2:23¼—2:26¼—2:25½.

Purse $2,000; 2:20 class.

Nelly Mason, b m, by Onward	1	1	1
Conway, br g, by Wm. H. Vanderbilt	2	2	3
Charley C., gr g, by Sam Purdy	4	3	2
Pickett, ch g, by Pickett	3	4	5
Commercial Girl, b m, by Commercial Traveler	5	8	4
Linkwood Maid, ch m, by Tripolitan Chief	8	5	8
Lady Ulster, b m, by Clay Hambletonian	6	6	7
Harry McNair, ro g, by Allegheny Boy	7	7	6

Time, 2:17—2:16¼—2:16¼.

Purse $600; 2:25 class.

Big Injun, ch g—W. Leslie	4	2	1	1	1
Nodine, b g, by Peacemaker	2	1	3	6	4
Linkwood Patchen, b g, by Linkwood Chief	1	8	4	4	3
Bob Ingersol, ro g—Geo. Amsden	7	3	2	2	2
N. J. Lancewood, ch m—Thos. Grady	8	6	5	3	5
Nelly Mayo, b m, by Pocahontas Abdallah	6	4	7	5	dr
Annie B., br m, by Onward	3	7	6	dr	
Nelly R., bl m—Stouffer & Sanborn	5	5	dr		

Time, 2:19¼—2:19¾—2:22—2:20½—2:24¾.

October 5.—Purse $600; 2:24 class.

Trotwood, b h, by Swigert	2	2	2	1	5	1	1
Kioto, b h, by Marmion Golddust	1	8	4	4	1	4	5
Brother G., br h—L. B. Risdon	4	4	3	5	2	2	3
Fascination, br g, by Flatbush Abdallah	6	9	8	7	3	3	2
Judge Fisher, ch h, by Linkwood Chief	5	5	7	2	4	5	4
Willis A., ch g, by Alcantara	7	7	9	6	7	6	6
Judge G., ch h, by Sidney	9	1	1	3	6	dis	
Navarro, b h, by Nutmont	3	3	6	8	dr		
Faulkland, b h—Thos. Grady	8	3	5	dr			
Ranger, b g, by Nil Desperandum	10	dr					

Time, 2:22¼—2:21¼—2:22—2:22½—2:23¼—2:22½—2:24¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:16 class.

Abbie V., gr m, by Aberdeen	2	2	1	1	2	1
Sadie M., b m, by Prince Orloff	3	1	2	2	1	2
Bert Sheldon Jr., bl g, by Warwick Boy	1	3	3	3	3	3
J. B. Richardson, b g, by George Wilkes	5	4	5	4	4	ro
Reference, bl g, by Referee	4	5	4	5	5	ro

Time, 2:16¼—2:17¼—2:17½—2:17½—2:16½—2:17¼.

October 5 and 6.—Purse $600; 2:27 class; first division.

Royal Red, b h, by Red Wilkes	1	1	1		
Edgewood, ro g—B. H. Demarest	2	10	2		
Monocacy, b h, by King Wilkes	5	2	3		
Daisy C., b m, by Mountain Boy	3	3	7		
Prince Eugene, b h, by Bayonne Prince	10	5	3		
Full Prince, b g, by Young Fullerton	4	4	5		
Wine Shade, br h, by Indiaman	7	9	4		
Pedlar, br h, by Electioneer	9	7	6		
Calhoun, b g, by Sam Purdy	8	6	9		
Edith Almont, b m, by King Almont	6	8	10		
Frank Walkill, b h, by Sir Walkill	11	11	11		

Time, 2:22¼—2:22¾—2:21½.

October 6.—Purse $600; 2:27 class; second division.

Josie J., bl m, by Edge Hill	8	6	1	1	2	1
Kitty Frazier, br m, by Peacemaker	1	3	5	2	1	2
Exarch, ch h, by Ambassador	3	1	2	6	7	7
Wick C., br h, by Egbert	2	4	4	3	4	4
Delavan, gr h, by Pilot Medium	4	2	8	8	5	6
Col. Kip, br h, by Aristos	5	5	3	4	3	5
Hero, ch h, by Stoner Boy	7	8	6	7	6	3
H. Clay, ch g, by Gray Eagle	6	7	7	5	dr	
Susie H., ch m, by Macon	9	9	dr			
Cartridge, bl h, by Eldridge	dis					

Time, 2:24¼—2:23¼—2:23½—2:24½—2:23—2:24.

Purse $1,000; 2:15 class.

Saladin, br h, by Sultan	1	2	2	1	2	1
Lucille, b m, by Wedgewood	4	1	1	2	3	3
Tempest, br g, by Rounds' Sprague	2	3	3	4	1	2
Gray Harry, gr g—Geo. Amsden	3	4	4	3	4	ro
Little Joker, b h, by Charley Foster	dis					
Rebus, b g, by Chesterwood	dis					

Time, 2:15½—2:14½—2:15¾—2:20—2:17—2:18½.

October 6 and 7.—Purse $600; 2:22 class.

Gipsey Girl, br m, by Junius	1	1	1
Rose Filkins, br m, by Melrose	2	3	3
Capt. Lyons, b h, by Sweepstakes	5	2	4
Chester, br h—F. W. Noble	4	7	2
Sisal, br m, by Harold	3	5	9
Claudius, ch g—I. R. Clark	6	4	6
Maurice S., br g, by Coupon	7	6	5
Bravado, br h, by Kentucky Wilkes	9	8	7
Citizen, b g, by Happy Medium	8	9	8

Time, 2:21¼—2:21¾—2:18.

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Purse $600; 2:32 class.

Queechy, b h, by Alcyone	5	5	1	1	1
Kingwood, br g, by Kentucky Dictator	1	1	3	10	7
N. H. R., br g, by Gov. Sprague	3	2	2	2	3
Celerity, bl m, by Kentucky Wilkes	2	11	4	11	9
Miss Nelson, b m, by Norfolk	10	12	8	5	2
Santie, br h, by Santa Claus	8	3	9	3	6
Nelly Souther, b m, by Kirmo	6	6	5	4	4
Ruby, b m—M. E. Kries	7	4	11	7	10
Zillette, ch h, by Epaulet	4	8	7	9	8
Dreamland, bl m, by Nutwood	11	9	6	6	5
Joe Sommers, b g—M. A. Dugan	12	13	10	8	11
Miss Patchen, b m, by Linkwood Chief	9	7	12	12	dr
Dynamite, br g, by Teak Blackwood Jr	13	10	dis		

Time, 2:25¼—2:25—2:22½—2:23½—2:24.

October 7.—Purse $2,000; 2:30 class.

Nutcoast, b h, by Nutwood	8	3	1	1	1
Georgie H., b m, by Alcantara	1	10	6	4	5
Altogether, gr g, by Hamlin's Almont Jr.	10	1	7	5	4
Gordon, b g—F. W. Noble	12	2	2	3	2
Champion Medium, b h, by Happy Medium	2	4	3	7	3
Puck, bl g, by Tacoma	4	9	4	2	7
Linkwood Chief, ch h, by Hannis	3	14	13	12	12
J. M. D., b g—Hentschell & Hopp	7	5	14	6	10
James M., b g, by Landmark	6	8	10	8	6
Easter Wilkes, b g, by Wilkes Spirit Jr	9	7	9	9	9
Frank Hill, b g, by Edge Hill	11	12	8	10	8
Octagon, b g, by Orange Blossom	14	11	12	13	11
Comet, gr g, by Gen. Stanton	5	6	5	11	dr
Three Tips, ch h, by Sam Purdy	13	13	11	dr	

Time, 2:22½—2:19¼—2:19—2:19¼—2:19¼.

October 7 and 8. Purse $600; 2:37 class.

Romola, b m, by Belton	1	2	3	2	1
Joe McLaughlin, b g, by Luke Wilkes	2	1	8	1	2
Currito, b h, by Idol Gift	3	4	1	3	4
R. H. W., gr g—D. H. McCray	9	6	2	4	3
Wood Martin, b g, by Hannis	6	3	9	5	5
Charley C., br g—W. H. Evans	4	5	4	dr	ro
Ben Duroc, b g—Stouffer & Sanborn	5	7	5	dr	
Gov. Beaver, b h, by Gov. Hill	7	8	6	dr	
Acca, gr h, by Woodburn Hambletonian	8	9	7	dr	

Time, 2:23¼—2:26½—2:25¼—2:29—2:25¾—2:24.

October 8.—Purse $600; 2:20 class.

Grover S., br g, by Cafferty Horse	5	1	1	8	1
David Copperfield, bl g, by Quilna Chief	1	2	3	5	2
Sawtelle, ch g, by Baywood	10	3	5	1	3
Budd Doble, b g, by Clay Abdallah	3	4	4	2	4
Little Joker, b h, by Charley Foster	8	6	2	7	5
Nodine, b g, by Peacemaker	2	9	10	6	8
Fanny Wilkes, b m, by Coronet	4	5	7	3	7
Brown Frank, br g, by Tom Hal	9	8	6	4	6
Madge Miller, b m, by Young Wilkes	7	10	8	dr	
Hibibi, br m, by Valensin	11	11	9	dr	
Belton, b h, by Belmont	6	7	dr		

Time, 2:16—2:14½—2:16½—2:20¼—2:18¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:31.

Novia, gr m, by Robert McGregor ..... won

Time, 2:27¼.

**Connersville, Indiana.

August 30.—Purse $800; 2:16 class.

Wisconsin King, bl g, by Wisconsin	1	1	1
Charley P., gr g, by Governor Sprague	2	2	3
Lilly, gr m, by Captain Clay	3	3	2
Arctic, br h, by Atlantic	4	4	4
Lady Vice, b m, by Viceroy	5	5	dis

Time, 2:13¾—2:11—2:14¾.

Purse $600; 3:00 class.

Shandon Belle, ch m, by Black Republican	1	1	0	6	4	1
Rose Turner, b m, by Jerome Turner	2	2	0	1	1	2
Vexation, b m, by Auctioneer	3	5	0	2	2	4
Neponset, b h, by Nutwood	4	3	0	4	3	3
American Jay, ro h, by Eagle Bird	6	8	0	5	5	dis
Florence Sultan, b m, by Sultan	5	4	0	dis		
Dexter L., gr g, by Abdamed Allen	8	7	0	dis		
Silverdale, ch h, by Walkill Prince	7	6	0	dis		

Time, 2:24½—2:25¼—0:00—2:24½—2:27¼—2:21¼.

August 31.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Leon, gr m, by Wild Wagoner	1	1	1
Daisy Miller, br m, by Elgin Boy	2	3	2
Montana, b h—Lyman Jenny	3	2	3
Templeton, ch g, by Hambletonian Tranby	dis		
Tom, b h, by Tom Hal	dis		

Time, 2:23¼—2:30—2:27½.

Purse $800; 2:30 class.

Independence, br g, by Edward Everett	1	1	1
Bogardus, b h, by Lebed	7	2	2
Blanalco, b h, by Artemas	2	6	4
Samuel A., b h, by Grand Sentinel	3	3	3
Elsie B., br m, by Springsteen Bashaw	4	4	5
Miss Vans, ch m, by Simmons	6	5	6
Bonny M. George, b h, by W. H. Vanderbilt	5	7	dis
Silver Maid, b m, by Silvertail	8	dr	

Time, 2:24½—2:24¾—2:24¾.

Purse $300; 2:50 class; two-year-olds.

Wintergreen, b m, by Brown Wilkes	1	0	1
Lady Robert, b m, by Robert L	5	3	2
Dorman, br h, by Abbottsford	2	5	4
Winchester, b h, by Wilton	3	4	3
Martha Washington, gr m, by Cadmus Hambletonian	4	0	5
Major Ross, br h, by Anteros	7	6	6
Wilkeros, b h, by Anteros	6	dr	

Time, 2:33¼—2:36½—2:36.

September 1.—Purse $800; 2:24 class.

Moquette, b h, by Wilton	1	1	1
Eura, ch m, by Walkill Prince	2	2	5
Velmar, b h, by Robert McGregor	5	4	2
Carrilla, b m, by Nugget	4	0	3
Nelly F., b m, by Anteros	6	3	7
Arctic B., b g—G. H. Gastor	3	7	6
Reality, b m, by Reliance	7	0	4
Conductor, gr h, by Electioneer	8	8	dr
Billy D., b g, by Tempest	dis		

Time, 2:14¼—2:21—2:17¼.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Lucy Pan, b m, by Pan	1	1	5	1
Lydia Wilkes, b m, by Red Wilkes	3	2	1	2
Nelly McCrory, b m, by Legal Tender Jr.	2	3	2	3
Harry Lynn, b h, by Almont	6	5	3	4
American Boy Jr., b h, by American Boy	4	4	4	5
Meacham, b g, by Lexington Chief Jr	5	6	7	dr
Dick B., b g, by Alhamer	7	7	6	dr
Clint Kiff, ch h, by Bald Hornet	dis			

Time, 2:19—2:17—2:19—2:19¾.

Purse $300; 2:40 class; two-year-olds.

Hettie Hood, b m, by Prince Echo	2	1
Merrimark, b m, by Prince Bismark	1	dis

Time, 2:28½—2:28½.

Purse $500; free for all.

Magnolia, b m, by Hawpatch	3	1	1	1
Coralloid, bl h, by Simmons	1	2	3	3
New York Central, br g, by Simmons	2	3	2	2

Time, 2:14¾—2:14½—2:12½—2:13¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.

Sinmada,—by Simmons ..... won

Time, 2:28.

Purse $—; to beat 2:37½.

Rostok Cossack, b h, by Don Cossack ..... won

Time, 2:30½.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.

Antero, bl h, by Anteros ..... won

Time, 2:38½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:20¼.

Mabel Flood, ch m, by Pocahontas Abdallah .. won

Time, 2:19—2:19½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.

Colonel Simmons, by Simmons ..... won

Time, 2:22¾.

September 2.—Purse $800; 2:20 class.

Jenny Sprague, ch m, by Rounds' Sprague	5	4	3	1	1	1
Grace Napoleon, b m, by Louis Napoleon	3	1	1	2	2	3
Blackstorm, bl h, by Simmons	1	2	5	5	3	2
Catherine Leyborn, ch m—Hankins & Settles	4	8	2	3	4	ro
Frank B., b g, by Bog Oak	7	3	6	4	6	ro
Belle Wilson, gr m, by Jim Wilson	6	6	4	6	5	ro
J. S., b h, by J. W. South	8	7	8	7	dr	
Ayers P., b h, by Prosper Merrimee	2	9	7	dis		
Telephone, b h—A. Kerr	7	5	9	dr		

Time, 2:20—2:19¼—2:17¼—2:17—2:19¼—2:15¼.

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Purse $500; 2:20 class.

Hustler, b g—Gee Grimes	5	4	3	3	3	1	1	1
Floral Boy, b h—J. H. Cosgrove	10	7	7	1	1	4	4	3
Prince Echo, ch h, by Cloud Mambrino	3	1	2	4	5	2	2	2
Henry F., b h, by Commander	9	8	5	5	9	3	3	4
Min Young, ch g—George Predmore	1	2	9	9	8	5	dr	
John R., bl h, by Wild Tom	4	5	1	6	7	6	dr	
Mary Lou, b m, by Petoskey	7	10	6	8	4	7	dr	
Lilly, gr m, by Capt. Clay	2	3	4	2	2	dr		
Lady M., b m—Lyman Jenny	6	9	8	7	6	dr		
Beechnut, b h, by Louis Napoleon	8	6	10	dr				
Harry Wood, b h, by Rusco	11	dr						

Time, 2:16½—2:15½—2:15½—2:18—2:17¼—2:15¾—2:18¼—2:20¼.

Purse $300; three-year-olds; 2:40 class.

Rose Turner, b m, by Jerome Turner	1	1	2	1
Wiltonnette, br m, by Wilton	2	2	1	2
Merry Maid, b m, by Florida	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:26—2:22½—2:24—2:24½.

September 3.—Purse $—; free for all.

Wisconsin King, bl g, by Wisconsin	1	1
Telegram, ch g, by Telegraph	2	2

Time, 2:15—2:15½.

**Davenport, Iowa.

October 4.—Purse $200; 2:30 class; three-year-olds.

Albert E., b g, by Penrose	1	1	1
Kaota, bl m, by Sir Knight	2	2	2
Willard Russell, b h, by Wilkie Russell	3	3	3

Time, 2:25—2:25¼—2:27¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¼.

Flask (3), bl h, by Rumor ..... won

Time, 2:25.

Purse $500; 2:50 class.

Arlington, b g, by Fleance	4	1	1	1
St. Louis Maid, br m, by Rysdyk Chief	1	2	4	4
Lady Almont, b m, by John Burdine	6	3	3	2
Annie Wilkes, br m, by Jersey Wilkes	5	4	2	6
Alta Boy, b h, by Billy Wilkes	3	5	5	3
Rockwell, b h, by Lotless	7	6	6	5
Maybreaker, ch m, by Nutbreaker	2	dis		
Agnes, br m, by Hesperian	8	dis		

Time, 2:31½—2:28—2:28¾—2:29.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Joe, ch h, by Canonicus	4	1	1	1
Kate F., b m, by Fugleman	1	6	3	3
Ibis, b m, by Princeps	2	2	2	2
Frank P., ch g, by Black Harp	3	5	4	4
Werther, b h, by Red Wilkes	6	4	6	5
Madora, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	7	9	7	6
Colonel Young, b h, by Young Jim	10	8	8	dis
Glen Wilkes, b h, by Wilkes Boy	8	7	5	dr
Irene, br m, by Star Wilkes	5	8	dr	
Chadron, ch h, by Attorney	9	dr		
Alden, br h, by Alden Goldsmith	dis			

Time, 2:19¼—2:19¼—2:22¾—2:19.

October 5.—Purse $200; 2:40 class; two-year-olds.

Captain Walbridge, b h, by Arsaces	2	1	1
Brick, b h, by Nutwood Mambrino	1	2	2
Lucy Wilkes, bl m, by Onward Wilkes	dis		
Elton, br h, by Egotist	dis		
Conibear, b h, by Butler's Bashaw	dis		
Susie M., b m, by Almont McGregor	dis		

Time, 2:39—2:40¾—2:37.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.

Frankfort, bl h, by Pretender ..... won

Time, 2:27¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¼.

Roger K., b h, by Attorney ..... won

Time, 2:33½—2:32¼—2:30.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.

Maud M., b m, by Adrian Wilkes	1	1	1
Lula G., ch m, by Consul	2	2	2
Harry R., b g, by Nick A	3	4	3
Bullmont, gr g, by Blueskin	4	3	4
Tempest N., J. H. Glass Jr	dis		
Female Pirate, bl m, by Archer's Almont	dis		

Time, 2:16—2:16½—2:15½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:23.

Brown Cedar, br h, by Red Cedar ..... lost

Time, 2:28.

Purse $10; to beat 2:27½.

Bridal Bells, b m, by Bell Boy ..... won

Time, 2:25.

Purse $500; 2:28 class.

Lady Jane, b m, by Mambrino Swigert	1	1	1
Lucy May, b m, by Havoc	3	2	3
Dinah, b m, by Israel	2	4	6
Louisville, br h, by Greenlander	9	5	2
Bay Cedar, b h, by Red Cedar	5	3	4
Maybe, br m, by Oxford Boy	4	9	10
Star Bashaw, bl h, by Star of the West	6	6	5
Good Time, ch h, by Mark Time	7	7	8
Tristan, b h, by Forward	8	8	7
Alden, br h, by Alden Goldsmith	10	10	9
Flora B., b m, by Havoc	11	11	dr
John Thomas, b h, by Egmont	dis		
Silver Wing, ch h, by Robert McGregor	dis		
Daisy C., b m, by Hambletonian Bashaw	dis		

Time, 2:20½—2:21—2:21.

October 6.—Purse $200; 2:35 class; three-year-olds.

Rosemont,—by Fairy Gift	1	1	1
Allie Medium, b m, by Country Medium	2	3	2
Idolweiss, b m, by Idolator	3	2	3
Black Vick, bl g, by Vitruvian	4	4	4
Addie C., b m, by Almont McGregor	5	5	5
C. W. S., bl h, by Onward Wilkes	dis		
Mark W., b h, by Mark Monroe	dis		
Lumps, br h, by Ruby	dis		

Time, 2:28—2:32¾—2:27¾.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Eliza Benson, b m, by John Dillard Jr.	1	3	4	1	1
Wheeler F., ch h, by Charleston	2	1	1	2	3
Paola, ch m, by Frank Logan	3	2	2	4	2
Moscow, gr m, by Red Oak	4	4	3	3	4
Lady Drennan, ch m, by Fred Drennan	dis				
Star Hiatoga, bl h, by Hiatoga Jr	dis				
Doc Christy, b h, by Anteros	dis				

Time, 2:18¼—2:19—2:20—2:18¾—2:24¾.

Purse $500; free for all.

Lycurgus, b h, by Aberdeen	1	1	1
Frank Quirk, ro g, by Defiance	2	2	2
Senator Conkling, b h, by Roscoe Conkling	3	dr	

Time, 2:18½—2:23—2:21.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31¼.

Adino (3), b h, by Simmons ..... won

Time, 2:33—2:31.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Adino, (3), b h, by Simmons ..... lost

Time, 2:33.

October 7.—Purse $500; 2:37 class.

Arlington, b g, by Fleance	3	2	6	1	1	1
Count von Moltke, b h, by Favorite Wilkes	1	4	3	2	5	2
Dell, br g—John T. Biggs	6	3	1	3	4	3
Nutpick, b h, by Nutbreaker	5	1	7	4	7	4
Charley H., bl h, by Wagner Bashaw	2	5	2	5	3	ro
Prospect, ch h, by Dominion	4	6	4	6	2	ro
Lady Almont, b m, by John Burdine	8	7	5	7	6	ro
Alta Boy, b h, by Billy Wilkes	7	dis				
Rush, gr h, by Butler's Bashaw	7	dr				

Time, *0:00—2:25¾—2:27—2:25—2:28—2:25½.

*Heat given to third horse.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.

Clara P., ch m, by Sphinx	2	1	1	1
Idolf, b h, by Idol	1	3	3	3
Lycurgus, b h, by Aberdeen	4	2	2	2
Neva Seeley, b m, by Herschel	3	5	4	4
Bezant, b h, by Chichester	5	4	5	5
Judd's Baby, ch m, by Roscoe Conkling	dis			

Time, 2:17—2:19¼—2:18¼—2:17.

Purse $500; 2:15 class.

Waterloo Boy, b g, by Adrian Wilkes	4	1	1	1
Lulu McCurdy, b m, by Baywood	1	2	3	2
L. C. Lee, bl h, by St. Elmo	3	3	2	3
Speers, b h, by Doc Speers	2	4	dis	

Time, 2:15—2:17—2:14¾—2:15.

October 8.—Purse $15; match.

Bridal Bells, b m, by Bell Boy	2	1	2	1	1
Medora, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	1	2	1	2	2

Time, 2:27—2:25—2:24¾—2:23—2:22½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:54.

Elton, (2), br h, by Egotist ..... won

Time, 2:43½—2:41.

Purse $10; to beat 2:29.

Star Bashaw, bl h, by Star of the West ..... won

Time, 2:25.

Purse $10; to beat 2:29.

Tristan, b h, by Forward ..... won

Time, 2:22½.

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**Elyria, Ohio.

September 28.—Purse $374; two-year-olds.
Mambrino Swift, ch m, by Elyria..... 1 1
Brown Donna, b h, by Brown Wilkes..... 2 3
Wintergreen, b m, by Brown Wilkes..... 3 2
Time, 2:34¾—2:31¼.

Purse $300; 2:25 class.
Irish Boy, ch g, by Billy H..... 1 0 1 2 2 1
John McKay, b g, by Star Hambletonian..... 2 0 4 1 1 2
Phylie, b h, by Patron..... 3 3 2 4 4 ro
Jessie C., b g—Henry De Lloyd..... 4 4 3 3 3 ro
Time, 2:26¾—2:27—2:28¼—2:26—2:26¼—2:30½.

Purse $150; 3:00 class.
Nina, gr m, by White Line Chief..... 1 1 1
Lord Elsmore, b g, by Wilkie Collins..... 2 2 5
Carter Harrison, b h, by Epicure..... 5 4 2
Amherst Boy, b h, by Elyria..... 4 3 3
Belle M., bl m, by Black Ambassador..... 3 6 7
Violet Wilkes, b m, by Brown Wilkes..... 6 7 4
Lela, b m, by White Line Jr..... 7 5 6
Billy D., bl m, by Elyria..... 8 8 9
Bellemeade, br h, by Brown Wilkes..... 9 9 8
Time, 2:34¼—2:34¾—2:35.

September 29.—Purse $100; yearlings.
Itteln, b h, by Elyria..... 1
Hollow Eve, ch m, by Wyandot..... 2
Lady Nora, ch m, by Kildare..... 3
Time, 3:10.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.
Sinful, cr m, by Tom Allen Jr..... 1 1 1
Arrow, b g, by Hope So..... 2 2 2
T. K., b g, by Bell Eagle..... 3 3 4
Nobby V., gr g, by Steinway..... 4 4 3
Time, 2:43—2:36½—2:39.

Purse $269; three-year-olds.
Mambrino Queen, ch m, by Elyria..... 1 1 1
Corinne, ch m, by Valdemeer..... 2 2 2
Kingdom, b g, by Kildare..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:25¼—2:42½—2:24¼.

Prize harness; to beat 2:23½.
Gertrude, ch m, by Elyria..... won
Time, 2:18¾.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.
Pomona, ch m, by Hambrino..... 1 1 1
Julia H., ch m, by Monaco..... 4 2 2
Oberlin Boy, ch h, by Elyria..... 2 3 3
Aurilla, b m, by Adjuster..... 3 5 6
Brewster F., b g, by Brewster..... 6 4 4
Ebony Wilkes, bl h, by Ambassador..... 5 6 5
Gray Frank, gr g, by Worcester..... 7 7 7
Time, 2:29½—2:26—2:25.

September 30.—Purse $200; four-year-olds.
Jessie D., ch m, by Elyria..... 1 1 1
Quintin, b h, by Brown Wilkes..... 2 2 2
Chiquita, ch m, by Kildare..... 3 3 3
Miss Harper, b m, by Harper..... 4 4 4
Iral, gr g, by White Line..... 5 5 5
Time, 2:34—2:33—2:33.

Purse $400; free for all.
Sam Bassett, ch h, by Elyria..... 2 4 0 1 1 1
Muggins, ch m, by Elyria..... 4 1 4 2 3 2
Elixir, cr g, by Elyria..... 3 2 3 3 2 ro
Keokee, ch m, by Ambassador..... 1 3 0 ro
Time, 2:22¾—2:22¼—2:22½—2:23½—2:27—2:29.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.
Nina, gr m, by White Line Chief..... 1 1 1
Belle Whitney, gr m, by White Line..... 2 4 2
Amherst Boy, b h, by Elyria..... 3 2 3
Alice Carneal, gr m, by Wilkie Collins..... 4 3 5
Wickliffe, b g, by Connaught..... 5 5 4
George T., ch g, by Elyria..... dis
Lela, b m, by White Line Jr..... dis
Time, 2:31½—2:32½—2:32½.

*Lewisburg, Tennessee.

October 4.—Purse $350; three-year-olds.
Lakewood, b h, by Norwood..... 1 1 1
Adra Belle, gr m, by Almont Boy..... 2 2 2
Jenny Wynne, b m, by Wade Hampton..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:36—2:28¾—2:24¼.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.
Billy Wilkes, b g, by Georgia Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Eastwood, b g, by Nuthunter..... 2 3 2
Princewood, bl h, by Princeps..... 3 2 3
Protection, b g, by Bomont..... 4 4 4
Eleanor Molloy, ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian..... dis
Time, 2:27½—2:27—2:27¼.

Purse $300; 2:45 class.
Col. Hardee, ro h, by Gen. Hardee..... 1 1 1
Harpeth, b h, by Wedgewood..... 3 2 2
J. & C., bl g, by Black Oak..... 2 3 3
Charley F., b h—S. O. Crutcher..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:30½—2:31—2:29¾.

October 5.—Stake $330; three-year-olds.
Blue Hal, ro h, by Tom Hal..... 1 1 1
Ben D., ch h, by Clipper..... 2 2 2
Phillis Wilkes, br m, by Belmont..... 4 3 3
Mary J., ch m, by Bay Tom Jr..... 3 4 4
Time, 2:28¾—2:27½—2:27.

Purse $300; 2:24 class.
Steel Prince, br h, by Steel Nail..... 4 1 1 1
Bob Taylor, ro g, by Tom Hal..... 3 3 2 2
Jessie R., br m, by Dan Rice..... 1 4 dis
Engineer, gr h, by Locomotive..... 2 2 dis
Time, 2:23¼—2:24¼—2:21½—2:21¼.

Purse $300; 2:45 class.
Bonnie Nutwood, b h, by Nutwood..... 1 1 1
Willie Elkin, b m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian..... 3 2 2
W. C., br g, by Lookout Jr..... 2 3 3
Oddity, br m, by Princeps..... 4 5 4
Katie Sullivan, ch m, by Scott Thomas..... 5 4 5
Time, 2:38½—2:33—2:36.

October 6.—Purse $300; two-year-olds.
Jim Wilson, b h, by Bay Tom Jr..... 1 1
Elk Tom, bl h, by Bay Tom Jr..... 2 2
Linda W., b m, by Major Burr..... 3 3
Time, 2:53½—2:50.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.
Fred H., gr g, by Rebel..... 1 1 1
Erector, b h, by Director..... 2 2 2
Sarah Mac, b m, by Nuthunter..... 3 3 4
Lavina B., b m, by Onward..... 4 4 3
Time, 2:30¾—2:29½—2:27½.

Purse $300; free for all.
Addie Bell, gr m, by Archie..... 1 1 1
Ida S., br m, by Burton's Hardee..... 2 2 2
Ialene, ch m, by Tennessee Wilkes..... 3 3 4
Rifle Ball, b g, by Bullet..... 4 4 3
Time, 2:18½—2:19—2:19¾.

October 7.—Stake $370; two-year-olds.
Luzelle, b m, by Patron..... 1 1
Fern Slip, ch m, by Red Fern..... 2 2
Nettie F., b m, by Red Fern..... 3 3
Baymont, b h, by Gilesmont..... 4 4
Time, 2:42¼—2:41.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.
Jessie R., b m, by Dan Rice..... 1 1 1
Nannie Ward, b m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian..... 2 3 2
Harpeth, b h, by Wedgewood..... 3 2 4
Younger Bull, b g, by Bob Patterson..... 4 4 3
Time, 2:26½—2:25¼—2:30.

Purse $300; 2:20 class.
Collinwood, b h, by Mambrino Startle..... 1 1 1
Lakewood, b h, by Norwood..... 3 2 2
Gipsey Queen, b m, by Bomont..... 2 3 3
Lady of Lyons, b m, by Argyle..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:26—2:27¼—2:21¼.

*New Britain, Connecticut.

October 11.—Purse $500; 3:00 class.
Lobdell, b g, by Delaware Knox..... 1 1 1
George N., b g—C. C. Graves..... 3 2 2
Jenny Hamilton, b m, by Jimmy Hamilton..... 2 3 3
Time, 2:49¼—2:55—2:44¼.

Purse $500; 2:27 class; trot or pace.
Humming Bird, ch m, by Rex Patchen..... 1 1 1
Dan B., br g—J. A. McAnery..... 3 3 2
Eunice, bl m, by Jim Lambert..... 4 2 3
Lucky Baldwin, ch g, by Seneca Patchen..... 2 8 7
Vernet, b g—O. G. Camp..... 5 5 4
Country Boy, br g, by Regalia..... 6 4 8
Sam, b g—Gib Doolittle..... 7 7 5
Prince, b g—W. H. Lockwood..... 8 6 6
Time, 2:24½—2:25¾—2:24¼.

October 12.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Young Leland, b h, by Leland..... 1 1 1
Prince Charley, b g, by Canada Black Hawk 2 2 2
Eddy C., ch g—Peter Manee..... 3 3 4
Lee Hope, br h—G. W. Haight..... 4 4 3
Trixie, b m—C. N. Cook..... dis
Shillaly, bl g, by Bona Fide..... dis
Cubidee, bl m—C. E. Swan..... dis
Time, 2:27¼—2:30½—2:29¾.

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Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Jerome, b g—G. W. Haight	2	1	1	6	2	1
Algonquin, b g, by Almont	1	2	8	2	1	3
Charley H., b g—C. H. Hatfield	6	7	4	1	5	2
Kerwin, b g, by Slander	3	4	2	7	3	ro
Harry Laird, b g—W. A. Penfield	4	3	3	3	4	ro
Applewood, b h, by Wedgewood	7	6	6	8	6	ro
Henry L., ch g, by Mohawk Hambletonian	8	8	7	5	7	ro
Frank W., b g—C. E. Swan	5	5	5	4	dr	

Time, 2:27¾—2:29¼—2:26¾—2:29¼—2:26¼—2:27½.

October 13.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Turner, b h, by Cyclone	2	1	1	1
Little Tim, b g—W. A. Baggs	1	2	2	2
Happy Doctor, b g, by Happy Home	4	3	3	3
Granite, gr g—C. W. B. Edwards	3	4	4	4

Time, 2:37½—2:32¼—2:35¼—2:34.

Purse $500; free for all.

Budd Doble, b g, by Indianapolis	1	1	2	1
Lucille, b m, by Wedgewood	2	2	1	2
Bunco Jr., b g, by Bunco	3	3	5	4
Ned Winslow, bl g by Tom Benton	4	5	3	3
Victory, br g—I. R. Blumenthal	5	4	4	5

Time, 2:18—2:17¼—2:15½—2:16¾.

October 14.—Purse $500; 2:33 class; trot or pace.

Billy C., b g—C. E. Swan	2	2	3	1	1	1
Calvin C., b g—H. A. Hamilton	1	3	1	7	2	2
Algonquin, b g, by Almont	3	1	2	2	6	4
George W., bl g, by Mambrino Hippy	6	11	8	3	3	3
George L., gr g—Thos. Dennis	11	7	9	5	4	6
Applewood, b h, by Wedgewood	10	6	4	9	5	5
Lenox, ro g—C. Soby	5	8	7	10	dis	
Blacksmith Maid, br m—L.D.Potter	4	4	5	4	dr	
Shillaly, bl g, by Bona Fide	9	5	6	11	dr	
Epine, b m, by Meteor	8	9	11	6	dr	
Lady Crow, bl m—H. Norton	7	12	10	8	dr	
Prince Charley, b g—C. H. Havens	12	10	dr			

Time, 2:28¼—2:26¼—2:28—2:32¾—2:26¼—2:27¼.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Country Boy, br g, by Regalia	1	1	1
Lady Thompson, gr m, by Simmons	2	2	2
Elyrina, b m, by Elyria	4	3	3
Swanton Boy, br g—P. B. Norton	3	dis	

Time, 2:25—2:23½—2:26¾.

**Terre Haute, Indiana.

September 27.—Purse $1,000; 2:20 class.

Greenleaf, b g, by Simmons	1	1	1
Florida, bl m, by Montana Wilkes	10	2	2
Garnet, b m, by Pancoast	2	3	7
Una Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes	7	4	3
George St. Clair, b h, by Betterton	3	5	6
Ben Wallace, b g, by Hamenger	6	7	4
William M. Hill, b h, by Sir Walter	4	6	8
Keeler, b h, by King Rene	5	8	9
Catherine Leyburn, ch m, by Onward	8	10	5
Hussar, br h, by Jersey Wilkes	9	9	10
Directum, bl h, by Director	dis		

Time, 2:15¼—2:14½—2:13¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:15 class.

Winslow Wilkes, b h, by Black Wilkes	7	1	1	7	1
Storm, bl h, by Brown Hal	1	2	3	2	2
Rupee, br h, by Guy Wilkes	6	4	2	1	6
Reflector, b h, by Duplex	2	7	5	4	3
Joe Egbert, b g, by West Egbert	8	6	6	3	4
Gambrel, br h, by Gambetta Wilkes	4	5	8	5	5
John R., bl h, by Wild Tom	5	8	7	8	7
Mikado, b h, by Maxim	3	3	4	6	dr

Time, 2:11—2:11¾—2:09¾—2:11½—2:12.

Purse $—; to beat 2:29.

Kate Sparks, b m, by Mambrino Diamond .... won

Time, 2:19.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Prime, b m, by Primo .... won

Time, 2:24¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:33.

Nemoline, bl m, by Jersey Wilkes .... won

Time, 2:29¼.

September 27 and 28.—Purse $1,000; 2:30 class.

Dirego, b h, by Principe	1	1	1
Chester Allen, b h, by Mohawk Hambletonian	2	3	2
Blabalco, b h, by Artemus	4	2	3
Tom Pugh, ch h, by Red Wilkes	3	4	5
Prince Herschel, b h, by Herschel	7	7	4
Alaska, br h, by Electioneer	6	5	6
Gold Coin, br g, by Gold Stone	5	6	7
Magnetta, b m, by Cornelian	8	8	dr

Time, 2:21¾—2:21¾—2:19¾.

September 28.—Purse $1,000; 2:25 class.

Wheatland Onward, ch h, by Onward	4	1	1	3	0	1
Max, gr g, by Pilot Medium	2	2	3	1	0	2
Ambrosial, b h, by Tom Pugh	1	4	2	2	0	3
Eura, ch m, by Walkill Prince	5	5	5	5	0	4
George W., b g, by George K	3	3	4	4	dr	

Time, 2:18¼—2:18—2:17¾—2:20½—0:00—2:21¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:16 class.

Cheyenne, b h, by Nutbourne	2	3	1	1	1
Allne, b m, by Almont Boy	3	1	3	3	2
Jack Sheppard, b g, by Anderson Wilkes	1	2	6	6	5
Ollie Wilkes, b m, by Favorite Wilkes	7	4	2	2	3
Clara D., b m, by Belmont	4	7	5	4	4
King Herod, ch h, by Fayette Chief	6	6	4	5	6
Margaret M., b m by Pickpocket	5	5	7	dr	

Time, 2:14½—2:14½—2:14¼—2:15¼—2:15.

Purse $1,000; 2:13 class.

Cleveland S., b h, by Montgomery	2	1	1	1
Vinette, b m, by Ethan Wilkes	1	2	3	2
Joe Jett, ch g, by Billy Wilkes	3	3	2	3
Telegram, ch g, by Telegraph	dis			
Paul, ch g—L. C. Manley	dis			

Time, 2:09¼—2:12¾—2:12½—2:15.

Purse $—; to beat 2:07.

Nancy Hanks, br m, by Happy Medium .... won

Time, 2:04.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Sparx, b h, by Jersey Wilkes .... won

Time, 2:28¾.

Purse $30; match.

Multiform, bl h, by Pero	1	1	2
Howard S., b h, by Western Boy	2	2	1

Time, 2:28¾—2:28—2:28½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Axle, bl h, by Axtel .... won

Time, 2:26¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:14¾.

Monbars, bl h, by Eagle Bird .... won

Time, 2:11¾.

September 29.—Purse $—; to beat 2:29.

Globhard, b h, by Belmont .... won

Time, 2:24.

Purse $15; to beat 2:40.

Garmaza, br h, by Gambetta Wilkes .... won

Time, 2:38.

Purse $15; to beat 2:45.

Brook Haven, b h, by Chesterwood .... won

Time, 2:29¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:13¼.

Czar, ch h, by Russia .... won

Time, 2:12½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:15.

Gambrel, br h, by Gambetta Wilkes .... won

Time, 2:10½.

Purse $1,000; free for all.

Guy, gr h, by Shiloh	3	3	1	1	1
Flying Jib, b g, by Algona	2	1	2	2	3
Mascot, b g, by Deceive	1	2	3	3	2

Time, 2:04—2:05¾—2:06¾—2:08½—2:08¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:28 class.

Chiquerita, b m, by Jersey Wilkes	1	1	1
Dirego, b h, by Principe	2	2	2
Sabina, b m, by Sable Wilkes	3	3	3
Miss Ledo, b m, by Ledo	4	4	4
Galatea, gr m, by Pilot Medium	5	5	5
Lee Russell b h, by Lord Russell	6	dr	
Chester Allen, b h, by Mohawk Hambletonian	dr		

Time, 2:18½—2:17¾—2:16¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:22 class.

Major, b h, by Don McGregor	1	2	1
Edith Sprague, gr m, by George Sprague	2	1	3
Jalisco, br h, by Durango	4	5	3
Moloch, b h, by Stranger	7	6	2
Rose Turner, b m, by Jerome Turner	6	3	4
Cicerone, b h, by Cyclone	3	4	7
Wonder dn g, by Wapsie	5	7	6
Shandon Belle, gr m, by Black Republican	8	8	dis
Ethel B., ch m, by Bonnie McGregor	dis		
Clay Herr, b h, by Dr. Herr	dis		

Time, 2:14½—2:15¾—2:15¾—2:14¾.

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September 29 and 30.—Purse $1,000; 2:20 class.
Flowing Tide, ch m, by Albert W..... 1 1 1
Rocker, b g, by Hambletonian Wilkes..... 3 2 2
Jenny Hawthorn, b m, by Hawthorn..... 5 3 3
Drelincourt, br h, by Hambrino..... 4 4 4
King Medium, b h, by Happy Medium..... 2 dis
Boone Wilson, gr h, by Jim Wilson ..... 6 dis
Time, 2:18¼—2:16—2:17¼.

September 30.—Purse $1,000; 2:18 class.
Reina, bl m, by St. Arnaud..... 1 1 1
Clara D., b m, by Belmont..... 2 2 7
Ermine, bl m, by Plymouth..... 5 3 2
Grace Napoleon, b m, by Louis Napoleon... 6 4 3
Una Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes..... 3 8 6
Mark Sirius, ch h, by Sirius..... 4 6 4
Florida, bl m, by Montana Wilkes..... 8 5 5
Lady Belle, gr m, by Pilot Medium..... 7 7 8
Time, 2:13½—2:13¾—2:14½.

Purse $1,000; 2:14 class.
Walter E., b g, by Patchen Mambrino... 2 1 1 1
Belle Vara, bl m, by Vatican..... 1 5 2 5
So Long, gr g, by Erelong..... 4 2 4 3
St. Vincent, b h, by Wilkes Boy..... 5 4 3 2
Mattie H., b m, by Abdallah Mambrino.. 3 3 5 4
Time, 2:08¾—2:12—2:11¾—2:12½.

Purse $1,000; free for all.
Ryland T., b g, by Ledger Jr..... 1 4 3 3 1 1
Little Albert, ch g, by Albert W.... 4 3 1 1 3 2
Charleston, ch h, by Bourbon Wilkes..... 3 1 4 4 4 3
Jack, gr g, by Pilot Medium..... 2 2 2 2 2 dr
Time, 2:11¼—2:12¼—2:12—2:12¾—2:11¼—2:14¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:28¼.
Kate Cuyler, b m, by Cuyler ..... won
Time, 2:26.

Purse $15; to beat 2:35.
Spanish Maiden, ro m, by Happy Medium..... won
Time, 2:30¼.

September 30 and October 1.—Purse $1,000; 2:17 class.
Mikado, b g, by Maxim..... 4 4 1 1 1
Nelly B., br m, by Notable..... 2 1 2 2 2
Nuthurst, ch h, by Nuthurst..... 3 2 4 3 3
Argot Wilkes, b h, by Tennessee Wilkes..... 5 3 3 4 4
Kissell's Dallas, ch g, by Indiana Chief 1 dis
Jenny Wren, b m, by Hailstorm..... dis
Time, 2:12¼—2:14¾—2:13¼—2:17—2:16¾.

**Cambridge City, Indiana.

October 18.—Purse $50; 2:30 class.
Edwin O., b g, by Elgin Boy..... 2 1 2 1 1
Minnie H., br m, by Legal Tender Jr. 3 3 1 2 2
Emma Nolan, b m, by Imprint..... 1 2 3 3 3
Time, 2:30—2:20—2:25—2:24—2:23½.

Purse $50; match.
Pinewood (2 yrs), b h, by Artemas..... 1 1
Cambridge Boy, ch h, by American Boy..... 2 2
Time, 2:20—2:25¼.

Purse $50; match.
Plutowood, b h, by Pluto..... 1 1 2 1
Goethe, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... 2 2 1 2
Time, 2:29¾—2:34—2:24¼—2:31.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Anterose, b m, by Anteros..... won
Time, 2:29¼.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Wilkieros, b h, by Anteros..... won
Time, 2:39¼.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Major Ross (2 yr), b h, by Anteros..... won
Time, 2:37.

Purse $—; to beat 2:31.
Ali, bl h, by Palmetto..... won
Time, 2:29¾.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Cleveland Boy, ch g, by Hambletonian Tranby. won
Time, 2:29¾.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Bessie B., br m, by Anteros..... won
Time, 2:47.

October 19.—Purse $50; 2:40 class.
Anterose, b m, by Anteros..... 2 1 1
Wannamaker, br h, by Charles Caffrey..... 1 2 2
Cardinal, b h, by Redfield..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:29¼—2:25—2:30½.

Purse $50; match.
Billy D., br h, by Billy Davis..... 1 1
Young Rooker, b g, by Rooker..... 2 2
Time, 2:53—2:29¼.

Purse $20; match.
Bee Line, b h, by Elevator..... 2 1 1
Jessie D., br m, by Pluto..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:52—2:32—2:22¼.

Purse $20; match.
Everett M., b h, by Little Wonder..... 1 2 1
Gambolier, br h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... 2 1 2
Time, 2:20¼—2:25—2:19½.

Purse $20; match.
Almont S., b h, by Almont Brunswick..... 2 1 1
Fletcher J., b h—Chas. Jones..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:39¾—2:40—2:36.

Purse $—; to beat 2:31.
Misty Morning, ch g, by George Hall..... won
Time, 2:25¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Red Nutwood, ch h, by Nutwood..... won
Time, 2:27¾.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Juliet, b m, by Western Chief..... won
Time, 2:42½.

Purse $—; to beat 3:10.
Tiny Moore, b m, by Judge Tranby..... won
Time, 2:50¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:15¾.
Allie C., ch h, by Hambletonian Tranby..... won
Time, 2:13.

October 20.—Purse $50; 2:22 class.
Goethe, bl h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... 3 2 1 1 1
Bee Line, b h, by Elevator..... 2 1 2 2 2
Emma Nolan, b m, by Imprint..... 1 dr
Time, 2:24¾—2:19¼—2:22—2:19½—2:23.

Purse $50; 2:30 class.
Gammer, br h, by Gambetta Wilkes.. 1 2 2 1 1
Lady Robert, br m, by Robert L..... 2 3 1 2 2
Happiness, b m, by Happy Medium... 3 1 dr
Time, 2:25—2:34—2:29½—2:29—2:30½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:28½.
Merrimark, b m, by Prince Bismarck..... won
Time, 2:25.

Purse $—; to beat 2:36.
Almont S., b h, by Almont Brunswick..... won
Time, 2:35.

Purse $—; to beat 2:39¼.
Wilkieros, b h, by Anteros..... won
Time, 2:34¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:37.
Major Ross (2 yrs), b h, by Anteros..... won
Time, 2:30.

*Fayetteville, Tennessee.

October 11.—Purse $500; two-year-olds.
Luzelle, b m, by Patron..... 1 1
William M., ch g, by Red Champion..... 2 2
Guy Rene, b h, by Guy Darnell..... 3 3
Nettie F., b m, by Red Fern..... 4 4
Time, 2:57¾—2:30½.

Purse $350; 2:30 class.
Billy Wilkes, br g, by Georgia Wilkes 1 1 1
Susie T., bl m, by Almont Jr..... 2 2 2
Eastwood, b g, by Nuthunter..... 3 3 3
Princewood, bl h, by Princeps 4 4 4
Time, 2:27¼—2:29—2:27¼.

Purse $300; free for all.
Ida S., br m, by Burton's Hardee..... 1 1 1
Jessie R., br m, by Bob Lee..... 2 2 3
Osceola, bl g, by Blue Vein..... 3 3 2
Ialtne, ch m, by Tennessee Wilkes..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:17½—2:22—2:16½.

October 12.—Purse $400; three-year-olds.
Lakewood, b h, by Norwood..... 1 1 1
Adra Bell, gr m, by Almont Boy..... 3 3 2
Jenny Wyane, b m, by Wade Hampton..... 4 2 3
Moquette, br m, by Wilton..... 2 4 4
Time, 2:27—2:30¼—2:33.

Purse $350; two-year-olds.
Elk Tom, bl h, by Bay Tom Jr..... 5 1 1
Almont Kimmin, bl h, by Gilesmont..... 1 6 5
Lizzie Mac, gr m, by Warrior Jr..... 2 2 3
Jim Wilson, b h, by Bay Tom Jr..... 3 3 2
Linda W.,—by Major Burr..... 6 4 4
Lap Dog, b h, by Bay Tom Jr..... 4 5 6
Time, 2:43—2:43—2:40½.

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Purse $300; 2:35 class.
Nanny Ward, b m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian 1 1 1
Harpeth, b h, by Wedgewood 2 2 2
Hadley Jr.,—Bland & Williams 3 3 3
Time, 2:27—2:25—2:27½.

October 13.—Purse $400; three-year-olds.
Phillis Wilkes, br m, by Balmont Wilkes. 2 1 1 1
Ben D., ch h, by Clipper 1 4 4 4
Cigarette, br m, by Madrid 3 2 2 3
Mary J., ch m, by Bay Tom Jr 4 3 3 2
Time, 2:21½—2:28¾—2:30—2:29.

Purse $500; 3:00 class
Fred H., gr g—McAdams Bros 1 1 1
Erector, br h, by Director 2 2 2
Sarah Mac, b m, by Nuthunter 3 3 4
Lavina B., br m, by Onward 4 5 3
Katie Sullivan, ch m, by Scott's Thomas 5 4 5
George McGregor,—by Robert McGregor 6 6 6
Time, 2:28¾—2:27½—2:29½.

Purse $300; 2:45 class.
Bonnie Nutwood, b h, by Nutwood 1 1 1
Ursula, b m, by Onward 2 2 3
Rube Burrows, ch g—G. B. Gither 4 4 2
Odity, br m, by Princeps 3 3 4
Time, 2:42—2:43—2:40.

October 14.—Purse $350; 2:24 class.
Steel Prince, b h, by Steel Nail 1 3 1 1
Engineer, gr h, by Locomotive 2 1 2 2
Osceola, bl g, by Blue Vein 3 2 3 3
Time, 2:22—2:25—2:24½—2:23.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.
Susie T., bl m, by Almont Jr 1 1 1
Eleanor Malloy, ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian 3 2 2
Minnie S., ch m, by Laurel Hill 2 3 3
W. C., b g—G. B. Gither 4 4 4
Time, 2:33—2:24—2:36½.

Purse $300; 2:45 class.
Phillis Wilkes, br m, by Balmont Wilkes 1 1 1
Col. Hardee, ro h, by Hardee 2 2 2
Jay & See, bl g, by Black Oak 5 3 3
Speculation, gr g—Bland & Williams 3 5 5
Time, 2:30—2:26—2:25.

October 15.—Purse $350; 3:00 class.
Jessie R., br m, by Bob Lee 1 2 1 1
Nanny Ward, b m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian 2 1 2 2
Younger Bull, b g, by Bob Patterson 3 3 3 3
Hal Clay, b h, by Almont Boy 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:24¼—2:24¼—2:22—2:21.

Purse $300; 2:20 class.
Billy Wilkes, b g, by Georgia Wilkes 1 1 1
Princewood, bl h, by Princeps 2 3 2
Lady of Lyons, b m, by Argyle 3 2 3
Time, 2:25¾—2:28¾—2:21½.

Purse $500; to beat 2:16.
Ida S., br m, by Burton's Hardee ..... won
Time, 2:15¾.

**Hedrick, Iowa.

October 24.—Purse, $200; 3:00 class.
Ripple, ch m, by Crit Davis 1 1 1
Mount Plain, ch h, by Champlain 2 2 6
Al Q. Chase, b h, by Onslaught 3 3 2
Jerry,—Mulkey Bros 5 4 3
Red Baron, br h, by Baron Wilkes 3 5 4
Fauntaine, ch m, by Robert Burns 4 7 7
Ensign, b h, by Ensign 6 6 5
Fay Edwards, b g—A. S. Ireland 7 8 9
Billy Woods, bl g—A. J. Phillips 9 9 8
Time, 2:32—2:35½—2:27½.

Purse $100; 3:00 class.
Combination, gr h, by Garnet Wilkes 1 1 1
Sorrel John, ch h—S. W. Alfred 2 2 2
Ronaldo, b h, by Onslaught 3 3 3
Commodore,—M. M. Sparks ..... 4 dis
Empress, b m, by Ensign ..... dis
Time, 2:31½—2:28½—2:28¼.

Purse $—; yearlings.
Jet, bl h, by Neptune 1 1
Long Oats, ch h, by Barrymore 2 2
John Lacy, br h, by Major Lacy 3 3
Time, 3:15½—2:50¾.

Purse $200; 2:29 class.
Harry Reid, ch h, by Corbin Bashaw 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 1
Dandy Dan, ch h, by Attorney 7 6 5 1 3 1 3 3
Girflue, gr g, by Pilot Medium 3 1 1 7 6 4 4 4
Corrie, b m, by Belvoir 1 3 6 3 2 3 2 2
McIntosh,—J. M. Bullard ..... 4 5 3 6 5 ro
Farmer, b g, by Tramp ..... 5 7 4 5 4 ro
Mitchel, bl h, by Morgan ..... 6 4 7 4 dr
Time, 2:30—2:29¼—2:27¼—2:30¼—2:24—2:30—2:31—2:32.

October 5.—Purse $—; two-year-olds.
Oella, b m, by Onslaught 2 1 1
Almonett, b m, by Neptune 1 3 5
Carmecita, b m, by C. F. Clay 2 2 2
Exevier, br h, by Onslaught 6 4 3
Pleasant Starlight, b m, by Onslaught 4 5 4
McVan, b h, by Advance ..... 5 6 dr
Time, 3:00—2:55—2:57.

Purse $150; 2:40 class.
Sardis Ensign, b h, by Ensign 3 1 2 1 1
Pocahontas, b m, by Diamond Volunteer 1 3 3 2 3
Belle Underhill, b m, by Walter Lewis. 4 4 1 3 2
Lady Diamond, ch m, by Diamond Volunteer ..... 2 2 dis
Ellers, b h, by Onslaught ..... 5 5 dis
Saviour, b h, by King Rene ..... dis
Zulu Prince, br g, by Zulu Hambletonian ..... dis
Time, 2:34—2:32—2:29½—2:31—2:30.

October 5 and 6.—Purse $200; free-for-all.
Bashaw Fred, br g, by Bashaw Bolly 4 3 1 2 2 1 1
Chamois, ch h, by Champlain 3 5 4 1 1 2 2
Leverone, b h, by General Hancock 1 1 2 5 3 3 3
Kit Karson, gr g, by Grey Dick ..... 2 2 5 4 4 ro
Happy Girl, bl m, by Champlain 5 4 3 3 5 ro
Dan Tucker, b h, by George Tucker ..... 4 dr
Time, 2:16½—2:16—2:17—2:20—2:21½—2:20¾—2:18¼.

October 6.—Purse $—; three-year-olds.
Frank Simmons, br h, by Onslaught 1 1 1
Lady Washington, b m, by Onslaught 2 2 2
Time, 2:49—2:50—2:51½.

October 6 and 7.—Purse $150; 2:40 class; trot or pace.
Combination, gr g, by Garnet Wilkes 3 1 1 1
Ripple, ch m, by Crit Davis 1 3 4 2
Speedwaxie, b g, by John A. Kasson 2 2 3 3
Jene Bruce, b m, by Col. Bruce 4 4 2 4
Ellers, b h, by Onslaught ..... dis
Time, 2:31—2:26—2:27½—2:26½.

October 7.—Purse $200.
Watchword, br h, by Nil Desperandum 2 1 1 1
Beeswax, ch g, by Diamond Volunteer 1 2 2 2
Girflue, gr g, by Pilot Medium 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:27—2:25—2:23¼—2:22½.

Purse $25; special.
Billy Gault, b g, by Frank Noble 1 1
Jo Jo, b g 2 2
Time, 2:33½—2:20¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Mark Time, br h, by Robert McGregor ..... won
Time, 2:26¼—2:28—2:27.

Purse $—; to beat 2:53.
Howard C., b h, by Garnet Wilkes ..... won
Time, 2:37.

Purse $—; to beat 2:31½.
Red Bandana, b h—E. Brollier ..... won
Time, 2:26½.

Purse —; to beat 2:42½.
Red Baron, br h, by Baron Wilkes ..... won
Time, 2:35—2:32½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:39¼.
Mount Plain, ch h, by Champlain ..... won
Time, 2:37—2:35.

Purse $—; to beat 2:32½.
Red Baron, br h, by Baron Wilkes ..... won
Time, 2:31—2:29½.

**Kansas City, Missouri.

October 3.—Purse $500; 2:37 class.
Emolita, b m, by Sealskin Wilkes 1 1 1
Governor Riddle, gr g, by Norman Medium. 2 2 2
Dick H., gr g—R. T. Kneebs 4 4 3
Charles Reade, ch h, by Ethan Allen 3 5 4
Tommy M., b g, by Walton Prince 5 3 5
Fashion Maid, b m, by Fashion ..... 6 dis
Caldwell Maid, b m, by Caldwell Chief ..... 7 dis
J. J. So, gr g, by Prince Dictator ..... 8 dis
Time, 2:27—2:28¼—2:26¾.

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Purse $600; 2:24 class.

Dr. J., b g, by Al West	3	1	1	1
Dolly T., ch m—James Fillery	1	3	3	3
Juliet, ch m, by Bonnie Clay	2	2	2	2
Abdallah Wilkes, b h, by Bourbon Wilkes	4	4	dr	
Fieldmont, bl h, by Young Alarm	dis			
Dick Trumpet, b g—C. H. Race	dis			
Door Knob, b g—W. M. Beyer	dis			

Time, 2:18½—2:20¾—2:22¼—2:21.

October 4.—Purse $500; two-year-olds.

Reita U., b m, by Senator Updegraff	1	1
Mary, b m, by Mac Cullummore	2	2
Hilda H., bl m, by Honor	3	3
Proceed, gr h, by Peliteer	dis	

Time, 2:36½—2:33.

Purse $600; 2:23 class.

Independence, bl h, by Edward Everett	1	1	4	1
Bee, ch m—George O. Keck	2	3	1	6
Billy Bolton, b g, by Almont Pilot	4	2	3	7
Mercurius, gr h—J. E. Smith	5	5	2	3
Miss Cawley, b m, by Jack Lambert	3	8	5	2
Hurly Burly, ch h, by Rumor	7	4	6	8
Crossman, br g, by Madrid	6	6	8	5
Lady Wonder, ch m, by Fergus McGregor	8	7	7	4

Time, 2:27¼—2:24—2:24¼—2:26½.

October 5.—Purse $500; 2:28 class.

Eddie Hayes, bl h, by Charles Caffrey	6	2	1	1	1
Nestwood, b g, by Nestor	1	1	7	5	7
Tip Tyler, bl h, by Wilton	3	3	3	2	2
Monte K., ch g, by J. W. Norton	4	5	2	3	3
Ben Hulett, b h, by Louis Napoleon	2	4	4	4	5
Blanche B., b m, by General Oats	5	6	5	7	4
Crayon, b h, by Cuyler	7	7	6	6	6

Time, 2:26¾—2:26¼—2:29—2:26¼—2:27¼.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Rosewater, ro h, by Allegheny Boy	3	2	1	1	1
Midland Maid, br m, by Carlton	1	1	3	2	3
Nelly R., b m—Gus B. Lewis	10	7	2	3	4
Jersey Girl, dn m, by Legal Note	5	4	6	4	2
Rocca, b h, by Ringgold	2	8	5	6	6
Davy B.,—Ed Burke	6	3	4	5	7
Ben Morgan, br g, by Clark's Horses	9	5	7	7	5
Conflict, b h, by Madrid	8	6	8	8	dr
Colonel Mack, b h, by Bertram	4	9	9	dr	
Nutrose, br h, by Nutwood	7	dis			
Davidson, b g, by Monarch Jr	dis				
Kinlock B.,—by Kinlock	dis				

Time, 2:21½—2:21½—2:22—2:23¼—2:25¼.

October 6.—Purse $300; three-year-olds.

Alamito, gr h, by Eagle Bird	1	1
Clay Cross, b h, by Royal Windsor	2	2

Time, 2:33½—2:42—2:37¼.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.

Blizzard, b h, by Sandy Short	1	1	1
Doctor J., b g, by Al West	2	3	2
Minnie A., bl m, by Clinker	5	2	3
Door Knob, b g—William Byers	3	4	4
Fieldmont, bl h, by Young Alarm	4	dis	

Time, 2:20½—2:16½—2:25½.

Purse $1,000; free for all.

Nina Medium, b m, by Riley Medium	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
Jessie Gaines, bl m, by Allie Gaines	2	2	1	1	3	3	2
Combination, b h, by Egmont	1	1	4	3	2	2	3
Dandy Jim, gr g, by Young Jim	4	4	3	4	4	ro	
Newsboy, dn g, by Brentwood	5	dr					

Time, 2:19¾—2:18½—2:21—2:19½—2:18½—2:19¾—2:20½.

Last three heats trotted October 7.

October 7.—Purse $500; 2:45 class.

The Princess, b m, by Nutbreaker	1	1	1
Ashmaid, br m, by Sherman	2	2	2
Fashion Maid, b m, by Fashion	3	3	3
Caldwell Maid, b m, by Caldwell Chief	4	4	4

Time, 2:36¼—2:38—2:31¾.

Purse $1,000; free for all.

Roy Wilkes, br h, by Adrain Wilkes	1	3	1	0	3	1
Riley Medium, b h, by Happy Medium	3	1	2	0	2	3
Golden Boy, ch h, by Plato	2	2	3	3	1	2
Charley Ford, ch g, by Dexter Prince	4	4	4	4	4	ro

Time, 2:17—2:17¾—2:16¼—2:22½—2:20—2:19¼.

October 8.—Purse $500; 2:32 class.

Nestwood, b g, by Nestor	1	1	1
Hornpipe, bl h, by Banker	3	2	3
Alcolite, b h, by Onward	2	4	4
Lady B., ch m, by Warwick Boy	8	5	2
Tural, br g, by Mambrino Startle	6	3	8
Star Hawk, ch h, by Star of the West	4	8	7
Laura B., b m, by Willie Schepper	5	6	5
Raven Wilkes, bl h, by Lyle Wilkes	7	7	6

Time, 2:31—2:31¼—2:31.

Purse $800; 2:20 class.

Pet Davis, gr m, by Crit Davis	1	1	1
Joker, b h—C. E. McDonald	2	2	4
Ashman, br h, by Sherman	3	4	2
Ignus Fatuus, b h, by Editor	4	5	3
Robbie P., b h, by Charles Caffrey	5	3	5
Turk, br g—George Wolf	dis		

Time, 2:21½—2:22—2:22¾.

**Kirkwood, Delaware.

October 21.—Purse $25; 2:50 class.

Charley, br g—Wm. Peachy	1	1	1
Flora W., ro m—R. Martin	2	2	2
Katie R., ch m—J. W. Minett	3	3	3

Time, 2:52—2:55—3:49¼.

Purse $25; match.

Susie, b m, by Addison Lambert	1	1	1
Fred Ensign, b g, by Sir Folko	2	2	2

Time, 2:26—2:28½—2:28.

Purse $25; 2:40 class.

Fred, b g, by Honest Fred	2	1	1	2	1
Sir Folko, b h, by Embassador	1	3	2	3	3
Onward, ch g, by Clematis	3	4	4	1	2
Nutwith, b h, by Nutwood	4	2	3	ro	

Time, 2:37—2:39¼—2:39½—2:30—2:36¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34.

Grover C., br h, by Gilt Edge	won

Time, 2:32—2:45—2:35.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34.

Chantilly, b h, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr	won

Time, 2:32—2:37.

Purse $25; match.

Viscount, bl h, by Administrator	1	1	1
Flirt, b m, by Gilt Edge	2	2	2

Time, 2:28¾—2:28—2:33.

Purse $15; to beat 3:00.

Bentonmore, b h, by Avonmore	won

Time, 2:51—2:49—2:45.

Purse $15, to beat 2:43.

May S., b m, by Rocky Hill	won

Time, 2:37.

Purse $15; to beat 2:21½.

Le Clede, b h, by Princeps	won

Time, 2:25—2:21¼.

October 22.—Purse $15; to beat 2:21¼.

Le Clede, b h, by Princeps	won

Time, 2:26—2:18¾—2:19½.

Purse $25; match.

Rachel B., b m, by Chester Chief	1	1	2	1
Gipsey Girl, bl m, by Junius	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:22—2:21—2:20—2:20.

Purse $25; match.

Jenny Wilkes, b m, by Coronet	1	1	1
Benson, ch g—J. S. Nash	2	2	2

Time, 2:25½—2:28¾—2:34.

Purse $15; to beat 2:35.

Fanny A., b m, by Vermont Abdallah	won

Time, 2:29—2:33½.

Purse $25; 2:45 class.

Charley, br g—W. Peachy	1	2	1	1
Bentonmore, b h, by Avonmore	3	1	4	2
Flora W., ro m, by Bangles Buster	2	3	2	4
Katie R., ch m—W. Merritt	4	4	3	3

Time, 2:46¼—2:47—2:46—2:46.

Purse $15; to beat 2:38.

Silver Bell, ro h, by St. Bel	won

Time, 2:37—2:34.

Purse $15; to beat 2:33.

Flirt, b m, by Gilt Edge	won

Time, 2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 3:00.

Glitter, b m, by Le Clede	won

Time, 2:44½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:32.

Grover C., br h, by Gilt Edge	won

Time, 2:30—2:36.

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Purse $25; match.

Galatea, ch m, by Lockwood	2	2	1	1	1
May S., b m, by Rocky Hill	1	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:36½—2:37—2:33—2:30—2:31½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:32.

Chantilly, b h, by Cassius M. Clay Jr	lost

Time, 2:34—3:36.

**Lansing, Michigan.

October 4.—Purse $200; 3:15 class.

Bullet, b h, by Lumps	1	1	1		
Alphington, b h, by Pilot Medium	4	2	2		
Nelly D., br m, by William Rysdyk	2	3	4		
Fellowcraft, ch h, by Emperor William	5	4	3		
Fearnaught Jr., br g, by Royal Fearnaught	3	7	5		
Transit, b g, by Epicure	10	5	7		
Montie, b h, by Montgomery	6	6	6		
Dolly Banker, ch m, by General Brock	9	8	8		
Robert France, b h, by France	7	dis			
Tom Palmer, br h, by Regulator	8	dis			
Frank S., ch h, by Black Cloud	11	dis			
Garrick, bl h, by Hambletonian Wilkes	12	dis			
Montie W., ch h, by Olmedo Wilkes	14	dis			
Billy Jones, ch g, by Wilkesmont	15	dis			
Bewitch, b m, by Glenview	13	dr			
Captain Tom, b h—S. McNames	dis				
Butcher Girl, br m, by Fletcher	dis				
Alert, bl h, by Alcoran	dis				
Jen Wilkes, b m, by Barney Wilkes	dis				

Time, 2:32¼—2:27—2:25¾.

Purse $200; 2:23 class.

Joe Mowat, b g, by St. Lawrence	1	1	1
Dan Mitchell, b h, by Regulator	2	3	2
Benson H., ro g, by Louis Napoleon	3	2	3

Time, 2:22—2:21½—2:19½.

Purse $95; two-year-olds.

Baronmore, b h, by Baron Wilkes	1	1
Napoleon Wilkes, b h, by Brown Wilkes	2	2
Iota Wilkes, ch m, by Ambassador	4	3
Marcus, b h, by Navarre	3	4

Time, 2:37—2:41¾.

October 5.— Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Fred Gibbs, gr g—Byron Phipps	1	1	1
Lady Lyon, ch m, by Norfolk	2	5	2
Roy L., br g, by Blackson	4	2	3
Governor France, br –, by France	3	4	4
Wave, b m, by Hambletonian Wilkes	5	3	5
Tricky Hal, br m, by Tom Hal Jr	dis		
Charley Easton, ch h, by Hambletonian Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:26¾—2:30½—2:32.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.

Castor, ch h, by White Line Chief	lost

Time, 2:32½—2:32.

Purse $200; 2:33 class.

Wilkes Chief, ch h, by Red Chief	2	1	1	1
Peek-a-boo, ch m, by Masterlode	1	2	4	3
Bell Mora, ch m, by Almore	4	4	2	7
Harry Gilbert, b h, by Greenbacks	5	7	8	2
The Wasser, b h, by General Washington	7	8	3	4
Aletris, br m, by William Rysdyk	3	5	6	8
Tommy R., b g, by Tom Jefferson	8	3	7	5
Charley Ellis, b h, by William Rysdyk	6	6	5	6
Pontoon, ch h, by Patronage	9	10	dis	
Zero, b m, by Epicure	10	9	dis	
Jim P., ch g, by Sir Denton	dis			
J. W. Bailey, b h, by Seneca Chief	dis			
Col. Briggs, br h, by Hambletonian	dis			

Time, 2:27—2:23½—2:25½—2:27½.

Purse $15; for a record.

May Queen, b m, by Western Fearnaught	

Time, 2:39¾.

Purse $55; two-year-olds.

Glidemont, ch m, by Pacing Almont	1
Iodine, br h, by Podim	dis
Broadwell bl h, by Splendor	dis

Time, 2:31½.

October 6.—Purse $200; 2:27 class.

George L. Napoleon, b h, by Louis Napoleon	1	5	1	1
Nelly Hardwood, b m, by Hardwood	5	1	2	4
May Wilkes, b m, by Young Wilkes	2	2	4	2
Captain Wilkes, br h, by Allie Wilkes	3	4	3	3
Alpha, ch m, by Pilot Champion	4	3	5	5
Oniedo Wilkes, b h, by Onward	6	dr		

Time, 2:28—2:29¼—2:24¼—2:25½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:45.

Doctor Duff (1 yr).—by Pacing Almont	lost

Time, 2:59—2:48—2:49.

Purse $15; for a record.

The Wasser, b h, by General Washington	

Time, 2:30.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Tony Denton, ch h, by Sir Denton	1	1	1
Greenwood, b h, by Greenbacks	2	2	3
Colonel Mapes, b h, by Louis Napoleon	5	4	2
Don M. Dickinson, ch h, by Don Robinson	7	5	4
Parma, b h, by Almont Dictator	8	6	5
Leland Medium, br h, by Fairbank Medium	6	7	6
King Bee, b h, by The King	10	8	7
Judge Lane, b g, by Great Western	3	3	dis
Dan Barley, b h—P. G. Grelley & Co	4	dis	
Montie W., ch h, by Olmedo Wilkes	9	dis	
Charity, b m, by Belmont Chief	11	dis	
Repton, b h, by Ben Harrison	dis		

Time, 2:29¼—2:22—2:24½.

Purse $90; three-year-olds.

Senate, br h, by Sphinx	1
McKinley, br g, by Wilkesmont	dis

Time, 2:36½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31¾.

May Wilkes, b m, by Young Wilkes	won

Time, 2:32¾—2:26½.

October 7.—Purse $200; 2:28 class.

Texas Jack Sr., b h, by Judge Durell	1	1	1
Cyclone, ch g—W. A. Collins	3	2	2
Aubrey Nellis, b h, by Ben Harrison	2	5	5
Cotton Queen, b m, by Jim Fisk	5	3	3
Senate, br h, by Sphinx	4	4	4
Tom Harold, ch h, by De Soto	dis		

Time, 2:29¼—2:24¼—2:26¼.

Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Bullet, b h, by Lumps	1	1	1
Keno, b g, by Greenbacks	7	2	2
Bell of Fairplains, ch m, by Montgomery	2	3	5
Nelly D., br m, by William Rysdyk	3	6	6
Fellowcraft, ch h, by Emperor William	6	8	3
Duster Wilkes, br h, by Young Wilkes	9	5	4
Russellmont, b h, by Lord Russell	10	4	7
Butcher Girl, br m, by Fletcher	4	11	11
Robert France, b h, by France	5	7	8
Tom Palmer, br h, by Regulator	8	10	9
Blanche P., ch m, by Tryumber	11	9	10

Time, 2:30½—2:32¼—2:32.

Purse $90; three-year-olds

Daily News, b h, by Sageser	1	1	1
Aroon, br h, by Brown Wilkes	2	2	2

Time, 2:35—2:36—2:34½.

The records of May Queen and The Wasser are rejected by the American Trotting Register Association.

**Racine, Wisconsin.

October 12.—Purse $100; 2:32 class.

Henry Esmond, b h, by Governor Sprague	2	1	2	1	1
Bonnie Phallas, b h, by Phallas	1	2	1	2	2

Time, 2:34¼—2:30¾—2:33—2:32¼—2:38.

Purse $—; to beat 2:25½.

Bohemia, b m, by Onward	won

Time, 2:22½.

Purse $10; three-year-olds.

Pacolet, b h, by Phallas	2	1	1
Marcano, b h, by Allencon	1	2	2

Time, 2:31¾—2:32—2:34.

Purse $—; to beat 2:17½.

Linda Sprague, b m, by Governor Sprague	lost

Time, 2:18¼—2:19¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:17.

Clara Wilkes, b m, by Onward	lost

Time, 2:20¾—2:18¼.

October 13.—Purse $100; 2:21 class.

Rena Rolfe, b m, by Revenue	1	1	1
Bohemia, b m, by Allencon	3	3	2
Happy Pilot, b h, by Pilot Medium	2	2	dr

Time, 2:19¾—2:28—2:24¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:27¼.

Lena Miller, ch m, by Onward	won

Time, 2:26¼.

October 14.—Purse $100; 2:30 class.

Prince T., ch h, by George O	1	0	1	1
Hattie D., b m	2	0	2	2
Golden Hair, ch m, by Tramp	3	0	3	3

Time, 2:30—0:00—2:29¾—2:30¼.

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Purse $100; two-year-olds.
dge Brown, b h, by Brown..... 3 3 0 1 1
ooloomooloo, gr h, by Pilot Medium 2 1 0 2 2
inica, b m—Water's Stock Farm.... 1 2 0 3 3
Time, 2:44—2:37¾—0:00—2:35¼—2:39½.

October 20.—Purse $50; 2:33 class.
vigert Chief, b h, by Swigert..... 2 1 1 1
olden Hair, ch m, by Tramp..... 3 2 2 2
ietress, b m, by Brown..... 3 dr
Time, 2:37—2:36—2:36—2:35¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:15¾.
appy Pilot, b h, by Happy Medium..... lost
Time, 2:25—2:25¼.

Purse $50; 2:29 class.
enry Esmond, br h, by Governor Sprague..... 1 1 2 1
onnie Phallas, b h, by Phallas..... 2 2 1 2
Time, 2:30—2:39¾—2:30¼—2:30.

Purse $—; to beat 2:35¼.
udge Brown, br h, by Brown..... won
Time, 2:32½.

October, 22.—Purse $50; 2:25 class.
rince T., b h, by George O..... 1 1
ena Miller, ch m, by Onward..... 2 dis
Time, 2:29½—2:31.

Purse $50; 2:26 class; trot or pace.
im Wilson, b g, by Swigert..... 1 1
olly S., dn m, by Bolton Sprague..... 2 2
Time, 2:24½—2:28.

*Versailles, Kentucky.

August 2.—Purse $250; yearlings.
llen King, b h, by Allendorf..... 1
elaya, ch m, by Allendorf..... 2
ormandy, ch h, by Egotist..... 3
avorite,—by Bourbon Wilkes..... 4
am Long, b h, by Rochester..... 5
ir Line, b h, by Caneland Wilkes..... 6
Time, 2:56½.

Purse $500; 3:00 class.
enny Wilkes, b m, by Woodford Wilkes.... 1 1 1
oken, by Onward..... 2 3 4
ourrier, b h, by Crittenden..... 3 2 2
ismuth, b m, by Ellerslie Wilkes..... 6 4 3
red McGregor, b h, by Robert McGregor.. 5 5 5
erman, bl h, by Nutwood..... 4 dis
utcher, b g, by Wonder..... 7 dis
Time, 2:26½—2:21½—2:21¼.

Purse $500; 3:00 class.
urricane, b g, by Cyclone..... 2 2 1 1 1
old Edge, b h, by Sherman Hambletonian..... 1 1 2 2 2
winkle, br m, by Dictator..... 3 3 3 3 3
addy Brooks, b h, by Harkaway..... 4 5 4 4 5
una, b m, by Ethan Allen Jr..... 6 6 5 5 4
ick Richmond, br h, by Pretender... 5 4 dis
ormie, b g, by Onward..... dis
Time, 2:26½—2:26¼—2:25¼—2:30¾—2:32.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
appy Promise, b h, by Happy Medium..... won
Time, 2:28¾.

August 3.—Purse $25; to beat 2:34.
ewell Wilkes, b m, by Woodford Wilkes..... lost
Time, 2:37¾—2:34¼.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30.
ungfrau,—by Mattehorn..... won
Time, 2:31¾—2:28¾.

Purse $25; to beat 2:42.
lack King,—by The King..... won
Time, 2:32½—2:32¾—2:32¼.

Purse $25; to beat 2:37½.
hantom,—by Strathmore..... won
Time, 2:30½—2:33½.

Purse $500; three-year-olds; 2:40 class.
revilian, b h, by Young Jim..... 1 2 1 1
avid B., ch g, by Young Jim..... 5 1 5 2
allona, br m, by Stranger..... 2 3 3 3
iltonnette, br m, by Wilton..... 4 4 2 4
lectro Benton, br h, by Electioneer..... 3 5 4 5
hristabell, ch m, by Onward..... 6 6 6 6
Time, 2:28½—2:24¼—2:26½—2:22.

Purse $500; 2:28 class.
Lady Euclid, b m, by Euclid..... 9 4 1 0 2 1 1
Jack Offutt, ch h, by Nantucket. 6 5 6 4 1 2 2
La Grippe, b m, by Lumps..... 1 2 7 0 8 4 3
Black Storm, bl h, by Simmons.. 3 1 2 1 3 5 dis
Idol Gift, bl h, by Idol..... 8 8 8 7 4 3 dr
May Morgan, b m, by Onward... 2 3 4 5 6 dr
Petitioner, b h, by Sherman's Hambletonian..... 7 9 3 8 7 dr
Julietta, gr m, by Fieldmont.... 5 7 5 6 5 dr
Vatican,—by Acolyte..... 4 6 dr
Robert Wilkes, bl h, by Bourbon Wilkes..... dis
Annie Rooney, b m, by Springfield..... dis
Time, 2:22¼—2:22—2:25¾—2:24—2:26—2:28½—2:31¼.

Purse $300; three-year-olds and under.
Dora Martin, br m, by Petoskey..... 1 1 1
Rosemary, ro m, by Bermuda..... 2 2 2
Willelah, bl m, by Wilkes Boy..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:20—2:21¼—2:26¼.

August 4.—Purse $25; to beat 2:35.
Ella McGee,—by Elevator..... won
Time, 2:41¾—2:29¼.

Purse $25; to beat 2:33.
Alice Crittenden,—G. B. Stout..... won
Time, 2:31—2:36.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Reward, ch h, by Bourbon Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:29.

Purse $500; two-year-olds.
Jay Hawker, ro h, by Jay Bird..... 2 1 1
Princess Belle, b m, by Bell Boy..... 3 3 2
The Conqueror, ch h, by Egotist..... 4 2 3
Silent Brook, b h, by Dark Night..... 1 dis
Winchester, b h, by Wilton..... dis
G. Y., gr h, by Petoskey..... dis
Stamping Ground, b h, by Col. Hambrick... dis
Time, 2:31—2:28¾—2:32¼.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.
Jenny Wilkes, b m, by Woodford Wilkes. 1 2 1 1
Token, b m, by Onward..... 5 1 3 3
Courrier, b h, Crittenden..... 4 4 2 2
Hurricane, b g, by Cyclone..... 3 5 5 5
Hinder W., b m, by Greenbush King..... 6 6 4 4
Nickle Plate, b g, by Bay Tom..... 2 3 dis
Time, 2:23—2:20¾—2:22¼—2:23¼.

Purse $25; to beat 3:00.
Josie King, bl m, by The King..... won
Time, 2:31—2:29¼.

Purse $25; to beat 2:28¼.
Julietta, gr m, by Fieldmont..... won
Time, 2:29—2:21¼.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30.
Clendon, bl h, by Crittenden..... won
Time, 2:26.

Purse $25; to beat 2:34½.
Jewell Wilkes, b m, by Woodford Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:34¼—2:30.

Purse $25; to beat 2:40.
Lida, ch m, by Thomas K..... won
Time, 2:35—2:33½.

Purse $—; match.
Herman, bl h, by Nutwood..... 2 1 1
Birdie,—Glenview Farm..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:27¾—2:31—2:30½.

Purse $500; four-year-olds.
Mary Crit, bl m, by Rhomer..... 1 1 1
Happy Promise, b h, by Happy Medium..... 2 4 4
Bismuth, b m, by Ellerslie Wilkes..... 6 2 2
Dan Cupid, b h, by Barney Wilkes..... 4 3 3
Betsy Britton, b m, by Egotist..... 3 6 6
Orianna, ch m, by Onward..... 5 5 5
Cigarette, ro g, by Col. Hambrick..... dis
Time, 2:23¼—2:24¾—2:25.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.
Sally B., ch m, by Young Jim..... 2 1 1 1
Myrtle B., b m, by George Chief..... 1 2 3 3
Avena, b m, by Black's Hambletonian... 5 3 2 4
Reality, ch h, by Pretender..... 4 4 4 2
Gov. Powell, bl h, by Col. Hambrick..... 3 dis
Time, 2:22¼—2:20—2:23—2:21¾.

Purse $500; three-year-olds.
Oneida, b m, by Florida..... 1 1 1
Pilgrim, bl h, by Acolyte..... 3 2 2
Gallilee, b m, by Col. Hambrick..... 2 3 dis
Time, 2:27—2:25½—2:24½.

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September 28.—Purse $25; to beat 2:30.
Woodstock, ch h, by Robert McGregor..... won
Time, 2:26.

Purse $25; to beat 2:40.
Eola, ch m, by King Clay..... won
Time, 2:33¾.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30.
Nuncio, b h, by Nutwood..... .... won
Time, 2:29½—2:26½—2:24.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30.
Armory, b h, by Artillery..... ... lost
Time, 2:54.

Purse $25; to beat 2:18¾.
Andy Wilkes, b h, by Onward..... won
Time, 2:18½.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Susie Mac, b m, by Nicotine..... won
Time, 2:30—2:29.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Church Belle, b m, by Onward..... .. lost
Time, 2:31¼—2:31—2:31½.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Deposit, ch h, by Madrid..... . ..... won
Time, 2:35½—2:29¾.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¾.
Black Wilkes, bl h, by Geo. Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:34—2:31½—2:28½.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Bob Pearce, b h, by Harry Wilkes..... lost
Time, 2:32½—2:48½—2:47½.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Pellerine, b m, by Madrid..... lost
Time, 2:32.

Purse $25; to beat 2:40.
Bon Bon, b m, by Fieldmont ..... won
Time, 2:31—2:29¾.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30.
Maney Turner, b m, by Messenger Chief..... lost
Time, 2:36—2:32—2:31¼.

Purse $25; to beat 2:23.
Janifer, br m, by Red Wilkes..... ..... won
Time, 2:22—2:22½.

Purse $25; to beat 2:28.
Expedition, br h, by Electioneer..... won
Time, 2:25½—2:19½.

Match race for records.
Ruskin Wilkes, br h, by Sherman Wilkes..... 2 1
Andy Wilkes, b h, by Onward..... 1 2
Time, 2:20¼—2:17.

The records made in above match race are rejected by the American Trotting Register Association.

Purse $250; 3:00 class.

Waco, br h, by Erelong	1	1	1
Eliza Jane, b m, by Thomas K	2	2	5
Albany Boy, b h, by Smuggler	6	3	2
Pryor Wilkes, bl h, by The King	3	4	6
Lilly Morehead, b m, by Red Wilkes	5	6	3
Red Mark, b h, by Victor Bismarck	4	5	4
Elite, b m, by Messenger Chief	7	7	7
De Forrest, b h, by Hector Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:23¼—2:24¾—2:24¾.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Caneland Wilkes, b h, by Young Jim	2	1	1	1
Granberry, b g, by Judge Salisbury	3	2	2	3
Payne Stone, b h, by Judge Salisbury	4	3	3	2
Lizzie Hunter, ch m, by Nantucket	1	dis		
Dominion, ch h, by Red Wilkes	dis			

Time, 2:22—2:22—2:26—2:29½.

September 29.—Purse $25; to beat 2:30.
Parnell, ch h, by Enfield .... won
Time, 2:27—2:23.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30.
Bethlehem King, bl h, by The King..... .. won
Time, 2:24¼.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30.
Robert Wilkes, bl h, by Bourbon Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:26—2:24¼.

Purse $25; to beat 2:31¼.
Gracie V., ch m, by Crittenden ..... lost
Time, 2:48—2:33.

Purse $25; to beat 2:25.
Pilgrim, bl h, by Acolyte ..... won
Time, 2:22—2:20¾.

Purse $25; to beat 2:27.
Vatican, ch h, by Acolyte..... ..... won
Time, 2:18.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30.
Mary, b m, by St. Just ..... won
Time, 2:27½.

Purse $25; to beat 2:28.
Promoter, b h, by Acolyte ..... won
Time, 2:21½—2:20½—2:19.

Purse $25; to beat 3:00.
Brown Bread, br m, by Royal Pilot..... ... won
Time, 2:34¼.

Purse $25; to beat 3:00.
Earl Belmont, b h, by Belmont..... won
Time, 2:34½—2:33¾.

Purse $25; to beat 3:00.
Grace, b m, by The King..... won
Time, 2:42.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
McGregor Time, ch h, by Robert McGregor... won
Time, 2:30.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Elita Russell, b m, by Lord Russell..... lost
Time, 2:49½—2:42¾.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Gallilee, b h, by Col. Hambrick..... won
Time, 2:30½—2:27.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Bertie Girl, b m, by Jay Bird..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Pryor Wilkes, bl h, by The King..... lost
Time, 2:35—2:31¾.

Purse $25; to beat 2:32.
Black King, bl h, by The King ..... won
Time, 2:33¾—2:30.

Purse $25; to beat 2:28¼.
Benoni, b h, by Pretender..... won
Time, 2:24¼—2:24—2:22¼.

Purse $25; to beat 2:18.
Allie Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes..... ..... won
Time, 2:15.

Purse $25; to beat 3:00.
Altus, b , by Alcantara .... won
Time, 2:32½—2:35—2:30.

Purse $25; to beat 2:10.
Moquette, b h, by Wilton..... ..... lost
Time, 2:16½—2:11½.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.

Banner Mark, b h, by Victor Bismarck	1	1	1
Tom Hook, b h, by Cyclone	2	2	3
Orianna, ch m, by Onward	3	3	2
Mary, b m, by St. Just	4	dis	
Blauvelt, ch g, by Deucallon	5	dis	

Time, 2:23—2:22½—2:17¾.

Purse $250; two-year-olds; 3:00 class.

Princess Belle, b m, by Bell Boy	4	1	1
Helen Leybourn, ch m, by Onward	1	2	3
Nelly Chatterton, br m, by Chatterton	2	3	4
Marmaduke, b h, by Red Wilkes	3	4	2
Birdie Hill, b m, by Young Jim	5	dis	
Birdie Clay, b m, by Jay Bird	dis		
A. W. Harper, br g, by Pegasus	dis		

Time, 2:31¾—2:29—2:30½.

Purse $25; to beat 2:23.
May King, b h, by Electioneer ..... won
Time, 2:22¼—2:22½.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Church Belle, b m, by Onward..... won
Time, 2:29¼—2:27½.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Nancy Turner, b m, by Messenger Chief..... lost
Time, 2:30¾—2:32¾—2:37.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Gulado, b h, by Pistachio ..... won
Time, 2:30.

September 30.—Purse $25; to beat 2:30.
Pegasus, br h, by Harold..... lost
Time, 2:37¼—2:35.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Claus Almont, b g, by Santa Claus ..... won
Time, 2:38—2:33—2:26½.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Roseline, b m, by Red Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:31¾—2:31¾—2:30.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Nutpatch, b h, by Nutwood..... lost
Time, 2:32½—2:31¾.

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Purse $25; to beat 2:25½.
Lorody, ch h, by Harold ..... won
Time, 2:25—2:24½.

Purse $25; to beat 3:00.
Thorn Wilkes, b h, by Hector Wilkes ..... won
Time, 2:28½.

Purse $25; to beat 2:40.
Elite, b m, by Messenger Chief ..... won
Time, 2:32¾—2:30—2:31½.

Purse $25; to beat 2:20¾.
Token, b m, by Onward ..... won
Time, 2:21½—2:19¾.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Lilly Moreland, b m, by Red Wilkes ..... won
Time, 2:26½.

Purse $250; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.

Bertie Girl, b m, by Jay Bird	1	1	1
Turner Boy, b h, by Dick Wilkes	4	2	2
Surprise,—by Aberdeen	2	3	3
Maggie S.,—by Shawmut	3	5	5
Diamond Mark, b h, by Kimbrough's Bismark	5	4	4

Time, 2:29¼—2:29½—2:27½.

Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Waco, b h, by Erelong	1	2	1
Eliza Jane, b m, by Thomas K	2	1	2
Lilly Moreland, b m, by Red Wilkes	4	3	3
Pryor Wilkes, bl h, by The King	3	dr	

Time, 2:26½—0:00—2:26½—2:31½.

Purse $25; to beat 2:27¼.
Lulu B., b m, by Betterton ..... won
Time, 2:22—2:20.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Dick Hardin, br h, by Shawmut ..... won
Time, 2:29.

Purse $25; to beat 2:30¼.
Helen Leybourn, b m, by Onward ..... won
Time, 2:29¾.

*Rochester, New York.

October 14.—Stake $—; 2:27 class; trot or pace.

El Flora, b m, by El Mahdi	2	1	1
Albrino, b m, by Albrino	1	2	dr

Time, 2:33¾—2:18¼—2:23½.

Stake $—; 2:30 class.

Claudius, b h, by Landmark	1	2	1
Selma, b m, by Gen. Washington	2	1	dr

Time, 2:26½—2:30½—2:25.

Stake $—; 2:25 class.

Curfew, br h, by Chimes	1	1
Grex, bl h, by Gambetta Wilkes	2	2
Lorella, b m, by Jerome Eddy	3	3

Time, 2:29¼—2:29¾.

October 15.—Stake $—; two-year-olds.

Queen Monarch, ch m, by Almonarch	2	1	1
Regina, b m, by St. Anard	1	2	2

Time, 3:04½—3:00—2:59.

Purse $100; match.

Fulano, ch h, by El Mahdi	1	2	1
Sunset Patchen, br h, by Seneca Patchen	2	1	2

Time, 2:31—2:23½—2:23¼.

Purse $100; match.

Albrino, b m, by Albrino	2	1	1
Selma, b m, by Gen. Washington	1	2	dr

Time, 2:36—2:31—2:31.

Purse $100; match.

El Mahdi, ch h, by Onward	2	1	1
Sunshade Patchen, b h, by Seneca Patchen	1	2	2

Time, 2:30—2:33½—2:29.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31.
Lorella, b m, by Jerome Eddy ..... won
Time, 2:33—2:30.

**Toledo, Ohio.

October 13.—Purse $250; 2:27 class.

Katie Earl, ch m, by Earl	3	2	1	1	1
Elmo Maid, b m, by Joe Elmo	2	1	2	4	4
Tom Thorn, ch h, by Western Boy	1	3	3	3	3
Phillis, b h, by Masterlode	10	4	9	2	2
Maggie S., br m, by Waverly	4	6	4	6	7
Silver Star,—by Silver Cloud	7	5	5	7	8
General Custer, br h, by Lenawee Chief	9	10	10	5	5
Cooke, br g—Charles P. Toll	5	8	7	8	6
Etoile, b h, by King Rene	6	7	8	10	10
Maud C., b m—J. Gilespie	8	9	6	9	9

Time, 2:27½—2:23¼—2:24¼—2:25½—2:25½.

Purse $250; special.

Paul M., br g, by Manchester	1	2	1	3	1
Ellerick, b g, by Kentucky Belmont	2	1	3	1	2
Little Joker, ch g, by Forest Hal	3	3	2	4	4
Jack the Ripper,—Albert Fox	4	4	4	2	3

Time, 2:31—2:29¼—2:28¼—2:27½—2:25¼.

October 14.—Purse $75; two-year-olds.

Coraline, gr m, by Corallold	1	1	1
Red Flames Jr., ch h, by Red Flame	2	2	2
St. Joe, b h, by Bassett M	dis		

Time, 2:41¾—2:43¼—2:45.

Purse $200; 2:45 class.

Boston, b g—James Ravelle	1	1	1
Perline, gr h, by White Line	2	2	2
Atlantic Bell, b m, by Atlantic	4	3	3
Roxie Clay, gr m, by Roscoe	3	4	4

Time, 2:39½—2:38¾—2:39¾.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Tommy B.,—W. Thompson	4	1	1	1
Johnny Miller, b g, by Volo	1	3	3	4
Pacific Slope, b h, by Sultan	3	2	2	3
Rosa R., bl m, by Michigan Volunteer Jr.	2	4	4	2
Lady Vera, br m—S. S. Parker	5	dr		

Time, 2:41½—2:36¼—2:35¼—2:37¾.

October 15.—Purse $150; three-year-olds.

Nyanza, b m, by Robert McGregor	2	1	1	2	1
Silver Plate, gr h, by Silver Cloud	1	2	2	1	2
Vandeen, b h, by Clay Cuyler	3	4	3	4	3
Thurlow T., br g, by Don Odell	4	3	4	3	4

Time, 2:32—2:28¾—2:28¾—2:33—2:30.

Purse $250; 2:34 class.

Miss Strathmore, b m, by Strathmore	10	6	6	5	5	1	1	1
Zulu, b m, by Zeno	1	10	1	8	4	3	6	5
Almont Patchen, b h, by Hamlin's Almont Jr	2	1	5	10	8	8	2	2
Strogoff, b h, by Grand Sentinel	3	3	4	2	1	2	3	3
Fanny H., gr m—Seymour Kuney	5	4	8	1	3	5	4	4
Boston, b g—James Ravelle	7	2	2	3	6	6	5	ro
Velvet Star, b h, by Volunteer Star	6	5	3	4	2	4	dr	
Billy Morgan,—Thomas Pynchon	8	7	10	6	7	7	dr	
Daisy Blue, br m, by Blue Bull	4	8	7	7	dr			
Ortiz, ch m, by Squire Talmage	9	9	9	9	dr			

Time, 2:32—2:34¼—2:31¾—2:34½—2:34½—2:35½—2:29¾—2:31.

Purse $300; free for all.

Charley P., gr g, by Governor Sprague	1	1	1
Silver Cloud Jr., gr h, by Silver Cloud	2	2	4
Willard M., b g, by Mambrino Smuggler	5	3	2
Lucy B., b m, by Legacy	3	4	3
Little Joker, ch g, by Forest Hal	4	5	5

Time, 2:20—2:22—2:19.

**Anderson, Indiana.

October 11.—Purse $800; 2:20 class.

Florida Monarch, b h, by Florida	1	1	1
Dot L., bl m, by Abdamed Allen	4	2	3
Edith Sprague, gr m, by George Sprague	2	5	9
Jalisco, br h, by Durango	6	7	2
Frank B., b g, by Bog Oak	3	4	4
Keeler, b h, by King Rene	5	3	6
Telephone, b h, by Empire	11	9	5
Verlinda B., gr m, by Orion	7	6	7
Loughran W., b g, by Newton's Allie Wilkes	8	8	10
Belle Wilson, gr m, by Jim Wilson	10	11	8
Kate Dillard, br m, by Hamenger	9	10	11

Time, 2:18¼—2:18½—2:17¾.

Purse $600; 2:40 class.

Laura Belle, ch m, by Commander	2	1	1	1
Orphan Alice, b m, by Mambrino Rescue	1	3	2	3
Seneca See, ch h, by Little Gift	3	2	3	2
Mamie Gift, ch m, by Pilot Gift	4	dis		
Dispatch, bl g, by Telegraph	5	dis		
Glycera, bl m, by Lockerby	6	dis		
Beecher Boy, bl h, by Beecher	7	dis		

Time, 2:27¼—2:27¼—2:28¼—2:27¼.

Purse $500; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.

Joe Fifer, b h, by Bloomfield	2	1	1	1
Daphne, ch m, by Onward	1	2	3	2
Jolly Wilkes, b h, by Bartholomew Wilkes	3	3	2	4
Stella B., b m, by Anteros	4	4	4	3

Time, 2:30—2:35—2:29¾—2:30.

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October 12.—Purse $800; 2:20 class.

Dolly Brown, br m, by Dan Brown	1	1	1
Sunrise, b g, by Capt. Bogardus	3	2	2
Fanny L., b m, by Mountain Boy	2	7	4
Bessie M., gr m, by White Cloud	5	3	6
Stockwell, b h, by Nutwood	7	8	3
Rocker, b g, by Hambletonian Wilkes	4	5	7
Boone Wilson, gr h, by Jim Wilson	8	4	5
Willena, b m, by Wild Indian	6	6	dis
Harry Hornet, bl h, by Dan G	dis		
Beechnut, b h, by Louis Napoleon	dis		

Time, 2:18¼—2:18½—2:18.

Purse $600; 2:30 class.

Raven Wilkes, bl h, by Guy Wilkes	2	1	1	4	1
Benny C., b h, by Indianapolis Jr	1	2	3	1	4
Edwin K., b g, by Knox	3	3	2	2	2
Rolla Ryan, gr g, by Wade Hampton	4	4	4	3	3
Cadwood, bl h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	5	dis			
Anna B., gr m	6	dis			
Clifton Girl, b m, by Clifton Boy	dis				

Time, 2:24—2:23¼—2:25¼—2:27¼—2:28.

Purse $300; 2:50 class; two-year-olds.

Loraine, ch m, by Tasco	1	1
Plutowood, b h, by Pluto	2	2
Mephisto, ch h, by Sidney	3	3
Myrtle H., b m, by American Boy	4	dis
Billy J., b h, by Beecher	dis	
Robin, bl h, by American Boy	dis	

Time, 2:33½—2:34.

Purse $—; to beat 2:34.

Joe Taylor, b h, by Rescue ..... won

Time, 2:28—2:23.

October 13.—Purse $800; 2:25 class.

Sunset, b h, by Billy Davis	9	3	1	1	3	2	1
Little Frank, b h—J. N. Dickerson	1	1	2	7	2	3	2
Rattler, b g, by St. Mark	5	8	5	2	1	1	4
Meacham, b g, by Lexington Chief Jr	3	2	9	5	4	5	3
American Boy Jr., b h, by American Boy	7	5	4	8	5	4	5
Chestnut Burr, ch g, by Major Burr	2	4	6	4	6	6	dr
Clint Kiff, ch h, by Bald Hornet	6	7	8	6	8	7	dr
Cash Boy, b g, by Wayne Wilkes	4	6	3	3	7	dr	
Mary Trueblood, br m, by American Boy	10	9	7	10	dr		
E. H. S.,—by Imprint	8	10	10	9	dr		

Time, 2:19¼—2:19½—2:17—2:17¼—2:22—2:20¼—2:23½.

Purse $800; 2:16 class.

Blanche Louise, b m, by Red Wilkes	1	5	1	1		
Joe Egbert, b g, by West Egbert	2	2	2	2		
Hustler, b g, by Blufton L	5	3	3	3		
Sorrel Dan, ch g, by Commander	3	4	4	4		
Sally Clinker, b m, by Clinker	4	1	dis			

Time, 2:17¼—2:17¼—2:16¼—2:16¼.

Purse $800; 2:25 class.

Red Heart, b h, by Red Wilkes	3	2	1	1	2	1
William E., ch g, by Crazy Nick Jr.	4	3	3	2	1	2
Belle Medium, gr m, by Pilot Medium	2	1	2	4	4	3
Arctic B., b h, by Squire Talmage	1	4	4	3	3	4
Wanetah, b m, by Panic	5	5	5	dr		
Cadmus Jr., b h, by Cadmus Hambletonian	dis					
Fanny A., b m, by Abdamed Allen	dis					

Time, 2:17¾—2:18½—2:19—2:20—2:19½—2:20½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.

Miami Chief, br h, by Squire Talmage ..... won

Time, 2:28.

Purse $—; to beat 2:35.

Alpine, b h, by Hambrino ..... won

Time, 2:33¼—2:30.

Purse $—; to beat 2:31¼.

Stephen W., ch h, by Tasco ..... won

Time, 2:29½—2:25.

Purse $—; to beat 2:14.

Poem, br h, by Gen. Washington ..... lost

Time, 2:14¾—2:15½.

October 14.—Purse $800; free for all.

Magnolia, b m, by Haw Patch	5	2	5	1	1	1
George St. Clair, b h, by Betterton	2	1	1	4	2	2
Jack Sheppard, b g, by Anderson Wilkes	1	3	2	3	3	3
Jenny Sprague, ch m, by Rounds' Sprague	3	4	3	2	4	ro
Jalisco, br h, by Durango	4	5	4	5	5	ro

Time, 2:16¼—2:16½—2:18—2:17½—2:15¼—2:18.

Purse $600.—2:40 class.

Pearl Winship, br m, by Legal Tender	3	1	1	1
Billy Thomas, gr g, by Keller Thomas	1	2	2	3
Coon Hollow, ch g—Geo. R. Smith	2	3	3	2
Miami Chief, br h, by Squire Talmage	4	4	4	4
Skewerpin, b g, by Reveille	dis			

Time, 2:25¼—2:23¼—2:25—2:24¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:43½.

Independence, b h, by Capt. Bogardus ..... won

Time, 2:39¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:18¼.

Day Star, b h, by Chestnut Star ..... won

Time, 2:19½—2:17.

*Baltimore, Maryland.

October 18.—Purse $260; 3:00 class.

Miss Hoke, b m, by Osric	1	1	1
Princess Orloff, b m, by Prince Orloff	3	2	2
Madge Russell, br m, by Happy Russell	2	3	3

Time, 2:34½—2:35¾—2:30.

Purse $105; yearlings.

Happy Rose, ch m, by Happy Russell	1
Harry Edwards, b h, by Prince Orloff	2

Time, 3:06½.

Purse $190; 2:30 class.

Monocacy, b h, by King Wilkes	1	1	2	2	1
Fanny Miller, b m, by Harry Hamilton	2	2	1	3	3
Orange Chief, b h, by Orange Blossom	3	3	3	1	2

Time, 2:21½—2:21¾—2:22½—2:24½—2:23.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.

Myrtletwig, b m, by Myrtleton ..... won

Time, 2:47—2:44¼.

October 19.—Purse $170; two-year-olds.

Harry, ch g, by Myrtleton	2	1	1
Rigmarole, b m, by Prince Orloff	1	2	2

Time, 2:33¼—2:40—2:38.

Purse $170; 2:25 class.

Hokeland, br h, by Dundee	2	2	1	1	1
Kioto, br h, by Marmion Golddust	1	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:27½—2:23—2:23¾—2:24—2:21¾.

Purse $170; three-year-olds.

May Bee, br m, by Happy Russell	1	1	1
Belle Truxton, bl m, by Truxton	2	2	2

Time, 2:27¾—2:26½—2:33.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.

Roscoe C., ch h ..... lost

Time, 2:36—2:41¼.

October 20.—Purse $—; to beat 3:00.

Harry Edwards ..... lost

Time, 3:06½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:35.

Alchemist ..... won

Time, 2:33¾.

Purse $140; four-year-olds.

Miss Hoke, b m, by Osric	1	1	1
Lilly Agnes, b m, by Wickliffe	2	2	2

Time, 2:37—2:33—2:31.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Currito, b h, by Idol Gift	1	2	1	1
Arthuretta, b m, by Hannis	2	1	2	2

Time, 2:32—2:29¼—2:24¼—2:34½.

Purse $220; 2:45 class.

Orange Chief, ch h, by Orange Blossom	1	1
Novia, gr m, by Robert McGregor	2	dr

Time, 2:38—2:23¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:40.

Myrtletwig, b m, by Myrtleton ..... won

Time, 2:37¾.

*Hornellsville, New York.

October 7.—Purse $50; 2:40 class.

Althard, b m, by St. Gothard	1	1	1
Wilkie Wonder, gr m, by Cortland Wilkes	2	2	2
Katie K., b m—A. M. Keeney	3	3	3

Time, 2:32—2:34¼—2:30½.

Purse $50; two-year-olds.

Hustler, b h, by Hummer	1	1
Blake, b h, by Nutwood	2	2
Third Sand, b h, by Oil Prince	3	3

Time, 2:43¼—2:45.

Purse $50; 3:00 class.

El Flora, ch m, by El Mahdi	1	1	1
Little Buck,—J. Budd & Son	2	2	2
Maggie H., gr m—S. Harrison	3	3	3

Time, 2:28½—2:28—2:36.

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Purse $10; to beat 2:33.
Kentucky Dictator, b h, by Dictator..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $10; to beat 3:00.
Lady Upton, ch m—G. W. Wintentime..... won
Time, 2:45¼—2:43.

Purse $10; to beat 3:00.
Ruth Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard..... won
Time, 2:36½—2:35½.

October 8.—Purse $50; three-year-olds.
Benedicta, gr m, by Waterloo..... 2 1 1
Ithama, ch h, by Onward..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:33¾—2:29½—2:42½.

Purse $50; 2:50 class.
Lakeside Norval, b h, by Norval..... 1 1 1
Sir Gothard, b h, by St. Gothard..... 3 2 2
Hazel King, ch h, by Kingmont..... 2 3 3
Cowanasque Chief, bl h—J. Budd & Son..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:38—2:27½—2:28½.

Purse $50; 2:28 class.
El Mahdi, ch h, by Onward..... 3 3 1 1
Addie Pathfinder, bl m, by Pathfinder... 2 1 2 2
John Bascomb, br h, by Wilkie Collins... 1 2 3 3
Time, 2:25—2:25—2:26¼—2:25½.

Purse $50; special.
Belle B., b m—Mr. Freeman..... 1 2 1 1
Tom G., b g—C. Gee..... 2 1 3 2
Nyanza, ch g—J. Budd & Son..... 3 3 2 3
Time, 2:33—2:30—2:42—2:46.

Purse $10; to beat 2:45.
Katie K., b m—A. M. Keeney..... won
Time, 2:40.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31.
Bay Charley, b g—H. O. Balcom..... ..... won
Time, 2:26.

Purse $10; to beat 2:41.
Egdale, ch h, by Egbert..... won
Time, 2:37—2:38¾—2:33¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
Fraro, b h, by Jerome Eddy..... won
Time, 2:28½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¾.
Claudius, b h—W. W. Maron..... won
Time, 2:30¼.

Purse $10; for record.
Landmark Wilkes, b h.....
Time, 3:13.

Purse $10; to beat 2:37¼.
Golden Slippers, b m, by Electioneer..... won
Time, 2:31½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:37.
Argo A., b h, by Wood's Hambletonian..... won
Time, 2:28.

Purse $10; to beat 2:32½.
Mars, b g, by Administrator..... won
Time, 2:28½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:51¾.
Arpollo, b h—S. C. Wells..... won
Time, 2:49¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:37.
Nelly O., b m, by St. Gothard..... won
Time, 2:36.

Purse $10; to beat 3:00.
Alcana, b h—G. A. Taylor..... ..... won
Time, 2:37¼.

October 10.—Purse $50; 2:37 class.
Sir Gothard, b h, by St. Gothard..... 1 1 2 2 1
Golden Slippers, b m, by Electioneer.. 2 2 1 3 2
Argo A., b h, by Wood's Hambletonian..... 3 3 3 1 3
Time, 2:31½—2:29¼—2:31¼—2:32½—2:30½.

Purse $50; 2:25 class.
Bas Bleu Wilkes, b m, by Georgia Wilkes.. 1 1 1
Halo, br m—L. J. Fitzgerald..... 2 2 2
Getty Grant, ch m—J. A. Tappen..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:23—2:21½—2:21¼.

Purse $50; 2:26 class.
Fulano, ch h, by El Mahdi..... .... 2 1 1 1
Rosa Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard..... 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:25—2:32½—2:25—2:26¾.

October 11.—Purse $50; 2:34 class.
Grex, bl h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... 1 2 1
Ithama, ch h, by Onward..... 3 1 2
Nelly O., b m, by St. Gothard..... 2 dr
Time, 2:39¾—2:34—2:28.

Purse $50; 2:24 class; trot or pace.
Waterloo, b h, by Belmont..... ..... 1 2 1 1
Bay Charley, b g—H. O. Balcom..... 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:24—2:25½—2:23½—2:25½.

Purse $50; match.
Claudius, b h—W. W. Mason..... 1 2 1
Jessie K., b m—J. F. Doyle..... 2 1 2
Time, 2:30¾—2:30—2:31½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:16.
Queen Gothard, b m, by St. Gothard..... won
Time, 2:14½.

Purse $10; for record.
Alcana, b h, by Alcantara.....
Time, 2:58.

Purse 10; to beat 2:26½.
Getty Grant, ch m—J. A. Tappen..... won
Time, 2:22.

Purse $10; to beat 2:36.
Grace Medium, bl m—Cobb & Slack..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:49¾.
Third Sand, b h, by Oil Prince..... won
Time, 2:48¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:27½.
Lakeside Norval, b h, by Norval..... won
Time 2:26½.

October 20.—Purse $50; 2:38 class.
Wyoming Chief, b h—W. Hoppaugh..... 1 1 1
Harvester, br h—P. J. Donnelly..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:36—2:34¼—2:32¼.

Purse $50; 2:22 class.
Bas Bleu Wilkes, b m, by Georgia Wilkes 1 1 2 1
Halo, br m—L. J. Fitzgerald..... 2 2 1 2
Time, 2:30½—2:21½—2:24½—2:21½.

Purse $50; 2:40 class.
Wilkie Wonder, gr m, by Cortland Wilkes.. 1 1 1
Hazel King, ch h, by Kingmont..... ..... 2 2 2
Cowanesque Chief, br h—J. Budd & Son.... 3 3 3
Time, 2:31¼—2:28½—2:31½.

Purse $50; 2:24 class; trot or pace.
Waterloo, b h, by Belmont..... 2 1 2 1 1
Bay Charley, b h—H. O. Balcom..... 1 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:25½—2:19¼—2:23¾—2:33—2:34.

October 21.—Purse $50; 2:32 class.
Egdale, ch h, by Egbert..... 1 3 3 1
Golden Slippers, b m, by Electioneer..... 3 1 2 2
Ithama, ch h—H. C. Preston..... 2 2 1 3
Time, 2:32—2:30—2:38½—2:27¼.

Purse $50; two-year-olds.
Hustler, b h, by Hummer..... 1 1
Blake, b h, by Nutwood..... ..... 2 2
Time, 2:31¾—2:33.

Purse $—; to beat 2:36.
Nelly O., b m, by St. Gothard..... won
Time, 2:35¼.

*Lynn, Massachusetts.

October 18.—Purse $400; 2:35 class.
Protian, b m—J. H. May..... 8 2 3 1 1 1
Betty, b m—J. J. Bowen..... 3 1 1 3 2 3
Joe Alcyone, ch h—A Johnson..... 4 3 5 5 5 2
Daniel H., b g—G. W. Hill..... 2 7 7 6 3 5
Col. Mansur, gr g—W. H. Minor..... 6 4 8 2 6 4
Oxide, bl h, by Rumor..... 1 9 2 4 4 dis
Billy Lyman, ch g—J. Riley..... 5 5 4 8 dr
Rosewood, b m—G. A. Ayer..... 7 6 6 7 dr
Donna F., bl m—G. Clarke..... 9 9 dr
Huson, b g—F. A. Newell..... dis
Time, 2:29½—2:31—2:28¼—2:28—2:26½—2:26¼.

Purse $400; 2:26 class.
Charley Stillson, b g, by Stillson..... 1 3 5 2 1 1
Little Rocket, b g—R. M. Durland.. 4 4 1 1 5 3
Prince Alcander, ch h, by Alcander 2 1 4 3 2 2
Kitty Clinker, gr m, by Clinker..... 3 2 3 4 3 ro
Winslow, b g, by Lothair Jr..... 5 6 2 5 4 ro
Ruby Mac, b m—T. D. Marsh..... 6 5 6 dis
Time, 2:23½—2:22¼—2:27¼—2:27—2:24¼—2:26.

October 19.—Purse $400; 2:26 class.
Stanley, b g, by Venture Boone..... 2 4 1 4 1 1
Cephas, b g, by Cyril..... 3 1 3 2 2 2
Almont Maid, ch m, by Gen. Withers 5 2 2 1 3 3
Thomas A. Doyle, b g—F. Wilson.. 4 3 4 3 4 ro
Jim Graham, b g—M. Demarest..... 1 5 dis
Time, 2:30½—2:26—2:22¼—2:26—2:23¼—2:23½.

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Purse $400; 2:22 class.

Maggie T., b m, by Sir Charles	3	2	1	2	1	1
Longford, b g, by Chosroes	1	1	3	3	3	2
Corinne, b m, by Robert McGregor	5	5	4	1	5	3
Milford C. (Alaric), b g—J. J. McCarty	4	3	2	4	2	4
Twang, b h, by Alcyone	2	4	5	5	4	5

Time, 2:22¼—2:20½—2:20¼—2:25¾—2:20½—2:20.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¼.
Top Royal, b h, by Nil Desperandum ..... won
Time, 2:27.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31½.
Emmaetta, b m, by Antioch ..... won
Time, 2:29.

October 20.—Purse $400; 2:24 class.

R. D. F., bl g, by Aristos	2	1	1	1
Huldy B., ch m, by Ben Franklin	1	4	2	2
Billy Bird, ro h—J. W. Brodbine	3	2	4	3
Puritan, b g, by Steele	4	3	3	4
Henry H., b g—H. Pope	dis			

Time, 2:21¾—2:28¼—2:22¼—2:23½.

Purse $400; 2:20 class; trot or pace.

Henry H., bl g, by Revenue	1	1	1
Psyche, sp m, by Bayard	2	2	4
Classmate, br g, by Lumps	4	3	2
Pilot Boy, gr g—E. Andrews	3	4	3

Time, 2:19¾—2:22¼—2:20¾.

October 21.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Dolly H., b m, by Kennebec Knox	5	1	1	1
Fowler Boy, b g, by Electioneer	1	2	2	2
Zamo, b g—B. I. Kimball	2	4	7	4
Queen Mab, b m—T. H. Flynn	3	9	3	3
Crome, b g—J. Hogan	6	3	5	8
Raven, bl h—C. E. Abbott	8	8	4	5
Ossian, b g—J. Campbell	4	6	9	9
Circasala, b m—G. W. Hill	9	5	8	6
Volley, b h—T. D. Marsh	7	7	6	7

Time, 2:26—2:25½—2:26¼—2:26¼.

Purse $400; 2:16 class; trot or pace.

Chesterfield, ch g, by Strathmore Jr	1	1	2	1
Monkey Rolla, b g, by Tempest Jr	2	3	1	2
Jesse Hanson, b g, by Roger Hanson	3	2	3	3

Time, 2:19—2:20¼—2:22¼—2:17.

Purse $300; 2:38 class; trot or pace.

Big John, br g, by Belmont Boy	1	1	1
Daniel H., br g—G. W. Hill	2	2	2
Lady Mac, b m—A. Merrill	6	4	3
David S., b h—J. B. Benson	5	3	5
Matchwood, ch h—J. Riley	4	5	4
Sam Jacinto, bl h—E. Bass	3	dis	

Time, 2:28—2:32¼—2:28¾.

**Racine, Wisconsin.

October 5.—Purse $100; two-year-olds.

Hannoncon, b h, by Allencon	1	2	1
Judge Brown, br h, by Brown	2	1	2

Time, 2:36½—2:39½—2:35.

Purse $—; to beat 2:37½.
Victress, b m, by Brown ..... won
Time, 2:33.

Purse $100; three-year-olds.

Pacolet, b h, by Phallas	2	1	1
Marcano, b h, by Allencon	1	2	2

Time, 2:40—2:29¼—2:36.

Purse $100; 2:35 class.

Golden Hair, ch m, by Tramp	2	1	1
Governor Rusk, b g, by Phallas	1	2	2

Time, 2:30—2:33¼—2:36¼.

October 6.—Purse $100; 2:25 class.

Marvin, b h, by Electioneer	1	2	1	1
Patriot, b h, by Phallas	2	1	2	3
Jenny K., b m, by Phallas	3	3	3	2

Time, 2:27¼—2:24—2:24½—2:27¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:29¼.
Manipulator, b h, by Nutwood ..... lost
Time, 2:33.

Purse $100; 2:38 class.

Bonnie Phallas, b h, by Phallas	1	1	2	1
Henry Esmond, br h, by Governor Sprague	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:30¼—2:29—2:43—2:30½.

Purse, $—; to beat 2:23.
Rena Rolfe, b m, by Revenue ..... won
Time, 2:20¾.

October 10.—Purse $100; 2:19 class.

Clara Wilkes, b m, by Onward	1	1	2	1
Roseberry, b h, by Strathmore	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:21¾—2:23¼—2:15¾—2:17.

Purse $100; 2:22 class.

Virginius, b h, by Phallamont	2	2	1	1	1
Rena Rolfe, b m, by Revenue	1	3	2	2	2
Allencon, ch h, by Lord Russell	3	1	3	3	3

Time, 2:23¾—2:23¼—2:23¼—2:19¼—2:24½.

Purse $100; 2:26 class.

Hattie K., b m, by Phallas	1	2	1
Bohemia, b m, by Onward	2	1	3
Lena Miller, ch m, by Onward	3	3	2

Time, 2:24¾—2:26¼—2:30½—*0:00.
*Heat given to third horse.

Purse $—; to beat $2:10.
Jay Eye See, bl g, by Dictator ..... won
Time, 2:09.

October 11.—Purse $100; 2:30 class; four-year-olds.

Governor Rusk, b g, by Phallas	2	1	1
Stewart, gr h, by Pilot Medium	1	2	2
Victress, b m, by Brown	3	3	3

Time, 2:25—2:34½—2:27¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:19.
Linda Sprague, b m, by Governor Sprague .... won
Time, 2:17½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:29¼.
Manipulator, b h, by Nutwood ..... lost
Time, 2:31½.

Purse $100; 2:34 class.

Kitty Hayes, b m, by Judge Hayes	2	1	1	1
Hattie D., br m, by Compeer	1	2	2	2
Golden Hair, ch m, by Tramp	3	dr		

Time, 2:31¾—2:25½—2:34½—2:27.

Purse $—; to beat 2:35.
Hannoncon, b h, by Allencon ..... lost
Time, 2:37½.

**Rushville, Indiana.

October 4.—Purse $600; 2:40 class.

Benny C., ch h, by Indianapolis Jr.	2	1	2	3	2	1	1
Baron Posey, b h, by Baron Wilkes	1	3	1	2	3	2	2
Pearl Winship, br m, by Legal Tender Jr	7	4	3	1	1	4	4
Kate Cuyler, ch m, by Cuyler	3	2	6	6	5	5	3
Billy Thomas, gr g, by Keller Thomas	4	5	4	4	4	3	5
Magnetta, b m, by Cornelian	9	7	7	5	6	ro	
Miami Chief, br h, by Squire Talmage	6	9	8	dis			
Marea, ch m, by Hambrino	5	6	5	dr			
Bessie H., b m, by Lexington Chief	8	8	9	dr			
Lucy A., b m, by King Rene	dis						

Time, 2:22¼—2:22¾—2:24¼—2:23½—2:24½—2:22½—2:23½.

Purse $600; 2:27 class.

Eura, ch m, by Walkill Prince	6	3	2	1	1	1
William E., ch g, by Crazy Nick Jr.	1	2	1	2	4	3
Arctic B., b h, by Squire Talmage	2	1	3	4	2	2
Raven Wilkes, bl h, by Guy Wilkes	4	4	4	3	3	ro
Tom Pugh,—by Red Wilkes	3	6	5	6	5	ro
Jayfoot, ro h, by Jay Bird	5	5	6	5	dr	

Time, 2:24½—2:19¾—2:19½—2:20—2:19¼—2:22.

Purse $500; three-year-olds.

Alhambra, br h, by Legal Tender, Jr	3	1	2	2	1	1
Henry F., br h, by Princeton	4	3	1	5	1	2
Sunset, b h, by Billy Davis	1	2	3	3	4	3
Lucy Pan, ch m, by Pan	5	5	4	1	5	4
Angie D., b m, by Mikagan	2	4	5	4	3	ro

Time, 2:16¼—2:15—2:17½—2:19¼—2:19½—2:15½—2:16¾.

October 5.—Purse $600; 2:23.

Loughran W., b g, by Allie Wilkes	4	5	1	1	1
Florida Monarch, b h, by Florida	1	1	3	2	2
Ambrosial, b h, by Tom Pugh	2	2	2	4	4
Reality, b m, by Reliance	5	3	4	3	3
Belle Medium gr m, by Pilot Medium	3	4	5	5	5

Time, 2:18½—2:20½—2:19¾—2:20¾—2:20.

Purse $600; 2:30 class,

Nelly McCrory, br m, by Legal Tender	4	1	1	1
Rettia Boy, ch h, by Kimo	1	2	3	3
Mary Trueblood, br m, by American Boy	2	3	2	2
Allie L., b h—N. P. Lewis	3	4	4	4
Fedalma, ch m, by Graystone	dis			

Time, 2:19¼—2:18¼—2:25¾—2:18¼.

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Purse $600; 2:17 class.

Argot Wilkes, b h, by Tennessee Wilkes	7	1	7	4	1	1
Kissell's Dallas, ch g, by Indiana Chief	4	4	1	2	2	2
Mikado, b g, by Maxim	2	3	6	1	3	3
Blanch Louise, b m, by Red Wilkes	1	7	3	3	6	4
Nelly B., b m, by Notable	6	2	2	7	4	ro
Sorrel Dan, ch g, by Commander	5	6	5	6	5	ro
Tom Smeltzly, gr g, by Gray Harry	3	5	4	5	dr	

Time, 2:15½—2:15—2:15¼—2:15¼—2:14¼—2:14¼.

October 6.—Purse $600; 2:22 class.

Dolly Brown, br m, by Dan Brown	1	1	6	1
Fanny L., b m, by Mountain Boy	5	5	1	4
Kissell's Pointer, b h, by Ravenswood	3	2	2	3
Blue Belle, ro m—J. L. Rhine	2	4	4	2
Rattler, —by St. Mark	4	6	3	6
Beechnut, b h, by Louis Napoleon	6	3	5	5
Max, b g, by Agitator	dis			

Time, 2:19¼—2:18½—2:18½—2:23¼.

Purse $600; 2:32 class.

Isabel, b m, by Jay Bird	3	3	4	1	5	1	1
Red Star, b h, by Red Wilkes	2	1	1	3	0	2	2
Jubilant, b h, by Princeps	1	2	3	4	0	3	3
Blanalco, b h, by Artemus	4	4	2	2	3	ro	
Premier, b g, by Hambrino	5	5	5	5	4	ro	

Time, 2:22—2:23—2:26—2:28¾—2:37—2:38—2:38.

Purse $10; to beat 2:36½.

Maud M., ro m, by Crazy Nick Jr. ..... won

Time, 2:28.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Stewart Mac, ch h, by Blue Bull ..... won

Time, 2:30¼—2:29.

Purse $10; to beat 3:00.

Harold Maid, b m, by Lord Harold ..... won

Time, 2:37½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:22¼.

Allie C., ch h, by Hambletonian Tranby ..... won

Time, 2:15¾.

Purse $15; to beat 3:00.

Bernicia, ch m by Commander ..... won

Time, 2:30.

**Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

August 16.—Purse $400; 2:27 class.

Hugh A., gr g, by Forrest Hal	5	4	1	1	1
Brown George, br g—S. P. Detries	1	1	5	5	2
Little Joker, ch g, by Forrest Hal	2	2	2	2	5
Jack the Ripper, bl h, by Texas Jack	3	3	3	3	3
Texas Jack Jr., b h, by Texas Jack Sr	4	5	4	4	4

Time, 2:30—2:28—2:26½—2:30¾—2:31.

Purse $400; 2:45 class.

Molly Hooper, b m, by Carver	1	1	1
Red Cloud, ch g, by Kramer's Rainbow	3	2	2
John McKay, b g, by Star Hambletonian	2	3	dis
Tom Boy, ch m, by Bob Hunter	dis		
Lochinbar, bl h, by Clipper Brooks	dis		

Time, 2:29¼—2:39¼—2:31¼.

August 17.—Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Coronet, b m, by Rowdy Boy	8	8	2	1	1	1
Mounis, b m, by Princeps	2	1	1	2	3	2
John Rose, b g—John Gillespie	1	6	8	7	5	3
J. H., gr g, by Ponteen	3	4	6	3	2	ro
Kitty Wilkes, bl m, by Young Wilkes	6	2	3	5	7	ro
Molly Howard, b m, by John Howard	7	5	5	4	4	ro
Fellowcraft,—by Emperor William	5	7	4	6	6	ro
Forrest Girl, ch m, by West Liberty	5	3	7	8	dr	

Time, 2:40½—3:37½—2:38¾—2:38—2:41—2:41½.

Purse $400; 2:28 class.

Highland Tom br g, by Hod Gregor	2	5	1	1	4	1
Bassora, br h, by Greenbacks	1	2	3	2	5	3
Garfield, bl g, by Durango	5	4	5	5	1	2
Baldwin, ch g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen	3	1	4	4	3	4
Maud A., br m, by Pyramid	4	3	2	3	2	dr

Time, 2:30¼—2:30—2:29½—2:31—2:31½—2:31.

August 18.—Purse $400; 2:34 class.

Patsey D., ch g—O. L. Ditmar	1	1	1
Strogoff, gr h, by Grand Sentinel	2	2	2
Antonelli, —, —Jas. Ravell	4	3	3
Hiatoga Girl, ch m, by Hiatoga Jr	3	4	4
Prince, b g—H. C. Knill	6	5	5
Belle Mora, ch m, by Almore	5	dis	

Time, 2:32½—2:33—2:32¼.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Little Wonder, ch g, by Red Hawk	1	1	1
Rell Rooker, gr h, by Rooker	5	2	2
John McKay, b g, by Star Hambletonian	2	8	7
Aubrey Nellis, b h—R. W. Becker	3	3	5
Mount Elliott, ch g, by Western Fearnaught	7	4	3
Red Cloud, ch g, by Cramer's Rainbow	4	5	8
Hyacinth, b m, by Spartacus	8	7	4
Polly T., br m, by Red Bird	6	6	6
Fanny Rush, ch m—G. D. Stuart	dis		

Time, 2:29½—2:30½—2:35.

August 19.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Prohibition, b h, by Petoskey	2	1	1	1
Bob Rysdyk, br g, by Royal Rysdyk	1	2	2	3
Huanna Almont, ch m, by Huan	4	4	4	2
Zeno, b g, by Sparticus	3	3	3	4
George L. Napoleon, br h, by Louis Napoleon	6	5	5	5
Forrest Girl, ch m, by West Liberty	5	6	6	7
Fred Wilkes, bl h, by Young Wilkes	7	7	8	6
Molly Howard, b m, by John Howard	8	8	7	8

Time, 2:51—2:47¾—2:43¾—2:46½.

Purse $400; free for all; trot or pace.

Subscriber, b h, by Jim Schriber	3	1	1	1
Corn Cracker, b h, by Texas Jack Sr	1	2	2	2
Young Bonair, b h, by Bonair	2	4	4	4
Ayers P., ch g, by Prosper Merrimee	6	3	3	3
Agate, ch g—J. B. Debo	5	5	dis	
Passmont, br h, by Pasacus	4	dr		

Time, 2:36—2:35—2:34¾—2:34.

Stake $100; two-year-olds.

Napoleon Wilkes, b h, by Brown Wilkes	1	1
Bay Hattie, b m—Sam Rupp	3	2
Blue Bells, br m, by Wildbrino	2	dis

Time, 3:25¼—3:18¾.

†Centralia, Illinois.

September 14.—Purse $25; 3:00 class.

St. Ledger, b h, by Erin Chief	1	1
Fan, b m, by Clearwood	2	2
Bismarck Jr., b h—C. P. Perkins	3	3

No time reported.

September 15.—Purse $175; free for all.

St. Ledger, b h, by Erin Chief	1	1	1
Bismarck, b h—P. Perkins	2	2	2
Bell Boy, br h—S. Young	3	dis	

Time, 3:01—3:15¾—3:06¾.

September 16.—Purse $50; green horses.

St. Ledger, b h, by Erin Chief	1	1	1
Bismarck, b h—C. Perkins	2	2	2
Fan, b m, by Clearwood	3	3	3

Time, 3:02—3:45—3:20.

**Independence, Iowa.

October 10.—Purse $200; 3:20 class.

Equinox, b h, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr.	5	2	3	1	1	1
Perduro, bl h, by Durango	8	1	1	9	5	5
Haidee B., ch m, by Charles G. Hayes	1	3	2	3	3	3
Betsy C., b m, by Mohawk Hambletonian	6	8	6	2	2	2
Don Donnan, b h, by Dictator Wilkes	3	5	5	5	4	4
Vindex, ch g, by Mark Field	7	6	7	10	8	dr
Boyer, bl h, by Rumor	9	11	8	7	6	dr
Strephon, ch h, by Benefactor	12	9	9	8	7	dr
Moak H., b h, by Mohawk Hambletonian	2	4	4	4	dr	
Winnie Winsome, b m, by Viro	4	7	10	6	dr	
Armadale, ch h, by Administrator Wilkes	10	12	11	11	dr	
Spectrum, b g, by Rush Wilkes	11	10	dis			
Brantwood, ch h, by Reuben Drake	dis					
Juda Wilkes, b m, by Woodford Wilkes	dis					
Dr. Cary, bl h, by Mambrino King	dis					

Time, 2:36—2:30¼—2:29¼—2:30¾—2:29¼—2:29½.

Purse $200; 3:00 class.

P. T. Barnum, b g, by Jim Wilson	2	2	1	1	1
Doc Christie, b h, by Anteros	3	1	4	4	2
Trump, b g, by Adrian Wilkes	1	3	5	3	3
Alternate, b h, by Lord Russell	5	4	2	2	4
Cashier Jr., b g, by Cashier	7	5	7	5	5
Kate Poverty, b m, by St. Cloud	4	7	3	8	dr
Blue Bell, b m, by Volunteer Swigert	6	6	9	7	dr
Swift Bird, b h, by Billy Sprague	9	9	8	6	dr
Birentha, b m, by Walsingham	8	8	6	dr	
Fakir,—by Chesterwood	10	dis			
McInez, b h, by Robert McGregor	dis				
Strathberry, b h, by Roseberry	dis				

Time, 2:23¾—2:21—2:23—2:22—2:24.

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Purse $15; to beat 2:38.
Bert Oliver, b h, by Ashland Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:25¼.

October 11.—Purse $200; 2:55 class.

Glitter, ch m, by Golden Bow	1	1	1
Shadeland Baron, ch h, by Onward	4	2	3
Fair Rosamond, b m, by Pennant	3	8	2
Red Baron, b h, by Baron Wilkes	2	12	11
Warcall, b h, by Nutmeg	8	3	5
Genevieve, b m, by Brougham	5	4	7
Betsy C., b m, by Mohawk Hambletonian	9	5	4
Hugh G.,—by Geo. D. Swigert	11	6	6
Pilot, gr h, by Idol	6	9	9
Amariah Gift, br h, by Fairy Gift	10	7	8
Lee Chief, b h, by Leclede	7	10	12
Waverly, b h, by Happy Medium	12	11	10
Tommy Boy, bl h, by Mambrino Boy	14	dis	
Twinkle, b m, by Egmont	13	dr	

Time, 2:27¾—2:32—2:27¾.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Eggleton, b h, by West Egbert	3	1	1	1
Judge West, b h, by Bivouac	1	2	4	3
Vernie V., ch m, by De Leon	2	3	2	2
Larchleigh, b h, by Hinsdale Chief	4	4	3	4
Willie Riley,—by Nutmeg	dis			

Time, 2:28¼—2:24¼—2:24¼—2:26.

Purse $15; to beat 2:36½.
Minnie Moak, b m, by Mohawk Hambletonian. won
Time, 2:28½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:26.
Stornaway, b h, by Chichester..... won
Time, 2:21¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:35.
Kitty C., by Attorney..... won
Time, 2:31½.

Purse $200; two-year-olds.

Chester T.,—by Jersey Wilkes	1	1
Maggie Wilkes, ch m, by Bartholomew Wilkes.	2	2
Irene, b m, by Idolator	3	4
Aerolite, ch m, by Sortie	4	3
Judge Hazel, br h, by Judge Hayes	dis	
I. H., b h, by Pontiac	dis	
March, bl m, by Mambrino Moore	dis	

Time, 2:37½—2:37½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:36.
Logan's Grant, ch h, by General Grant..... won
Time, 2:29.

Purse $15; to beat 2:33.
Abercromble, ch h, by Ambassador..... won
Time, 2:31.

Purse 15; to beat 2:23¼.
La Belle, b m, by Lockhart..... won
Time, 2:14¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:33½.
Kate C., b m, by Phoenix..... won
Time, 2:24.

Purse $15; to beat 2:32½.
Bird Allerton, ch m, by Allerton..... lost
Time, 2:40½.

Purse 15; to beat 2:12½.
Egthorne, br h, by Egbert..... lost
Time, 2:15¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:19½.
Annie Dickinson, b m, by Lumps..... won
Time, 2:15½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:49½.
Dancourt (2), bl h, by Ambassador..... won
Time, 2:29¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:44¼.
Rose Croix, b h, by Laclede..... won
Time, 2:30½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:26¼.
Artisan, b h, by Onward..... won
Time, 2:23¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31.
Sunbeam (3), ch m, by Ambassador..... won
Time, 2:32.

Purse $15; to beat 2:22¼.
LaDue's Woodford, b h, by Woodford Wilkes. won
Time, 2:19½.

October 12.—Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Ethel B., br m, by George O	1	3	1	1
Eliza Benson, b m, by Son of John Dillard	2	1	5	2
Don Payne, br h, by John F. Payne	3	2	3	5
Moscow, gr m, by Red Oak	4	4	2	3
George Gould,—by Jay Gould	5	5	4	4
Benefactor, Jr., ch h, by Benefactor	6	dis		
Molly Bird,—by Jay Bird	7	dis		

Time, 2:22—2:18¼—2:21—2:18.

Purse $200; three-year-olds.

Beulah, b m, by La Crosse	2	1	1	1
Sorceress, b m, by Sphinx	1	3	2	2
Miss Dudley, ch m, by Nutwood Mambrino	3	2	dis	

Time, 2:33½—2:34—2:35¼—2:33¼.

Purse $15: to beat 2:28¼.
Wilkesmont, ch h, by Tremont..... lost
Time, 2:34½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30½.
Zoda, b m, by Erelong..... won
Time, 2:34½—2:37—2:29¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:25½.
Bessie Wilkeswood, ch m, by Wilkeswood..... won
Time, 2:20.

Purse $15; to beat 2:28.
Sunflower, ch m, by Elmo..... won
Time, 2:26½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:19¼.
Boaz, b h, by Onward..... won
Time, 2:18.

Purse $15; to beat 2:33.
Capt. Edwards, b h, by Dick Edwards..... won
Time, 2:26.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31½.
Kitty C., ch m, by Attorney..... won
Time, 2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:26.
Golden Sprague, ch h, by George Sprague..... won
Time, 2:18¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31.
Sunbeam, ch m, by Ambassador..... won
Time, 2:41¼—2:28.

October 12 and 13.—Purse $200; 2:45 class.

Damiana, ch g, by Nutmeg	3	1	1	2	2	5	1
Mary Lee, bl m, by George O	2	3	2	4	1	1	3
Albion, b h, by Wilkes Boy	1	2	6	1	4	4	2
Kate Wilton, b m, by Wilton	15	14	4	3	3	2	dr
Jeleby, b h, by Walsingham	16	6	5	6	5	3	dr
Maggie Wilkeswood—by Wilkeswood	5	5	3	5	dr		
Miss Pilot, bl m, by Sealskin Wilkes	4	10	8	7	dr		
Monologue,—by Monroe Chief	10	4	11	9	dr		
Westfall, dn h, by Adrian Wilkes	6	7	7	8	dr		
Mohawk King, ro h, by Reshwood	18	13	9	10	dr		
Fanny C., br m, by Walsingham	11	8	10	dr			
Black Vick, bl g, by Vitruvian	8	9	dr				
Brighton,—by Brougham	9	12	dr				
Beryl W., b m, by Lord Wellington	13	11	dr				
Veritas, br h, by Egbert	7	dis					
Pemebroke, ch h, by Mammont	12	dis					
Konie, ch m, by Konantz	17	dis					
Dial b h, by Sphinx	19	dis					
Phaon, b h, by Hinsdale Chief	14	dr					

Time, 2:26¾—2:27—2:28½—2:25½—2:29½—2:30—2:29

October 13.—Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Archbishop, ch h, by Ethan Allen	1	2	1	1
Ontime, b m, by Konantz	2	1	10	2
Lou Edsall, ch m, by Edsall Star	14	13	2	12
Ed Wilkes,—by Young Wilkes	4	3	4	3
Sulfonal, b h, by Nutwood	3	4	6	5
Jay Hawk, b h, by Jaywood	8	7	3	7
Prince A. G., ch h, by Princeptor	7	6	8	4
Seneca Maid, ch m, by John Adams	10	5	5	11
Ergot,—by Wilkeswood	5	11	9	9
Capt. Bowman, ch h, by Ned Wilkes	6	10	7	6
Dick C., b g, by St. Cloud	11	9	12	8
Cassaday, b h, by Steinway	13	8	13	10
Idol Jackson, bl h, by Idol	9	12	11	dr
Jim, b g, by Crandall's Patchen	12	dr		

Time, 2:26½—2:26½—2:26¾—2:26½.

Purse $200; 2:20 class.

Galileo Rex, br h, by Billy Sayer	2	2	1	1	1
Colbert, ch h, by Onward	1	1	2	4	4
Maud M., b m, by Adrian Wilkes	6	3	3	2	2
Female Pirate, bl m, by Archer's Almont	4	4	4	3	3
Fred S., b g—John Rodman	3	5	dis		
Black Diamond, gr h, by Gray Harry.	5	dis			
Grundy Jim, br g, by Jim Crow	7	dis			
Brown Nell, br m, by Stockholm	8	dr			
Bonny Wilkes, Jr., bl m, by Adrian Wilkes	dis				

Time, 2:17¼—2:15—2:12¾—2:14½—2:16¹

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Purse $200; 2:35 class; three-year-olds.

Wardship, b h, by Warlock	1	0	2	1	1
Bert Oliver, b h, by Ashland Wilkes	2	0	1	2	2
Frank Bellows, b h, by Herschel	3	3	3	3	3
Bellwood, ch h, by Wilkeswood	4	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:27¼—2:27½—2:27—2:25½—2:27¾.

Purse $15; for record.
Circuit, ch h, by Onward.
Time, 2:32½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:40.
Warlock, b h, by Belmont ... won
Time, 2:34½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:20¾.
Jordan Wilkes, b h, by Jersey Wilkes ... lost
Time, 2:29.

Purse $15; for record.
Gotham, ch h, by Nutwood.
Time, 2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Birentha, b m, by Walsingham ... won
Time, 2:25.

Purse $15; to beat 2:19½.
La Due's Woodford, b h, by Woodford Wilkes ... won
Time, 2:16¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:28.
Royal Ambassador, b h, by Ambassador ... won
Time, 2:29½—2:26¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:12½.
Egthorne, br h, by Egbert ... lost
Time, 2:12¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31.
Abercrombie, ch h, by Ambassador ... won
Time, 2:25½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:23½.
Primmont, b h, by Belmont ... won
Time, 2:21¼.

Purse $15; for record.
Vindex, ch g, by Mark Field.
Time, 2:31.

October 15 and 19.—Purse $200; 2:25 class.

Lady Jane, b m, by Mambrino Swigert	1	1	2	7	1
Lucy May, b m, by Havoc	12	7	9	1	6
Silverwood, gr g, by Ryswood	2	5	5	2	3
Dr. Caton, b h, by Ganymede	4	10	4	3	2
Werther, b h, by Red Wilkes	9	3	3	5	5
Walter Drake, b h, by Joe Gavin	10	4	8	4	7
Governor D., bl h, by Swigert	6	9	6	6	4
Ida D., b m, by Maxim	3	2	1	dr	
Col. Nuttingham, br h, by Nuttingham	11	6	7	dr	
Glen Wilkes, br h, by Wilkes Boy	8	13	10	dr	
Stornaway, b h, by Chichester	13	11	11	dr	
Artisan, b h, by Onward	5	8	dr		
Cottonette, b m, by Western Chief	7	14	dr		
St. Cloud Jr., b h, by St. Cloud	14	12	dr		

Time, 2:22¾—2:21—2:19¾—2:23¾—2:22¼.

October 15.—Purse $15; to beat 2:52.
Fanny C., br m, by Walsingham ... won
Time, 2:30¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31.
Vindex, ch g, by Mark Field ... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
Molly B., b m, by Hamdallah ... lost
Time, 2:37.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
Kitty C., ch m, by Attorney ... lost
Time, 2:37.

Purse $15; for record.
Fair Rosamond, b m, by Pennant.
Time, 2:36.

October 19.—Purse $200; two-year-olds.

Harry Nevins, ch h, by Nevins' First	1	1
Lotus, b h, by Dunton Wilkes	2	2
Gus Tupper, br h—C. D. Tallmage	3	dis

Time, 2:46¼—2:41.

October 19 and 20.—Purse $200; 2:45 class; four-year-olds.

Kate Wilton, b m, by Wilton	1	4	1	4	1
Maggie Wilkeswood, b m, by Wilkeswood	3	2	2	1	4
Wilkesman, br h, by Wilkes Boy	2	1	3	3	3
Genevieve, b m, by Brougham	4	3	4	2	2
Shellmont, b h, by Egmont	5	5	dis		
Boyer, bl h, by Rumor	6	7	dis		
Wellington King, ch h, by Lord Wellington	8	6	dis		
Dial, b h, by Sphinx	7	dis			
Emerald, br h, by Emery Boy	9	dis			

Time, 2:27—2:28—2:29—2:28—2:27½.

Purse $200; 3:10 class.

Red Baron, b h, by Baron Wilkes	3	5	4	5	3	3	4	3	1	2	1	1
Equinox, b h, by C. M. Clay	6	2	1	9	5	2	7	5	4	1	4	4
Haidee B., ch m, by Charles G. Hayes	4	3	5	2	7	7	1	4	6	6	2	2
Frank M., ch h, by Phantom	13	9	6	4	2	1	2	2	3	5	5	5
Pilot, gr h, by Idol	11	7	10	7	6	4	3	1	2	3	6	6
Don Donnan, b h, by Dictator Wilkes	5	8	12	6	4	6	5	6	5	4	3	3
Sir Gordon, b h, by Hylas	1	4	3	3	1	5	6	8	8	dis		
Mona Luza, b m, by Monroe Chief	17	15	13	11	8	8	8	7	7	dr		
Jack Reide, br g, by Pennant	10	1	2	1	11	dr						
Strephon, ch h, by Benefactor	9	14	14	8	10	dr						
Dr. Carey, bl h, by Mambrino King	12	13	9	12	9	dr						
Moak H., b h, by Mohawk Hambletonian	2	6	8	10	dr							
Winnie Winsome, b m, by Viro	7	12	15	14	dr							
Frank H., b h, by La Clede	8	10	11	13	dr							
Northmont, ch m, by Egmont	14	11	7	dr								
Armadale, ch h, by Administrator Wilkes	16	16	dr									
Barada, br h, by Nutbreaker	15	dr										
Perduro, bl h, by Durango	18	dr										
Juda Wilkes, b m, by Woodford Wilkes	dis											
Tommy Boy, bl h, by Mambrino Boy	dis											

Time, 2:35¾—2:33¼—2:27½—2:31¼—2:31—2:32—2:33½—2:35—2:36¾—2:33—2:40—2:39½.

October 19.—Purse $15; to beat 2:39.
Dick C., b g, by St. Cloud ... won
Time, 2:31¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:21¼.
Primmont, b h, by Belmont ... lost
Time, 2:22.

Purse $15; to beat 2:48½.
Brighton,—by Brougham ... won
Time, 2:33½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Fanny C., b m, by Walsingham ... lost
Time, 2:35¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:35.
Sulfonal, b h, by Nutwood ... won
Time, 2:33¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:40.
Electric King, b h, by Electioneer ... won
Time, 2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30½.
Rose Croix, b h, by Laclede ... won
Time, 2:33½—2:34—2:28¼.

October 20.—Purse $200; 2:55 class.

Red Lady, b m, by Red Wilkes	4	7	1	1	1
Trump, br g, by Adrian Wilkes	5	2	2	3	2
P. T. Barnum, b g, by Jim Wilson	8	6	8	2	5
Birenthe, b m, by Walsingham	3	8	3	5	6
Eggleton, b h, by West Egbert	7	4	6	6	3
Cashier Jr., b g, by Cashier	6	5	7	4	4
Strathberry, b h, by Roseberry	1	1	5	dr	
Wheeler F., ch h, by Charleston	2	3	4	dr	
Blue Bell, b m, by Volunteer Swigert	9	9	9	dr	
Kate Poverty, b m, by St. Cloud	dis				

Time, 2:21¼—2:21½—2:21½—2:23¼—2:24¼.

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Purse $200; 2:53 class.

Glitter, ch m, by Golden Bow	1	1	1
Dina Cossack, br m, by Don Cossack	4	3	2
Maud V., ch m, by Nutmeg	7	2	3
Shadeland Baron, ch h, by Onward	2	5	5
Twinkle, b m, by Egmont	3	6	4
Amariah Gift, br h, by Fairy Gift	5	4	6
Lee Chief, b h, by La Clede	6	8	7
Vindex, ch g, by Mark Field	8	7	9
Mark Dixon, b h, by Sphinx	9	9	8
Gen. Stranger, b h, by Billy Stranger	10	10	dr
Waverly, b h, by Happy Medium	11		dr

Time, 2:28¼—2:30¼—2:26.

Purse $15; to beat 2:37.
Molly B., ch m, by Hamdallah ..... won
Time, 2:30¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:26¼.
Mark Time, br h, by Robert McGregor ..... won
Time, 2:25¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31¼.
Sulfonal, b h, by Nutwood ..... won
Time, 2:27½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:33½.
Brighton,—by Brougham ..... lost
Time, 2:36½—2:34.

Purse $15; to beat 2:57½.
Genevieve, b m, by Brougham ..... won
Time, 2:34½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:36.
Fair Rosamond, b m, by Pennant ..... won
Time, 2:31¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:26½.
Archbishop, ch h, by Ethan Allen ..... won
Time, 2:22¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:37.
Sable Guy, br h, by Sable Wilkes ..... lost
Time, 2:44½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31¼.
Fair Rosamond, b m, by Pennant ..... lost
Time, 2:35.

Purse $15; to beat 2:28¼.
Wilkesmont, ch h, by Tremont ..... lost
Time, 2:32¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:28¾.
Ellerslie Wilkes, b h, by George Wilkes ..... won
Time, 2:22½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:40½.
Andrew Jackson Jr. (18), br h, by Rodger's Andrew Jackson ..... won
Time, 2:33½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:19¼.
Muscovite, ch h, by Nutwood ..... lost
Time, 2:19¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¾.
Molly Morton, gr m, by Banker Rothschild ..... won
Time, 2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:41.
Highland Boy, b h, by Laclede ..... won
Time, 2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:40.
Miss Pilot, bl m, by Sealskin Wilkes ..... won
Time, 2:31¼.

Purse $15; for a record.
Mizie Douglas, b m, by Douglas Wonder .....
Time, 2:44½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:29.
Liberty Boy, br h, by Amboy ..... won
Time, 2:33¼—2:33½—2:28½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Fanny C., br m, by Walsingham ..... lost
Time, 2:38¼—2:32½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:19¼.
Black Diamond, gr h, by Gray Harry ..... lost
Time, 2:26½—2:22—2:28.

Purse $15; to beat 2:37½.
Athlo, ch h, by Dunraven ..... won
Time, 2:34½.

October 21.—Purse $200; 2:37 class.

Judge West, b h, by Bivouac	1	1	1
Valley, gr m, by Pilot Medium	5	2	2
Larchleigh, b h, by Hinsdale Chief	2	5	5
Vernie V., ch m, by Deleon	4	3	3
Scott Smith, b h, by General Hancock	3	4	4
Fakir,— by Chesterwood	6	dis	

Time, 2:29—2:24½—2:23¾.

Purse $200; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.

Chester T., by Jersey Wilkes	1	1
Maggie Wilkes, ch m, by Bartholomew Wilkes	2	2
Aerolite, ch m, by Sortie	3	3
Antecept, b h, by Anteeo	4	5
Judge Hazel, br h, by Judge Hayes	5	4
Alert, b h, by Highland Boy	6	7
Irene, b m, by Idolator	7	6
Miner, br h, by Nutwood	8	dr
Olive, b m, by St. Cloud	dis	

Time, 2:36½—2:32½.

Purse $200; 2:43 class.

Damiana, ch g, by Nutmeg	1	1	1
Mary Lee, bl m, by George O	2	2	2
Jeleby, b h, by Walsingham	3	3	7
Westfall, dn h, by Adrian Wilkes	4	4	3
Lancet, b h, by Governor Benton	5	7	4
Neo, bl m, by Young Wilkes	7	5	5
Monologue,— by Monroe Chief	6	6	8
Fayette Medium, gr h, by Happy Medium	8	8	6
Vertias, br h, by Egbert	dis		
Fay Templeton, b m, by Waveland Chief	dis		
Albion, b h, by Wilkes Boy	dis		
Rob Roy,—E. C. Genegar	dis		
Dot Richmond, b m, by Richmond	dis		

Time, 2:27½—2:26—2:27½.

Purse $200; 2:29 class.

Eliza Benson, b m, by Son of John Dillard	2	1	1	5	5	1
Moscow, gr m, by Red Oak	5	5	4	1	1	2
Don Payne, br h, by John F. Payne	1	2	3	4	4	4
Ethel B., b m, by George O	4	4	2	2	3	5
Benefactor Jr., ch h, by Benefactor	3	3	5	3	2	3
Elsie B., bl m, by Charles G. Hayes	6	6	dr			

Time, 2:18—2:18½—2:16¼—2:20—2:22—2:22.

Purse $200; 3:00 class; three-year-olds.

Islam, b h, by Sphinx	1	2	1	2	1
Idelweise b m, by Idolator	2	1	5	1	2
Wilkes Maid,— by Adrian Wilkes	4	3	2	4	3
Beulah, b m, by La Crosse	3	5	3	3	4
Miss Dudley, ch m, by Nutwood Mambrino	5	4	4	dis	

Time, 2:27½—2:29½—2:31—2:29¼—2:27½.

October 21 and 22.—Purse $200; 2:33 class.

Capt. Edwards, b h, by Dick Edwards	1	1	1
Prince A. G., ch h, by Princeptor	2	2	9
Roywood, ch h, by Neatwood	11	4	2
Chimes C., b h, by Roulette	5	3	5
Sulfonal, b h, by Nutwood	7	5	3
Tess Templer, b m, by Silas Wright	3	11	6
Molly B., b m, by Hamdallah	6	6	4
Pitti Sing, b m, by Electioneer	9	7	7
Jim, b g, by Crandall's Patchen	8	8	8
Glitter, ch m, by Golden Bow	4	10	dis
King Hazelmont, b h, by Monaco	10	9	dr

Time, 2:30—2:25¾—2:27.

October 21.—Purse $15; to beat 2:37.
Sable Guy, br h, by Sable Wilkes ..... lost
Time, 2:37¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:29½.
Almont Wagner, b h, by Almont Chief ..... lost
Time, 2:33—2:29½—2:37¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:39½.
Strangler, b h, by Stranger ..... won
Time, 2:26¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¾.
Molly B., b m, by Hamdallah ..... won
Time, 2:26½.

Purse $15; for a record.
Emerald, br h, by Emery Boy
Time, 2:34¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:47¼.
Konle, ch m, by Konantz ..... won
Time, 2:28½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
Gotham, ch h, by Nutwood ..... won
Time, 2:29¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:24.
Brown Cedar, br h, by Red Cedar ..... lost
Time, 2:27—2:30.

Purse $15; for a record.
Dinah Cossack, br m, by Don Cossack.
Time, 2:25¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:21¾.
Stornaway, b h, by Chichester ..... lost
Time, 2:30—2:22.

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Purse $15; to beat 2:49.
Pembroke, ch h, by Mammont..... won
Time, 2:34.

Purse $15; to beat 2:28.
Col. Nuttingham, b h, by Nuttingham..... won
Time, 2:22½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:12½.
Egthorne, b h, by Egbert..... lost
Time, 2:14.

Purse $15; to beat 2:18.
Boaz, b h, by Onward..... lost
Time, 2:18¼—2:18¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:14¾.
La Belle (3), b m, by Lockheart..... lost
Time, 2:24.

Purse $15; to beat 2:18¾.
Golden Sprague,—by George Sprague..... lost
Time, 2:22—2:21.

Purse $15; to beat 2:32.
Jessie B., bl m, by General Grant..... won
Time, 2:24.

Purse $15; to beat 2:23½.
Artisan, b h, by Onward..... won
Time, 2:18¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:37¼.
Ed Wilkes, bl h, by Young Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:26¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31.
Ideal, b h, by Idol..... won
Time, 2:38—2:30½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31¼.
Miss Pilot, bl m, by Sealskin Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34½.
Athlo, ch h, by Dunraven..... won
Time, 2:33.

October 22.—Purse $200; 2:17 class.

Galileo Rex, br h, by Billy Sayers..	4	2	1	1	2	1
Maud M., b m, by Adrian Wilkes..	2	3	4	2	1	2
Female Pirate, bl m, by Archer's Almont	3	4	3	4	3	3
Speers, b h, by Doc Speers	1	1	2	3	dis	
Fred P., b g—Hileman & Holland..	9	5	6	5	dis	
Grundy Jim, br g, by Jim Crow	6	8	5	dr		
Richard Jay, b h, by Dictator Wilkes	5	6	dr			
Bonnie Wilkes Jr., bl m, by Adrian Wilkes	7	7	dr			
Longitude, b h, by Osman	8	9	dr			
Lulu McCurdy, b m, by Baywood..	10	dr				

Time, 2:14½—2:16—2:15½—2:16—2:20—2:18.

Purse $200; 2:30 class; three-year-olds.

Vivian, br m, by Golden Bow	1	1	1
Roywood, ch h, by Neatwood	2	2	5
Effie Payne, b m, by Mambrino Payne	3	3	2
Baby Bunting, bl m, by Waxford	4	5	3
Zoda, b m, by Erelong	5	4	4

Time, 2:25—2:25¾—2:24.

Purse $200; 2:23 class.

Lucy May, b m, by Havoc	1	12	2	1	1	
Lady Jane, b m, by Mambrino Swigert	2	3	1	2	2	
Silverwood, gr g, by Ryswood	5	1	5	7	8	
Dr. Caton, b h, by Ganymede	3	2	3	8	7	
Governor D., bl h, by Swigert	7	4	6	3	5	
Swannock, b h, by Advance	12	10	11	9	3	
Glen Wilkes, br h, by Wilkes Boy	10	6	4	6	4	
Werther, b h, by Red Wilkes	8	7	7	4	6	
Buckshot, gr g, by Pilot Medium	11	9	8	5	dr	
Brown Cedar, br h, by Red Cedar	6	8	9	10	dr	
Colonel Young, b h, by Young Jim	4	5	10	dr		
Walter Drake, b h, by Joe Gavin	9	11	dr			

Time, 2:22½—2:21—2:21¾—2:18¾—2:21.

Purse $200; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.

Kessell, b h, by Dunton Wilkes	1	1
Harry Nevins, ch h, by Nevins First	2	2
Gus Tupper, br h—Marsh Stock Farm	3	3

Time, 2:32½—2:27¾.

Purse $15; for a record.
Tim Cane, b h, by Judge Trumble.....
Time, 2:35.

Purse $15; to beat 2:48.
Prairie Eagle, b h, by Prairie King..... won
Time, 2:35.

Purse $15; to beat 2:35.
Thomas H., br h, by Mohawk Jr..... won
Time, 2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34½.
Fay Templeton, b m, by Waveland Chief..... won
Time, 2:33.

Purse $15; for a record.
King Gothard, b h, by St. Gothard.....
Time, 2:41½.

Purse $15; for a record.
Maud V., ch m, by Nutmeg .....
Time, 2:32¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:32¼.
Maud V., ch m, by Nutmeg ..... won
Time, 2:33—2:31¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:37½.
Bellwood, ch m, by Wilkeswood..... won
Time, 2:36.

Purse $15; to beat 2:29¾.
Claudius, b h, by Fairy Gift..... lost
Time, 2:36—2:41.

Purse $15; to beat 2:36½.
Dandy Time Jr., b h, by Dandy Time..... won
Time, 2:25.

Purse $15; to beat 2:25.
Star Bashaw, bl h, by Star of the West..... won
Time, 2:29¾—2:26—2:24¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:23¼.
Brown Nell, b m, by Stockholm..... lost
Time, 2:25—2:24.

Purse $15; to beat 2:39½.
Nelly M., gr m, by Harold Jr. ..... won
Time, 2:31½.

Purse $15; to beart 2:33½.
Andrew Jackson Jr., br h, by Roger's Andrew Jackson ..... lost
Time, 2:37½.

Purse $15; to beat 3:05¾.
Frank Bellows, b h, by Herschell..... won
Time, 2:31½.

October 22 and 24.—Purse $200; 2:35 class; four-year-olds.

Martha H., ch m, by Egmont	1	1	1
Ergot, b m, by Wilkeswood	2	2	3
Jayhawk, b h, by Jaywood	3	3	2
Nutpick, b h, by Nutbreaker	4	dr	
Sanguine, ch m, by Harold	dis		

Time, 2:27—2:25½—2:26½.

October 24.—Purse $200; 2:25 class; four-year-olds.

Dr. Caton, b h, by Ganymede	1	0	1	1
Medora, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	2	0	2	2
Trombone Rex, b h, by Dictator	3	0	3	3

Time, 2:22¾—0:00—2:22—2:22¾.

Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Red Lady, b m, by Red Wilkes	9	1	4	1	1
Strathberry, b m, by Roseberry	1	2	1	6	6
Alternate, b h, by Lord Russell	2	3	2	3	4
Eggleton, b h, by West Egbert	6	5	5	2	3
P. T. Barnum, b g, by Jim Wilson	7	9	6	4	2
Doc Christie, b h, by Anteros	8	6	3	8	5
Cashier Jr., b g, by Cashier	8	8	9	5	dr
Blue Bell, b m, by Volunteer Swigert	10	10	10	7	dr
Birentha, b m, by Walsingham	5	4	7	dr	
Vernie V., ch m, by Deleon	4	7	8	dr	
Swift Bird, b h, by Billy Sprague	11	11	dr		

Time, 2:19½—2:16¾—2:21¼—2:22—2:24½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31¼.
Maud V., ch m, by Nutmeg..... won
Time, 2:31¾—2:31½—2:29¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:35.
Tim Cane (2), br h, by Judge Trumble..... won
Time, 2:29¼.

Purse $15; for a record.
Julien, bl h, by Sprague Pilot.....
Time, 2:31½.

Purse $15; for a record.
Warcall, b h, by Nutmeg.....
Time, 2:34¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34½.
Idol Jackson, bl h, by Idol..... won
Time, 2:27¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31¼.
Fair Rosamond, b m, by Pennant..... won
Time, 2:30.

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Purse $15; to beat 2:32½.
King Hazlemont, b h, by Monaco..... lost
Time, 2:32¾—2:34—2:34.

Purse $15; to beat 2:28¾.
Garrett L., br h, by Saxony..... won
Time, 2:19½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:28½.
Rinaldo, bl h, by Reveille..... won
Time, 2:27.

Purse $15; to beat 2:22¼.
Archbishop, ch h, by Ethan Allen..... won
Time, 2:21¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:35.
Prairie Eagle, b h, by Prairie King..... lost
Time, 2:35¼—2:45.

Purse $15; to beat 2:26½.
Sunflower, ch m, by Elmo..... won
Time, 2:24.

Purse $15; to beat 2:35¼.
Young Sidney, b h, by Sidney..... won
Time, 2:34.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34½.
Genevieve, b m, by Brougham..... won
Time, 2:26¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34.
Young Sidney, b h, by Sidney..... won
Time, 2:33.

October 25.—Purse $200; 2:50 class.

Albion, b h, by Wilkes Boy	3	3	1	1	1
Wilkesman, b h, by Wilkes Boy	1	1	5	4	2
Moak H., b h, by Mohawk Hambletonian	6	2	2	2	4
Fair Rosamond, b m, by Pennant	2	12	9	7	6
Miss Homer, b m, by Homer	7	4	3	3	5
Haidee B., ch m, by Charles G. Hayes	4	5	8	5	3
Julien, bl h, by Sprague Pilot	9	8	4	8	dr
Frank M., ch h, by Phantom	10	7	7	6	dr
Shellmont, b h, by Egmont	11	11	10	9	dr
Wellington King, ch h, by Lord Wellington	5	9	6	dr	
Pilot, gr h, by Idol	8	6	dr		
Mark Dixon, b h, by Sphinx	12	10	dr		
Frank H., b h, by La Clede	13	13	dr		
Velocity, ch h, by Aberdeen	dis				

Time, 2:26¼—2:26½—2:26¾—2:27½—2:28½.

Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Trump, bl g, by Adrian Wilkes	3	2	1	1	1
Moscow, gr m, by Red Oak	1	3	2	2	2
Valley, gr m, by Pilot Medium	2	1	5	3	4
Larchleigh, b h, by Hinsdale Chief	6	5	3	5	3
P. T. Barnum, b g, by Jim Wilson	4	6	6	4	5
Judge West, b h, by Bivouac	5	4	4	dis	

Time, 2:20—2:19¾—2:21—2:22—2:25.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31.
La Ferme, b h, by Garnet Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:38.
Sanguine, ch m, by Harold..... lost
Time, 2:49—2:42½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:28¼.
Liberty Boy, br h, by Amboy..... won
Time, 2:27.

Purse $15; to beat 2:33.
Young Sidney, by Sidney..... lost
Time, 2:34¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:33.
Fay Templeton, b m, by Waveland Chief..... lost
Time, 2:43½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:36.
Joe C., br g, by Waveland Chief..... won
Time, 2:34.

Purse $15; for a record.
Nuttant, b h, by Nutmeg.....
Time, 2:38¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:26¾.
Governor D., bl h, by Swigert..... won
Time, 2:21.

Purse $15; for a record.
Red Flush, ch h, by Red Wilkes.....
Time, 2:45½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:33.
Abdallah Sprague, b h, by Governor Sprague. won
Time, 2:31.

Purse $15; to beat 2:26.
Werther, b h, by Red Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:20½.

Purse $15; for a record.
Chiron, b h, by Mambrino Dudley.....
Time, 2:40.

Purse $15; for a record.
Bell of Maples, b m, by Bonny Castle.....
Time, 2:46½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:18.
Boaz, b h, by Onward..... won
Time, 2:17½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:33.
Athlo, ch h, by Dunraven..... won
Time, 2:25.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31¾.
Dick C., b g, by St. Cloud..... won
Time, 2:30¾.

Purse $200; 2:50 class; two-year-olds.

Dancourt, bl h, by Ambassador	1	1
Chester T., ch h, by Jersey Wilkes	3	2
Tim Cane, br h, by Judge Trumble	2	5
Maggie Wilkes, ch m, by Bartholomew Wilkes	4	3
Brick, b h, by Nutwood Mambrino	6	4
Judge Hazel, br h, by Judge Hayes	5	6
Antecept, b h, by Anteeo	dis	
Aerolite, ch m, by Sortie	dis	

Time, 2:28—2:31.

Purse $15; to beat 2:19¼.
Muscovite, ch h, by Nutwood..... won
Time, 2:18.

Purse $15; to beat 2:40.
Hazel Maid, br m, by Charles G. Hayes..... won
Time, 2:36.

Purse $15; to beat 2:43½.
Fayette Medium, gr h, by Happy Medium..... won
Time, 2:36.

Purse $15; to beat 2:33½.
Brighton, by Brougham..... won
Time, 2:31¾.

October 26.—Purse $15; to beat 2:42.
Nimble Dick, bl h, by Wisner's Chief..... won
Time, 2:35¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:37.
Sulwood, b h, by Sultan..... won
Time, 2:26¼.

Purse, $15; to beat 2:41½.
King Gothard, br h, by St. Gothard..... won
Time, 2:41¼.

Purse $15; for a record.
Woodbird, ch h, by Nutwood.....
Time, 2:30½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:36.
Captain Bowman, ch h, by Ned Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:28¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:27¾.
Kessall, b h, by Dunton Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:26½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:38.
Wellington King, ch h, by Lord Wellington... won
Time, 2:27¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:33½.
Roywood, ch h, by Neatwood..... won
Time, 2:26¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:26¼.
Nerissa, b m, by Pennant..... won
Time, 2:24¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:36.
Hazel Maid, br m, by Charles G. Hayes..... won
Time, 2:34¼.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Damiana, ch g, by Nutmeg	1	1	2	1
Glitter, ch m, by Golden Bow	3	2	1	2
Mary Lee, bl m, by George O	2	4	4	5
On Time, b m, by Konantz	11	5	3	3
Maggie Wilkeswood, b m, by Wilkeswood	5	3	5	4
Chump, b h, by Starlight	4	7	9	10
Gyp, gr m, by Trouble	6	11	6	6
Neo, bl m, by Young Wilkes	13	6	8	7
Patsy, ch m, by Mambrino Barker	8	12	7	11
Dick C., b g, by St. Cloud	9	8	10	8
Highland Boy, b h, by Laclede	12	13	13	9
Maud, ch m, by Altitude	7	10	11	dr
Jeleby, b h, by Walsingham	10	9	12	dr

Time, 2:25¾—2:27¼—2:22¾—2:25.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30½.
Woodbird, ch h, by Nutwood..... won
Time, 2:31—2:27.

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Purse $15; for record.
Kate Poverty, b m, by St. Cloud.....
Time, 2:24½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:39½.
Pangold, ch h, by Pancoast..... won
Time, 2:24¼.

Purse $15; for record.
Antecept, b h by Anteeo.....
Time, 2:41¾.

Purse $200; 2:25 class.

Colbert, ch h, by Onward	1	1	1
Ethel B., b m, by George O	2	2	2
Benefactor Jr., ch h, by Benefactor	3	3	3
Don Payne, br h, by John F. Payne	4	4	4
Hayseed, b g—G. W. Baldwin	5	dr	
Bonnie Wilkes Jr., bl m, by Adrian Wilkes	6	dr	

Time, 2:17—2:12¼—2:16.

Purse $200; 2:50 class; three-year-olds.

Islam, b h, by Sphinx	1	1	1
Sir Gordon, b h, by Hylas	2	2	2
Frank Bellows, b h, by Herschel	4	3	3
Giovanni, bl h, by Red Wilkes	3	4	4
Fanny C., br m, by Walsingham	5	5	5
Miss Dudley, ch m, by Nutwood Mambrino	dis		

Time, 2:26¼—2:26—2:26½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:14¾.
La Belle, b m, by Lockheart..... lost
Time, 2:14¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34½.
Warlock, b h, by Belmont..... lost
Time, 2:34½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:32¼.
Baby Bunting, bl m, by Waxford..... won
Time, 2:28½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:24¼.
Nerissa, b m, by Pennant..... won
Time, 2:21¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34¼.
Cassidy, b h, by Steinway..... won
Time, 2:41—2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:32.
Ergot, b m, by Wilkeswood..... won
Time, 2:23½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:40.
General Alger, bl h, by Ambassador..... won
Time, 2:37.

Purse $15; so beat 2:25¾.
Mark Time, b h, by Robert McGregor..... won
Time, 2:24.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34¼.
Warcall, b h, by Nutmeg..... won
Time, 2:34.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34½.
Warlock, b h, by Belmont..... won
Time, 2:33¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:27.
Rinaldo, bl h, by Reveille..... lost
Time, 0:00—2:28½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31¼.
Nelly M., gr m, by Harold Jr..... lost
Time, 2:32½.

October 27.—Purse $15; to beat 2:38.
Utell, b h, by Square Dealer..... won
Time, 2:27.

Purse $15; to beat 2:43½.
Patsy, ch m, by Mambrino Banker..... won
Time, 2:33¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:54.
Nitrogen, b h, by Robert McGregor..... won
Time, 2:31¼.

Purse $15; for record.
American Consul, b h, by Ambassador.....
Time, 2:43.

Purse $15; to beat 2:37.
Interior Boy, b h, by Interior..... won
Time, 2:29¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:32.
Max O'Rell, b g, by Altitude..... won
Time, 2:25¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:33¼.
Maud Wilkes, b m, by Ira Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:32.

Purse $15; to beat 2:25¼.
Umbria, b m, by Pennant..... lost
Time, 2:30¾.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Buckshot, gr h, by Pilot Medium	1	1	1
Col. Nuttingham, br h, by Nuttingham	2	2	2
Jim, b g, by Crandall's Patchen	3	7	3
Prince A. G., ch h, by Princeptor	4	3	4
Tess Templer, b m, by Silas Wright	8	4	6
Capt. Bowman, ch h, by Ned Wilkes	6	5	5
Utell, b h, by Square Dealer	7	6	7
Max O'Rell, b g, by Altitude	5	dr	

Time, 2:22¼—2:23—2:23.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34¼.
Emerald, br h, by Emery Boy ..... won
Time, 2:34¼—2:33.

Purse $15; to beat 2:28¼.
Wilkesmont, ch h, by Tremont..... won
Time, 2:27.

Purse $15; to beat 2:37¾.
Chimes C., b h, by Roulette..... won
Time, 2:26.

Purse $15; to beat 2:20½.
Werther, b h, by Red Wilkes..... lost
Time, 2:24—2:25¾.

Purse $200; 2:15 class.

Fred S., b g—Hileman & Holland	5	3	1	3	1	1
Speers, b h, by Dr. Speers	1	1	2	2	2	2
Longitude, b h, by Osman	4	4	4	1	3	3
Waterloo Boy, b g, by Adrian Wilkes	2	2	3	4	4	ro
Lulu McCurdy, b m, by Baywood	3	dis				

Time, 2:15—2:14¼—2:16—2:22¾—2:22¼—2:23.

Purse $15; to beat 2:46½.
Belle of Maples, b m, by Bonny Castle..... won
Time, 2:45¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:27¾.
Alden, br h, by Alden Goldsmith..... won
Time, 2:26.

Purse $15; to beat 2:32½.
King Hazelmont, b h, by Monaco..... won
Time, 2:31½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¾.
Dryden, b h, by Bartholomew Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:21¾.
Stornaway, b h, by Chichester..... wou
Time, 2:19.

Purse $15; to beat 2:39.
Barada, br h, by Nutbreaker..... won
Time, 2:33½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:38.
Sanguine, ch m, by Harold..... lost
Time, 2:44.

Purse $15; to beat 2:22¼.
Swannock, b h, by Advance..... won
Time, 2:20.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Fanny C., b m, by Walsingham..... lost
Time, 0:00—2:37½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:16¾.
La Due's Woodford, b h, by Woodford Wilkes won
Time, 2:16¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:50.
Velocity, ch h, by Aberdeen..... won
Time, 2:40½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34¼.
Hazel Maid, br m, by Charles G. Hayes..... lost
Time, 2:38½.

October 27 and 28.—Purse $200; 2:25 class; three-year-olds.

Vivian, br m, by Golden Bow	1	1	2	2	1
Abbadonne, b m, by Wilkes Boy	2	2	1	1	2
Besse Wilkeswood, ch m, by Wilkeswood	4	3	3	3	3
Roywood, ch h, by Neatwood	3	4	4	4	dr

Time, 2:24¼—2:25¼—2:24—2:25—2:22.

October 27.—Purse $15; to beat 2:44.
Daisy B., b m, by Blind Bashaw..... won
Time, 2:32¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:27½.
Lou Edsall, ch m, by Edsall Star..... won
Time, 2:26.

Purse $15; for a record.
Lee Chief, b h, by Leclede.....
Time, 2:32¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:24½.
Medora, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:21.

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Purse $15; for a record.
Phalina, b m, by Alvador..... Time, 2:50.

October 28.—Purse $200; 2:20 class.

Lucy May, b m, by Havoc	1	1	2	1
Idolf, b h, by Idol	2	2	1	2
Boaz, b h, by Onward	3	3	3	3
Werther, b h, by Red Wilkes	4	6	6	4
Muscovite, ch h, by Nutwood	7	7	4	5
Lady Jane, b m, by Mambrino Swigert	6	4	5	dr
Newton, br h, by Nugget	9	5	7	dr
Silverwood, gr g, by Ryswood	5	8	8	dr
Brown Cedar, br h, by Red Cedar	8	9	dr	

Time, 2:21—2:17—2:18—2:18½.

October 29.—Purse $200; 2:50 class; two-year-olds.

Kessall, b h, by Dunton Wilkes	1	1
Harry Nevins, ch h, by Nevins First	2	2
Gus Tupper, br h—Marsh Stock Farm	3	3

Time, 2:48¾—2:38¾.

Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Shadeland Baron, ch h, by Onward	1	1	1
Rosamond, b m, by Fairy Gift	3	2	4
Twinkle, b m, by Egmont	2	3	5
Equinox, b h, by C. M. Clay	4	6	2
Strephon, ch h, by Benefactor	5	4	3
Lee Chief, b h, by La Clede	6	5	6
Judda Wilkes, b m, by Woodford Wilkes	9	7	7
Tommy Boy, bl h, by Mambrino Boy	7	dis	
Maud C., b m, by Mohawk Hambletonian	8	dis	

Time, 2:30¾—2:27¾—2:31.

Purse $15; to beat 2:40½.
Gold Wood, ch h, by Wilkes' Wood..... won
Time, 2:39½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:33.
Young Sidney, b h, by Sidney..... lost
Time, 0:00—2:36.

Purse $15; to beat 2:32.
Frank M., ch h, by Phantom..... won
Time, 2:32½—2:31½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:29½.
Almont Wagner, b h, by Almont Chief..... lost
Time, 2:31½—2:36¼—2:30¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:39.
Larchleigh, b h, by Hinsdale Chief..... won
Time, 2:27½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:22.
Dr. Caton, b h, by Ganymede..... won
Time, 2:21.

Purse $15; for a record.
Branch Wilkes, by Ambassador.....
Time, 2:36½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:32.
Maud Wilkes, b m, by Ira Wilkes..... lost
Time, 2:35—2:34.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34¼.
Giovanni, bl h, by Red Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:34½—2:33½.

Purse $15; for a record.
Bob Noble, bl h, by Allegro.....
Time, 2:34¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:29½.
Silver Wilkes, br h, by Adrian Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:28.

Purse $15; to beat 2:24¼.
Star Bashaw, bl h, by Star of the West..... lost
Time, 2:25¾—2:26½—2:28¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:27¼.
Walter Drake, b h, by Joe Gavin..... won
Time, 2:23½.

Purse $15; to beat 3:33.
Emerald, br h, by Emery Boy..... won
Time, 2:35—2:37¼—2:31.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31½.
Frank M., ch h, by Phantom..... won
Time, 2:27.

Purse $15; to beat 2:39¼.
Maud, ch m, by Altitude..... won
Time, 2:31¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:45½.
Phallas W., b h, by Wilkeswood..... won
Time, 2:41½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:53.
Osmold,—by Robbie Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:32½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:21.
Dr. Caton, b h, by Ganymede..... won
Time, 2:21—2:19¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:22½.
Susie Wonder, b m, by Wonder..... won
Time, 2:34½—2:19½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:24.
Mark Time, br h, by Robert McGregor..... lost
Time, 2:31.

Purse $15; to beat 2:50.
Miss Homer, b m, by Homer..... won
Time, 2:38¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30½.
Lady Havoc, b m, by Havoc..... won
Time, 2:23.

Purse $15; to beat 2:27.
Joe Morland, b h, by Woodburn..... won
Time, 2:22.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31½.
Sortie, ch h, by Onward..... lost
Time, 2:43¼—2:32¼—2:39.

Purse $15; to beat 2:27½.
Larchleigh, b h, by Hinsdale Chief..... won
Time, 2:26¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Prince Albert, b h, by Strathmore..... won
Time, 2:26.

Purse $15; for a record.
Margery B., b m, by Broken Leg..... won
Time, 2:36.

Purse $15; to beat 2:14¾.
La Belle, br m, by Lockheart..... won
Time, 2:12¾.

October 31.—Purse $200; 2:57 class.

Frank M., ch h, by Phantom	4	1	2	2	1
Haldee B., ch m, by Charles G. Hayes	1	2	4	1	4
Shellmont, b h, by Egmont	7	5	1	5	2
Red Baron, b h, by Baron Wilkes	2	3	3	3	5
Equinox, b h, by C. M. Clay	3	4	5	4	3
Judda Wilkes, b m, by Woodford Wilkes	6	6	dr		
Dr. Carry, bl h, by Mambrino King	5	dr			

Time, 2:40¾—2:42½—2:39½—2:38—2:36¾.
Race declared off and purse divided by agreement.

Purse $200; 2:45 class.

P. T. Barnum, b g, by Jim Wilson	1	1	1
Eggleton, b h, by West Egbert	5	2	2
Cashier Jr., b g, by Cashier	2	5	3
Valley, gr m, by Pilot Medium	3	3	4
Blue Bell, b m, by Volunteer Swigert	4	4	5
Strathberry, b h, by Roseberry	6	dis	

Time, 2:31—2:28—2:29¼.

November 12.—Purse $15; to beat 2:39.
Barrymore, b h, by Onward..... won
Time, 2:37½.

Purse $15; 2:18 class.

Newton, br h, by Nugget	2	1	2	1
Muscovite, ch h, by Nutwood	1	3	3	2
Damiana, b h, by Nutmeg	3	2	1	dr

Time, 2:24—2:27¼—2:29—2:27¾.

Purse $15; 2:30 class.

Sir Gordon, b h, by Hylas	2	1	2	1
Westfall, dn h, by Adrian Wilkes	1	2	3	2
Osmold, br h, by Robbie Wilkes	3	3	1	3

Time, 2:33¾—2:34¾—2:44¾—2:32.

November 14.—Purse $15; 2:30 class.

Maud Wilkes, b m, by Ira Wilkes	3	1	1
Osmold, br h, by Robbie Wilkes	1	3	3
Barrymore, b h, by Onward	2	2	2

Time, 2:39¾—2:32¾—2:35.

Purse $15; 2:23 class; trot or pace.

Bonnie Wilkes, Jr., bl m, by Adrian Wilkes	1	1
Colonel Young, b h, by Young Jim	2	2

Time, 2:39—2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:25¼.
Bonnie Wilkes Jr., bl m, by Adrian Wilkes... won
Time, 2:23¼—2:24½.

*Oakland, California.

October 15.—Stake $1,270; three-year-olds.
Columbus S., b h, by McDonald Chief..... w o
Time, 2:33.

Purse $750; special.

Plunkett, b g, by Strathearn	1	1	1
Turk Franklin, br g, by Prospect	2	3	3
Belle Button, b m, by Alexander Button	3	4	2
Dr. Swift, ch h, by Baywood	4	2	4

Time, 2:16¼—2:17—2:18½.

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Purse $200; two-year-olds.
Cibolo, b h, by Charles Derby..... 1 1
Phantom, b m, by Stanford..... 3 2
Maud Fox, b m, by Iris..... 2 3
Time, 2:46½—2:48.

Purse $300; four-year-olds.
Mabel H., b m, by Alexander Button.. 1 4 3 1 1
Anteeo Richmond, gr h, by Anteeo.... 2 2 1 2 2
Marvel, ch h, by Stanford..... 4 1 4 dis
Almonition, bl h, by Alcona..... 3 3 2 ro
Ella H., b m, by Anteeo..... dis
Time, 2:23—2:24¼—2:25¾—2:20—2:22¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:25 class; stallions.
Chancellor, ch h, by Bismarck..... 1 1 1
Lottery Ticket, b h, by Dexter Prince..... 2 2 3
Boodle, b h, by Stranger..... 3 3 2
Grandissimo, br h, by Le Grand..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:25—2:21—2:22¼.

October 18.—Stake $742.50; two-year-olds.
Rowena, b m, by Azmoor..... 1 1
Myrtle Thorne, bl m, by Grandissimo..... 3 2
Alden W., b h, by Marco..... 2 3
Time, 2:26¼—2:29.

Purse $800; 2:20 class.
Lucy B., b m, by Alexander Button.... 1 2 2 1 1
Franklin, bl g, by Gen. Reno..... 2 1 1 2 2
Colonel May, br g, by May Boy..... 4 3 3 ro
Bay Rum, bl h, by Seven Oaks..... 3 4 4 ro
Time, 2:21½—2:22½—2:22¾—2:21¾—2:21½.

Stake $375; four-year-olds.
W. Wood, b g, by Steinway..... w o
Time, 2:48.

Stake $255; yearlings.
Glendora, bl m, by Sable Wilkes..... 1
Lucky Ticket, b m, by Lottery Ticket..... 2
Stratford Dawn, br h, by Dawn..... 3
Monarch, ch h, by Stanford..... 4
Inus, ch h, by Iris..... 5
Time, 3:21¼.

Stake $300; three-year-olds.
Antioch, br h, by Antevolo..... w o
Time, 2:53.

Purse $750; 2:25 class; two miles.
Laura B., b m, by Mambrino Wilkes..... 2 1 0 1
Dubec, b g, by Sultan..... 1 3 0 3
Pleansanton, b h, by Elector..... 4 5 0 2
Langford, b g, by Mansfield Medium..... 3 4 0 dis
Col. McNassar, ch h, by Starlight..... 5 2 0 dr
Time, 5:08½—5:02—0:00—5:08½.

October 19.—Stake $220; two-year-olds.
Avena, ch m, by Palo Alto..... 1 1
Phantom, b m, by Stanford..... 2 2
Time, 2:27—2:30½.

Stake $375; four-year-olds.
Marvel, ch h, by Stanford..... 1 1 1
Almonition, bl h, by Alcona..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:29¼—2:30—2:30½.

Purse $1,000; 2:25 class.
Anteire, gr h, by Anteeo..... w o
No time taken.

Purse $700; 2:25 class.
Boodle, b h, by Stranger..... 1 1 2 2 1
Waldstein, br h, by Director..... 3 5 1 1 2
Tippoo Tib, b g, by Reliance..... 6 2 3 ro
Lida C., b m, by Bay Rose..... 2 4 5 ro
Prince B., bl g, by Brilliant..... 5 6 4 ro
Lottery Ticket, b h, by Dexter Prince. 4 3 dis
Time, 2:24½—2:25—2:23¼—2:22½—2:21½.

October 20.—Stake $225; yearlings.
Jesse, b h, by Electricity..... 1
Eyrand, b h, by Eros..... 2
John D. Evans, b h, by Antinous..... 3
Lucky Ticket, b m, by Lottery Ticket..... 4
Monarch, ch h, by Stanford..... 5
Time, 2:55½.

Purse $300; three-year-olds.
Columbus S., b h, by McDonald Chief..... 1 1 1
Nubia, b g, by Soudan..... 2 2 2
Minnie B., br m, by Billy Thornhill..... 3 3 dis
Time, 2:28¾—2:27½—2:29½.

Purse $800; free for all.
Our Dick, b g, by Gibralter..... 1 1 1
Plunkett, b g, by Strathearn..... 2 2 3
W. Wood, b g, by Steinway..... 4 4 2
Dr. Swift, ch g, by Baywood..... 3 3 dis
Time, 2:12¾—2:14½—2:12.

Purse $600; 2:30 class.
Electrina, b m, by Elector..... 1 1 1
Kitty L., b m, by Capt. Hanford..... 2 2 2
Pleasanton, b h, by Richard's Elector..... dis
Time, 2:25¼—2:28½—2:33½.

October 21.—Prize, set of harness; roadsters.
Topsail, b g..H. B. Slocum..... 1 2 1
Robert Lee, b g—Wm. Matson..... 3 1 2
Billy Bowen, b g—J. A. Deneen..... 2 dis
Time, 2:45—2:38½—2:38½.

Purse $500; special.
Aster, ch g, by Dexter Prince..... 1 1 2 1
Shylock, br g, by Tom Benton..... 3 3 1 2
Frank M., br g, by Priam..... 2 2 3 ro
Time, 2:18¼—2:17½—2:17½—2:19.

Purse $300; special.
Col. McNassar, ch g, by Starligh..... 3 1 0 1 1
Alcona Jr., b h, by Alcona..... 1 2 0 2 2
Dubec, b g, by Sultan..... 2 3 3 ro
Ella H., b m, by Anteeo..... dis
Time, 2:26—2:25—2:27—2:28¾—2:25½.

Stake $310; two-year-olds.
Rowena, b m, by Azmoor..... 1 1
Della H., b m, by Sidney..... 2 dr
Time, 2:30½—2:20¼.

Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.
Anteeo Richmond, gr h, by Anteeo..... w o
No time taken.

Stake $130; four-year-olds.
Truman, b h, by Electioneer..... w o
Time, 2:17.

Prize, cup; to beat 2:30.
Elden, b m, by Nephew..... won
Time, 2:25½.

Stake $185; three-year-olds.
Elden, br m, by Nephew..... w o
No time taken.

October 22.—Purse $1,500; 2:15 class; stallions.
Guide, br h, by Director..... 1 1 1
Cupid, b h, by Sidney..... 3 2 2
Lottery Ticket, b h, by Dexter Prince..... 2 3 3
Balkan, br h, by Mambrino Wilkes..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:26¼—2:27¼—2:23½.

Prize, cup; to beat 2:35.
Grace, ch m, by Sidney..... won
Time, 2:29.

Stake $537; three-year-olds.
Elden, br m, by Nephew..... 1
Belle Abbott, br m, by Stanford..... dis
Time, 2:23¼.

Purse $600; double teams.
Belle Button, b m, by Alexander Button } 1 1
Tom Ryder, b g, by Alexander Button... }
Our Dick, b g, by Gibralter..... } ..... 2 dis
Turk Franklin, br g, by Prospect. }
Time, 2:16½—2:17¼.

Purse $100; match.
Joe, b h, by Marco..... 1
Winwood, b h, by Antevolo..... dis
Time, 2:29¼.

Purse $1,000; five miles.
Waldstein, br h, by Director..... 1
Sunrise, b g, by Abbottsford..... 2
Langford, b g, by Mansfield Medium..... 3
Little Witch, gr m, by Director..... 4
Time, 13:05½.

Purse $300; special.
McKinney, br h, by Alcyone.....
Time, 2:15—2:15¼.

Purse $250; yearlings.
Sweet Rose, b m, by Electioneer..... 1
Monarch, ch h, by Stanford..... 2
Time, 2:30.

*Boston, Massachusetts.

[MYSTIC PARK.]

October 11.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Enderby, b h, by Vittoria..... 7 4 1 1 1
Ethel Lambert, ch m, by Harry Lambert..... 1 1 3 7 7
Billy Lyman, ch g—John Riley..... 6 2 2 3 2
Huson, b h—A. Corcoran..... 2 7 5 2 5
Rosewood, b m—Geo. A. Ayer..... 3 3 6 5 3
Eva Wilkes, b m—T. D. Marsh..... 5 5 4 4 4
Shuck Wilson, ro g—R. W. Robbs..... 4 6 7 6 6
San Jacinto, bl h—M. Parker..... dis
Time, 2:29¾—2:31¼—2:29¾—2:30—2:30¼.

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Purse $300; 2:27 class.

Lothair Boy, b g, by Lothair Jr	6	1	1	1
Captain John, b g, by Don Wilkes	1	2	6	6
Foggy, b h—A. P. McDonald	10	5	2	2
Fargo, b g—C. H. Hanson & Co	2	10	3	3
Ruby Mac, b m—T. D. Marsh	8	3	4	5
Charley Stillson, b g—M. Demarest	3	9	7	8
Sandy Morris Jr., ch h—J. W. Brodbine	4	4	9	4
Alec, gr g—Chas. Parker	9	7	8	7
Pharos, br h—E. Percey	5	6	5	dr
Bay Alta, b g—Thos. Hickey	7	dis		

Time, 2:21¼—2:19—2:19¼—2:22¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:52.
Glenn, b g, by Pure Wilkes ..... won
Time, 2:40½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.
Belle Girl, b m, by Ben Franklin ..... won
Time, 2:28¾.

Exhibition mile.
Pure Wilkes, br h, by Red Wilkes .....
Time, 2:25¾.

October 12.—Purse $10; for a record.
Executor, b h, by Electioneer .....
Time, 2:30½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31¼.
Abbott Wilkes, bl h, by Red Wilkes ..... won
Time, 2:24¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:35.
Prue, b m, by Pure Wilkes ..... lost
Time, 2:37.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¾.
Newflower, b h, by Nephew ..... won
Time, 2:25¾.

Purse $500; 2:28 class.

Baby, ch g—A. P. McDonald	3	13	7	6	1	1	1
Hot Shot, ch h, by Deucalion	1	1	5	2	8	3	7
Bird, bl m, by Starlight	4	4	2	1	3	2	2
Eddie Wilkes, bl g—A L. Slipp	8	2	1	4	12	5	5
Annie Mac, br m—McGeogh Bros	11	8	9	12	2	10	4
Watson, b h, by Wilton	7	5	3	8	5	4	3
George Allen, b h—Geo. E. Langrine	9	9	11	13	6	9	8
Madison, b h, by Leland	12	12	10	10	9	7	6
Big F., b g—R. W. Robbs	10	6	8	7	10	8	9
Hattie L., ch m—W. W. Sherman	5	3	4	3	4	6	dr
Henry H., br g—H. Pope	2	11	12	9	11	dr	
Vollery, b h—T. D. Marsh	6	7	6	5	7	dr	
Silver Spray, ch h—J. M. Galvin	13	10	13	11	13	dr	

Time, 2:23¼—2:21¾—2:23¼—2:24¾—2:24¼—2:23—2:26½.

Purse $500; 2:23 class.

Alcander, ch h, by Alcantara	4	1	1	2	1
Milford C. (Alaric), b g—J. J. McCarthy	5	2	3	1	2
Twang, b h, by Alcyone	1	3	5	4	6
Hulda B., ch m—J. J. Bowen	2	5	2	3	3
Dunnette, b m, by Rienzi	6	4	4	5	4
Dora Thorne, b m—H. Titer	3	6	6	dis	
Pilot, b g—Frank Wilson	7	dr			

Time, 2:22¾—2:22—2:22¼—2:21¾—2:22½.

October 13.—Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Stanley, b g, by Venture Boone	2	1	1	1
Edgardo, br h, by Rumor	1	2	2	3
R. D. F., bl g, by Aristos	6	3	4	2
Silver Street, b m, by Nelson	7	4	3	4
Thos. A. Doyle, br g—Frank Wilson	3	7	7	8
J. Y. G., b g—J. Y. Gatcomb	4	5	5	5
Jim Graham, b g—M. Demarest	5	8	8	7
Billy Bird, ro h—J. W. Brodbine	8	6	6	6

Time, 2:20½—2:19—2:18¾—2:20¾.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.

Bayard Wilkes, b h, by Alcantara	8	1	6	1	6	1
Henry H., bl g, by Revenue	6	2	1	2	1	3
Sterling, ch h, by Haroldson	1	3	2	5	2	2
Hy Wilkes, b g, by Ambassador	2	4	4	3	3	ro
Pharon, b h, by Pharos	4	6	8	4	5	ro
Psyche, sp m, by Bayard	5	8	5	7	dis	
Rockaway, ch h—Geo. W. Hill	7	5	7	6	dis	
Ilderim, b g—Mr. Perkins	3	7	3	8	dr	

Time, 2:17½—2:15¾—2:18¼—2:15¼—2:16¼—2:15.

Purse $—; to beat 2:35½.
Ida K., b m, by Lothair Jr ..... won
Time, 2:25.

Purse $—; to beat 2:26.
Allspur, b h, by Don Carlos ..... won
Time, 2:24½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:33.
Merrill, ch h, by Nelson ..... won
Time, 2:31.

October 14.—Purse $500; 2:34 class.

Vega, bl h, by Woodbrino	9	2	3	2	1	1	1
Queen Mab, b m—T. H. Flynn	3	1	1	3	6	4	4
Nelly D., bl m, by Robinson D	2	3	6	1	3	2	3
Joseph R., br g, by Knox Telegraph	1	5	5	6	7	3	2
Narragansett, br g—Jas. B. Brayman	8	4	4	4	2	ro	
Matchwood, ch h—John Riley	7	7	7	5	5	ro	
Walter A., br g—G. E. Langworth	4	6	2	7	4	ro	
Henry M., br g—H. M. Clarke	6	8	dr				
Col. Mansur, gr g—W. H. Miner	5	dis					

Time, 2:28½—2:24½—2:25¼—2:27—2:26½—2:25¼—2:23¼.

Purse $500; 2:21 class.

Maggie T., b m, by Sir Charles	3	1	1	1
Longford, b g, by Chosroes	1	2	3	3
Falcon Jr., b h, by Falcon	2	3	2	2
Minnie L., ch m, by Emery Fearnaught	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:22¾—2:22¾—2:20¼—2:20¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:44.
Emmarita, b m, by Antioch ..... won
Time, 2:31½.

Purse $—; to beat —.
Pawtucket, br h, by Sultan .....
Time, 2:44¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:40.
Trident Jr., bl h, by Trident ..... won
Time, 2:27¼.

The records made by Pure Wilkes, Executor and Pawtucket are rejected by the American Trotting Register Association.

*Elmira, New York.

August 29.—Purse $500; three-year-olds.

Midnight Chimes, b m, by Chimes	1	1	1
Warwitch,—C. H. Fiske	2	2	2

Time, 2:35½—2:27¼—2:26.

Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Wardwell, b g, by Almont Jr	2	1	1	1
Gordon, b g, by Sorrento	1	2	2	2
Walker H., b g—Blake & McMann	3	4	3	3
Hyperion, ch h—W. H. Mathews	6	3	4	4
Jenny R., b m—M. H. Relyen	4	5	5	5
Juan Bryant, b h—J. S. Brown	5	dis		
General Wheeler, gr g—W. H. Grant	dis			

Time, 2:33½—2:24½—2:25½—2:24¼.

August 30.—Purse $1,500; 2:30 class.

James M., b g, by Landmark	3	1	1	1
Lamont, b h, by Redwood	1	6	9	6
Puck, bl g, by Tacoma	2	3	2	3
M. J. Henderson, b g, by Landmark	5	9	3	2
Chester, b h, by Wilkes Spirit Jr	9	2	4	4
George M., b g, by Deceive	4	4	5	5
Twilight, b m, by Pocahontas Boy	6	5	6	8
Royal King, ch g, by Mambrino King	7	7	7	7
Confederate Star, b h, by Clark Chief	8	8	8	dr

Time, 2:25—2:24—2:22¼—2:21¼.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Bob Ingersoll, ro g, by Frank M	2	1	1	2	1
Getty Grant, ch m—J. A. Tappen	0	3	3	1	2
Kissel's Pointer, b g, by Ravenswood	0	2	6	6	6
Intrepid, br h, by Almont Jr	3	4	2	3	3
Lady Mac, b m—M. H. Relyen	4	5	4	5	5
Clara H., bl m—H. Hughes	5	6	5	4	4

Time, 2:29¼—2:29¼—2:30½—2:26¼—2:24½.

August 31.—Purse $500; two-year-olds.
Princess Royal, br m, by Chimes ..... wo
Time, 2:41—2:32¼.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Ovid, b h, by Almont Jr	2	2	1	1	1
Fanny B., b m—B. H. Demarest	1	1	3	3	3
Big Injun, ch g—W. G. Leslie	3	3	2	2	2

Time, 2:29¼—2:22¼—2:27—2:25¼—2:27¼.

Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Puck, bl g, by Tacoma	1	1	1	1
Bravado, bl h, by Kentucky Wilkes	2	2	7	
Col. Kip, b h, by Aristos	6	6	2	
Kitchen Belle, b m, by King Almont	3	3	4	
Maggie Monroe, b m, by Monaco	5	7	3	
Tomoka, gr h, by St. Leon	4	4	5	
Oscar King, ch g, by Mambrino King	7	5	6	

Time, 2:28½—2:26¼—2:26¼.

September 1.—Purse $500; 2:34 class.

Wardwell, b g, by Almont Jr	1	5	1	1
George W., b g—C. A. Forth	3	1	4	2
Walker H., b g—Blake & McNams	2	2	2	3
Guess, b g, by Landmark	5	3	3	4
Edith Almont, b m, by King Almont	4	4	5	5
Cesar, b g—G. A. Bowman	dis			

Time, 2:25½—2:26¼—2:25½—2:26.

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Purse $500; 2:19 class.

Charley C., gr g, by Sam Purdy	2	1	1	1
Elda B., b m, by Wood's Hambletonian	1	3	4	4
Billy A., b g, by Bay Tom Jr	3	2	3	2
Trotwood, b h, by Swigert	4	4	2	3

Time, 2:24—2:23½—2:22—2:23½.

Purse $500; 2:18 class.

Kissell's Dallas, ch g, by Indiana Chief	2	1	1	3	1
Henry H., bl g, by Revenue	1	2	3	1	2
Joe Jett, b g, by Billy Wilkes	3	3	2	2	3

Time, 2:23¾—2:24—2:18½—2:19¾—2:20.

September 2.—Purse $500; 2:26 class.

Prince S., b g, by Volunteer Swigert	2	3	1	1	1
M. J. Henderson, b g, by Landmark	5	1	3	2	7
Colden Belle, b m, by Almont Jr	1	2	6	6	3
Tipple, b m, by Echo	7	6	2	5	4
Delevan, gr h, by Pilot Medium	6	7	5	7	2
Lucretia, b m, by Almont Jr	4	5	4	3	5
Pilot, b g—M. Demarest	3	4	7	4	6

Time, 2:24¼—2:22¼—2:24¼—2:23¼—2:23¼.

Purse $500; four-year-olds.

Chester, br h, by Wilkes Spirit Jr	1	1	1
Chimes Boy, b h, by Chimes	3	2	2
Dunbar, b h—Jas. Slack	2	3	3

Time, 2:38¼—2:26¾—2:27.

Purse $500; free for all.

Vitello, br h, by Legal Tender Jr	1	1	1
J. K., b g, by Brown Harry	2	2	3
Rebus, b g, by Chester Wood	4	4	2
Grey Harry, gr g, by Tempest Jr	3	3	4

Time, 2:22¼—2:19¼—2:19.

September 3.—Purse $500; 2:33 class.

Clara H., bl m—H. Hughes	1	1	1
Getty Grant, ch m—J. A. Tappen	2	2	2
Sam, gr g—G. C. Hicks	3	3	3

Time, 2:25¼—2:26¼—2:24¼.

Purse $500; 2:31 class.

George W., b g—C. A. Forth	1	1	3	1
Oscar W., ch g—L. A. Hart	2	4	1	4
Prince, b g—I. H. Monroe	3	2	2	3
Maggie Monroe, b m, by Monace	4	3	4	2

Time, 2:27¼—2:25¼—2:25½—2:25¾.

September 5.—Purse $500; 2:24 class.

James M., b g, by Landmark	1	2	2	1	1
Monroe Wilkes, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	3	1	1	3	2
Trotwood, b h, by Swigert	2	3	3	2	3

Time, 2:24¾—2:24¾—2:24¼—2:22¼—2:21¾.

Purse $200; consolation race.

Oscar W., ch g—L. A. Hart	1	1	1
St. Jacob, b g—C. A. Forth	2	2	3
Bravado, b h, by Kentucky Wilkes	3	3	2
Coxsackie King, ch g—Green & Noble	4	4	4

Time, 2:29½—2:30¼—2:29½.

October 20.—Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Belle B., br m—A. E. Freeborn	1	1	3	1
Cæsar, b g—O. A. Bowman	3	2	1	3
King of Wales, b h—G. O. Holcomb	2	3	2	2
Hiram S., b h—H. H. Cooley	4	4	dis	

Time, 2:32½—2:31¼—2:29¼—2:31¾.

October 20 and 21.—Purse $200; 2:28 class; trot or pace.

Royal King, ch g, by Mambrino King	1	1	0	4	5	4	1
Big Bone, gr g, by Gambetta	3	2	0	2	1	1	2
Sam, b g—H. C. Hicks	5	5	0	1	3	3	3
Nelly Mayo, b m, by Pocahontas Abdallah	2	4	0	5	4	2	
Harleigh, ch h—H. H. Cooley	4	3	0	3	2	5	

Time, 2:25¼—2:27½—0:00—2:28¾—2:29¼—2:26¼—2:27.

October 21.—Purse $200; 2:45 class.

Dunbar, br h—W. H. Blight	1	1	1
Mattie B., b m—A. Baxter	2	2	4
Joe King, ch h—W. Krum	4	4	2
Daisy T., b m—W. A. Wood	3	3	3
Gilderoy, b h—F. N. Domice	5	5	5

Time, 2:37½—2:39¼—2:34¼.

*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[BELMONT PARK.]

October 17.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Dearest, b m—John Rowden	1	1	1
Silver Bell, b m—M. Quinton	2	2	2
Adah Look, ch m—A. J. Feek	7	3	4
Rosetta, b m—W. C. Fox	3	5	9
Queen of Cedar, b m—Thos. Grady	9	8	3
Mahomet, b h—Aaron Neil	4	7	6
Lydia Hancock, gr m—John Reemer	6	4	8
Minnie B., gr m—M. F. Hayden	5	9	5
Lady Hartford, gr m—F. M. Dodge	8	6	7

Time, 2:29½—2:28½—2:26¼.

Purse $300; 2:27 class.

Flax Hal, b m—J. Metcalf	2	1	1	2	1
Monreve, b g—John Rauch	1	2	2	1	3
Tod Mohawk, ro h—A. Nell	3	3	3	3	2

Time, 2:21¼—2:26¼—2:25—2:22—2:23½.

Purse $300; 2:19 class.

Billy A., b g, by Bay Tom Jr	1	1	1
Soudan, br g—F. Howell	2	2	2
Trotwood, bl h, by Swigert	3	3	5
Altogether, gr g, by Almont Jr	6	5	3
Aristides, b h, by Red Wilkes	5	4	4
Blue Bells, bl m, by Quartermaster	4	6	6

Time, 2:18½—2:18¼—2:16¼.

October 18.—Purse $300; 2:22 class.

The Dude, b g, by Elevator	2	2	1	1	1
Belton, b h, by Belmont	1	1	3	2	3
E. J. S., b m, by Superior	5	5	2	6	2
Bob Ingersol, ro g—G. Amden	3	3	5	4	5
Nutpine, ch h, by Nutwood	6	6	4	3	4
George Sherman, br h—T. T. Hornley	4	4	6	5	6

Time, 2:17¼—2:17½—2:16¼—2:16¼—2:17.

Purse $300; 2:29 class.

Linkwood Chief, ch h, by Hannis	1	1	1				
Mamie, b m—D. S. Mohaffey	5	2	3				
Cochette, ch m—J. J. Schott	13	8	2				
Wineshade, ch h, by Indiaman	2	9	9				
Comet, gr g, by Gen. Stanton	3	3	4				
Bay Thornwood, b g, by Keystone	4	14	6				
Flavilla, ch m—M. Helsinger	12	4	13				
Wick C., br h—F. M. Dodge	8	5	5				
Fin Fan, b m, by Gen. Brock	7	6	8				
Mascott Bob, ro g—M. Quinton	6	10	10				
Olga, b m—A. F. Dodge	11	12	7				
H. Clay, ch g—L. B. Redmond	15	7	12				
Caprice, br h—C. D. Bells	9	13	11				
Frank Walkill, ch h—C. N. Payne	10	11	14				
Frazie, ch g—W. A. Detsch	14	15	dr				

Time, 2:21¼—2:21½—2:18¾.

Purse, $300; 2:22 class.

Georgie H., b m, by Alcantara	7	1	1	2	7	3	1
Chester, br h, by Wilkes Spirit Jr.	1	2	7	7	4	1	2
South Jersey Patchen Jr., b h, by South Jersey Patchen Jr	6	6	4	1	1	2	dr
Major Flowers, ch g, by Bourbon Wilkes	2	4	2	3	2	ro	
Rose Filkins, br m, by Melrose	3	5	3	5	3	ro	
Queechy, ch h, by Alcyone	4	3	5	6	6	ro	
Claudius ch g—S. R. Clark	5	7	6	4	5	ro	

Time, 2:21¼—2:19¼—2:19¼—2:17¼—2:20½—2:19¼—2:22½.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Santie, br h, by Santa Claus	5	1	1	1
Ashby Girl, br m, by King Wilkes	1	9	3	5
Somerset, ch g—Round Top Farm	2	4	2	2
Lysander Wilkes, b h—A. J. Feek	6	2	4	4
Maude M., b m—E. Clark	3	5	7	3
Rogers, b g—F. Shreve & Bro	4	3	5	6
Gov. Beaver, b h—F. M. Dodge	7	10	6	8
Hambrino Prince, b g—C. B. Myers	10	8	8	7
Blue Line, bl g—O. W. Atkinson	8	7	9	9
Gorton, b g—M. F. Hayden	9	11	10	dr
Christmas, br h—W. Acton	11	6	dr	
Richball, ch m—J. J. Ryan	12	dis		

Time, 2:25—2:25—2:25¼—2:26.

October 19.—Purse $300; 2:15 class.

Rebus, b g, by Chesterwood	6	4	4	4	1	1	1
Puritan, b g, by Almont	2	5	2	1	2	2	2
David Copperfield, bl g, by Quilna Chief	4	2	1	5	4	3	3
Gray Harry, gr g—G. Amden	3	3	3	2	3	ro	
Saladin, br h, by Sultan	1	1	5	3	dr		
H. J. Rockwell, b h, by Brick Wilkes	5	dr					

Time, 2:14—2:11½—2:16¾—2:16¾—2:17—2:17—2:20.

Purse $300; 2:24 class.

Monroe Wilkes, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	1	1	1
Archie B., ch g, by Thought	3	3	2
Col. Walker, b g, by St. Cloud	5	2	3
Ella E., gr m—W. E. Weeks	2	5	4
Daisy C., br m—John Trout	4	6	5
Cornelia Wilkes, ch m, by Wilkes Spirit	6	4	7
Lady Douglass, b m—J. R. Arnold	8	7	6
Tom Murray, b g, by Chester Chief	7	8	dr
Buckskin Dick, dn g—A. Neil	9	9	dr

Time, 2:17¼—2:17¾—2:17¼.

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October 20.—Purse $300; 2:27 class.
Pedlar, b h, by Electioneer..... 1 2 1 1
Wick C., br h, by Egbert..... 4 1 4 5
Flavilla, ch m—M. Helsinger..... 6 5 2 2
Cyclone Jr., b g—W. Dredgen & Co..... 2 6 6 3
Famous Girl, b m—E. Smith..... 5 3 3 4
Ben S., b g—E. Clark..... 3 4 5 dr
Time, 2:25—2:24½—2:25—2:33¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:18½.
William Penn, b h, by Santa Claus..... lost
Time, 2:19—2:23.

Purse $—; to beat 2:37.
Prince Miller, br h, by Major Miller..... won
Time, 2:20½.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Coin, b h, by Electioneer..... won
Time, 2:31—2:28¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Iron Worker, b h, by Mambrino King..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:36.
Concentration, b h, by Sweepstakes..... won
Time, 2:30.

Purse $—; to beat 2:40.
Arpansa, ch m, by Pancoast..... won
Time, 2:33—2:30.

October 20 and 21.—Purse $300; 2:33 class.
Amelia, ch m, by Albert W..... 1 4 1 1
Soda Water, b m—S. R. Clark..... 3 2 2 2
Harry, b g—J. Redmond..... 2 5 3 3
George K., br g—D. Hitner..... 4 3 4 dis
Manson E., b g—E. Smith..... 5 1 dis
Reuben W., b g—M. F. Hayden..... dis
Time, 2:21½—2:24½—2:23¾—2:26.

October 21.—Purse $—; to beat 2:24¼.
Cora F., b m, by Kentucky Prince..... won
Time, 2:20¾—2:20½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Jacobin, b h, by Princeps..... won
Time, 2:29¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:25½.
Dorcas, b m, by Decelve..... lost
Time, 2:26¼—2:28½—2:27.

Purse $—; to beat 2:35.
Nellie Magee, b m, by Springbrook..... won
Time, 2:30.

Purse $—; to beat 2:23¼.
Nutpine, ch h, by Nutwood..... won
Time, 2:15¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:40.
Josie Wilkes, b m, by Red Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:31½—2:39¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:50.
Basso, b h, by Mambrino Dudley..... won
Time, 2:36¼.

**Janesville, Wisconsin.

September 26.—Purse $400; 2:50 class.
Dolly H., b m, by Abdallah Hambletonian.. 1 1 1
Kitty Hayes, b m, by Judge Hayes..... 2 2 2
Nogero, b g, by Kingston..... 3 3 3
Alar C., br h, by Alar Clay..... dis
Oliver, br g, by Rattler..... dis
Time, 2:24¾—2:31—2:31½.

Purse $250; three-year-olds.
Clarence Phallamont, ch h, by Phallamont.. 1 1 1
Miss Ida, ro m, by Coast Range..... 2 2 2
Sl M., b h, by Rocket..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:36½—2:34—2:31.

Purse $400; 2:28 class.
Virginius, b h, by Phallamont..... 2 1 1 1
Mineola, ch h, by Young Jim..... 1 5 6 2
Jennie K., b m, by Phallas..... 4 3 2 3
Mira, b m, by Roy Executor..... 3 2 3 4
Lee Forrester, b g, by Kentucky Belmont 5 4 5 5
Luna, b m, by Phallamont..... 6 7 4 6
Kitty Clyde, b m, by Phallamont..... 7 6 dr
Time, 2:23½—2:24¾—2:23¼—2:24.

September 27.—Purse $500; 2:20 class.
Clara P., ch m, by Spink..... 8 5 3 2 1 1 1
Minerva, gr m, by Pilot Medium. 4 1 1 4 2 2 2
Joe Bassett Jr., br h, by Joe Bassett..... 1 3 2 1 6 3 3
Hattie S., ch m, by Alar Clay Jr 2 2 6 8 5 ro
Cleo, b m, by Badger..... 6 6 4 5 3 ro
Boaz, b h, by Onward..... 3 4 7 6 4 ro
Carrie B., bl m, by Mambrino Swigert..... 7 8 8 3 7 ro
Ira Gaines, b g, by Allie Gaines. 9 9 5 7 dr
Rena Rolfe, b m, by Revenue.... 5 7 dr
Time, 2:18¼—2:19¼—2:20—2:20—2:20—2:19¾—2:21.

Purse $—; to beat 2:06¼.
Jay-Eye-See, bl g, by Dictator..... lost
Time, 2:10.

September 28.—Purse $400; 2:25 class; four-year-olds.
Patriot, b h, by Phallas..... 1 1 1
Dan Phallamont, ch h, by Phallamont..... 3 2 2
Stet Brino, ch h—John Ure Jr..... 2 3 3
Esparanza, b m, by Phallamont..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:28½—2:26½—2:25¾.

September 29.—Purse $400; 2:16 class.
Phoebe Wilkes, br m, by Hambletonian Wilkes..... 3 3 2 1 1 3 1
Pedro L., gr g, by Bassett M..... 2 2 1 3 3 1 2
Roseberry, br h, by Strathmore. 1 1 3 2 2 2 3
Time, 2:21—2:18¾—2:18—2:19—2:18¾—2:23½—2:20.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.
Eliza Benson, b m—C. M. Saxby..... 8 1 1 1
Miss Crull, b m—F. F. John..... 1 6 3 5
Mack H., ch g, Jerome Kinney..... 2 2 2 3
Opulence, bl h, by Ferguson..... 4 4 4 2
Sneak, bl m—McKone..... 3 3 5 4
Scott Smith, b h, by Gen. Hancock..... 6 5 dis
Leo S., br h, by Allegro..... 5 7 dis
Henry H., b g, by Mambrino George..... 10 8 dr
James Greene, b g, by St. James..... 7 dis
Euchre Boy, b h, by American Boy..... 9 dis
Time, 2:26—2:18½—2:18½—2:20½.

Purse $250; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.
Myrtle N., b m, by Alburn..... 1 1 1
Glenair, bl h, by Jersey Wilkes..... 2 2 4
Hannah Medium, gr m—E. J. Travis..... 5 3 2
First Born, bl m, by Valentine Swigert..... 3 4 5
Phallamont Sprague, b h, by Phallamont... 4 5 3
Alene, bl m, by Silkwood..... 6 dr
Time, 2:37¾—2:38¼—2:40½.

September 30.—Purse $400; 2:35 class.
Dwight S. ch g—H. T. Hanson..... 3 1 1 1
Capt. Wilkes, b h—George Webber..... 1 2 3 8
Lee Forrester, b g, by Kentucky Belmont 5 3 2 4
Earl Finch, b g, by Robinson's Blue Bull. 2 4 4 5
Dolly H., b m, by Abdallah Hambletonian 7 8 6 2
Vanessa, b m, by Aberdeen..... 4 6 5 3
Nogero, b g, by Kingston..... 8 5 8 7
Dorothy, b m, by Prince Dictator..... 6 7 7 6
Dick H., b g—F. J. Ayers..... dis
Yuca Solis, br h, by Swigert..... dis
Prince A., b g, by Hambletonian Prince. dis
Time, 2:26½—2:26½—2:26¾—2:26¼.

Purse $400; 2:24 class.
Good Bye, bl g, by Egbert..... 1 1 2 1
Dan S., bl g—A. Hildebrand..... 2 2 1 2
Virginius, b h, by Phallamont..... 3 3 3 4
Phallene, b m, by Phallamont..... 4 4 4 3
Time, 2:19¼—2:21¼—2:20—2:19½.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Harvard, b g, by Alburn..... won
Time, 2:39¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:32½.
Vanessa, b m, by Aberdeen..... won
Time, 2:27½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:29¼.
Silverette, gr m, by Silver Chief..... won
Time, 2:27½—2:23¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Esparanza, b m, by Phallamont..... won
Time, 2:28½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:25¼.
Sneak, br m—Mr. McKone..... won
Time, 2:25.

Purse $—; to beat 2:53.
Phallamont Sprague, b h, by Phallamont..... won
Time, 2:40¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:35.
Harry Phallamont, b g, by Phallamont..... won
Time, 2:30.

October 1.—Purse $100; match.
Kitty Clyde, b m, by Phallamont..... 1 1
Luna, b m, by Phallamont..... 2 2
Time, 2:30¼—2:30½.

**St. Joseph, Missouri.

September 13.—Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.
Jim Wilkes, b g, by Young Jim..... 1 1 1
Henry J., b g, by Hermes..... 4 2 2
Fanny A., b m, by Abdamed Allen..... 2 3 4
Alaska, b h, by Electioneer..... 3 4 3
Jim, b g, by Crandall's Patchen..... 5 5 7
Harry Pennington, br h, by Aaron Pennington 6 6 5
Winston, b h, by Wilkes Boy..... 7 7 6
George C. Clark, b h, by Orion..... 8 dis
Retta, b m—Will Wood..... 9 dis
Time, 2:24—2:24¾—2:22½.

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Purse $500; 2:35 class.
John R. Gentry, b h, by Ashland Wilkes.... 1 1 1
Nelly R., br m—Gus Lewis..... 3 2 2
Robert Russell, b h, by Alley Russell..... 2 6 7
Midland Maid, b m, by Carleton..... 4 3 3
Ben Morgan,—Thomas Jacobs..... 8 5 4
Almar Green, br g, by St. James..... 6 8 5
Belle Simmons, b m, by Betterton..... 7 7 6
John C., bl g, by Dresden..... 5 4 dis
Donnie, gr m, by Nutwood..... dis
Time, 2:20—2:19¼—2:19½.

Purse $1,000; 2:28 class.
Kitty Hiatoga, b m, by Harry Phelps..... 2 1 1 1
Joker, b h, by Lee Jr..... 3 4 2 2
Mercurius, gr h, by Kensett..... 4 2 3 3
Miss Edith, b m, by Midas..... 6 3 5 4
Brazil, b h, by Journalist..... 8 7 6 5
Billy B., b g—Hundley & Godfrey..... 7 6 7 6
Ramona, b m, by Whitney..... 1 8 8 dis
Billy Bolton, br g, by Almont Pilot..... 5 5 4 dis
Time, 2:23¾—2:18¾—2:20¼—2:20.

Purse $—; for a record.
Dick Hal, br h, s t b by Tom Hal.....
Time, 2:24½.

September 14.—Purse $1,000; 2:19 class.
Muta Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes..... 2 1 1 2 1
St. Vincent, b h, by Wilkes Boy..... 1 5 2 1 2
King Herod, ch h, by Fayette Chief... 4 2 4 ro
Minnie P., b m, by Port Leonard..... 5 3 3 ro
Ignis Fatuus, b h, by Editor..... 6 4 5 ro
Utility, b m, by Electioneer..... 3 6 dis
Time, 2:16½—2:19—2:17—2:23—2:16.

Purse $1,000; 2:15 class.
Blue Sign, b g, by Ensign..... 5 1 1 1
Rupee, br g, by Guy Wilkes..... 1 2 6 2
Wilkie Russell, b h, by Mambrino Russell 2 3 2 ro
Maud P., ch m, by Pepper's Pharoah.... 3 5 5 ro
Walnut Boy, br h, by Ferguson..... 6 6 3 ro
Bawley, ch g, by King Pharoah..... 4 4 4 ro
Time, 2:12½—2:11¾—2:08¼—2:12.

Purse $2,000; free for all.
Lobasco, b h, by Egmont..... 4 1 1 1
Jack, gr g, by Pilot Medium..... 1 2 2 2
Una Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes..... 2 3 3 ro
Grattan, bl h, by Wilkes Boy..... 3 4 4 ro
Time, 2:19—2:11½—2:10¾—2:13.

Purse $1,000; 2:32 class.
Chester Allen, b h, by Mohawk Hambletonian..... 4 1 1 1
Brooklyn, br g, by Lawrence..... 1 3 2 3
Billy Burton, b g, by Gipsey Boy..... 3 2 3 4
Bannockburn, ch h, by Aberdeen..... 5 4 4 2
Pilgrim, b h, by Corlander..... 2 6 5 6
Pitti Sing, b m, by Electioneer..... 7 5 6 5
Kenneth, bl h, by Strathlan..... 8 7 dis
Maud, b m, by Clay Cadmus..... 6 dis
Time, 2:26½—2:26½—2:22¾—2:25.

Purse $—; to beat 2:31¼.
Kenneth, bl h, by Strathlan..... lost
Time, 2:36—2:31½—2:35.

September 15; Purse $1,000; 2:37 class.
Ulee Wilkes, bl m, by Guy Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Alaska, br h, by Electioneer..... 2 2 4
Jim Wilkes, b g, by Young Jim..... 5 3 2
Laura B., b m, by Willie Schepper..... 3 5 3
Nathalie, ch m, by Jersey Wilkes..... 4 4 5
Maud B., b m, by King Legacy..... dis
Time, 2:24—2:25—2:24½.

Purse $1,500; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.
Ora Wilkes, bl h, by Sable Wilkes..... 1 1
Boabdil, bl h, by Bermuda..... 2 2
Miner, b h, by Nutwood..... dis
Oneta, b m, by Shadeland Onward..... dis
Time, 2:21½—2:32.

Purse $1,000; 2:24 class.
Grace Napoleon, b m, by Louis Napoleon... 1 1 1
Joe, ch h, by Canonicus..... 2 3 2
Irene, b m, by Star Wilkes..... 4 2 7
Baron Brown, b h, by Baron Wilkes..... 5 4 3
Lady Savage, b m, by Hinkston Boy..... 3 7 4
Floyd B., b g—Herndon Farm..... 9 5 5
Queen T., b m, by Monitor..... 7 6 6
C. V. B., br h, by Ensign..... 8 dis
Maggie B., b m, by Whiteline..... 6 dr
Time, 2:20—2:18½—2:17¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:25.
Sol Miller, ch h, by Col West..... won
Time, 2:19.

Purse $—; to beat 2:17½.
Northwest, br h, by Egmont..... won
Time, 2:15½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Birdmont, br h, by Bird..... won
Time, 2:22¾.

September 16.—Purse $1,000; 2:22 class.
Dan Tucker, b h, by George P. Tucker..... 1 1 1
Dandy O., b h, by Dalbrino..... 2 2 3
Flowing Tide, ch m, by Albert W..... 3 6 2
Susie G., b m, by Little Henry..... 5 3 4
Glide, b m, by Tom Hal..... 7 4 3
Hermitage, b h, by Pretender..... 4 8 7
Sunshine, ch m, by Son of Copperbottom... 6 7 5
Two Strike, gr g, by Ferguson..... 9 5 6
Jersey Girl, dn m, by Legal Note..... 10 10 9
Mary Trueblood, b m, by American Boy.... 8 9 dis
Dick Hal, br h, by Tom Hal..... dis
Belle Durland, b m, by Mike Snyder..... dis
Time, 2:17—2:16¾—2:17.

Purse $1,500; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.
Kentucky Union, ch m, by Aberdeen..... 1 1 1
Lallah Wilkes, bl m, by Sable Wilkes..... 2 2 3
Prince Herschel, b h, by Herschel..... 3 3 2
Fred Nelson, b h, by O. F. C..... 4 4 4
Emma J., b m, by Platte..... 5 5 dr
Time, 2:21—2:16—2:18¾.

Purse $2,000; 2:15 class.
Charleston, ch h, by Bourbon Wilkes.. 1 4 4 1 1
Belle Vara, br m, by Vatican..... 4 2 1 2 2
Lord Clinton, b g, by Demming Allen. 2 1 2 3 3
Jessie Gaines, br m, by Allie Gaines.. 3 3 3 ro
Time, 2:16¼—2:11½—2:13—2:13—2:13¾.

Purse $—; team to beat 2:30.
Northwest, b h, by Egmont..... } ..... lost
Billy Bunker, bl g, by Harry Clay.. }
Time, 2:42½—2:31¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:24.
Bermuda Boy, ro h, by Bermuda..... won
Time, 2:20¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:39¼.
Arabella, b m, by Arabesque..... won
Time, 2:31¼—2:26½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:20.
Hermitage, b h, by Pretender..... won
Time, 2:19—2:20¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:07.
Nancy Hanks, br m, by Happy Medium..... lost
Time, 2:07½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Advance Jr., b h, by Advance..... won
Time, 2:28.

Purse $—; to beat 2:08.
Martha Wilkes, b m, by Alcyone..... lost
Time, 2:09½.

September 16 and 17.—Purse $1,500; free for all.
Guy, gr h, by Shiloh..... 3 2 1 2 1 1
Manager, gr h, by Nutwood..... 2 1 3 1 2 2
Roy Wilkes, br h, by Adrian Wilkes 1 3 2 dis
Time, 2:08½—2:09¾—2:09½—2:11½—2:12¾—2:09.

Purse $—; to beat 2:15½.
Northwest, b h, by Egmont..... won
Time, 2:15.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Boabdil, bl h, by Bermuda..... won
Time, 2:29½.

**Los Angeles, California.

October 3.—Stake $650; two-year-olds.
Falka, gr m, by Stamboul..... 1 2 1
Alta Reina, b m, by Atto Rex..... 2 1 2
Time, 2:38¼—2:29¼—2:28.

Purse $500; named horses.
Ricetta, b m, by Odd Fellow..... 1 1 1
Ben Corbett, br h, by William Corbett..... 2 3 2
Tono, ch g, by Judge Salisbury..... 3 2 3
Del Monte, b g, by Firefly..... 4 4 4
Thera, b m, by Albion..... 5 5 dr
Bob Mason Jr., b h, by Bob Mason..... dis
Time, 2:22½—2:24¼—2:23.

October 4.—Purse $500; 2:35 class.
Vera, br m, by Stamboul..... 2 1 1 1
Wilkes Moor, br h, by Guy Wilkes..... 5 3 2 3
Conn, b h, by Inca..... 4 4 3 2
Charley Steinway, ch g, by Steinway..... 3 6 4 4
Alco, ch g, by Alcyone..... 6 5 5 5
General Wiles, b h, by Black Hawk McGregor..... 1 2 6 dis
Ab Waltham, b h, by Bob Mason..... 7 dis
ra, br m, by Dan Rice..... dis
Flo Time, 2:26¼—2:23—2:28½—2:25½.

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Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Pomona, b h, by Albion	1	1	1
Nelly I., br m, by Booth Jr	2	2	2
Rita, b m, by Idler	dis		
Fred Mason, b g, by Bob Mason	dis		

Time, 2:20—2:23¾—2:24.

October 5.—Stake $540; 2:35 class; three-year-olds.

Vera, br m, by Stamboul	1	1	1
Harry Winchester, br h, by Stamboul	3	2	2
King Stamboul, b h, by Stamboul	2	3	3

Time, 2:33¼—2:32—2:33.

Purse $1,500; free for all.

Our Dick, b g, by Gibralter	1	2	1	2	1
W. Wood, b g, by Steinway	3	3	4	1	2
Tom Ryder, br g, by Alexander Button	4	4	3	3	3
Silkwood, bl h, by Blackwood Mambrino	2	1	2	dr	

Time, 2:10¼—2:10½—2:14¼—2:17—2:17.

October 6.—Purse $150; yearlings.

Lady Norton, bl m, by Atto Rex	1
Galette, bl m, by Judge Wilkes	2

Time, 2:58.

Purse $600; 2:27 class.

Ricetta, b m, by Odd Fellow	2	1	1	1
Ben Corbett, br h, by William Corbett	1	2	2	2
Thera, b m, by Albion	5	4	3	3
Fred Drake, br h, by Joe Gavin	4	3	4	4
Bob Mason Jr., b h, by Bob Mason	3	5	5	5

Time, 2:21—2:24¼—2:22½—2:23¼.

Purse $250; two-year-olds.

Falka, gr m, by Stamboul	1	1
Alta Reina, b m, by Atta Rex	2	2
Credit, b h, by McKinney	3	3

Time, 2:30½—2:30¾.

October 7.—Purse $200; gentlemen's roadsters.

Ben Butler, b g—Llewellyn Bros	1	1	1
Draco, bl g, by Draco Prince	2	2	3
Pasadena Belle, br m, by Navigator	3	8	2
Fred, b g, by Gibralter	8	3	4
Brocten, b h, by A. W. Richmond	4	6	6
Dot, bl m, by Paddy Ryan	6	4	8
Vindex, ch g, by Del Sur	7	5	5
Ida B., b m, by Bay Star	5	7	7

Time, 2:39½—2:35½—2:38.

Purse $—; to beat 2:21½.

Del Monte, b g, by Firefly	lost

Time, 2:23—2:28—2:25¼.

October 8; Purse $2,000; free for all.

McKinney, br h, by Alcyone	2	1	1	1
Richmond Jr., b h, by A. W. Richmond	1	2	2	2
Shylock, ch g, by Tom Benton	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:16—2:15½—2:16½—2:15¾.

Purse $—; for record.

Nora D., ch m, by Del Sur	

Time, 2:31½.

(This record is rejected by the American Trotting Register Association.)

Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Conn, b h, by Inca	2	3	2	2	1	1	1
Freckles, gr h, by Wilton	1	2	3	1	3	3	2
Queen Annie, b m, by State of Maine	3	1	1	4	2	2	3
Anteeo Button, br h, by Anteeo	4	4	4	3	4	ro	
Ab Waltham, b h, by Bob Mason	5	dis					
Emigrant, ch h, by Satellite	dis						

Time, 2:30—2:32—2:30¾—2:32¼—2:28—2:28—2:29¼.

*Mount Sterling, Kentucky.

September 27.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Starlight, b m, by Bourbon Wilkes	2	1	1	1
Judge Savage, b h, by Caliban	1	3	2	2
Magician, b h, by Magic	3	2	3	3
Azor, ro g, by Almont Archy	4	4	4	dis

Time, 2:39—2:41¼—2:42—2:39¼.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Olma, b g, by Onward	1	1	1
Ed Bean, b g, by Meredith	3	3	2
Le Simmons, br h, by Simmons	6	2	3
Annette, ch m, by King Rene	2	5	6
Kate Ethan, b m, by Ethan Wilkes	4	6	4
Gulliver, b g, by Cyclone	5	4	5

Time, 2:26½—2:25¼—2:25¼.

Purse $400; 2:25 class.

Pat My Boy, ro g, by Hinder Wilkes	2	1	1	1
Hurricane, b g, by Cyclone	3	3	2	2
Garrett Girl, ch m, by Simmons	4	4	4	3
Avena, b m, by Black's Hambletonian	1	2	3	dr

Time, 2:22¼—2:21½—2:22—2:27.

September 28.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Mattie J., ro m, by Ultimus	1	1	1
Lutie Strathmore, ch m, by Strathmore	2	2	2
Dandy, b g, by Star Magic	dis		
Luby, ch h, by Post Boy	dis		

Time, 2:19—2:22—2:22.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Red Robin, b h, by Red Wilkes	lost

Time, 2:47½—2:43½.

Purse $400; 2:28 class.

Black Bess, b m, by Wellington	1	1	1
Green B., b g, by Abdalbrino	2	3	2
Knighthood, b h, by Aberdeen	5	2	5
Happy Prince, b h, by Happy Medium	3	4	3
Kokomis, b h, by Victor Bismarck	4	5	4
Sinda, b m, by Harkaway	dis		

Time, 2:24—2:22½—2:23.

Purse $10; to beat 2:28.

Bessie R., b m, by Redmond Wilkes	lost

Time, 2:34¼—2:29¾—2:28½.

September 29.—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Olma, b g, by Onward	1	1	1
Sinda, b m, by Harkaway	3	2	2
Starlight, b m, by Bourbon Wilkes	2	4	4
Gulliver, b g, by Cyclone	4	3	3

Time, 2:25½—2:26½—2:27½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Puella, b m, by Post Boy	won

Time, 2:30½—2:29.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.

Sigma Nu, b h, by Bourbon Wilkes	won

Time, 2:31—2:29¼.

Purse $400; 2:22 class.

Folly, b m, by Happy Medium	1	2	1	1
Stella Belmont, b m, by Belmont	2	1	3	2
Cigarette, ro g, by Col. Hambrick	5	4	2	5
Hurricane, b g, by Cyclone	3	3	4	4
Dan Cupid, b h, by Barney Wilkes	4	5	5	3

Time, 2:17—2:19—2:18¾—2:17½.

Purse $200; match.

Winnie Davis, b m, by Bourbon Boy	1	1	2	1
Judge Savage, b h, by Caliban	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:32—2:25—2:38¾—2:36.

September 30.—Purse $200; two-year-olds.

Vasceola, b m, by Vasco	1	1
Princess Maid, b m, by Dresden Prince	2	2
Milton, b h, by Baron Wilkes	3	3
Vaseline, b m, by Vasco	4	5
Morning Star, gr h, by Woodford Citizen	6	4
Agy Gans, b m, by Almont Archy	5	6

Time, 2:38—2:33½.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.

Caneland Wilkes, b h, by Young Jim	3	1	1	1
Mary Crit, bl m, by Rhomer	1	2	2	2
Luby, ch h, by Post Boy	2	4	4	4
Mattie J., ro m, by Ultimus	4	3	3	3

Time, 2:19—2:19¼—2:21—2:25½.

Purse $200; match.

Kokomis, b h, by Victor Bismarck	1	1	1
Isa B., b m, by Vasco	2	2	2

Time, 2:24½—2:35—2:36.

October 1.—Purse $200; Consolation race.

Kokomis, b h, by Victor Bismarck	1	1	1
Annette, ch m, by King Rene	3	2	2
Happy Promise, b h, by Happy Medium	2	3	3

Time, 2:21—2:22—2:26¾.

Purse $200; match.

Bessie R., b m, by Redmond Wilkes	2	2	1	1	1
Isa B., b m, by Vasco	1	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:23½—2:35½—2:23¾—2:36¼—2:26¼.

Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Fanny G., b m, by Simmons	1	1	1
Ed Bean, b g, by Meredith	2	2	2
Sappho, ch m, by Aberdeen	3	3	3

Time, 2:23—2:24¼—2:22¾.

**Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

September 20.—Purse $300; 2:50 class.

Vanessa, b m, by Aberdeen	1	2	1	1
Emily, b m, by Judge Hayes	2	1	2	8
Carl G., gr g, by French's Bashaw	7	3	2	2
Oliver, b g, by Rattler	3	6	4	7
Duke Sprague, bl g, by Con Sprague	5	7	6	3
Nutant, b h, by Nutmeg	4	4	7	5
Red Wing Maid,—George E. Loomis	6	8	5	4
Harry Phallamont, b g, by Phallamont	8	5	3	6
Seagert, ch m, by Neatwood	9	9	9	9

Time, 2:33¾—2:30—2:33½—2:32.

Purse $600; 2:21 class.

Phœbe Wilkes, b m, by Hambletonian Wilkes	4	1	1	1
Hattie S., b m, by Alar Clay Jr	1	2	3	2
Cleo, b m, by Badger	2	3	2	4
Minerva, gr m, by Pilot Medium	3	4	4	3
Prince H., b g, by Haw Patch	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:21¼—2:20¾—2:21—2:21¾.

September 21.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Mac H.,—George C. Raymond	1	1	1	
Brown Nell, br m, by Stockholm	3	2	2	
Sneak, br m, by Sam Hazzard	2	3	3	
Miss Crull, b m, by Champion	4	4	8	
Jim F., b g, by Killan Horse	5	7	4	
J. A. L., b g, by Lord Earlington	6	6	5	
Henry H., b g, by Mambrino George	9	5	9	
Volk, b g, by Van Zandt	7	9	6	
Opulence, bl h, by Ferguson	10	10	7	
Shawano Boy, br g, by Florida	8	8	dr	

Time, 2:25¾—2:23—2:26½.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Joseph See, br g, by Egmont	3	1	2	1	1
Captain Wilkes, b h—Geo. Webber	4	2	1	5	3
Dorothy, b m, by Prince Dictator	5	4	5	2	2
Earl Finch, b g, by Robinson's Blue Bull	2	3	3	4	5
Dolly S., dn m, by Bolton Sprague	6	5	4	3	4
Biddy Baron,—George E. Loomis	8	6	6	7	dr
Governor Hoard,—by Nestor	9	7	7	6	dr
Jenny Moody, gr m, by Moody	7	8	dr		
Benny B., ch g, by Butler's Bashaw	1	dr			
Lee Forester, b g, by Kentucky Belmont	dis				

Time, 2:26½—2:29—2:30—2:27¾—2:29½.

September 22.—Purse $400; 2:45 class.

Scott Smith, b h, by General Hancock	2	2	1	1	1
Ritta S., ch m, by John Reed	1	1	2	4	3
Carl G., gr g, by French's Bashaw	4	3	3	2	2
Alar C., br h, by Alar Clay	3	4	4	3	4
McGregor Boy, b g—F. C. Warren	5	5	5	dr	
Babe, b m, by Rocket	7	6	6	dr	
Lucy M., ro m, by Appleby	6	dis			

Time, 2:29¼—2:26¼—2:28¼—2:30½—2:32½.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Maggie Sherman, ch m, by Alex. H. Sherman	1	1	1
Winnie H., b m, by War Eagle	2	2	2
Good Bye, b m, by Egbert	3	4	3
Mineola, ch h, by Young Jim	5	3	5
Maggie N.,—James Tobin	7	5	4
Lucy R., bl m—M. Goldberg	8	6	6
Phallene, b m, by Phallamont	4	dr	
Silverwood, gr g, by Ryswood	6	dr	

Time, 2:20¼—2:21—2:22¼.

September 23.—Purse $700; 2:18 class; trot or pace.

Jordan,—by Baymont	1	1	1
Clara P., ch m, by Spink	4	3	2
Billy Gault,—by Frank Noble	5	4	3
Tempest N., b g, by Harry F	3	2	dis
Allessandro, gr g, by George Sprague	6	5	dis
Joe Joe, b g, by Vermont Ethan	7	6	dis
J. A. L., b g, by Lord Earlington	2	dis	

Time, 2:17¼—2:18—2:17½.

Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Whitewater Chief, b g, by Allegro	1	2	1	1
Silverwood, gr g, by Ryswood	2	1	2	2
Oak Leaf, b g, by Bolton Sprague	4	3	3	4
Sir Joe, b g, by Peidmont	3	4	4	3
Mira, b m, by Roy Executor	8	5	5	6
Prince H., b g, by Haw Patch	6	8	7	5
Kitty Clyde, b m, by Phallamont	7	6	6	7
Kate Phallamont, b m, by Phallamont	5	7	8	dr

Time, 2:25—2:25¼—2:25—2:25½.

Purse $100; match.

Mambrino Startle, bl h—William Groff	1	1
Red Wing Maid, b h—George Loomis	2	2

Time, 2:26¼—2:30¼.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.

Red Wing Maid,—George Loomis	won

Time, 2:36¼.

**Roodhouse, Illinois.

September 27.—Purse $500; 2:26 class.

Maud F., b m, by Troy	1	1	1
Kate Cloud, bl m—H. A. Hammel	2	5	2
Stanley, b h, by Swigert	3	2	4
Flora Wilkes, gr m, by Olmedo Wilkes	5	4	3
Burley, gr g—E. T. Thompson	4	3	dis

Time, 2:30—2:28¼—2:27½.

Purse $400; 2:34 class.

Comet Medium, b h, by Rupert Medium	6	1	1	1
Manley, gr h, by Mammont	1	2	2	2
Fay Pulling, b m, by Harry Pulling	2	3	3	3
Mirte Wilkes, b m, by Ashland	3	4	4	dis
Bertha, b m, by George Patchen	4	5	dis	
George Vest, b g—A. W. Summer	5	dis		

Time, 2:36¼—2:33—2:30½—2:31¼.

Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Belle Simmons,—McCormick Farm	4	3	1	1	1
Margaret M.,—M. S. McDowell	1	1	2	3	2
Rocea, b g, by Ringgold	2	2	3	2	3
Midland Maid, b m, by Carlton	3	4	dis		
Bob, b g—E. P. Tesson	dis				

Time, 2:27¼—2:25½—2:24½—2:25½—2:25.

September 28.—Purse $500; 2:21 class.

Minnie P., b m, by Port Leonard	1	1	1
Harry Medium, b g, by Happy Medium	2	2	2
Romeo, b g, by Ringgold	3	3	3
Huxham, ch h, by Nest Egg	4	4	4
Counsellor, br h, by Onward	dis		
Lady Savage, b m, by Hinkston Boy	dis		

Time, 2:19½—2:23—2:22¼.

Purse $400; 2:49 class.

Rosamond,—by Fairy Gift	1	1	1
Bonnie Josie, ch m, by Bonnie Castle	3	3	2
Brunswick,—by Walkill Prince	4	4	3
Lady Almont, b m, by John Burdine	2	2	dis
Mambrino Castle, br h, by Mambrino Dick	5	dis	
Billy Bashaw, bl g, by Harry Bashaw	dis		
Maud Lightfoot, ch m, by Prince Almont	dis		
Counseletta, b m, by Counsellor	dis		
Montroy, b h, by Monitor	dis		

Time, 2:31½—2:31¼—2:31¼.

Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Crayon, b g, by Cuyler	1	1	1
Hazel W., b h, by Dictator Jr	2	3	2
Charles Leonard, b g, by Port Leonard	4	2	3
Hathaway, b m, by Regalia	3	4	4

Time, 2:29½—2:30½—2:31½.

September 29.—Purse $400; 2:39 class.

Edith V., b m, by Little Ben	1	1	1
Bertha, b m, by George Patchen	2	2	2
Rustic Lady, b m, by Mambrino Rule	3	3	3
Mr. Stryker, b h, by Hudson	dis		

Time, 2:39—2:42—2:38.

Purse $400; 3:00 class.

Rosamond,—by Fairy Gift	3	1	1	1
Lady Almont, b m, by John Burdine	1	2	2	2
Hunter, bl h, by Ebony	2	3	3	3
Harry W., b h, by Usurper	4	dis		
Pensora Medium, b m, by Prince Medium	dis			

Time, 2:36—2:34½—2:42—2:39.

Purse $350; 2:24 class.

Hill Boy, ch h, by Dictator Jr	1	1	1
Eva Wilkes, b m, by Dumas	3	2	2
Midland Maid, b m, by Carlton	2	dis	

Time, 2:29—2:28½—2:30.

Purse $75; green horses.

Maud Lightfoot, ch m, by Prince Almont	2	3	1	1	1
Provost, b h, by Princeps	1	1	3	5	4
Lady Cuyler, br m, by Clay Cuyler	7	2	2	2	2
Tony L., ch m, by Prince Almont	3	4	6	3	3
Dutch Nerrow, b g—Edwin Blair	6	6	4	4	5
Daisy M., ch m, by Honest John	4	5	5	dis	
Dimple, br m, by Pepper	5	7	7	dis	
Rembly Boy,—F. A. Eisenmeyer	dis				
Dan Jennings, b g, by Almont	dis				

Time, 2:56—2:55½—2:55½—2:51½—2:50.

September 30.—Purse $400; 2:44 class; trot or pace.

Rocea, b g, by Ringgold	1	1	1
Jack Johnson, b h, by Athlo	2	2	3
Bonnie Josie, ch m, by Bonnie Castle	4	4	2
Topsey H., b m, by Diatonic	3	3	4
Miss Judy, bl m, by Prospect King	5	dis	
Boxer, b g, by Boxer	dis		

Time, 2:36—2:38½—2:40½.

Purse $400; free for all.

J. W. Tedford, gr g, by Ensign	1	1	2	1
Blazeberry, br m, by Roseberry	2	2	1	2
Ramona, b m, by Whitney	3	3	3	dis
Harry Medium, b h, by Happy Medium	4	dr		

Time, 2:21¾—2:19¾—2:24¼—2:25—2:25.

October 1.—Purse $75; 2:33 class.

Manley, gr h, by Mammont	1	1	1
Hathaway, b m, by Regalia	2	2	2
Burley, gr g—E. T. Thompson	3	3	3

Time, 2:38½—2:38¼—2:36.

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**Sedalia, Missouri.

October 25.—Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Bonnie Josie, ch m, by Bonnie Castle	2	1	2	2	1	1
Ashmaid, b m, by Sherman	4	2	1	1	2	2
Fashion Maid, b m, by Fashion	1	3	3	3	3	3
Edna Clark, bl m, by Kentucky Chief	3	5	4	4	4	ro
Little Mace, br h, by Union	5	4	5	5	dr	

Time, 2:34¾—2:29¼—2:30—2:29—2:29—2:26½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:28.
Amurath, b h, by Sultan ..... won
Time, 2:26.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
Von R., b h, by Von Arnim ..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:34½.
Star Hawk, ch h, by Star of the West ..... won
Time, 2:27.

Purse $500; 2:29 class.

Miss Edith, b m, by Midas	1	1	1
Elsie Sprague, ch m, by Rounds' Sprague	2	2	3
Dolly M., b m, by Copper Duke	3	3	2
Helen H., b m, by Earl	4	dis	
Carroll Wilkes, br m, by Ashland Wilkes	dis		

Time, 2:20¾—2:19—2:21½.

October 26.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Pansy Blossom, b m, by General Wilkes	1	1	2	1
Jersey Girl, dn m, by Legal Note	2	3	1	2
Barney Tar, b g—L. W. Welch	4	2	3	6
Sudie, b m, by Bonnie Clay	3	5	4	5
Crusader, br h, by Flying Morgan	7	7	5	3
Conflict, b h, by Madrid	5	4	6	7
Jack Johnson, b h, by Athlo	6	6	7	4

Time, 2:22½—2:21¼—2:23¼—2:21¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31¼.
Maud, b m, by Clay Cadmus ..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:26½.
Admore,—by Advent ..... won
Time, 2:24.

Purse $500; 2:21 class.

Cicerone, b h, by Cyclone	1	1	1
Prince Herschel, b h, by Herschel	2	2	2

Time, 2:20½—2:23¾—2:18¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34¼.
Billy H.,—by Dom Pedro ..... won
Time, 2:27¼.

Purse $500; 2:30 class; three-year-olds.

Doctor H., ro h, by Mambrino Dick	1	1	2	1
Miss McLain, b m, by Randolph McGregor	3	2	1	3
Adino, b h, by Simmons	2	3	4	2
Clay Cross, b h, by Royal Windsor	4	4	3	4

Time, 2:32—2:31—2:28½—2:30½.

October 27.—Purse $500; 2:25 class.

Miss Edith, br m, by Midas	1	5	1	2	1
Stratford, b h, by Strathmore	2	1	2	1	2
Emolita, b m, by Sealskin Wilkes	5	3	6	3	3
Hat Sprague, b g, by Rounds' Sprague	3	6	4	5	4
Dolly M., b m, by Copper Duke	4	8	3	4	5
Topaz, b h, by Ham	6	7	5	6	6
Winston, b h, by Wilkes Boy	7	4	7	dr	
Stanley, b h, by Valentine Swigert	8	2	dis		

Time, 2:21¼—2:22¾—2:20¾—2:25—2:21¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:18¼.
Ashman, b h, by Sherman ..... lost
Time, 2:22½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Count Kilrush, b h, by Egbert ..... won
Time, 2:27.

Purse $—; to beat 2:40.
Dick Huntington, gr h, by Prince Dictator ... won
Time, 2:33.

Purse $500; free for all.

Fred K., b g, by Shadeland Onward	1	1	1
Almont Bashaw, bl h, by Almont Raven	2	2	2
Minnie A., bl m, by Cherokee	3	3	3
Charley Ford, ch g, by Dexter Prince	dis		

Time, 2:14¼—2:14¾—2:15.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.

Star Hawk, ch g, by Star of the West	1	1	1
Lewis Sprague, bl h, by Gov. Sprague	2	2	3
Danness, gr g, by Rockaway	3	6	2
Dominator, b h, by Dom Pedro	6	3	6
Nettie Wilkes, ch m, by Ashland Wilkes	5	4	4
Laura B., b m, by Willie Schepper	4	5	5

Time, 2:27¾—2:29½—2:25.

October 28.—Purse $500; 2:17 class.

Senator Conkling, b g, by Roscoe Conkling	1					
King Herod, ch g, by Fayette Chief	2					
Nina Medium, b m, by Riley Medium	4					
Lee Russell, b h, by Lord Russell	3					
Telephone, b h, by Empire	6					
Patsey Curtis, b h, by Evemont	5					
J. W. Tedford, gr g, by Ensign	7					

Time, 2:16¼—2:16½—2:18—2:20.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

How, b g, by Valentine Swigert	1
Juliet, ch m, by Bonnie Clay	4
Rocea, b g, by Ringgold	2
Jersey Girl, dn m, by Legal Note	3

Time, 2:20½—2:18¼—2:17¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:42.
Waneta, b m, by Shadeland Onward. ..... Time, 2:37.

Purse $15; to beat 3:00.
Even Time, b h, by Egbert ..... Time, 2:53¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:29¼.
Lady B., ch m, by Warwick Boy. ..... Time, 2:27.

Purse $15; to beat $3:00.
Ella Woodline, br m, by Woodline ..... Time, 2:33¾.

Purse $300; two-year-olds.
Oneita, b m, by Shadeland Onward ..... Boabdil, b h, by Bermuda ..... Belle Della, br m, by Counsellor ..... Rosewood, b m, by Mecca ..... Time, 2:31½—2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34¼.
Tito, br h, by Egbert ..... Time, 2:32½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
Aunt Delila, b m, by Harold Patchen ..... Time, 2:27.

Purse $15; to beat 2:36¾.
Jay See Jay,—by Dr. Herr ..... Time, 2:35¼.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Kitzy, br m, by Star Almont ..... Time, 2:36¼.

October 29.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

McGregor Wilkes, b h, by Robert McGregor	3	5	2	2	1
Ashmaid, br m, by Sherman	5	6	1	1	2
Lewis Sprague, bl h, by Gov. Sprague	1	3	5	4	4
Dick Huntington, gr h, by Prince Dictator	6	2	4	3	3
Tito, br h, by Egbert	2	1	6	6	d
Onward Fewell, b h, by El Mahdi	4	4	3	5	d

Time, 2:32½—2:30½—2:25½—2:27¾—2:27¼—2:
2:30¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:19.
Egbertine, ch h, by Egbert ..... Time, 2:18½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Adino, b h, by Simmons ..... Time, 2:30.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Onward Jr., b h, by Onward ..... Time, 2:29½.

Purse $500; 2:18 class.

Two Strike, gr g, by Furguson	4	4	1
Bob, bl g—Pate Farm	1	1	2
Golden Boy,—by Plato	3	2	4
Minnie A., b m, by Clinker	2	3	3

Time, 2:15—2:18¾—2:16¼—2:18½—2:21¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:26.
Lady B., ch m, by Warwick Boy ..... Time, 2:28½.

Purse $15; to beat 3:00.
Valentine Knox, ch h, by Woodford Knox ..... Time, 2:38½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:35.
Bonnie Clay, ch h, by Bonnie Glencoe ..... Time, 2:31¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¾.
Reita U., b m, by Senator Updegraff ..... Time, 2:25¾.

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WALLACE'S MONTHLY,

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NANCY HANKS, 2:04.

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BUDD DOBLE.

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PROBLEMS IN BREEDING.

BY A. H.

Heredity.

IV.—TEST.

The Above Contrasted with the Opposite View of a Present-Day Teacher.—Says Professor Brewer: "If the increased size due to better nutriment during the growth of the animal is not transmitted in any degree whatever, then it is a double mistake for breeders to practice their present methods with animals intended for breeding. Abundant nutrition when the animal is young should then be confined to those intended for slaughter and for general use. The underfed and stunted should then be the best breeding animals, because if unfavorable environment promotes congenital variation and such variation takes place in every and all directions, then the true method to practice in the improvement of breeds as to size, would be to underfeed the young and growing animals intended for breeding purposes, and thus induce congenital variation in their offspring, and then rely upon the selection of the favorable variations induced in the successive generations of starvelings."

We are afraid Weismannian supporters will be unable to follow Professor Brewer in this, simply because they do not admit at all that environment, underfeeding or overfeeding has any influence whatsoever in causing congenital variations. We are afraid there is a misunderstanding somewhere, for Mr. Brewer saddles onto the new theorists conditions for effecting their purpose, which are not theirs but purely their opponents. For the only source of congenital variations they admit of is the union of two different ancestral germ-plasms. The only chance that there is of outside conditions influencing this is the "chance" circumstances that may bring two differently endowed individuals of the same kind together. Starvation may be a chance circumstance that may decrease the possibility of favoring these combinations, being of the same order in this respect as everything that tends to weaken or undermine the individual (body) itself that prevents its normal sexual activity. The direct effect of increased or decreased nutrition on the individual we can also conceive as having a similarly direct immediate influence on the germ-plasm, making the molecules of the same larger or smaller respectively. Also the same influence, if continued, through several generations, we can see that as in the first instance the germ molecules were larger or smaller according to the nutrition, when the two parents' contributions combined, the larger or lesser characteristics would remain and would be represented in the next generation likewise. But this does not effect the quality, though it may effect the bulk of the molecular constitution, no more than heat effects the composition of the mercury. But this is only a partial illustration. It —nutrition—causes no permanent difference. Besides the germ-plasm *itself* possesses the power to utilize or resist increased or decreased nutrition. While of course as long as mortality exists, nutrition is necessary, some germ-plasms—thence individuals—can thrive on less

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than others, while others need more, yet no *over supply of food* can be absorbed against the disposition of the germ-plasm etc. There is a limit to expansion as there is to contraction—which latter being starvation may be death. Hence the power resides *not* with the food, but with the germ-plasm—not with the supply, but with the ability to assimilate.

We shall elsewhere further indicate that Professor Brewer need not give himself over to the "gospel of despair" which he also seems to think would be the result of accepting the new theory. We shall show that the very methods that have been in vogue must still be used, though more intelligently, but not as a "cause," but as a test of ability to stand the strains involved in the old methods of that "causation."

A Sample Test Case—"K N" Feeding.—We are indebted to the *Saturday Review* for the following paragraph:

In the year 1871 an important discovery was made with regard to the coloring of canaries. In that year certain birds began to be exhibited which eclipsed all competitors in richness and depth of coloring. For several years the secret was kept, its possessors meanwhile winning prizes wholesale. As the birds were of two colors, the wing and tail-feathers being greenish yellow and the rest orange, the liveliest curiosity was excited as to the cause of so mysterious effect. Foul play was suspected, and the birds were submitted to an analysis, only to be reported guiltless of dye. At last the secret was discovered independently by an outsider, who, scorning the gains to be got by illiberal reticence, presented it to the world, and announced that the superb coloring was the result of feeding the birds on cayenne pepper in the moulting season. This announcement, which would doubtless be interesting to Mr. Bates and Mr. A. R. Wallace, also created a dispute as to whether any cruelty was involved in making a bird eat several teaspoonfuls a day of so sharp a condiment. Some asserted that it spoiled their digestions and ruined their constitutions; others maintained that they liked the "K N regimen" (as they jocularly called it), and that the capsicum frutescens was the natural food of many wild birds; and the dispute is by no means settled yet.

The best possible test of the effect of the influences, of acquired changes or characters in the soma (body), on the germ-plasm, we submit ought to be derived from that class of facts, one of which we have given a sample of above, that have reference to the changes evidently produced by food, etc., on the appearance of the animal. By feeding canaries, as per example, on cayenne pepper, such feed at once materially effects the color of the plumage. Here there is no doubt of the effect on the individual of feeding. But this effect has never been transmitted to the offspring of animals so fed and affected.

Food, etc., do Not Originate Force, Strength, or Size. Burns says:

"See the plowman haggis fed,
The trembling earth resounds his tread;
Clap in his waly nieve a blade—
He'll gar it whistle;
And legs, and airms and heads he'll sned
Like taps o' thistle."

Burns meant that a man able to assimilate the Scottish haggis—a mixture of minced flesh, oatmeal and other nitrogenous materials—or powerful food, will have a powerful body, and make his muscle like fine tempered steel, and if a man is fed on pie and pudding he will become the reverse. Though, as Johnson pointed out, oats was the feed of men in Scotland and of horses in England, which definition was justified by the comment it received from a more discriminative observer who declared: "And where are there better men or better horses?" yet if it had not been for the goodness, naturally, of the race of men and of horses, the oats would have been of no benefit, and we would not have had the famous definition or retort.

Quantity or concentration of food and constant training have never produced a Sullivan or a Corbett. They never will. But an individual naturally endowed may, by the applied test of fitness for assimilating muscle-producing food, and of enduring training, become celebrated in agonistic feats—in direct proportion to their development in the individual—out of the predispositions accumulated in the germ-plasm.

On the other hand, slop-food—which is unnatural—would as certainly disagree with one individual as highly nitrogenous would with another. In either case, if enforced and continued where it was assimilable, it would interfere with the development intended by nature, and in this way, alone, would create an obstruction to the proper exercise of function and even bar the reproductive process it-

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self. If the test was not too severe, if it did not immediately destroy the purposive acts of individuals, and if survival were possible, though on a debased level, the potentiality of the germ-plasms might, in their powers of evolving new characteristic tendencies, discover plasm-combinations that, in individual results, would be better able to take advantage of changed dietary, and thus eventually a race that might live on slop instead of haggis might arise. In fact, in the wider range of nature this is surely instanced in the great divisions of the animal kingdom.

A Lamarkian Straw.—We have heard of the experimentalist, who, anxious to discover *how little* a horse could or would live on, had gradually, successfully, trained his subject down to *one straw* a day, at which result he was perfectly delighted. He had solved a problem, achieved success in this path of training, and was doubtless "shaking hands with himself" in anticipation of the even further withdrawal of that one unnecessary straw, and on the perpetuation of an improved breed of non-eating horses, when *the horse actually died*, kicking his (Lamarkian) ideas all to pieces; ungrateful mule!

But all animals do not eat alike. There are small eaters and large eaters. Sometimes large eaters are as useless as small eaters. Sometimes small eaters are as gritty as large. *It all depends* not on the *amount of feed*, but on the *constitution* of the animal. Hence it is reasonably possible to "evolute" or develop a breed of horses of a useful character that require a "minimum" allowance of food. But that minimum would be to it its maximum, necessary to its healthy development and use.

In the above we see that the Lamarkian view is not governed by natural limits as the opposing view is. In the former, extremes of conditions effect the individual so as to remove it, or debar it from continuing its specific purpose of perpetuating its like. In the former the specific force seeks to perpetuate itself in the most favorable natural conditions for achieving the same great purpose. Artifice, therefore, continually interferes, nature continually aids that purpose.

Leading Methods in Relation to Fattening Propensities Considered.—"Different breeds vary," said Dr. Anderson, from each other also, to an astounding degree, in respect to their propensity to increase in corpulency by abundant feeding. No art can ever bring the greyhound to be as full of flesh as a breed of lap dogs (I believe they are called shock dogs), which have a propensity to fatten more than any others, and it is not a little remarkable that some of the leanest kind of dogs eat the most food of any in proportion to their size. It has often been remarked that a greyhound is the most voracious of all dogs, and that a mastiff, in proportion to its size, eats very little, though it may very easily be fattened. The blood horse and the Alderney cow can never be made so fat as many other varieties of their species." "Such remarkable diversities are occasioned merely by breed," *i. e.* variations of the germ-plasm fixed by selection. Again "we are led to conclude that there are varieties of the same species which are radically different in point of size, and which can not be made to approach each other by any mode of management whatever *where the blood is* [or *remains*] *unmixed*," "No treatment could ever bring a breed, naturally small, to equal the size of one that was originally large, if it can be reared where it can have food and warmth in abundance."

Breeders of breeds that have reached fame as beef cattle did not originally start on cattle like unto Pharoah's lean kine and by feeding such eventually create well-favored descendants.

High feeding is entirely a modern innovation for which the breeds have been gradually prepared, not by feeding, but by that test as indicating selection.

What the breeders did was to hunt for individuals that possessed natural, well-favored feeding propensities. And, as Dr. Anderson shows how it was done, "intercopulate" the individuals so selected. Breeders threw aside in each succeeding the generation misfits or substandard and again *restricted* intercopulation to the elect of the select. Of course, though feeding was not carried to a high pitch in the early days, what feeding was in vogue was simply and purely a *test for*

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selection, i. e. on feeding a herd those that lay on most flesh were marked out as best fitted to breed from, as containing in their germ-plasms that molecular constitution which had produced them as the best.

Thus, while feeding was constantly testing each generation, it was not increased feeding that was acquiring for the breed increased "propensity to corpulency," but the increased concentration of the ancestral corpulency tendencies (germ-plasms) of the selected results of the test by "intercopulating," *solely* with themselves.

So that as the world grew older, the breed was accumulating congenitally all its ancestral molecular "propensities to corpulency." So satisfactorily was this accomplished that the corpulent tendencies were accumulated in such excess that the breeders who had been responsible for this "entailed on their successors the necessity of creating a breed that could make lean," just as indicated by Dr. Anderson. That this has been also successfully accomplished, *and all as a matter of breed*, any one acquainted with the history of bovines and Smithfield (London) and Chicago Fat Stock Shows must abundantly admit.

Change of Environment Favors, not Induces, Other Previously Suppressed Variations.—Professor Brewer also says: "*Medium* sized Shetland ponies and *medium* sized Percheron horses will each increase in size in a region of especially abundant food and diminish in a region of scanty food." As we assert that it was the influence of natural selection that adapted the Shetland, etc., to its environment, are we to refuse the influence of natural selection to operate on the breed if removed to other more favorable environments?

The conditions existing in Shetland are such that only those animals naturally constituted can stand the test of survival. This is, as it has to be over and over again reiterated and made clear to those who have not yet cleared their ears to hear properly, natural selection. Now it is surely evident to the understanding that can comprehend the distinction—"fine" if it is—that an environment, "more favorable" as it is called, would permit of the survival of those that would have failed—"plucked" in their "exam." by inexorable dame nature—to come up to the required standard necessary in Shetland. That means that in a more temperate clime, or less severe "exam.," the former "plucked" ones would now pass muster and "graduate" or survive. Here new elements would be retained, there would arise practically a new variety. *And* "intercopulation" being unpreventable of course, the result would be that there would occur in succeeding generations a tendency toward increasing numerically the characteristics of the now more favored. But if an equivalent process of selection were continued, under the conditions of the new environment, that would then take the place of the original test—for selecting out such as would only survive there—the breed would of course remain absolutely the same. Mr. Brydon shows how successfully this can be done by an *artificial-selection* test alone.

It appears to us to be a thorough misconception to attribute to the environment results that are due to the selection—which counts in in one case what is counted out in the other. This explanation makes all the more clear the possession of all force by the germ-plasms and not by the outside influence. It would be utterly impossible to convert the germ intended for a Shetland into a Percheron by any outside influence whatever.

Origin of Size in Large Breeds.—Professor Brewer further says: "So far as I know, all the breeds of especially large horses, cattle and sheep have originated in districts of abundant food, usually in fertile valleys or on plains. . . . . and the smaller breeds have originated in districts of scantier forage." The latter statement is answered by Dr. Anderson, elsewhere quoted; what we want to deal with here is the first statement. We shall take as a "test" case the Clydesdale breed of horses. Some months ago, in this magazine, the authority of Mr. Thomas Dykes was quoted to the effect that it was the old breed of Scottish horse known as the galloway that was the lineal ancestor of the Clydesdale horse

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of the present day—the pride of bonnie Scotland and more beyond. The increase of size in the present horse over the extinct is at least *two inches*. Here, apparently, is a perfect proof of what Mr. Brewer believes. *But* let us enquire into the matter of this increase of size. Mr. Thomas Dykes, in the new edition being issued, under the editorship of Mr. James Sinclair, of Sidney's "Book of the Horse," says; "There was no desire to increase the size of the Scottish horses till more peaceful times set in, after the union between England and Scotland. The native breed being then short-legged and active but small, there existed a desire for more power in the collar for plowing purposes, and so, as mentioned in the introductory history to the retrospective or initial volume of the Clydesdale Stud-Book, one John Paterson, of Lochlyoch, in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, in the year 1720, went from Scotland into England, and brought from thence a Flemish stallion, which is said to have so greatly improved the breed in the Upper Ward as to have made them noted all over Scotland." It was these Upper Ward horses to which the improved breed traces. Here the beautiful theory of effect of "fertile valley" is all knocked on the head. The same method of raising the size, etc., of breeds, equine, bovine, ovine, or porcine, might be traced through all.

Mr. Thomas Dykes, in the place referred to, says that the importation mentioned was the only one that can be satisfactorily traced, though others are stated to have been made. Mr. Alexander Galbraith traces the introduction of Flemish blood as far back as the time of the Norman conquest, when William the Conqueror was accompanied by the Earl of Flanders and a strong force mounted on the very finest chargers in the world. "These were Flemish horses, said to be descended from a combination of the strong black horse of Flanders, the Arabian bay and the original Asiatic white horse..... The abundance of lime in the soil of Flanders contributed liberally to the growth of his osseous framework, and in size and quality of bone he never was and probably never will be excelled." Mr. Galbraith believes that in the year 1352 Flemish blood was permitted to enter Scotland from England, and also that in the seventeenth century similar importations took place. He believes, therefore, that the Clydesdale is a composite breed, consisting of the blood of the original native Scotch mares and of that of the Flemish, itself a composition of Arabian and Asiatic on the native foundation.

Youatt says: "All our [*i. e.*, British] draft horses, and some even of the lighter kind, have been lately much crossed by the Flanders breed, and with evident improvement."

We have also seen above that the Flemish horse is a composite horse. Admitting that it was indigenously a large-sized breed and that the conditions were favorable to a large breed, we have simply to follow the tendencies of the germ-plasm which, being attended to by the conditions assumed of favorable soil, etc., developed the tendencies toward increased size; and these tendencies materializing, developing thus in the breed, by being attracted, like to like, to the exclusion of all mixture with those of opposite tendencies, thus originated from the germ-plasm, not from external influences which would require to elevate the size of all alike, which is what never happens.

These size-favored kept possession of the favored plains and valleys. Those which were congenitally diminutive did not require to die out; they continually swarmed off, made an exodus into the less appropriated high lands where natural selection favored those individuals able to survive, advantageously to the perpetuation of their line or race. Thus a process of natural selection was the force that developed indigenous varieties. This was aided by the segregation of the large, the stronger in the richer localities, they being the better able to retain the more favored location. This necessitated the withdrawal of the smaller, less strong, individuals to "find their level" on the higher or more secluded regions more fit for them and less fit for the larger ones. Hence natural permanent varieties became developed by a continued process of "sizing up" and weeding out. There

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is always an effort at continual attraction of *the like to the like* and a finding an environment in which they can perpetuate their like. Hence though natural selection does not, in actuality, create the fitness (as old notions regard fitting) for the environment, because it can not create characteristics fit for a condition which has not yet existed in the experience of the evolved results, yet wherever it has evolved characteristics that can take advantage of a "change of venue" it very quickly does so, swarming off from the old set, and hence finding an environment fitted to the new evolution and its temporary and permanent perpetuation. Hence keeping up its fitness for its environment involves only the selection of the standards, lopping off the substandards. Environment is therefore only a test. No less true is it that if an environment or conditions are not handy for such favoring of evolved characters, the individuals exhibiting them at once drop to the rear and have no chance for either temporary or permanent advantage.

Of such many evolutions thus developed some may be "fit"—*if not fitted*—and some unfit for living or thriving in new environments. When *such* accidental (usually) occurrence happens—as the force of evolution is never dead—the evolution of variations that were previously useless, had no chance to assert themselves—if they were of no benefit—now, under different yoke-master, condition or test development, where formerly they would have been hustled to the wall. Among these variations thus developed there may be some of a character that naturally endows them with advantages that indicate their greater "fitness" for the new environment. These at once step to the front, are favored by natural selection—because they have some new characteristics that. render them more immune to the life destroying agencies they now encounter, or able to take greater advantage of the new opportunities offered them. Hence these tend to be preserved at the expense of the original type. In course of time therefore there is a complete change in the descendant species to the introduced.

In the above instance we have one which is often brought forward to prove the effect of external conditions, etc.—environment—on animals. We see, at least we are forced to the conclusion. that the facts can be interpreted differently, and much more reasonably and consistently, by the force of natural selection.

A Counterfeit Presentment. — But there is another picture of the Flanders which we quote below, but are unable to here refer the reader to the authority, having misplaced it:

"In Flanders where the air is humid. and pastures moist and rank, horses grow large, but they have flat feet, inferior sinews, lymphatic temperaments and soft hearts. Flemish horses have been imported largely into England, because they were cheap, big and showy, but they have always been noted for their lack of endurance. The Flemish coach horses were so deficient in toughness and grit that the job masters found it cheaper to employ English-bred horses at double the price." History has made us acquainted with the fact that, proverbially "Like a Flanders mare" was a term of scathing scornscant courtesy.

Apparently there must have been more than one kind of Flemish horses. The latter is certainly not the kind the best breeders of horse flesh in the world would select for heavy uses. But that is not exactly the point immediately involved. We can discuss the alleged effects of, soil, etc., on a supposititious case as well as on a real case. Instead of the soil and atmosphere being the cause of the alleged hardness or softness, etc., we believe that these qualities were developed in localities of dry air and soil, and damp air and soil respectively, because or on account of the inutility or non-effectiveness of qualities of the opposite nature required by either condition; hence the individuals exhibiting the germ-plasm tendency to softness or hardness, etc., being better adapted to damp or dry environments, were naturally favorable for such conditions, so remained in possession; their kind, at the expense of the other, which were of no use there, being perpetuated. The picture of the Flemish horse we are discussing evidently

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refers to a recent date and to non-breeding animals. Possibly the breed has degenerated from its palmier state, and also the breeders lost their cunning. Anyhow it would not be *such* poor protoplasmic jelly that would ever have commended itself to British breeders.

The Foot and the Footing.—Climate and soil, etc., have always been considered to have had a direct influence on the feet of horses, which has been just controverted in connection with general softness in immediately preceding remarks. But we may give the point a little further attention.

Across Central Arabia, we are told, extends a vast territory called the Nedyd, composed of sandy deserts and rich pastures. The whole region is a plateau, and the atmosphere is dry and bracing. It is under such conditions that the Arab horse has thrived. "In such country the hoofs require no shoes." In India and Australia the horse "becomes much improved in respect to soundness of feet and lungs, doubtlessly," it is stated, "the effect of drier climate."

Recently it was quoted in this magazine, for instance, that horses bred in the mountains of Wales, England and Scotland had good feet, while those bred in the fens of Lincolnshire, etc., had commonly flat and soft feet "due to the moist soil, which relaxed the texture of the hoof."

The famous veterinarian, Dr. Fleming, says: "The size of the hoof depends not only on the treatment they receive at the hands of the shoers, but also upon the climate and nature of the soil. It is not at all uncommon to find what are called 'odd-sized' feet belonging to the same horse, and they may be perfectly free from disease. One foot smaller than the other is often congenital, and this neither predisposes to disease, nor is it an indication of any morbid condition, unless the animal is lame, or the inequality may be due to the shoer or to a shoe having been lost. Large hoofs, with prominent frogs and rather flat soles are generally found in moist countries. Narrow small feet, with hard, dry horn and rather diminutive frogs and concave soles, are usually observed in dry climates with rocky or sandy soils."

We are not addressing our remarks to Dr. Fleming. But has it ever occurred to the others that as soft feet would be of no use in Arabia, that whenever an animal showed the slightest tendency to develop a poor foot, he would immediately be, naturally, selected out of the breeding studs? Hence the hard foot was favored, the soft disappeared from the perpetuating lines of the race. The same process was in force in regard to the soft, marshy districts—hard feet were of no use therein, hence the tendencies to soft feet were favored. The condition preceded the development, and the development of kind of characters were those most suitable to that condition, and there was thus a continuous check on the development of quality of hoof not suitable. This test selected soft or hard hoof tendencies, according to the respective development that favored the environment.

Effects of Intercopulation.—Mr. H. C. Merwin, in a recent *Atlantic* article, writes: "A thoroughbred foal, born in India of English parents (imported) bears unmistakable evidence of his birthplace, and in the second and third generations the colonized thoroughbred loses all the resemblance to the native English stock." From remarks by Professor Wallace in his "India" where he says: "The results in breeding do not indicate that the class of stallions selected to be taken to India to cross with country-bred mares have been the best suited to the purpose," he would indicate that the English parents belonged to the male sex only, besides being of inferior quality; the mares being of Arab extraction. It is improbable that thoroughbred mares would be taken out of England for the purpose of breeding in India—generally unsuitable as it is for horse breeding. The fact of the success of the thoroughbred in America and Australia further tends to beget a belief that the results referred to by Mr. Merwin did not involve both thoroughbred sires and dams, to the *third* generation; but that the use of Indian mares intervened. Thoroughbred breeding can apparently be made successful where good horse men and good horse country exist.

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In the above we have an illustration,

among others herein incidentally given, of what Dr. Anderson called intercopulation, which in latter days has been, in more effective language, advanced so in importance. The best equine case of this influence is the thoroughbred. As this influence is, under various phases, continually coming under notice, it is well to emphasize it. The following, therefore, will serve our purpose in this respect. We quote the memorabilia of the *L. S. Journal:* "The late Mr. R. O. Pringle in 1874 visited the Orkneys. He reported that already the old 'garron' or Orkney cob—the native horse—was almost crossed out of existence. The Clydesdale stallions which had been introduced had enlarged the size, but had not made the horses more docile or more enduring. The Earl of Zetland had introduced the thoroughbred stallion Hawk, and the produce was so good from the genuine garron mares that not one of the stock was left in the island, the dealers having picked up the whole of them, colts and fillies. To succeed Hawk, another thoroughbred stallion was sent. But the garron mares were now wanting, and the half-breds—from Clydesdale sires—were not satisfactory substitutes. The results of the second introduction of racing blood were less successful than were those of the first. In Ronsay were crosses between the Shetland pony and the Orkney garron—strong and useful animals. Have these ceased to exist? A correspondent tells us that 'Sheltie' or 'Shelt' in provincial Scotch, means for the farmer nag-horse. We do not think this name is to be traced to the word Shetland (as is suggested) but to Sheiling, a house or cottage. And the Shelt was the horse kept for the use of the house as distinguished from the work horses kept for the work upon the farm. Both garron and galloway are names for horses which will repay inquiry."

Were There Two Kinds of Buffalo?—The existence of two kinds of buffaloes is firmly believed by many hunters—they name them respectively the "prairie buffalo" and the "wood" or "mountain buffalo." Colonel Dodge* says of the latter: "His body is lighter whilst his legs are shorter, but much thicker and stronger than the plains animal, thus enabling him to perform feats of climbing and tumbling almost incredible in such a huge and unwieldy beast."

Major Bedson, of Winnipeg, who formerly owned the only herd in the Northwest, wrote us a few days ago: "I am satisfied that it is a mistake in attempting to distinguish between the prairie buffalo and the wood buffalo—they are one and the same," but evidently the herd *driven to the woods* for protection *not* adopting it as a result of modifications favored by natural selection fitting them the better for such found change of environment—present some differences in form, etc., that are important to consider.

Mr. W. T. Honnaday thus writes on this point: "There is some reason for the belief that certain changes of form may have occurred in the buffaloes that have taken up a permanent residence in rugged and precipitous mountain regions. Indeed, it is hardly possible to understand how such a radical change in the habitat of an animal could fail, through successive generations, to effect certain changes in the animal itself. It seems to me that the changes which would take place in a band of plains buffaloes transferred to a permanent mountain habitat can be forecast with a marked degree of certainty..... In the course of many centuries the change in his form might become well defined, constant and conspicuous. But at present *there is not the slightest ground for considering that the mountain buffalo or wood buffalo is entitled to rank even as a variety of* Bison americanus." The band of bison in the Yellowstone Park must be of necessity of the wood or mountain variety, from these we may yet eventually more fully follow the course of these changes.

But it would not require the fixing of a new variety to determine the status of the "new" characters thus developed.

The changes that seem to have occurred adapted the animals possessing them to the novel environment. There is in this case permutable selection that would accomplish the change.

In the first place no buffaloes would be driven to the woods unless they were *able* to accomplish "feats of climbing

*Plains of the Great West, p. 144.

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and tumbling" incredible. Hence we see the advantage of congenital characters of that tendency. It is only a few here and there in the human family, for instance, that are born "adapted" for athletes, tumblers or acrobats. Opportunity in places where such feats are admired soon tests their presence, and training develops them. But no amount of training, etc., would ever develop an acrobat unless he was naturally possessed of the peculiar qualities necessary for success in that line.

And no buffaloes not capable of the rough and tumble of mountain and wood life would be found where they were not naturally fit. Hence there would be a drawing out from the harassed plains buffaloes of those so peculiarly adapted; and if any other straggler followed, he would be the one most liable to lag behind and be picked off by the insatiate long-range rifle of the alleged "sportsman."

Eimer's argument as to parallel species in the new and old worlds, and the peculiarities exhibited in Australia, in which even a parallelism is shown, appear to us not to favor the Lamarkian view so much as the new Darwinian.

Old-world forms that appear in the new world, ought, according to Eimer's argument, to acquire peculiarly new characters—even in selective domestication, but they do not. What is *breed* remains *breed;* what is due to selection and inherent variation—"sport"ing—can not be credited to the narrower "influence" exerted by the soma.

Any new characters that appear in domestication in their indigenous or exotic character, are either due to the effect of all-preservation, or the natural evolution of variations. The latter needs no exposition. Where selection is not rigidly carried out both influences may be at work together.

But a further word as to what we term above *all-preservation.* Any one that has ever been engaged in breeding or "ameliorating" our domestic breeds—for which the French have a very good phrase, Zoötechnie—will fully appreciate what we allude to. In breeding, an opportunity is never lost of securing, early and late, from the willing or unwilling, fit or unfit, dam a colt, calf, lamb, barrow, litter or brood. Further, the preservation of *all* these is aided by all the means in the power of science and art that can be brought into play for that "human" purpose. What is the result? The weak is preserved at the expense of the strong; off form and sub-standard are favored. Hence we have, as compared with nature's process, the survival not only of the unfit—which would otherwise have been killed off, but the development of all possible deteriorating characters, with some possible grains of wheat amidst much chaff, which, because they have pedigree to their name, escape final destruction. They are *all* devoted to the breeding pen—with a handing on, to generations yet unborn, of all the worst accumulating predispositions of the germ-plasm. This is one illustration of the influence of the principle of *panmixia* which all must appreciate and admit.

Eimer's allusions to the gradual change in the skin to dark color, in the successive races met with in traversing up the region of the Nile, and of the days of Constantinople, etc., appeal to us as examples that could be much more lucidly explained in the terms of variations originating in the germ-plasm.

Weismann's Views on Environment.—It will be interesting to read now what Weismann has to say on this class of cases: "I only know of one class of changes," he says, "in the organism which is with difficulty explained by the supposition of changes in the germ; these are the modifications which appear as the direct consequence of some alteration in the surroundings. These changes—such, for example as are produced by a strange climate—have always been looked at under the supposition that they are transmitted and intensified from generation to generation, and for this reason the observations are not always sufficiently precise. It is difficult to say whether the changed climate may not have first changed the germ, and if this were the case the accumulation of effects through the action of heredity would present no difficulty.

"Increased nourishment not only causes a plant to grow more luxuriously, but it

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alters the plant in some distinct way, and it would be wonderful indeed if the seeds were not also larger and better furnished with nutritive material. If the increased nutrition be repeated in the next generation a still further increase in the size of the seed, in the luxuriance of the plant and in all other changes which ensue is at any rate conceivable if it is not a necessity. But this would not be an instance of acquired characters, but only the consequence of a direct influence upon the germ-cells and of better nourishment during growth.

"A similar interpretation explains the converse change. When horses of normal size are introduced into the Falkland Islands, the next generation is smaller in consequence of poor nourishment and the damp climate, and after a few generations they have degenerated to a marked extent. In such case we have only to assume that the climate which is unfavorable and the nutriment which is insufficient for horses, effect not only the animal as a whole, but also its germ-cells. This would result in the diminution in the size of the germ-cells the effects upon the offspring being still further intensified by the insufficient nourishment supplied during growth. But such results would not depend upon the transmission by the germ-cells of certain peculiarities due to the unfavorable climate, which only appear in the full-grown horse.

"Organs adapt themselves in all their parts to any condition of existence, and behave like a plastic mass which can be molded into almost any conceivable form in the course of time. The cause of this variability lies in the germ-cells from the moment when segmentation occurs, the exact kind of organism which will be developed is already determined, whether large or small, more like its father or mother, which of its parts will resemble one and which the other, to minutest detail.

"In spite of this there still remains a certain scope for the influence of the external conditions upon the organism. But it is limited, and forms but a small area round the fixed central point which is determined by heredity.

"Unhealthy sedentary habits make pale and stunted people, life on board ship makes sailors tanned and strong; but when once the resemblance to father or mother or to both is established, it can never be effaced, let the habit of life be what it will.

"Natural selection, in truth, works upon peculiarities which are hidden in the germ-cells; predispositions fluctuate, and it is on this that the possibility of an increase of the predisposition in question, and its average result depends.

"The source of all the permanent hereditary variations can be traced to the various external influences to which the germ is exposed before the commencement of embryonic life. Hence, we may fairly attribute to the adult organism influences which determine the phyletic development of its descendants. For the germ-cells are contained therein and the external influence which effect them are internally connected with the state of the organism in which they lie hid. If it be well nourished the germ-cells will have abundant nutriment, and if it be weak and sickly the germ-cells will be arrested in growth. It is even possible that the effects of those influences may be specialized, that is to say, they may act only upon certain parts of the germ-cells.

But this is very different from believing that the changes of the organism which result from external stimuli can be transmitted to the germ-cells and will redevelop in the next generation at the same time as that at which they arose in the parent and the same part of the organism. We have an obvious means by which inheritance of all transmitted characters takes place in the continuity of the substance of the germ-cells or germ-plasm." (Essay on "Heredity.")

A Different Interpretation of Old Problems.—"From these considerations it will appear that several of the questions which have been keenly agitated among warm disputants for many years past do not admit of a solution in a way they have contended for." Such is *not* the "conclusion" come to by Weismann, *but* that of last century. Dr. Anderson, who independently reached so completely the goal modern new Darwinists are only yet struggling toward. "The more we reflect upon it, the more serious," says

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even Professor Osborne to-day, "does the Lamarkian position become."

A Simple Test.—"Most of us," argues Sir William Turner, "can, I think, distinguish the nationality of a citizen of the United States by his personal appearance and without being under the necessity of waiting to hear his speech and intonation." Assuming for a moment that such results were caused as indicated, and that they are, therefore, hereditary, we would expect the same to be implanted in the child of "typical" Yankee parents. Now take such a child and send him to London, Paris or Vienna.

Would we, ten or less or more years, afterward expect to recognize the Yankee before waiting to have him exhibit himself? We guess not.

LIKE BEGETS LIKE.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

THE position I took in a former paper that the coupling of trotting stallions and thoroughbred mares with the intention of securing fast trotters from the "cross" was in accordance with theories founded on logical reasons, and this essay will be directed to proving that the results of practice have fairly established the soundness of the position. And yet, while the practice of breeding thoroughbred mares to fast trotting stallions, or stallions which have been the sire of fast trotters, has increased greatly in the last twenty years, the numbers thus mated have been so small when compared with those of other strains, that, following the rule of proportion, it could not be expected that any great showing would result. There are many of the large trotter-breeding establishments which have neither thoroughbred or half-bred mares in the paddocks, and there are few of that stamp among the dams held by the far larger class known as small breeders, especially in states where breeding thoroughbreds has been limited, and in these later years racehorse regions have covered a very small portion of the country devoted to the production of fast trotters. I write later years, as in the olden times, thoroughbred stallions were in common use all over the eastern and middle states as improvers of ordinary stock. The situation may be better defined by stating that in the first third of the nineteenth century, outside of the breeders of racehorses, there was a predilection for highly-bred stallions among the farming population, which was the main source of supply of driving horses. The only horse-breeding in these days was in connection with agricultural pursuits, excepting racehorses, and, while a large proportion of thoroughbreds were bred and reared by gentlemen of means in some sections, a blood-mare or two could be found on farms of less pretensions than the plantations of the gentry. But outside of these favored countries, where large estates were stocked with highly-bred animals in regions where it is now supposed that thoroughbreds were unknown, stallions were standing in obscure places with many strains of the richest blood of the turf in their veins. All over New England, in the middle and western states, from Maine to the Mississippi, and previous to A. D. 1840, animals of that class were scattered over the country. Anyone who can secure a reading of the old papers which contain a record of the oldtime horses and the sales made by the old-time breeders of racehorses, can verify the truth of this statement, and from that perusal will learn that sons of the oldtime champions of Long Island courses were domiciled in Maine, in Vermont, sprinkled over states where horse-racing was not tolerated, and they will crop out in places where it was thought a thoroughbred had never been seen. History will endorse that much, and when history is silent, old men may be found who will recall the bills on the doors of blacksmith shops, on the sides of stables connected with old-time country taverns,

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and who can remember the traveling stallion, so carefully dressed, and the proud groom who had him in charge.

One of my earliest recollections of horses, and which has left so vivid an impression that the scene is reproduced with startling fidelity after the lapse of more than fifty years, was a big grey horse which a man led behind a wagon. Nearly white, his coat flecked with small red spots "flea-bitten." and of such proud carriage that his style and unique color caught my boyish eye as one of the grandest horses in the world. Years afterward I told his owner of the impression, and he waxed eloquent over the portrayal of his many good qualities. He was a grandson of Messenger, and he left a valuable progeny, many of which were taken to New York by dealers in the fine horses of that era. That was in northern Pennsylvania, a rough, hilly county, but with fine pasturage, and the farmers who were "well-to-do" kept a few mares which performed the double duty, farm work and suckled colts, the best of which were sure to find their way to a city market. A chestnut, "said to be" a son of Eclipse, is another which is not obliterated from the convolutions of my brain, but next to the stately grey in my recollection is a smoothly-made bay, as "handsome as a picture," though it must have been ten years later when he came on the scene. This was John Bell by Shark, his dam Kate Kearney by Sir Archy, and a stage proprietor, who owned one of the lines running from New York to Owego, the route traversing that part of Pennsylvania, brought him there trusting that the farmers would use him, and that the offspring from the "common mares" of the country would be valuable stage-horses. Not many availed themselves of his services, however, as he was undersize, but in a conversation with a son of his owner last May, he told me that a strain of that blood was fully appreciated now. I give these illustrations to show that even in a country so remote from "racing centers," so rough in its surface, and where a great deal of farm labor was performed by oxen, owing to many of the fields being so thickly set with stumps that a yoke was much handier than whiffletrees, there was a good deal of "blood" disseminated, and that the "unknown" which is so conspicuous in the tabulated pedigrees of many of our fast trotters, is more likely to have a thoroughbred strain than any other.

While old records, difficult of access, and old recollections will establish the claim that thoroughbred blood was to be found all over the horse-breeding sections of the United States, there is ample testimony to prove that it was the prevailing type in the country stallions of districts which are not classed as nurseries of racehorses. Western and Northern New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and that part of Iowa contiguous to Dubuque. If not regarded as the homes of thoroughbreds, these were small racing centers where thoroughbreds congregated to take part in the regular meetings of these old days, on grounds that are now in fields, parts of towns, and where at present gallopers are only a recollection of the oldest, the very oldest inhabitants. Many thoroughbred sires and a few dams were left in the sections where racing was a feature, and as early as 1838 racecourses were quite numerous in the states named, while in that year there were race reports, published in the *Spirit of the Times*, from 104 different racecourses in the United States and a few from Canada. Of course a large majority of these returns were from the border and southern states, but enough of them from the northern and western states to prove that racing was in favor in all parts of the country excepting New England. But in all of the New England states there were the same preferences among the farmers as I have shown existed in northern Pennsylvania in regard to highly bred stallions and a few of the best of their progeny were reserved entire.

It appears to be plausible then that in considering the stock from which fast trotters have sprung, the prevalence of thoroughbred blood outside of known channels, should be accepted as testimony, and it is a just inference that it has exerted an important influence in molding the form of those a part of whose ancestral history has not been

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lisclosed. Taking this view of the subject and the query will naturally be presented: what evidence is there to justify the plan that the blood of horses which took an active part in the races of fifty or more years ago is the patrimony of animals, the genealogies of which are in part unknown? The answer will be resemblance. A prominent likeness to the stock which proves the inheritance to be legitimately due, and in accordance with the axiom which is taken for a caption, a sensible argument. "Like begets like or the likeness of an ancestor," and when after a thorough investigation the discovery is made that the fast trotters of to-day had prototypes, so far as form and physical characteristics can afford comparison, in the country of their progenitors, there is a better groundwork for the belief in consanguinity than physiologists advance to prove relationship between peoples in different quarters of the globe, with oceans intervening, and not a syllable of history to show that there could be the most distant kinship. A comparatively clear case. Fifty, sixty, one hundred years ago there were horses which tallied with those of the present in physical conformation, which had alike nervous attributes, or more properly described, the same nerve force, the main difference being that later generations have been educated to display their physical and nervous energy at gaits which were not cultivated in the days of their g. g. g. g. g. sires. Let us go a little further, and, since the time which marked the éra when highly-bred stallions were in vogue, there has been a "dark age," which has suffered records to become traditions, and in which even remembrances were indistinct. The farmers who had bred mares to sons of Diomed or Messenger had sold the pick of the offspring to dealers, men who did not care a —— for pedigree so long as the animal was satisfactory. In the former, if he made any note, he was well satisfied to mark on the old-fashioned almanac the date of service, and the calendar for next year would show the day on which the foal came, and it may be that a search among old garrets might bring to light scraps of horse history which would tell how little attention was given to preserve a record of events connected with horse-breeding in those primitive days. The almanac, rescued from the barrel in the garret, might show that the daughter of the cherished old mare was foaled on a certain day, barely possible that it contained a record of her sale and transfer, but after that all traces lost, and yet if the knowledge were obtainable it would fill the unknown "gap" in a pedigree. Emasculation prevailed in those days to a greater extent than it does now. Colts which were kept entire had to possess extra form and good size to save them from the knife. Stallion fees were small, and the only inducement to preserve home-bred animals was decided superiority. Geldings were sought for city markets, and the increased trouble attending the care of stallions was a drawback which few farmers cared to assume. As stated before, there was a preference for higher breeding than could be claimed for those from mares in their own neighborhood, and consequently home products were overshadowed by stallions from a distance, so that, taking all the impediments into consideration, it is not at all surprising that relationship to the notabilities, and that meant with more or less racing blood, secured the bulk of the patronage.

There is another phase of the question which has an important bearing on the subject before taking up the line of resemblance between the oldtime trotters and the oldtime race horses. In the vicinity of New York some attention was paid to breeding fast trotters previous to 1839. In parts of New Jersey, in sections of Vermont, and others of the New England states, farmers sought the best crosses to breed animals which would find a ready market in the cities, New York being the most important point for the sale of speed at the trot. The get of Messenger being uniformly good travelers, drew the first attention to the necessity of selection in this branch of horse breeding as well as that in which the fast galop was the object, and the sons of Messenger, especially his thoroughbred son Mambrino, gave proof of the advantages which would follow selection. But there was as yet no systematized attempt to breed fast trotters, and like the instance

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quoted, where a stage proprietor endeavored to have the farmers of the county in which he had his residence breed to a horse that would be likely to beget the kind of horses he sought for his stage lines, in place of becoming "big breeders," gentlemen interested in promoting improvement in stock breeding directed their efforts to have farmers cooperate by using stallions which possessed the qualities they desired to have perpetuated. One of the very first moves toward the generalization of trotting breeding, the first so far as my knowledge extends, to widen the area outside of the northeastern section of the United States was made in 1840, when John W. Hunt, of Lexington, Kentucky, purchased through William T. Porter, editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, Abdallah and Commodore, and their description copied from the *Spirit* of February 22, 1840, is well worthy of quotation:

"With a view to improve the breed of carriage horses in Kentucky, we have recently purchased for Mr. John W. Hunt, Esq., of Lexington, two of the finest trotting stallions at the north. One of them, Abdallah, is well known as the sire of some of the best trotting stock in this section of the country. He was bred by John Treadwell, Esq., of Jamaica, L. I., the "Napoleon of the Trotting Turf," and was foaled in 1826. He was got by the celebrated Mambrino (the son of Messenger) out of Mr. T.'s equally celebrated mare Amazonia, who for ten years or more had no superior on the road. Abdallah is a beautiful bay, without white, fifteen hands three inches high. He was slightly trained at four years old and was considered the fastest horse on Long Island; no purses being offered at that time for trotting, Mr. T. put him in the breeding stud, where he has proved himself a sure foal-getter, and won the highest reputation as the sire of hard-bottomed horses of uncommon speed and courage. With the exception of Andrew Jackson, for whom $5,000 has been refused, Abdallah is the finest limbed and most bloodlike trotting stallion we ever saw. For one of his get, Lady Blanche, $2,000 has been refused. Abdallah has stood in New Jersey or on Long Island since his four-year-old year, and the prices his colts command, for road and carriage horses, over those of any other stallions show conclusively the estimation in which his stock is held in this city. He is entirely free from blemish of any description, and unusually kind and good-tempered, as are his colts. He is a gallant-spirited horse, and his action is uncommonly fine.

The other horse, Commodore, was bred by Col. Benjamin Albertson, of North Hempstead, Queen's county, L. I., and foaled in 1828. He was also got by Mambrino, his dam by True American, a son of Volunteer, who was got by Imp. Messenger, grandam by Tom Bogus, imported by General Bourgoyne, of the British army. Commodore is believed to have more strains of old Messenger in his veins than any horse remaining on Long Island. He is a rich blood bay, with no other white than a pretty star, and over sixteen hands high, of immense substance and power. He is a horse of noble presence, and unusually fine action. He has never been trained, but is broken to harness, and perfectly gentle, though of great spirit. His natural gait in trotting or walking is rarely equaled, and it is believed that no son of Mambrino living can compare with him in size, color, shape, strength, blood and action combined. He has been standing for several years near this city, and is known to be a sure horse, while his get are almost invariably colts, and bays at that. His stock is held in high estimation by the breeders of Long Island, where everything in relation to himself and his get is well known."

After anything but a complimentary description of the "common horses" of Kentucky in which they are painted as "wishy-washy brutes that are too slow for anything but to tire themselves, too weak to travel, and too lazy even to run away," Mr. Porter gives some valuable information regarding one of the greatest, the greatest, in fact, of all trotting progenitors with the exception of his grandson, Hambletonian.

"By-the-bye, entire sons of Mambrino are becoming very rare; we do not think there are more than two or three of much promise remaining, if so

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many, either in New Jersey or Long Island. Some ten years since, twenty-five were brought up at one time, for the British government, and shipped to the West Indies to improve the breed of cavalry horses, while constant drafts have been annually made upon those in this vicinity for the western part of the state, Vermont and Maine. It is notorious that the carriage horses from these states command twenty per cent. more in the markets of the Atlantic cities than those from any other section; it is from thence also that we derive a majority of the horses on the trotting turf of this city and Philadelphia. A pair of "northern horses"—referring to the breed mentioned—it is well known go in more style, are handsomer, hardier, better travelers, and better broken, than any others in the Union. A person with an ordinary eye to the points and action of horses, will recognize a northern horse at once in Carolina, Georgia or Louisiana, notwithstanding they are generally disguised by being neither fed nor groomed so well as they are here."

The popularity of the sons of Mambrino, is shown by the "annual drafts" for those parts of the country, which was the main source of supply of carriage horses and fast trotters, and if other testimony were needed the fact that two of our greatest families of trotters, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief, and several other branches which have gained distinction, originated from that son of Messenger, the favoritism of that era has been amply justified by subsequent records. William T. Porter describes Abdallah, as "with one exception, Andrew Jackson, the finest limbed and most *blood-like* stallion" he ever saw, and as Mr. P. was conceded to be an authority on form and breeding, the form of the highest type of the thoroughbred was "closely approximated" in the configuration of the two foremost trotting stallions of that day. While their dams had "unknown" for a label on the trunk and branches of their genealogical trees, the sire of Abdallah was clear, and of Andrew Jackson, the produce of a mare by Bond's First Consul and the imported Barb Grant Bashaw.

Messenger blood was claimed for both dams of these celebrities, but it can not be called a "vain presumption" when the claim is made that under the well-known favoritism for the thoroughbred which prevailed in the region of their birth, there was a greater likelihood of that being a component than coarser strains ignored by breeders of carriage horses and providers of the stock which graces the "trotting turf" of New York and Philadelphia. It is a significant fact that these two *blood-like* stallions so prominently figure in the pedigrees of the fast trotters of to-day that it is difficult to cite one of any prominence which does not show the inheritance from one, several of the best a combination of the blood, and many of the very best with later infusions of racing strains.

It will not be entirely foreign to the purpose of this article to present further evidence to prove the preferencs for thoroughbred blood at the time when Abdallah was sent to Kentucky. In the spring of 1839 eighty stallions in all were advertised for public service. Seventy-eight were thoroughbred, one an Arabian, the other a mixture of Arabian and Barb. There is so much testimony to prove that inbreeding to favorite sires was also practiced to a degree that has thrown discredit on many of the oldtime pedigrees. Lady Suffolk and Hambletonian are examples, but as not nearly so much attention was given to keeping the records of trotting genealogy as prevailed in racing circles a table of Ariel's progenitors is given, to show the inbreeding to Messenger.

- Ariel
  - Eclipse ..
    - Duroc.
    - Miller's Damsel by Messenger.
  - dam.
    - Financier
      - Tippoo Saib.....
        - Messenger.
        - dam by Messenger.
    - Empress..
      - Baronet
      - dam by Messenger.

Ariel was one of the greatest racehorses of her day; she was foaled 1822, ran fifty-seven races, winning forty-two, seventeen of them at heats of four miles. Still closer inbreeding could be shown by referring to Sir Archy, where in two well-known instances he was mated with his own daughters, and the progeny became celebrated, therefore there are no substantial grounds for discarding a pedi-

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gree merely because there is a repetition of names. Inbreeding to Messenger through his sons and daughters, and in later generations, had doubtless a potent effect in establishing a type which was favorable to fast-trotting action, and that type still prevails in all the families which trace their lineage to the patriarch of American trotters. The oldtime trotters which I have seen, or a majority of them, had the "blood-like" appearance which William T. Porter declares that Abdallah and Andrew Jackson carried. Somewhat coarser and more angular from "rugged hips" and prominent shoulder points than the thoroughbred of the present time, lacking in finish, less quality, but plenty of substance, and lots of vim and spirit. They were a sturdy race, and so were their thoroughbred progenitors, as contemporaneous descriptions will show, and in that era of heats and heats of long distances, too, when a full share of renown could only be won by capacity to withstand the most trying ordeals it could not be otherwise.

That many of the oldtime trotters were highly bred is so well-known that it would be a waste of space to quote *in extenso* from the oldtime records. Where the breeding was unknown it can be inferred, that owing to the prevailing fancy for thoroughbred and part-bred stallions among the farmers of the country, there was a better chance for that blood being a component than that of strains which had none of the characteristics of blood.

Up to the time when Abdallah was sent to Kentucky little attention had been given to breeding horses for the specific purpose of track use. In fact quite a proportion, if not all of the famous horses of long ago, were favorite driving horses of their owners, only taken from the road for a short time previous to engagements in purses, or when matches were made. Many important matches were decided on "the road," and less than a half a century ago the Bloomingdale, Third avenue and Haarlem lane were the grounds on which many contests were decided, not unfrequently with quite an amount at stake. But Mr. Hunt had anticipated the time when Kentucky would pay attention to breeding that class of horses and in response to an offer from New York, sold Abdallah after the close of that one season, 1840. In *The Spirit* of September 5th, 1840, is the following note: "*Abdallah*—this fine son of Mambrino, which was purchased last spring for Mr. Hunt of Lexington, Ky., has made a very fine season there. There are those of his four-year-olds here which will be matched for $1,000 each, against the get of any other horse in the Union. His stock is worth twenty per cent. more for the road and trotting turf than any other in this vicinity, and if his present owner is willing to dispose of him we can obtain for the horse on Long Island more than double the price originally paid for him."

During that decade small progress was made in systematizing the breeding of fast trotters, the prevailing impression being that although there were sires whose get were more likely to inherit the proper action, chance had so much to do with the result that it was a lottery of the most uncertain kind. But events were becoming crystalized, the vague forms which had tumbled about in apparently inextricable confusion, began to take shape. Whether chance turned the kaleidoscope or whether it was guided by a skilful hand so that the uncouth figures took symmetrical shapes it is needless to discuss. Two years previous to the birth of Abdallah, Bellfounder was imported and the union of this blood resulted in proving the product of all mixtures for fast trotting action, a leaven which has permeated and made fruitful wherever it was introduced. Another name must be joined to those of Messenger and Bellfounder when the imported foundation for fast trotters is the subject, that being Grand Bashaw, a Tripolitan Barb, as all three of these strains are united in two of our greatest families, George Wilkes and Electioneer, with a double mixture of Bellfounder in the last named and Nutwood, though in the Wilkes, Electioneer and Nutwood tribes there are many lines of the patriarch, and in Nutwood was additions of thoroughbred to re-enforce those which were so potent in the first third of the nineteenth century. In following the line of argument which I have marked the appearance of the horses

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which laid the foundation for a rate of speed altogether beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine, is important. As has been shown by the quotations from the *Spirit of the Times* while Abdallah was "blood-like," Andrew Jackson had a still greater likeness to the type. This was to be expected from the breeding as the namesake of "Old Hickory" was by a horse which Frank Forrester endorsed as thoroughbred, and in writing about the noted trotting sires of the time uses the following language:

"Andrew Jackson, the most celebrated trotting stallion of his day, was by Young Bashaw, out of a granddaughter of Messenger. Young Bashaw was by Grand Bashaw, his dam Pearl, by First Consul; grandam Fancy, by imported Messenger. This blood is good enough, one would think, to content anyone; as Andrew Jackson himself had at least three-fourths of thoroughblood." The only description I can recall of Bellfounder is one that is colored so highly that it may be taken as one of the most florid specimens of studhorse hyperbole, but in all probability it had some foundation, and a part of it is copied from *The Spirit*, April 25, 1840:

"I was among the first who saw this peerless horse, Bellfounder, after his landing in Boston in 1823, and am well acquainted with the distinguished and public-spirited individual (Mr. James Boot), who, with great difficulty and a very extravagant cost, succeeded to secure and bring him in safety to this country. * * * * I am free to say that in compactness and symmetry of form, in strength and activity, in color, animation and style of movement, and in substance and endurance, he not only stands without a parallel amongst us, but far excels all others which are scattered over the face of this wide extended country."

But in the same journal, March 21, 1840, there appears an article written by A. B. Allen, a practical stockbreeder, and one who was well versed in horse lore.

The article is a sensible one all through, though I will confine the quotations to the part which bears on Bellfounder, and although he does not give a description of the old horse, that of one of his sons will be of interest.

"New York, probably, combines a greater excellency of *practical* blood than any state in the Union. She has had her Duroc, her Mambrino, her Messenger and Eclipse, and lastly, her Bellfounder, a pure-blooded, imported trotter of great and deserved celebrity as a stock horse, having been used for the last twelve years on Long Island and the Hudson river counties. From a combination of these she annually produces a large stock of serviceable animals, unsurpassed and unsurpassable. Many of them sell, as soon as fitted for market, for $200 to $500 for actual service, while some of the fancy and fast goers bring from $1,000 to $3,000. * * * * Bellfounder was bred by T. T. Kissam, Esq., on Long Island, N. Y., was got by imported Bellfounder, the Norfolk trotter, his dam Lady Allport, by Mambrino, her dam by Tippoo Saib. * * * The present Bellfounder was foaled in June, 1830, and when five years old trotted over the Harlem course, New York, a fraction short of a mile in 2:45. * * * Bellfounder's color is a dark dappled bay, a small star in the forehead, one white foot, black legs, mane and tail. He is sixteen hands high, neat head, fine arched neck, short strong back, with deep chest, long under the belly and powerful, well-developed stifle, legs moderate as to length, joints strong, compact and well-knit, smooth flat legs, with a pastern elastic, but shorter and stronger than that of the racer. His weight in ordinary flesh is 1,200 pounds, and it is confidently believed that he possesses all the requisites for service, so well enumerated by Judge Beatty." The Bellfounder described by Mr. Allen was the sire of the grandam of Belmont, sire of Nutwood, and he certainly in many respects had a blood-like appearance. Lady Allport, in addition to being a granddaughter of Messenger, was also a double great-granddaughter of that horse, so that she was half of that blood, just as much as though she were an "own" daughter. Like begets like, and while the shorter pastern in Brown's Bellfounder may have come from the blood of the Norfolk trotter,

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one-quarter of that strain being his inheritance, it must also be borne in mind that breeders of carriage horses in those days were partial to a short bone between the foot and ankle and in selecting blood sires made that a point. Then the blood-horse of fifty years ago has been improved, and though "substance" may have been in a slight measure sacrificed to "quality," when speed is the test the change has proved beneficial. Just so sure as that the removal of bulkiness, when that was an incumbrance, has added to the speed and endurance of racehorses, just as certainly will it inure to the advantage of fast trotters. and I would be better pleased with animals intended for the tracks, the forms of which have a closer approximation to those of racehorses of the present than their coarser progenitors of half a century ago.

Oakland, Cal., November 7, 1892.

SYSTEM AND ENERGY.

BY RAY MARSHALL.

THERE is lack of energy on many stock farms. In this respect the management is more often at fault than in any other. With the general farmer this is evident in the neglect of the growing colts. During the next three months on many farms there will be much leisure time. The farmer himself, his sons and hired men, will go to town and to make calls on the neighbors on errands of business or pleasure; and in the majority of instances will drive or go on horseback with the animals that are entirely trained and accustomed to work. This habitual custom results from a preference for ease and comfort as compared with the petty annoyance and somewhat disagreeable task of handling partly broken colts. Of course in such cases it would sometimes be advisable to remove a saddle or unhitch the animals from their vehicles when tying them.

In the case of young men during the long evenings of winter and the frequent idle hours of the day, energy applied with system in this direction could accomplish wonders. It is true that there would be risk for one person to go out alone in the evening with an unruly colt. It requires, however, only a little forethought for two neighbor boys to plan a ride together in the evening, one of them having a steady steed if they go on horseback. There is usually little risk in giving a partly trained colt working exercise in a team with a steady mate. It is not requisite that a great amount of work be given to a three-year-old colt in any one day. It is far better that it should have not more than five miles of travel on the road each day for a week, than that it should be driven half this total distance in a single day. It is a fact that has been noted in former articles that the average colt needs rather frequent handling in short spells. It is the harnessing, hitching and driving short distances, and the unhitching at destination (at both ends of a journey we mean) that are of particular value, and it is important that most of these trips be short and that the handling be duly appreciated. The very thing which the average man dislikes about working and training colts is just that which needs most to be done. It is true, of course, that when a colt is first harnessed, after some preliminary bridling, bitting and handling, it should have very careful attention in good daylight, there being at least two persons, with reasonable judgment about handling colts, present during three days or a week. As a rule, too, it is safer that methodical care be exercised in daylight for a month in the handling of such colts. As a rule, there is no serious occasion for this special training of the young equines at night-time during the long days of summer. It is desirable, however, rather than that the colts three years of age should not be worked at all, that they be exercised, after they have been first specially trained, and this work performed at evening hours. The horse must learn the ways of work;

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and its bones, muscles, etc., should be hardened for its labors by frequent labor in moderate instalments.

It is by far the wrong policy to follow the old custom of devoting a week to breaking the colt during the muddy days of spring and then work it very hard in the plow or harrow; then after the planting season turn it out to graze and recuperate its wasted flesh and strength, and allow its bruised neck and shoulders to heal. Previous to such spring work the daily installments of light work in winter which tend to harden the animal are especially desirable. In the heavy ploughing or harrowing of spring time, if used at all, the youngster should be one of three in a team, drawing a load ordinarily requiring but two substantial beasts. In such cases if there can be two young horses to alternate in such work, morning and afternoon, with two older horses, it is appropriate that this policy be followed. It is probably true that more of the disposition to balk grows out of this cruel practice of overloading young horses, and putting upon them tasks which are absolutely beyond their physical strength than from anything else. If a farmer has but one colt to work at such times, it is far better to favor it if possible by working it but two hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon as a third horse with a stout brisk team. The exception must be noted at times, in the case of staid, slow work-horses, that the colt may be fretted and too much annoyed by their slow gait. With the average work-horse, however, in many cases, the youngster can be benefited, where not over-sensitive, by working in company and learning by actual imitation to keep pace with the stout team and to pull persistently, and walk with a load at a moderate gait. Of course it needs only a suggestion that the colt as a third horse should be given the advantage of draught in the double-tree.

The foregoing suggestions apply specially to men and boys who are thoughtful and observant of the manner and habits of the equine race. Much discretion must be employed, as there are innumerable accidents and freaks to be anticipated and, if possible, warded off, by the foresight which every careful horseman is ever on the alert to exercise. The farmer who is particularly an adept in training and mastering his colts, will carry the work farther than is suggested above. On those farms where it is the regular practice to grow a half dozen teams, or even a smaller number of youngsters per year, after the colts have been carefully worked in moderate light daily tasks during winter, the three-year-olds and those a year older of only moderate size, will be hitched in pairs with an older, stronger team in the heavy work in which two steady, stout work-horses will be accompanied by two younger colts that will be worked but half the day, thus learning to do regular work, and by alternating be relieved from the burdens of long hours. By such half-day instalments two young teams could be maintained in spirit, and at the same time made steady for work; and such exercise would be of particular value in teaching them to pull steadily in the quiet of the field. An effort to drive such young teams to a load, even though only a comparatively light one on the road, might not be so effective in teaching them as the former-mentioned practice. There is an inspiration comes to horses as well as to men in working in company, and judicious work of this kind can be made profitable as well as economical. It is desirable that one planning this course should anticipate well the difficulties by consultation with those who have had some such experience, if possible. It would require volumes to go into all of the details, the extensive mention of which would prove tedious at this time.

There is danger, of course, of overreaching in one's plans, and the energetic, conservative man will make haste slowly in adopting a practice with which he is unfamiliar. It is true, however, that one must have a plan, and that to accomplish anything on a stock farm in training the horse stock, risks must be taken to some extent. With modern appliances, however, to protect the driver, the risks are reduced to a minimum. It is particularly important to one who works a partly trained team of young horses with another pair, in a group of

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four, that there be precaution against kicking on the part of the younger pair. Nearly every farmer knows now how to apply kicking straps to protect himself. The average man is not careful enough in this respect. It is very desirable that in such cases one should have all the advantage when even the staid and tried team is not any too safe in the emergency arising from the unruly actions of the younger pair of a team of four. There are numerous other exercises for the young team on the farm which we shall probably mention in the future. At the opening of this new year there should be a resolve on the part of every farmer who has two-year-olds and three-year-old colts, to begin with energy to teach them a little every day. If they are only taught to stand tied in the barn during the first fortnight, much is accomplished. If within the next fortnight they learn to lead and to allow the harness to be laid upon them and fastened about them without resistance, one may feel that he is making progress in training a horse for the future. It must be remembered all along that it is not so much the amount of work that a colt does during a month as the doing of a little every day, and the doing that little right.

THE MANAGEMENT OF STOCK FARMS.

SOME most excellent articles have appeared of late in the MONTHLY on this and kindred matters, and the perusal of these leads us to further discussion of the subject. While it is hard to find fault, even if one were ever so disposed, with the way in which many of the successful stock farms are conducted, more especially those devoted to the breeding and training of the light-harness horse, it will do no harm, and possibly some good, to endeavor to present some things which appear to me to be of interest to all who are engaged in breeding and training trotters.

At this season of the year the horses are home from the circuits and have brought with them in addition to laurels, money (or defeat), tucked-up flanks, legs possibly the worse for wear, and, in many cases, a waspish disposition. The tucked-up flanks tell of hard days on the track, hard oats, hard condition, and, quite often, hard tempers. It must be our first care to see that we get the digestive organs of our horses into such shape that they will be in a fit condition next year to assimilate their hard food when we begin to make speed and condition again. The small feeds of oats and the still smaller supply of hay has served to contract the horses' stomachs until their size is not adequate to take care of the roughage with which we propose to feed them during their winter's stay at home. A careful examination of legs and feet must be made, training shoes and plates must be taken off, and comfortable, roomy shoes put on in their places. Some people think that it is best to commence to repair damage sustained during the season at once; but we believe it is better to attend to the digestive organs first before anything else is done, save to remove the shoes as stated.

The horses should, of course, be provided with good, roomy boxes and a paddock in which they may range at will on fine days, or at such times as they may see fit to take a run by themselves. To begin to increase the capacity of the stomach our first agent to be used is bran, and to a slightly decreased oats ration we add a couple of handsful of this feed stuff and as many of cut or chopped hay, which insures perfect mastication, and the bran has a soothing and loosening effect upon the bowels. In a day or two we may add a couple of tablespoonsful of oil meal or a bit of oil cake. Again in another day or so we may dampen the whole, and in a week we may scald the oats and increase the amount of bran and the oil cake. The scalded oats has swollen in the process, and while we have given the same measure we have given less grain and more bran. The ration is very easily digested and the stomach can readily take care of it, the distention being relieved speedily by quick digestion. Almost immediately a very small quantity of boiled barley

may be added and this may be increased for a time until at the end of two weeks we have changed the entire diet from hard, clean oats and hay to one of boiled barley, bran, cut hay and a little oil meal. If it is desired a little crushed oats may be added to this mass and the whole well dampened and fed hot or cold. This will be found to be easy of digestion and very beneficial to the general health. If undue looseness of the bowels follows any change we are going too fast, and the graduation must be made on a more extended scale. As a general thing, however, no trouble will be experienced in this line. We have by this time gotten our horses to eating at least four times as much bulk as they were at the time they came home, we have gotten the stomach distended and the presence of the cut or chopped hay insures us perfect mastication and no bolting of the grain.

After a time when the digestive organs are found to be in perfect condition, which will surely follow, we can feed one feed of dry oats a day; thus gradually we can bring the animals back to a hard diet again before their winter's rest is completed, and we will have them hearty and strong for their spring work. During the summer they may have been eating the very choicest of timothy hay that money would buy for them, and a very small quantity of it. Now we must see that they get a variety, if possible, of roughage, so that they may be induced to eat as much as possible of it and so distend the stomach and intestines, and help in that direction the soft food they are getting. Sweet corn fodder, cut early and cured pretty green, is excellent, and a ration now and again of marsh or upland prairie hay will frequently be greatly relished by some horses. Some advocate the keeping of roughage before the horses all the time and letting them eat of it at their own sweet will. We are not sure that this is attended by the best results, and consider that it is better to feed them a good big bunch of whatever we have on hand morning, noon and night. We have found that the feeding of the grain ration as advocated above is best done three times a day after the animals have been gotten onto a full feed of it. About ten o'clock in the forenoon a ration of carrots or Swede turnips may be given with great advantage, more especially if the animals have not the run of a dirt lot or pasture. The earth adhering to the roots, as well as the roots themselves, seem to supply something to the stomach that is beneficial. In starting draft horses, that have gotten into bad condition, up again, through scant feed, hard work and improper care, I have pursued this course and I have never known of it failing to produce the very best results with them, as well as with trotters home from a long, arduous campaign. Some people of my acquaintance go so far as to feed their horses four times a day, at five or six A. M., ten, two P. M. and at six again. I question very much the wisdom of this, as I think a horse can take enough at one meal to satisfy his bodily cravings for repair, fed three times a day. In thus seeking to repair the horses' digestive organs we must always bear in mind that no two horses are alike, and that what may succeed admirably with one will fail with another. We must therefore watch each animal closely and endeavor to find out his or her capacity and then govern ourselves accordingly, regulating supplies so that the best ends may be obtained. The old system of so much of this and so much of that at a feed, irrespective of age or condition, should not be longer tolerated. Watch each animal closely and see that its wants are supplied according to its capacity.

During this time it is probable that some of the horses may be attacked with colic. It is astonishing how many animals die annually from this disease and its after effects if it is not taken care of at once in a prompt and efficient manner. Not so long ago I made an examination, by permission, of the causes of death of some horses on which an insurance company had paid the sum insured for, and I honestly believe that at least fifty, if not sixty per cent. could be traced directly to colic of one kind or other. If taken promptly in its earlier stages colic is by no means a hard thing to combat successfully, and it is right to keep on hand some simple colic remedy where it can be readily got at and administered

as soon as the first symptoms appear. There are a hundred different colic cures advertised, some of which are of no use and some of which are quite good. However, the following will be found to have the endorsement of all qualified veterinary surgeons, and can be put up at all country drugstores:

Hyposulphite of soda	4 oz.
Laudanum	1 oz.
Turpentine	6 drams.

Water to make a pint. Give as one dose; repeat in half an hour if not relieved.

The above administered as a drench will generally allay all pain, and warm water injections should be given copiously. Some people make the mistake of considering that as soon as the symptoms of colic have passed away under the above or any other treatment all danger is past; such is not the case, and a pint of linseed oil, or better still an ordinary beer bottle full of the same should be given in about two hours after the pain has ceased. This will cleanse the bowls and remove the cause. Raw linseed oil is very harmless and is to be preferred to an aloes ball in almost all cases. For spasmodic colic the following may be given and will be found to be equally as good as the former prescription is for flatulent colic:

Linseed oil	1 pint
Cannabis indicus	2 drams
Laudanum	1 oz.

Give as one dose and repeat two hours if the pain has not ceased. Do not give over three doses. Give warm water injections liberally.

Spasmodic colic lasts longer than the flatulent variety, and its symptoms are often confounded with those of other diseases. In each case warm water injections should be given very liberally, which will be found to be very beneficial, relieving the pain and freeing the intestines from surplus matter. The old practice of giving injections with a large syringe is now practically obsolete. A piece of an inch hose pipe, about thirty or thirty-six inches long, inserted into the rectum delicately and then an ordinary funnel placed in the uppermost end, forms a very convenient apparatus into which the warm water may be poured from a pail or other utensil. The end of the pipe and the funnel being held up as high as the attendant can reach and the warm water poured in by another person, floods the intestine with a continuous flow of warm fluid which is much more acceptable than the old method, which was slow and caused the entrance of more or less air into the intestine all the time during the operation. In addition to this, very much more warm water can be introduced in a given time, and as a result relief follows much more speedily. Warm blankets should always be put on the animal, for he is very liable to sweat, and then a cold is the almost inevitable result if the utmost care is not taken. This is often followed by the most serious consequences, pneumonia not infrequently ensuing and ending in death. As this is not intended for a veterinary treatise on colic and its kindred troubles, I will close this digression with the remark that I have frequently administered the remedy and superintended the operation described, and have seen excellent results follow from the treatment. I offer this as my excuse for trenching on the domain of the veterinarian.

So far we have treated only the horses we have had out on the circuit and of their feeding. Now we will proceed to some other matters which will be found to need attention. We stated at the beginning of this article that it was better to attend to the digestive organs first before paying very much attention to repairs which need to be made in "the traveling gear." Having succeeded in getting the health of our horses as perfect as possible, we proceed to repair damages to the best of our ability. It will be found that blisters are much more successful in their operation when the bodily health is all that it should be, and in addition the perfect rest which is absolutely necessary during such treatment necessitates a perfect condition of the bowels, or we will find ourselves in the unenviable position of having to combat an attack of indigestion as well as the changes brought about locally by the application of a blister. Scarcely a string comes home but one of the number and often more, requires his or her tendons blistered or possibly fired. The use of the firing iron is very helpful in some cases, and should be resorted to

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much oftener than it is in this country as a general thing. When the tendons are effected, superficial cauterization is probably the most rapid road to recovery, and in such a case the firing should be done as close to the knee as possible, drawing the firing-iron—the feathering-iron—downwards and forwards. The extent of the injury will, of caurse, regulate the severity with which the tendon is fired. If the knee joint is to be fired, make a vertical line, then draw your oblique lines, always firing "with the hair." Should any of the horses be "knuckling over" it will be necessary to fire both tendons and fetlock together. If ringbones or sidebones have developed and lameness has ensued—which will surely be the case—use the pointed iron and fire in lines around the hoof, being careful to puncture in alternate spaces in the different lines so that the whole may feel the effects of the hot iron. For low ringbone use the puncturing iron low down coming in contact with the hoof, and the same practice may be observed for sidebones. If it is necessary to fire a hock, that joint should be fired inside and outside, being careful not to go too deep in front. The back tendons in the hind legs are fired very nearly the same as the front, but in this case do not make a vertical line, as it tends to blemish. No set rule may be laid down as to the heat of the iron; experience only can teach what heat is required. Always fire with the hair and be careful in firing a hock not to go too deep. Blisters will be found necessary to set up healthy growth in some parts, and then they should be applied only in accordance with the severity of the sprain. If lameness is present and blistering does not remove it, the blister should be repeated in three weeks. As a general thing it may be said that the second blister should not be rubbed in until three weeks have elapsed after the application of the first.

During treatment "for repairs" the best of care should be taken of the animals. We have seen how their stomachs can be gotten into the best of shape, and in that condition the enforced idleness does them little or no harm. Special attention should be paid to the feet, so that when the training shoes come to be nailed on next spring there may be an abundance of healthy horn to catch the nails. We knew an old trainer of gallopers in England who used to race his horses at the smaller meetings, and on the plan of making them do the bulk of their training in races, who was very successful in a selling-plater sort of way, that used to fix up large sponges with straps and bind them around the racers' feet when he took them home after the flat racing season was over. He claimed that by keeping these wet sponge attachments on during eight hours of the night, for about three weeks, and then applying a gentle, stimulating liniment composed of ammonia and sweet oil, he got an almost perfect growth of horn before the next training season commenced. We know that his poor brutes raced season after season, and that they won a good many of their races, so we suppose he found his treatment successful. Whatever the treatment, due attention should be paid to the feet, always bearing in mind the old adage, "no foot, no horse." The services of a competent blacksmith should always be called in, and at the same time a close watch kept for thrush, and kindred affections.

To leave the horses we have had in training to enjoy their well-earned rest, we will now turn to the stallions of the farm, supposing that we have one or two that have earned their laurels before the last season, and which are intended to do a large amount of service the coming spring with our own, and such mares as may be sent to us. Our chief aim with them should be to keep them in the very best of bodily health and condition, so that they may have the best chance to produce their own desirable images in their progeny. A stallion, to be able to do his best, must be strictly healthy, and in possession of all the vigor which is characteristic of an entire horse. Without this he will be found wanting, both as to the percentage of mares begotten with foal and as to the nature of the foals he does beget. To this end we must see that a sufficiency of exercise is given these stallions, more particularly as winter gets far advanced and spring comes

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on. Ten miles a day on fine days is not a bit too much for a horse in the full possession of his faculties, and this at a moderate pace, sufficient to send his blood coursing through his veins. We do not advocate driving a stallion at this time of the year until he is tired; but only until his blood is all thoroughly in motion and every nerve brought into active use. His feed must be of the best, and we must keep him in good muscular condition. Some people make the great mistake of considering that a stud horse, to obtain the best results from his services, must be be kept thin. There never was a greater mistake than this. A stallion should not be kept in "hog" fat; but he should have an abundance of muscle, and be fed such foods as will produce it. To this end, also, the amount of exercise specified should be given, and it should be given by a competent and trustworthy man. We knew of an owner of quite a large stock farm, who could not see that it paid him to employ a first-rate man to drive his stallions through the winter months, and consequently he entrusted that part of the business to a lad, who had about as much sense as a cat has use for two tails. He used to hook up the horses, drive them slowly around the corner and then split them out for half a mile as fast as they could go. Quite frequently he used to then turn them around, hitch them at a door of a conveniently-located saloon, and, blanketing them, spend a half an hour shaking dice or engaging in some other congenial saloon pursuit. The result of a blanketing after so rapid a spin was, that the hair on the horses was a trifle "turned," and the owner, little suspecting what was done with them, was satisfied that they had had their exercise in a legitimate way. He was electrified to find one day one of his most valuable stallions tied before the saloon in question, and, dismounting from his saddle horse, entered, to find his man playing billiards or something of that sort. A speedy dismissal followed, and after that a competent man was employed. I quote this instance merely to show that as far as the stallions on the farm are concerned, there is no money in low-priced, inefficient help. The food of our stallions must be such as to promote the best digestion and so the best health. The liberty of a paddock should at all time be given a stallion, and his box should be roomy and comfortably bedded. Roots will be found to be very good for an entire horse, and a feed of them twice a day will not be amiss during the entire winter season.

Our mares and colts are also deserving of the best care, for in them is tied up the prosperity of the farm. No matter how good as individuals or how well bred our stallions may be, if we do not take care of our mares and colts we will fail in giving to the world any of those stars it is the aim and ambition of every stock farm to produce. We must give the mares warm, comfortable quarters, must see that they are free from annoyance of any kind, and that they spend their time in placid enjoyment as befits their matronly rank. Some make a practice of running their mares, for convenience sake, in a bunch; but I believe that it is better to divide them up into lots according to disposition and house each individual mare separately at night. There are sure to be a few which are cross enough to do injury to those they know they can master, and an untoward kick sometimes results in abortion, which causes the most serious results to ensue throughout the entire herd. My experience with brood-mares leads me to believe that the "boss" mare is generally one of pretty quiet temperament, and that those which are forever kicking do little of it if confined to quarters in the daytime by themselves with the "boss." The more timid and gentler ones can be run together, and thus the danger of injury can be reduced to a minimum. The "boss" mare serves to keep the unruly ones in order, as in a small bunch she is almost ever present, whereas in a large lot she is very often far away and the mean ones get a chance to kick at the more timid. With the whole lot running together, scarcely a feeding time passes but some kicking is done, and if the mares are subdivided up into smaller bunches it is more than likely that kicking will be the exception rather than the rule. To secure strong, healthy foals

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the mares must be well fed; but they must not be kept too fat. A soft diet, such as suggested for the horses after they come home from the circuits is excellent for brood mares, and for the weanlings and yearlings. We know of a farm, from which the youngters bring as much as from any farm almost, where the daily ration consists of boiled barley, bran, cut hay, oil cake, and the run of a lot where free access is given to corn fodder and hay, both marsh and timothy. If good prairie hay were substituted for the marsh we would consider this an almost ideal ration for colts and brood mares, with the oil meal kept from the mares and given to the colts. It is a popular prejudice that flaxseed or any of its products, has a tendency to produce or induce abortion, but we have known farm mares in the far west of Dakota and Minnesota winter themselves at flax straw stacks without any other care or feed, and produce fine, healthy colts in the spring. However, as there are plenty of feed stuffs that may be given without flax products it is as well to respect the popular prejudice and keep the oil meal or cake from the in-foal mares. In-foal mares do not require any more exercise than they will naturally take if allowed the run of a pasture or large lot. It is part of the instinct of any horse to scrape for its living, and if given the run of any large sized lot mares will take exercise enough to keep them in the condition they should be in when they bring forth their foals.

As regards the weanlings, it may be set down as an axiom that the better we do by them the better they will do by us, and it may be accepted as a truism in horse-breeding that the flesh that is born on a foal should be kept on its bones all its life. Generous care of the brood-mare will insure as a rule strong foals, and after the foals come it is quite an easy thing to keep them doing well until it is time to wean them; that is, unless some dire malady such as distemper creeps in amongst them. The foal should be halter-broken just as soon as it is able to stand up properly without assistance, the first lessons being given to an ordinarily healthy foal within three days of its birth. At this time the little creature has not the desire, or even the ability, to struggle much, and so the putting on of the headstall and the tying up beside the mother is by no means a hard job. A few moments is all that is required for the first few times, and it is astonishing how quickly they will learn to run up to their place at feeding time and be tied up for their bite. Some may contend that this is too soon for halter-breaking; to those I make answer that if it were possible to break to harness at the same tender age it should be done, for experience has taught every one of us that the longer any breaking process is delayed the harder it is to perform and the greater the waste of nerve force and muscle while it is going on. Previous to her foaling, the mare should be watched as to the condition of her udder, and proper care taken that it is in such shape that as soon as the foal is able to suck he can get a plentiful supply. In young and fidgety mares it is a good practice to rub the hand over the udder each time one is passing her so that she may get accustomed to having it touched. Serious trouble is often avoided in this way. Of course, food of as succulent a character as possible should be given the mare in order to promote a plentiful flow of milk. Once fairly upon his feet it is surprising how quickly a colt will make flesh if sucking a well-fed mother, and it is also surprising how quickly he will begin to nibble for himself. As soon as he evinces a desire to nibble a little, promote him to the dignity of a feed-box, and place before him a small ration of crushed oats and a little bran. He will not eat a tablespoonful at first, but very soon he will eat up clean quite a quantity. Spring time will of course come on, and then our mares and colts must go to the grass.

And right here is where a great many make a mistake. They turn the mares and colts into the fields and take all the grain away from them. Grass, while it is surely nature's summer food for animals, but illy supplies the place of a grain ration, and with this in view, a small feed should be given to the mares night and morning. The increasing quality of the milk and the better condition of the mothers will more than repay the outlay. Of course the colts must

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have some grain, too, and to this end it is best to construct a small pen in the field in the center of which is a conveniently low trough, and the surrounding fence is constructed of strong posts set into the ground, and a single rail, or possibly two, spiked onto them at such a height from the ground that the colts can stop to go under it but the mares are turned away. This trough, kept supplied with crushed oats and bran all the time, forms a sort of reservoir from which the colts will draw a heap of strength. In the full flush of the grass the daily rations of the mares may be shortened a little, but as soon as the grass gets a little short the grain should be increased. Nothing on earth looks worse than a lot of well-bred mares and their foals picking in a bare, brown pasture, the prominent ribs and staring coats of all showing too plainly that what they have to eat has not in it the necessary food elements to prevent gradual starvation. And, besides this, it will be found that it is harder to put a colt in condition than it is to keep him in condition, and much more expensive in the long run. It is a good plan to throw into the field, along in the fall, a ration of green corn, which will be found to supplement the pasturage admirably, and form a pleasant change of diet which will be relished accordingly. The necessity of keeping the mares and foals in good thriving condition during the summer months can not be too strongly recommended. It is just as important as to keep them in good order during the winter season. There is not one who reads this but has seen mares and colts stamping flies in a bare, brown pasture, looking almost a disgrace to the neighborhood, and any one who has observed what wonders a little grain ration will do in the way of improving and sustaining condition, will fully recognize the force of these remarks. Well-grown youngsters always sell the best, and therefore it means a direct loss of cash to let them fall off in flesh. Another thing that should be seen to is the providing of some shelter under which the animals may take refuge from the fierce rays of the burning summer sun. Many and many a time have we all seen a band of horses driven almost to frenzy by the attacks of the flies, when the outlay of a few dollars would, if put into the construction of a pole shed, roofed with straw, reduce their sufferings almost to a minimum. In the south nature has taken care of this most essential adjunct to a horse pasture by plentifully besprinkling almost the entire country with trees and brush. In the absence of this natural shelter no horse pasture should be without a shelter of some kind, and one constructed as suggested of poles set into the ground, and then a roof made by laying brush and straw on top of these will be found to answer the purpose much more practically than a more expensive structure. The open sides permit the suction of what air is stirring below the roof and this serves to drive off the flies and leave the horses in comparative comfort. If this shed be made sufficiently large and the colts' feed trough be placed in the middle of it, the colts will often spend the entire day there, from 10 in the forenoon till well along in the afternoon, when the rays of the sun have assumed a more slanting direction, and their violence is consequently somewhat abated. These remarks will of course apply in the main to pastures where horses of any age or condition are restrained, and not alone to those where mares and foals are running.

One thing yet remains to be touched on with regard to the raising of colts, and that is the feeding of cows' milk to them. Unless there is some special cause for it, such as extreme emaciation caused by lasting sickness we freely condemn the practice. If such a case crops up, and one or two generally do on each stock farm during the year, it is sometimes advisable to feed milk by hand. In such cases it should be well skimmed and fed warm. We have never known colts fed liberally on new milk by hand that did not develop a great deal of softness, and present a great tendency to unsoundness in the joints, more especially in the hocks. If a mare is lost it becomes then necessary to bring up her foal on cows' milk, which practice often results satisfactorily; but we refer to the feeding of cows' milk in addition to the other full rations.

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With regard to the treatment of the rest of the young stock on the farm during the winter it may be said that the best of care should be given them; liberal rations of nourishing feed should at all times be supplied them, and a lot to range in at will on fine days. They will play a great deal and take plenty of exercise. We advocate the practice of breaking colts as soon as they are big enough "to fill the harness," and during the fall and early winter many lessons can be given. It is not within the scope of this article to treat of the methods of training employed. That is left to wiser heads than mine. The general principle may, however, be laid down, that the earlier the training is begun, by breaking to halter and to bridle, the more easily are the lessons learned and the less the wear on the animal.

I have endeavored to present some ideas, based on practical observation, as to the treatment of the animals on a farm during the winter and have also commented upon the care of mares and foals during the summer months. At some future time I hope to present some thoughts as to the care and handling of the stallions during the season. We must remember that none of the improved breeds of horses or other domestic animals were given to us through poor treatment, and the principle of good care underlies all steps toward improvement. Hence want of care tends to speedy deterioration. Every dollar that is put into feed for youngsters will bring back two if the money be judiciously expended, and therefore it is the falsest kind of economy to stint the youngsters in the hope of saving a little in feed bills. Such a course is simply zealously guarding the tap, while the contents of the barrel are flowing in a magnificent stream from the bung hole. BADGER.

BROOD-MARE SIRES.

BY L. E. CLEMENT.

EDITOR MONTHLY:

MUCH has been written of brood-mare sires as though they were different from other horses and other sires. There are 139 horses that are not in the great table of sires, that have sired daughters that have produced 470 standard performers to the close of 1891.

Of this number John Dillard, son of Indian Chief, by Canadian Chief, dam by Mack, has 12 daughters with 18 in the list, sired by 10 sires. Red Wilkes, Waveland Chief and Hambletonian 5864 having more than one in the list from Dillard mares. Kentucky Clay, by C. M. Clay 22, dam Rodes mare, by Gano, dam of Mambrino Patchen, has 10 daughters with 15 in the list by 13 sires. Each of these horses, John Dillard and Kentucky Clay, has left one son a sire of a 2:30 trotter, and in the case of Kentucky Clay 5 of the sons of daughters have been more or less successful as sires. Hamlin Patchen 3519, by George M. Patchen, dam by Addison, is represented by some in the list, all but one of them being by Almont Jr. Of the rest of 139 sires little need be said. Mohawk Chief, son of Hambletonian (10), is represented by 12, 7 of them being from the gray mare Sontag Mohawk, 4 by Electioneer and 1 by Norval, and all are by Electioneer and his sons except 1 by Gen. Benton and 2 by Piedmont. If we were compelled to draw our deductions from these 139 sires it would be hard to arrive at conclusions. They were not strong enough, or lacked opportunity to sire speed themselves, and while there are 139 of them, and most of them not likely to be represented at this late day by 2:30 performers, there are about 3,000 sires of 2:30 performers, to the close of 1891. So, comparatively speaking, this little coterie of 139 cuts a very small figure.

At the close of 1891 Hambletonian (10) was not only the greatest progenitor of trotting speed, judged by the records, as shown by the produce of sons and daughters, but was the sire of more producing daughters than any other horse that had ever lived, being credited with 59 that had produced 74 in the list, 73

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of them being trotters and 129 of his sons had sired 2:30 speed, and the whole 3,000 sires of speed trace almost without exception to this great son of Abdallah and the Hackney daughter of Imported Bellfounder. It is to-day hard to say what proportion of this greatness of the American trotting horse is due to the influence of this same Bellfounder blood. The Charles Kent mare was not only the dam of Hambletonian (10), but she was the dam of the mare that produced Green's Bashaw, a horse that has made a wonderful impression on the trotting stock of the west, but 15 of whose sons had sired 2:30 speed and 22 of his daughters had produced, which is more than stands to the credit of any horse, that was alone able to sire brood-mare qualities. There is little question that if Bashaw 50 had been better placed, or lived in later years, his influence on the American trotter as shown by his descendants, would have been much greater. Fan, the dam of Harry Clay, 45, that sired the wonderful brood-mare Green Mountain Maid, was also by Imported Bellfounder. Next to Hambletonian in the list of brood-mare sires comes Mambrino Patchen, he having 52 daughters, dam of 62 in the charmed list, he was not only the sire of 18 2:30 or better trotters himself but 37 of his sons were the sires of 83 in the list at the close of 1891. The greatest of his sons is Mambrino King, that has added very much to the credit of the family in 1892. American Star 14 was for years the leading brood-mare sire and was considered the happy nick for a Hambletonian sire, and the list of successful sires out of daughters of American Star is a very long one and includes such sires as Dictator, Robert McGregor, Jay Gould and Masterlode.

During the year 1892, Almont and Blue Bull have both passed American Star in the number of performers produced by daughters, Almont at the close of 1891, had 36 daughters that had produced 46 in the list, and Blue Bull had 36 daughters that had produced 41 in the list, and at the present time they stand 60 to the credit of Almont and 55 to the credit of Blue Bull. Almont is credited with siring 36 in the list, and Blue Bull with something over 60. Sixty-four of the sons of Almont had 196 in the list at the close of 1891, and the sons of Blue Bull had advanced from 5 sires in 1887 to 26 in 1891, that had 41 in the list and 10 new ones have been added during the present year, and the sons of Blue Bull will be credited with over 60 at the close of the season of 1892.

Nutwood is by the records the greatest living sire, having 67 to his credit at the close of 1891, a much larger number than ever stood to the credit of any living animal, Electioneer possibly excepted. The probabilities are that Nutwood will live until his sons and daughters number more than 100, but it was not to this that I wished to call attention, but to the fact that more of his daughters appear as dams in the 1892 list than are represented by any other sire.

At the close of 1891 Electioneer was represented only by 59 descendants in the first generation, but the season just closing will advance him many points. At the same time Blue Bull, measured by the same standard, had but 81 in the first generation but has advanced to 116 during the season just closing. As Electioneer had opportunities enjoyed by few, if any, sires of his day, he led them all in the sons and daughters placed in the 2:30 list. So his sons and daughters will go on transmitting his greatness. The horse that sires speed with the greatest uniformity, be he plebian or royally bred, will transmit the power to breed on through both sons and daughters.

In the next year Hambletonian will give place to Blue Bull and Almont as a sire of producing dams, a larger per cent. each year will enter the great brood-mare list, daughters of these great sires, only to give place later to the daughters of Nutwood, Electioneer, Alcantara, Happy Medium and Egbert, as Hambletonian gave way as a sire to Blue Bull, and Blue Bull to George Wilkes, and George Wilkes in turn to Nutwood, Happy Medium and Electioneer.

This to me is plain, there is no prepotency in one direction which will not as surely develop in other ways. The horse that gets broodmares, will also transmit the same prepotency to his sons given

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the same opportunities. Bayard, judged by the records, was a greater sire of speed than Pilot Jr.; already the sons and daughters of Bayard are attracting attention as sires and producers of speed.

Mr. S. T. H. may write all pacing families as deteriorating, but the fact remains that a daughter of Bayard holds the half-mile race record, and that Bayard has more in the list than had his sire, and that sons and daughters are now being sought for by progressive breeders. The American Trotter as a breed is forming, and pacing blood will call for no inconsiderable place in the make-up of this wonderful type of "Man's best friend."

JOB'S HORSE.

BY A. B.

A CHAPTER on the horse, compiled from the book that has had the largest circulation of any work ever published, ought to offer an enticing exercise for any lover of the animal named who might be of a "literary turn." Such a compilation from such a source ought to commend itself and be acceptable in any series dealing with horses of different nations.

Regarding the subject in hand we believe there is enough interest to sustain sufficient attention to carry the reader from start to finish without altogether flagging.

The written history of the horse deals entirely with the animal as under the control of man. In no case do we obtain a presentation of the species as naturally feral. Of course from this must, however, now be excepted the horse of Prejevalsky, if that continues to sustain its rank as a native species and is not at last proved to be simply the descendant of individuals escaped at an early period and crossed with some other migrant equine form. All the accounts of "wild horses" refer to the descendants of such escaped with the exception just named.

The earliest written records of the horse that we are best acquainted with occur in the literature of the Bible. Indeed this book contains one of the most magnificent descriptions of the horse extant, some considering it the most brilliant picture of equine nobility ever conjured up before the mind's eye. This picture is to be found, as every one knows, in the book of Job as contained in the Old Testament. The horse is taken as the symbol of might:

"Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? Canst thou make him afraid as a grasshopper? The glory of his nostrils is terrible. He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength; he goeth forth to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; neither turneth he his back at the sword. The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage; neither believeth he that it is the sound of the trumpet. He sayeth among the trumpets, *Ha! ha!* and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shoutings." (Job xxxix, 19–25).

Such a description would naturally lead any one to believe that, among the people from one of which such a description could emanate, the horse would have long surely occupied a foremost place in affairs of society and state. But such, strangely, was not the fact. Indeed, the horse was an unknown "adjunct" to the wealth of the Jews. The "ox and the ass" were preferred. The noble animal was a national taboo among the chosen people.

As an interesting chapter in equine asssociations, we propose here to present the allusions which exhibit the peculiar status of the horse among this much-inquired-into people as they appear in the record of their national history.

We have no account of the existence of the horse in the days of "the grand old gardener." We may suppose he was similarly absent in the ark of Noah.

That eminently respectable firm consisting of the three great patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, we are informed, had among other domestic possessions "much asses," but no horses.

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Abraham, on his departure with Sarai, his wife, and Lot, his brother's son, for Haran, passing into Canaan—which was promised, in a dream, to his seed—finding a famine in that land, came into Egypt. The King of this land beheld the fairness of Sarai, whom the man of wisdom had introduced as his sister, so that he might find favor through such relationship to one so fair in the sight of the Pharoah. The King, being smitten with the lady, "entreated Abraham well for her sake: he had sheep and oxen and he asses and she asses and camels" (Gen. xii, 16) of which he made a most goodly offering to Abraham. The patriarch also received presents from Abimelec, Prince of Girar, on the northern frontier of Arabia Petræa. In neither case was the horse enumerated.

When Abram got himself into the land of Mount Moriah to offer up his only son Isaac, "he rose up early in the morning and saddled his ass, and took two of his young men with him, and Isaac his son." (Gen. xxii., 3.) This happened fifty years later to the incident with Pharoah.

When Isaac was forty years old he married Rebekah. Twenty years later Esau and Jacob were born. Esau was forty years old when he married. After this Jacob went to Padan-aram, where he, after serving seven years for each, married Leah and Rachel. By these he had a large family. It was after the birth of Joseph that he departed to return to Isaac. There must have thus elapsed another period of thirty to forty years. So that when we get another glimpse of the traveling stock of these people, on Jacob's returning to Isaac, the former was so conscientiously afraid of meeting Esau that he sent as a present to his brother, "two hundred she goats and twenty he goats; two hundred ewes and twenty rams; thirty milch camels with their colts; forty kine and ten bulls; twenty she asses and ten foals." (Gen. xxxii., 10–15.)

At a later period, when Jacob sent his ten eldest sons into Egypt to buy corn during the famine, they "laided their asses with corn and departed." (Gen. xlii., 26.)

Previous to this, however, it is recorded that after Joseph had, satisfactorily to Pharoah, interpreted the king's dream, the latter advanced the former to be chief ruler, "and he made him to ride in the second chariot which he had." (Gen. xii., 43.)

Afterward, when Jacob set out for Egypt to meet his son Joseph it was "in the *wagons* which Pharoah had sent to carry him" (Gen. xliii., 5., xiv., 19–21). But to carry the presents Joseph sent to his father there were used twenty asses.

In the forty-seventh chapter of the same book (Genesis), we are told that Joseph gave the Egyptians "corn in exchange for *horses* besides other cattle" (17).

In the forty-ninth chapter, Isaac, in blessing his sons, says: "Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path that biteth the horses heels so that his rider shall fall backward." On Jacob's death Joseph buried his father "and there went up with him both chariots and horsemen, and it was a very great company" (Gen. i., 9). Joseph himself died at the age of an hundred and ten years.

The first indication of the existence of horses we have, then, is the mention of "the second chariot" Pharoah had, of the horses given in exchange for bread, of "the *wagons* sent by Joseph to convey his father to Egypt, followed by the mention of the chariots at Jacob's funeral. We see the horses were Egyptian and must have been quite rare and only in use by the very greatest in the land.

The date of the incident first mentioned of Abraham has been placed by chronologers at about 1900 years before the birth of Christ.

The date of the first mention of horses in Egypt—brought to Joseph for exchange and used at Jacob's funeral, etc., has been similarly fixed as about 1700 years before the birth of Christ.

This is held to have been during the period of the reign of shepherd kings, or Hyksos, whose conquest and occupation of Egypt for 250 years held so prominent a place in the ancient history of that country. Champoleon identifies the Hyksos with the Scythians. Admitting such fact, we have this: that somewhere

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between the periods mentioned (1900 and 1700 B. C.) horses were first introduced or appeared in Egypt, and came with the invading Hyksos, who were derived from Scythia or Tartary. Tartary is thus supposed to have been the originating point of the Egyptian horse.

The Egyptian monuments, prior to B. C. 1500 (the 18th dynasty, Rameses V.), the period of the Israelitish exodus, give no representation of horses. But this negative evidence should not disprove an anterior existence.

Though held in the greatest of esteem by the Egyptians on account of its prime utility, the horse was never a sacred animal, nor yet an emblem of any of their deities. This is somewhat significant, and might be advanced as an evidence of the recent introduction of an animal of which the older artists had not yet been inspired to model. Egypt is not a country naturally adapted for breeding horses, else they would have been common today. This further hints at the horses made known to us by the Pharoahs as being introduced—an introduction from whence, however, has been left a mystery entirely as far as Egyptian records have yet enlightened us.

The next we hear of the horses of Pharoah is in connection with the miraculous exodus of the children of Israel out of Egypt. Pharoah's army of chariots and charioteers in all their proud confident arrogance pursuing the long despised fugitive nation, must have been a splendid, imposing spectacle, followed by as awful a disaster and destruction in the Red sea as could be imagined.

"The Egyptians pursued after them, all the horses and chariots of Pharoah and his horsemen" (Ex. xiv., 9), and the God of Israel "will get honor upon Pharoah, and upon all his host, and upon his chariots, and upon his horsemen" (17), on account of their swallowing up between the walls of the sea, "For the horse of Pharoah went with his chariots and with his horsemen into the sea, and the Lord brought again the waters of the sea upon them" (Ex. xv., 19).

"And the Egyptians pursued and went in after them to the midst of the sea, even all Pharoah's horses, his chariots and his horsemen. And it came to pass in the morning that the Lord troubled the host of the Egyptians. And took off their chariot wheels, that they drave them heavily. And Moses according to the direction of the Lord stretched forth his hand over the waters that they came again upon the Egyptians, upon their chariots and the Lord overthrew the Egyptians in the midst of the sea, and the waters covered the chariots and the horsemen" (Ex. xiv, 23–28).

We may well imagine that the sweetest singers would be called on to celebrate in an ode the overthrow of the Egyptians. Miriam it was who invited her people to "Sing to the Lord for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea" (21).

Here we have to take leave of the Egyptian, meantime. The next mention we have of the horse in historical records of the Jews, is during their wanderings, in "the desert" of Arabia. During this time there appears to be no allusion to the horse which became so famous in Arabia in other times. This would indicate that the animal was not in existence then. It was the object of Jehovah to keep the children entirely unacquainted with the horse. We are told that the word of God, through Moses His servant, commanded that when they should come into the land of promise and set a king over themselves, one of the main injunctions was that "he shall not multiply the horses to himself, nor cause the people to return to Egypt to the end that he should multiply horses, for asmuch as ye shall henceforth return no more that way." (Deut. xvii, 16.) In another place this was emphasized: "Woe unto them that go down to Egypt for help; and stay on horses and trust in chariots because they are many, and in horses because they are strong" (Isa. xxxi, 1).

These injunctions were made to impress the chosen children with the duty of reliance on the spiritual power that guided them. Further it was meant to prevent them from keeping up intercourse with a country for whose fleshpots they yet seemed to yearn. They were always a pastoral people and the land of promise was generally unsuitable for horse traffic.

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Afterwards in the days of Solomon, we know how disgracefully the injunction was ignored.

We obtain some very vivid glimpses of the horse in the stories of the oppressions of the children in the early historical books, which we may bring together here.

There were no horses in Canaan in the time of the patriarchs. When the Israelites returned into Canaan the country lying between the Isthmus of Suez and the ridge of Lebanon, the horse had been naturalized therein.

For we find that when the confederacy of Canaanitish kings determined to annihilate the Israelites "they went out, they and all their hosts with them * * with horses and chariots, very many, even as the sand upon the seashore in multitude" (Josh. xi:4); enough to drive terror into any opposing army composed only of footmen. But "the Lord said unto Joshua, Be not afraid because of them, for to-morrow about this time will I deliver them up, all slain, before Israel; thou shalt hough their horses and burn their chariots of fire" (xi:6). "And Joshua did unto them as the Lord bade him: he houghed their horses and burnt their chariots with fire" (9). And Joshua possessed all their land.

The command to Joshua to hough the horses is supposed to have been given in consequence of the injunction not to multiply horses. Houghing meant to hamstring, that is, to cut the thigh sinew.

Michaelis has devoted special attention to this matter. He observes that many expositors, from ignorance of military affairs and of the veterinary art, supposed the command meant, not that the horses should be killed, but merely lamed in the hind legs and then let go. A horse thus severely injured would fall immediately to the rear, and writhe miserably about until he died. Hamstringing can be done in an instant and the animals operated on generally bleed to death. The wound never heals, so that even if the enemy recovered them alive they would have to ultimately destroy them. Michaelis adds that it would be inconsistent with the humanity of the law given to lame the horses without putting them to death. The permanent laming of a horse that would still live would have been extreme cruelty. Being wholly useless, no one would care for him or supply him with food.

We imagine the object of the houghing was simply to secure "siccar," immediate disabling of the animals whose use in war by their enemies filled the Jews with such terror. Other nations would have regarded the horses among the chief spoils.

The Romans found the same practice useful in disabling the elephants of their enemies, not being themselves able to manage such huge beasts when captured. The practice is also sometimes resorted to in disabling the bull in the Spanish bullfight, we believe.

At a later period "the Lord was with Judah and he drave out the inhabitants of the mountains; but he could not drive out the inhabitants of the valley, because they had chariots of iron" (Judges i, 19). But they triumphed miraculously. Some suppose these chariots of iron to have been armed with scythes or hooks —a terrible addition to their destructiveness when madly pressing against an enemy.

In the fourth chapter we are told that the children of Israel, again doing evil in the sight of the Lord, were "sold into the hand of Jabin, king of Canaan," whose captain was Sisera; and they cried unto the Lord, for Jabin had "900 chariots of iron" (iv, 3). And it was promised the children that "his chariots and multitude" would be delivered unto them (7). Sisera's "chariots, even 900 chariots of iron, all his chariots and all his host" were delivered into the hands of Israel, and Sisera fled on his feet and took refuge with Jael, a Kenite woman who treacherously slew him (xiii, 21). And "the mother of Sisera looked out at a window and cried through the lattice, Why is his chariot so long in coming? Why tarry the wheels of his chariot?" (v, 28.)

But the children were rejoicing and singing, "Thus were the horsehoofs broken by means of the prancings (or tramplings or plungings), the prancings of their mighty ones" (v, 22). And "Blessed above women shall Jael the wife of Heber, the Kenite, be," for her share in slaying the dreaded Sisera.

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During the rule of Ahab, king of Israel, Ben-hadad, king of Syria, with thirty and two kings with him, and horses and chariots besieged Samaria (1 Kings xx, 1). And Ahab went out and smote the horses and chariots (21). But "the servants of the king of Syria said unto him, Their gods are the gods of the hills therefore they were stronger than we; but let us fight against them in the plains, and surely shall we be stronger than they (23), and captains were put in the place of the kings, and a new army was mustered like the army he had lost," "horse for horse and chariot for chariot." But when "the battle was joined" the Israelites again miraculously routed their enemy.

The next oppression of the Syrians was in the reign of Jehoahaz, king of Juda, who did evil in the sight of the Lord, and the king of Syria Ben-hadad again oppressed them. "Neither did he leave of the people to Jehoahaz but fifty horsemen and ten chariots, and 10,000 footmen, for the king of Syria had destroyed them, and had made them like the dust by threshing (2 Kings, xiii, 7). It would seem from this that the Israelites under Jehoahaz had used horses and chariots in battle.

Again we get another glimpse of the horses of the Assyrians. Sennacherib, their king vaunts his strength, and said, with the multitude of his chariots, he was come up to the heights of Lebanon. But he was checked by putting "a bridle in his lips" (2 Kings, xix, 23, 28). The manner in which "the Assyrians came down, like a wolf on the fold," had made these foes particularly feared.

Josiah succeeded to the kingdom to find idolatry again rampant. Being a good-minded prince he put down idolatry and witchcraft. "He took away the horses that the kings of Judah had given to the sun at the entering in of the house of the Lord, and burned the chariots of the sun with fire" (2 Kings, xxiii, 11).

We shall now deal with the palmy days of the chosen race—the period of Israel's greatest kings—Saul, David and Solomon. When Saul was called, by Samuel, the prophet, as ruler over Israel, he was seeking his father's asses (1 Samuel, ix, 3). In Saul's stables, when king, were 2,000 asses and 5,000 camels, but no horses. (B. C. 1090.)

David was the first Jewish king to establish a force of chariots. Yet he did not exactly countenance the multiplying unto himself of their numbers. He took them in war. He followed the plan of Joshua in houghing, but he retained a select number. In an expedition against the Philistines "David took from him (Hadadezar) a thousand chariots and seven hundred horsemen, and twenty thousand footmen, and David houghed all the chariot horses, but reserved of them for an hundred chariots" (2 Samuel, viii, 4). (B. C. 1040.)

This is "the first notice of the use by the Jews themselves of horses." Joshua carried out the command as to houghing, and the injunction of Moses as to not multiplying horses. David disregarded both to extent of retaining and using a select number of the horses seized in warfare.

When we come to Solomon, the most brilliant of all the kings of the Jews, we find he was by no means fastidious in regard to the laws of the prophets. He not only multiplied horses unto himself, but, what was rather worse, wives also. He was the most magnificent of all the long line of law breakers we have record of in sacred history. He was besides an adept horse-coper—disposing, to the Syrian and Phœnician kings that could not obtain them without their passing through Palestine, horses he purchased or received in tribute in Egypt or from other countries.

"Solomon had 40,000 stalls of horses for his chariots, and 12,000 horsemen," (1 Kings iv, 26), "And Solomon gathered chariots and horsemen; and he had 1,000 and 400 chariots, and 12,000 horsemen, which he placed in the chariot cities, and with the kings of Jerusalem," (2 Chron. 14). In another passage the number is placed at a "'thousand" instead of "four" or "forty thousand."

We are elsewhere told that "they brought unto Solomon horses out of Egypt and all lands" (2 Chron. ix, 28). "And they brought every man harness and spices, horses and mules a rate year by year (24). "And they fetched up and

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brought forth out of Egypt a chariot for 600 shekels of silver, and an horse for an 150; and so brought they horses for all the kings of the Hittitis, for the kings of Syria by their means" (2 Chron. 1, 17; 1 Kings). (B. C. 1015).

The shekel varied from about 55 to 60 cents our currency. The sum given for chariots is four times that given for horses, "which gives some probability to the opinion, that, in this, as in other instances, the word *mercubah*, rendered chariot, denotes the horse belonging to a chariot; and, consequently, as it was then customary to yoke four horses to a chariot, the price of a set of chariot horses quadrupled that of a single horse. The Septuagint, however, understands a chariot to have been intended, and, upon the whole, it is most likely." Michaelis says the fixing of a price had the look of a monopoly, and indicates, besides, that horsemanship was in its infancy; for whenever people have sufficient knowledge of horses, with all their combinations of fault and excellencies, to judge of them as amateurs, one may be worth ten times as much as another, particularly in a king's stable.

There have not been wanting commentators that have endeavored to prove that Solomon not only traded in horses but profited by the supineness of the Egyptians, and their objection to the risk of exportation by maritime commerce, combined with the facilities of his own dominions to secure a monopoly, while he increased the safety of his own territories by an effective body of horsemen.

We have a hint of the dietary of the horse in Palestine at this time: "Barley also and straw for the horses and dromedaries" (Kings iv, 28). There is reason to believe that hay had not yet been invented—if indeed it was discovered in the East. It seems to be an entirely Western invention of later date. The last word, *dromedaries*, is rendered also *mules* or *swift beasts* and Tristram says it really means young horses.

The Hebrew word *recesh* (used in I. Kings, iv, 28; Esth. viii, 10–14). "bind the chariot to the swift beast" (Mic. i, 13); "the multitude of camels shall cover thee, the dromedaries of Midian and Ephat" (Isa. ix, 6), really means a swift or high-bred horse—a swift horse of peculiar and noble breed, particularly a stallion. The word is derived from a verb meaning to gallop. *Benirammac* (Esth. viii, 10) is translated "young dromedaries." It only occurs in this passage; but it is the same word as the Arabian *rammah*—"a mare." The translation should therefore be "sons of mares—young horses." *Parash* is likewise translated "horsemen" in the passages quoted. It should be rendered "horses." The word for chariot is *soos*. [Canon Tristram, "Natural History of the Bible."] The fact that we have thus words for "high-bred horse," and also "sons of mares," words used by the Arabs, is valuable, and may modify some of the statements as to the first appearance of the Arab horse. For instance, it is commonly said that in the days of Solomon, about 1000 B. C., Arabia apparently had not yet become a horse country, as we are told that this king, while importing gold and spices, etc., from Arabia, it was from Egypt that he procured his horses for himself and the kings of Phœnicia. The splendid sculptures discovered in the ruins of Nineveh have been shown to have been executed contemporaneously with the kings of Assyria who figure in sacred history. There is in these imperishable pictures nothing resembling or suggesting the Arab. One feature is conspicuous about the horses so represented, however; this is the high action of the knees—they almost touch the nose. This shows the high value placed on good knee action, and that it was favored. Hackney action is thus no new fad. These sculptures exhibit with vividness pictures of war and the chase; mules and asses are represented as beasts of burden and draught.

During the long period of their captivity in Egypt the Israelites did not acquire the art of horsemanship. They retained this indifference to the art, it may be said, throughout their entire history; for, though they partially used the horse in after times, it was never generally. Contrasting with the injunctions prohibiting their acquaintance with horses, we have the prophecy: "Then shall there enter into this city kings and

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princes, sitting upon the throne of David, riding in chariots and on horses" (Jer. xvii, 25). But Christ entered Jerusalem on the back of an ass—a white ass of the highest breeding, such as the highest in the land would use.

The horse was to become the emblem of peace, not war. Bells were to be on the horses; those on the sculptures of Nineveh also "bore the bell." These bells were to exhibit a motto of holiness, we are told in the scripture.

The chariots were low hung, circular in shape of body, on strong wheels, with no springs. To ease the rough jar of the "jumpings" the floor was constructed of a network of leather loops. The two wheels had six spokes, a bow-case and spear-case occupied either side in front. Two horses or four were yoked to the chariot, generally simply harnessed, though the chariot had often rich trappings. Sometimes, especially in later times, the owner drove his own chariot into battle. The chariot was little used except in war, though it began to be used on state occasions, and thus came into more general use.

The "iron chariots" are by some regarded to have been armed with the deadly scythe we hear of in the "more barbarous" nations of later times. In II. Maccabees xiii, 2, we are told of "chariots armed with iron hooks." The horse and chariot became special adjuncts of war, and is thus literally and metaphorically mentioned. It was specially dreaded by the infantry; for, though the driver might have been disabled it continued in its headlong course of destruction through the ranks of the enemy. To ride in a chariot was reserved for occasions and people of the highest importance. Pharoah "made Joseph to ride in the *second* chariot which she had." This shows how few horse must have been in Egypt during the reign of the early shepherd kings. The chariots of Ahab Jehoram and Jehu are repeatedly mentioned. The eunuch of Candace, queen of Ethiopia, that came to Jerusalem to worship, was sitting in his chariot reading Esaisas the prophet (Acts viii, 28).

Jehu was a very Ben Hur. We are told (2 Kings, ix, 20) that "the driving is like the driving of Jehu, son of Nimshi, for he driveth furiously." Jehu is now a common name for a furious driver, and is often invoked furiously. Hence is the origin of the use of the name we apply so familiarly,

The generally rocky and uneven character of Palestine rendered horse multiplying impossible. The defense of the country was more efficiently promoted by infantry than by horse chariots. The Jews generally on the south were poor horsemen. But on the north, where they were more associated with horse peoples, they learned the art of horsemanship where the Asiatic horse was the model. The original horse of southwest Asia came from the northeast.

The people were, however, long acquainted with, though non-users of, the horse. They were a pastoral people, counting their wealth in herds and flocks, asses and camels, and not in the swift beasts. They were to be a peaceful people, and not to be encouraged in offensive warfare. The land that they were to possess was mostly hilly. "Their gods were the gods of the hills." Southern Judah, the eastern domains of Reuben and Gad and Manasseh, were not adapted to tillage. Western Palestine is too hilly for horse husbandry, even now. It was only in the maritime provinces, the plains of Esdraelon, and the northeast frontier, that chariots of war could be advantageously used. Here the Canaanites had many horses and chariots, the Israelites none. The hills were peaceful and secure, the plains inviting and open. The latter favored horse tactics; the former did not.

In the war between Joshua and the confederate kings of Syria, carried on in the long, level plain of Upper Jordan, a new feature presented itself to the Israelitish general. The horses and chariots were something he had not reckoned on. In the hills of Napthali, on the other hand, speed was useless; the horse and chariot, a detriment; there they were an easy prey. A hundred and fifty years after this the battle was once more waged in the plains by another Jabin, where in after years Ahab and Jehu drove their vehicles. The defeat again of the chariots was terrible. They were driven into

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and engulfed in the swamps and mud of the swollen Kishon (Judges iv,) "the river Kishon swept them away, that ancient river Kishon. Then were the horse hoofs broken by means of the prancings, the prancings of their mighty ones." (Judges v, 21–22.)

Israel was an army of infantry (1 Kings, xx, 23). A direct allusion to the absence of cavalry as a cause for more explicit trust in Jehovah is frequent in the pages of the Old Testament. The horses and chariots of their enemies were the most formidable weapon they had to contend with. The horse was entirely associated in their minds with war. There is, however, one instance in which this was not the case (Isa xxviii, 28): "Bread corn is bruised; because he will not even be threshing it, nor break it with the wheel of his cart nor bruise it with his horsemen." There the horses were not yoked like oxen at the same work, but were loose and made to run round about on the floor at will.

David's select number of a hundred chariots were kept for the purpose of continuing in subjection the champaign country.

Solomon, if not a breeder, was a large importer of horses. He it was who probably created the main chariot roads between Jerusalem and the north, and across Esdraelon to Gilead. His successors had all horses and chariots and used these roads — Jehosephat and Ahab, Rehoboam, Ahaziah, Joash and Josiah. The rulers of the northern kingdoms possessed a country better fitted for horsemanship, and the chariots of the kings are repeatedly under review.

After the destruction of the chariots of Jehoahan, son of Jehu, by the Syrians (2 Kings, xiii, 17), the Israelitish power seemed to wane. Judah's force of chariots was insignificent and ridiculed. Hence in future the kings relied on Egypt for replenishment of their horses, and they went down there for the same in spite of the warnings they had received.

The horse is conspicuous for its absence among the animals mentioned in the decalogue given to Moses. In the tenth commandment "they were not to covet the ox or the ass of their neighbors." This would seem to prove that their neighbors were not yet in possession of horses, which would have been much more desirable than asses. Or, as Burdette hints in a poem, alluding to the fourth commandment:

"Now parson's readin' the Scripture: 'Remember the Sabbath day;
In it thou shalt not do any work'—'Amen,' the people say,—
'Thou, nor thy son, thy daughter, thy cattle, thy ox, or thy ass.'
Don't seem to exempt the horses, eh? So we'll let the letter pass."

Reference was made to the ass in order to denounce its flesh as unclean. But on account of its peculiarly strong-footedness it was much more adaptable to the country generally than horses.

The quality of the hoof is referred to several times: "Arise and thresh. I shall make thy hoofs brass, and thou shalt beat in pieces many people" (Mic. iv, 13). In the execution of God's judgments: "Their horse's hoofs shall be counted as flint" (Isa. v, 28). We have also seen the contempt in which the enemy's horses were held, when, in battle, their hoofs were broken by the prancings of the mighty ones. When the hoofs were counted as flint it was the highest praise it was possible to bestow.

In the book of Esther we find mention of "the horse that the king rideth on" (vi, 8). Mordecai, the high priest, was arrayed and brought on horseback. Letters were written, through the influence of the sweet Esther, by Mordecai, in the name of King Ahasuerus, to allow the Jews throughout the land to gather together. The letters were sent "by posts on horseback, and riders on mules, camels and young dromedaries" — swift horses—(viii, 10). "So the posts that rode upon mules and camels went out" (14).

As elsewhere in the history of the use of the horse by men, the same order followeth in the records of the Jews. The first we see of the horse is as being *driven*, and the last as being *ridden*.

We are told that the horse was a vehicle of the commerce of Tyrus: "Dedan was thy merchant in precious clothes for chariots" (Ezek. xxvii, 20). "They of the house of Togarmah traded in thy fairs with horses" (xxvii, 14). In Rev-

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elations we are told that "Babylon is fallen, and the merchants of the earth shall weep and mourn for her, for no man buyeth their merchandise any more." Among the many articles of commerce mentioned are horses and chariots (ch. xviii).

The horse and the chariot are used to fill in many a picture of bold imagery: "At the noise of the stamping of the hoofs of his strong horses, at the rushing of his chariots, and at the rumbling of his wheels" (Jer. xl, viii). "Harness the horses, and get up, ye horsemen; and stand forth with your helmets, furbish the spears, and put on the brigandines.... Let not the swift flee away. ....Come up, ye horses, and rage, ye chariots, and let the mighty men come forth.... For this is the day of the Lord, a day of vengeance, that he may avenge him of his adversaries" (Jer. xlvi, 4, 6, 9, 10). Then we see the horse and chariot and horseman in battle: "The noise of a whip, and the noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots. The horseman lifteth up the bright sword and the glittering spear" (Nah. iii, 2, 3).

Speaking of the Chaldean, Habbakkuk says: "Their horses also are swifter than the leopards and are more fierce than the evening wolves, and their horsemen shall spread themselves and their horsemen shall come from afar; they shall fly as the eagle that hasteth to eat" (Hab. i, 8). 'Behold, a people cometh from the north country, and they ride upon horses, set in array as men in war against thee, O daughter of Zion" (Jer. vi, 23; l, 42). 'I will bring upon Tyrus, Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, a king of kings, from the north, with horses, and with chariots, and with horsemen and companions" (Ezek. xxvi, 7). "By reason of the abundance of his horses their dust shall cover thee; thy walls shall shake at the noise of the horsemen, and of the wheels and of the chariots, when he shall enter into thy gates. With the hoofs of his horses he shall tread down all thy streets" (10).

The people had to bear the consequence of showing contempt for God's word, thinking they could escape his wrath: "Ye said No; for we will flee upon horses, therefore shall they that pursue you be swift" (Isa. xxx, 16). Again: "Every one turned to his own course as the horse rusheth into battle." (Jer. viii, 6.) The psalmist shows the people that the mighty, in their thought, can not be served by such strength: "An horse is a vain thing for safety, neither shall he deliver any by his great strength" (Psa. xxxiii, 17). "He burneth the chariot in fire" (xivi, 9). "At the rebuke both the chariot and horse are sent into a deep sleep" (l xxvi, 6). Joel describes the unbelievers in God's judgments: "The appearance of them is as the appearance of horses, and as horsemen so shall they run" (ii, 4).

Zechariah describes how the Lord of hosts through Judah, had made his people "like his goodly horse in battle," to confound his enemies; "and the riders on horses shall be confounded" (x, 3, 5). In the same book it is prophesied that, "In that day shall there be upon the bells of the horses, *Holiness unto the Lord*" (xiv, 20)—a symbol of peace: as the white horse in Revelation was of victory.

It seems a remarkable fact that though the horse was practically unknown to the Israelites—i. e. in the sense we find them knowing the ass, etc., yet evidently the animal was admired especially by the poets and seers as a figure of might, grandeur and mystery. The psalmist sings: "The chariots of God are twenty thousand" (Psa. l xviii, 17). "Who maketh the clouds his chariots" (civ, 3). Habakkuk exclaims: "Was the Lord displeased that thou didst ride upon thine horses and thy chariots of salvation" (Hab. iii, 8).

Isaiah in his vision of the fall of Babylon "saw a chariot with a couple of horsemen, a chariot of asses, and a chariot of camels" (xxi, 7). "And behold here cometh a chariot of men and a couple of horsemen" (9).

In the translation of Elijah, who was a contemporary of Homer, there appears a chariot of fire, and parted them both asunder; and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven. And Elisha saw it, and he cried, My Father, the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof. And he saw him no more" (2 Kings ii, 11). Elisha had a further experience: "Therefore sent he [the king of Syria] thither

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horses and chariots a great host, and they came by night and compassed the city [Dothan] about with horses and chariots. And Elisha's servant cried, Alas, my master, what shall we do? And Elisha prayed that the eyes of the young man might be opened that he might see. And he saw the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha" (2 Kings vi, 14-17).

Zechariah also saw many visions in which horses figured conspicuously: "I saw by night, and behold a man riding upon a red horse, and behind him were three red horses speckled and white. Those are they whom the Lord hath sent to walk to and fro through the earth" (Zech. i, 8 10). In the vision of the four chariots the same seer says, "I turned and lifted up mine eys, and behold there came four chariots. In the first chariot were red horses; and in the second chariot were black horses; and in the third chariot were white horses, and in the fourth chariot were grisled and bay horses. * * * Those are the four spirits of the heavens, which go forth from standing before the Lord of all the earth. The black horses which are therein go forth into the north country; and the white horses go forth after them; and the grisled go forth toward the south country. And the bay went forth, and sought to go that they might walk to and fro through the earth; and he said, get you hence, walk to and fro through the earth. So they walked to and fro through the earth. * * * Those that go toward the north country have quieted my spirit in the north country" (Zech. vi, 1–8).

In Revelation the horse figures grandly in the vision introduced by the familiar "And I, John, saw." These revelations are expressed in such excellent language that they may, for completeness, be included herein.

"And I saw, and behold a white horse, and he that sat on him had a bow and a crown was given unto him, and he went forth conquering and to conquer. And there went out another horse that was red and power was given to him that sat thereon to take peace from the earth and that they should kill one another; and there was given unto him a great sword. And I beheld, and lo, a black horse; and he that sat on him had a pair of balances in his hand. And I looked, and beheld a pale horse and his name that sat on him was death and hell followed with him" (Rev. vi, 2–8).

"And the shapes of the locusts [that came out of the bottomless pit] were like horses prepared unto battle, and on their heads crowns like gold and their faces were as the faces of men (Rev. ix, 7), hair like women, teeth like lions, breastplates of iron; the sound of their wings was as the sound of chariots of many horses running to battle. They had tails like scorpions and stings in their tails. Their power was to hurt men five months. They had a king over them—the angel of the bottomless pit whose name in the Hebrew tongue is Abaddon, but in the Greek tongue Apollyon" (8–11).

"And the number of the army of the horsemen were two hundred thousand thousand; and I heard the number of them; and thus I saw the horses in the vision and them that sat on them having breastplates of fire, and of jacinth and brimstone; and the heads of the horses were as the heads of lions; and out of their mouths issued fire and smoke and brimstone (16, 17).

"And I saw an angel standing in the sun, and he cried with a loud voice to all the fowls of the air to come and gather into the supper of the great God. That they might eat the flesh of kings—and the flesh of horses and of them that sit on them" (Rev. xix, 17, 18).

The mystery of these visions has not been revealed, explained to us. We can understand them as illy as we can the myths of the sacred hymns of the Vedas and of the mythologies in which the horse figures so prominently.

We trust that in this chapter of equine history we have not intruded too greatly on the patience of the reader. We believe there are allusions herein made that are interesting to be presented collectedly. There will also be found, we think, references which may prove of further interest and may be picked up again in dealing with the domestic history of horses of other nationalities. This justifies the attention we have been allowed to bestow on this phase of horseology.

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THE STORY OF PRINCESS.

In the year 1855 Chicago was a city of only about 35,000 inhabitants, but even then it could boast of three race tracks and many good trotting horses, such as the black gelding Reindeer, 2:28; Ike Cook, 2:27; Prairie Boy, Black Ralph, Lady Kate, Lady Jane, Selim and many other good ones that were used as track horses. And the good road horses that were in the windy city were as thick as fleas in Florida.

During the spring of 1855, David A. Gage, proprietor of the Tremont House, Chicago, purchased a bay mare in New Hampshire and took her to Chicago and used her as a road horse. This mare was called Topsey and showed considerable speed. At that time I was connected with the Michigan Central Railroad, and running as conductor from Chicago to Detroit. My brother was proprietor of the Briggs House and had a chestnut gelding called Sorrel Charley, that was quite speedy for a roadster.

The Tremont House and the Briggs House were rivals in the horse business as well as in catering to the wants of the human family. During the winter of 1855 we used to drive our horses for speed on the ice on the Chicago river, and it made a grand drive usually from November to March.

In December, 1855, a race was made for a wine supper for ten, between the bay mare Topsy and the Briggs House gelding Charlie, to be trotted on the ice over the river. The supper was to be served at the losing hotel. The race was trotted to skeleton sleighs. Topsy was driven by an old driver, Otis Dimmock, and Sorrel Charlie by the writer. Suffice it to say that the supper was served at the Briggs House, Topsy winning the race easily. This was Topsy's first race. The horses were matched that night to trot the coming May over the Garden City track for $500, mile heats. Topsy was handled by George Bidwell and Charlie by Robert Champlin, both old and experienced drivers in those days. But when the day came for the race to be trotted we found that we could just save $250 by paying forfeit, as it had leaked out that Topsy was a slick piece of furniture and would cook our mutton if we started against her in the race. So our party paid forfeit. A large crowd had gathered to see the race and to give them a show for their gate money; another race was made between Topsy and the chestnut gelding Selim for $200.

The race was to wagons, three in five-mile heats. Selim was the favorite, two to one; he was a good steady horse, while Topsy proved to be a very poor breaker. They had given Topsy a trial a few days before the race, and she had showed them a mile in 2:43 to harness.

Selim was rated at about 2:40. In the first heat Topsy trotted well up to Selim until they reached the half-mile pole when she made one of her standstill breaks, and Selim came within an ace of showing her the flag, in 2:43½. Of course it was then dollars to doughnuts that Selim would win the race. But sure things sometimes fail. The second heat Topsy got her right foot forward and, to the astonishment of everyone (her driver and owner as well) just distanced Selim in 2:35. This was was good time in those days, and Topsy's stock went up.

Topsy was sold that night to Mr. Andy Daniels, of Chicago, and she was taken to St. Louis and trotted a number of races against local horses there. From St. Louis she was taken to New Orleans and we lost sight of her.

Flora Temple was acknowledged queen of trotters from the time she beat Tacony, "or distanced him," over the Union track in 2:24½. This was September, 1856. From that time until 1859 she had few engagements, although she was hippodromed with the black gelding, Lancet, and other horses, and did trot a match race against Ethan Allen to wagon, Ethan making Flora trot in 2:25 to beat him.

In the spring of 1859 Jim Eoff arrived in New York from California with a bay mare, and offered to match said mare against any horse, mare or gelding, mile heats, three in five, two-mile heats, and three-mile heats, to harness or wagon, for $5,000 each race. Jim Eoff or "Dismal Jimmie," as he was called, was an able trainer and driver, and was considered a first-class match maker. He was as cunning as a fox, and a great

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master of humbug. Eoff got up such a "mystery" and speculation in regard to the bay mare that he had brought from California, that the owners of Flora Temple were afraid to match her. But an arrangement was entered into that they should trot three-mile heats to wagon on the Eclipse course and divide the gate money. It was given out that they were matched for $2,500 a side, but the truth is that nothing was at stake between them. Now, that was just the kind of race that Eoff was hunting for and a kind of race that he liked to handle. Jim Eoff was a very unscrupulous man. After the arrangements had been made for the races, Eoff gave the name of his bay mare as Princess, and it proved to be the same mare, Topsy, that had trotted in Chicago in 1855.

Eoff took the mare to California in the spring of 1856, and developed her there. While in California she had trotted a number of races. She trotted two races of ten miles, against Glencoe Chief, and won both races in 29 minutes, 10¾ seconds, and 29 minutes, 16 seconds. The first of these races was for the large amount of $36,500, and the second race for $10,000. Her best mile in public had been 2:30, but she trotted a mile to wagon in a trial with a pacer and beat 2:20, which induced the party to bring her eastward again. The writer was well acquainted with Jim Eoff, and got the facts of the mare's career while in California from him. Eoff told me a short time before he died in San Francisco, Cal., that he drove Princess better than 2:20 in her trials before she was shipped from California to the eastern states.

Flora and Princess trotted the first race of three-mile heats over the Eclipse course, June 16, 1859, in the presence of a great crowd. Eoff had so worked upon the belief of many credulous people that they actually laid bets on seven minutes and thirty seconds being made to wagons in the race, which would have beaten old Dutchman's time of 7:32½ to saddle. Dry Talman drove Flora and Eoff drove Princess. Before they started there came up a heavy rain storm and the track was very slippery and bad. Princess led for nearly a mile, but Flora got to her head and they crossed the score head and head in the first mile in 2:37. The second mile was made in 2:40½, the mares on equal terms. Princess led three lengths to the half-mile pole when Flora made a rush and was at Princess' head at the three-quarter pole. Flora then took the lead and won in 7:54.

It was whispered about that Eoff would not let Princess win. He very likely instigated the report himself, for it was part of his tactics to make people believe that Princess could beat Flora whenever he thought best to do so. There is not much doubt but that Eoff had his money invested on the other side of the house.

In the second heat Flora took the lead. The first mile was in 2:37½, and the second in 2:36½. In the third mile Flora pulled a shoe off half way up the stretch and broke and many believed that Eoff might then have passed her and won the heat if he wanted to do so, Flora was on a hobble all the way home, but Princess never got to her head and the little mare won in 7:59½. About nineteen out of every twenty people believed that Eoff pulled Princess in the last heat on purpose to lose it. But Dismal Jimmie pulled the wool over their eyes and got away with the baggage. He was as slick as grease.

In a week after the three-mile race to wagons, Flora and Princess trotted two-mile heats to harness. The betting opened 100 to 70 on Flora but before they started it was even. Tallman drove Flora again in that race. Flora seemed rank and wild, while Princess, on the other hand, was quite steady. They went away at a great rate. Princess led Flora to the score in the first mile in 2:26, but Flora was at her saddle.

Flora broke on the first turn, but when she caught she made a resolute dart to close with Princess and got to her head, but made another break, and Princess won the heat in 5:02, and no doubt could have trotted it much faster had she been pressed in the second mile. It was ten to one on Princess after the first heat. She took the lead and kept it all the way and won handily in 5:05. On the 6th of August, these two famous mares again

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appeared to dispute for victory on the same course, mile heats, three in five, to harness. Princess was the favorite, 100 to 80. The crowd was great. Flora was driven in this race by James McMann. Flora was in good fix for the race, full of life and spirits. At the word she darted to the front and outfooted the Princess to the quarter in thirty-five seconds and led Princess thirty yards, but at the half-mile pole in 1:10½ Princess was at Flora's wheel, so she must have trotted that quarter very fast. The mares hung together from the half-mile pole home, Flora winning the heat by a short length in 2:23½. Many believed that Eoff could have won the heat if he liked. Princess had shown such a wonderful flight of speed in the second quarter and had closed such a gap so quickly that it was evident she could out-speed Flora at any part of the game.

Flora was half a length behind when the word was given in the second heat, but she collared Princess half way to the turn, and Princess broke and lost five or six lengths. Flora was at the quarter pole in thirty-four seconds, at the half in 1:09 six or seven lengths ahead, but Princess closed the gap and was at Flora's wheel at the score in 2:22.

In the third heat Flora took the lead and went to the quarter in thirty-five seconds three lengths ahead. At the half in 1:10 Flora led five lengths, but Princess closed the gap and was head and head at the head of the stretch. It looked critical. Down the stretch they came, head and head, but Flora seemed to out-stay Princess and won the heat and race in 2:23½. There had never been anything like such a race before.

Flora Temple and Princess met again at the Eclipse course on the 16th of August to trot two-mile heats to harness. In spite of Flora's grand performance on the 9th many still believed that the California mare was able to beat her, especially at two-mile heats. This feeling was so general (with Dismal Jimmie's help) that Princess was the favorite at $100 to $80. Both the mares were in fine fix and fast time was expected, and they were not disappointed, as before they went home they saw the fastest two-mile heat that ever was trotted. In the first heat Princess had the best of the start and went away at a tremendous gait for a two-mile heat. Flora gained inch by inch, and at the quarter in thirty-five seconds, Princess had but a neck the best of it. At the half-mile in 1:11¼, Princess led by a short neck. Soon after passing the pole they were head and head. As they swung into the stretch Flora had a head the best of it. They crossed the score in the first mile head and head in 2:23. Flora led at the first quarter in the second mile by a head and thus they went to the half, when Princess closed with her. At the three-quarter pole Flora led a short length, and from there to the score Flora led by a length. The rate of speed seemed to make Princess a little dizzy. Flora won in 4:50½ without a skip or break, and both mares trotted some of the heat at a 2:20 clip. The second heat the mares went head and head. The first mile it was a neck-and-neck struggle in 2:24. In the first turn in the second mile Princess made one of her Jim Crow breaks and threw up the sponge. Flora jogged out in 5:05.

These mares, while only trotting for gate money, had showed the two fastest trots and better contested than had then been witnessed, and let the reader remember that these trots occurred thirty-three years ago. The sulkies that the mares pulled weighed seventy-five pounds, and Jim McMann, that drove Flora Temple, was some twenty pounds over weight.

After the above race Dismal Jimmie and Uncle Jim McMann did not let the grass grow under their feet. They were not that kind of people. The mares both had a world-wide reputation, and Eoff kept stuffing it down the throats of the people that Princess could and would beat Flora in the next race. They hippodromed the mares all over the country until they got to Kalamazoo, Mich., when in a race at that place October 15, 1859, Flora Temple, Princess and the chestnut gelding, Honest Anse, started in a race, mile heats three in five, for a purse of $2,000. The first heat was won by Flora in 2:24. Honest Anse chased her to the three-quarter pole a very fast clip, and then he shut up like a jack

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knife. Princess was second. The second heat Flora won in 2:22½ and Honest Anse was then withdrawn. Flora and Princess started in the third heat. They went to the half mile in 1:09. Flora then cut loose and passed the score in 2:19¾, and that was a day long to be remembered. It was the writer's good fortune to witness the race, and a race that I never shall forget. The question of superiority between these beautiful and capital mares had now been fairly tested in the minds of many people, although hundreds were of the opinion that the California mare could have beaten Flora in some of their races, especially in the two-mile heat races.

The last race that Princess trotted was on May 21, 1861, and her opponent was Flora Temple. It was over the Fashion Course, Long Island. Princess went wrong a short time before the race and Flora won in slow time. Princess was then retired from the turf, and as is well known was bred to Hambletonian 10, and produced Happy Medium, and he is the sire of Nancy Hanks, whose dam is Nancy Lee. Any person who ever saw the mare Princess, can see at a glance that Nancy Hanks has to a great extent the formation of the old mare, and is gaited just like her. Princess had a low, stealing gait and trotted with her head straight out. She was rather a light-waisted mare and did not look like a mare that could stand up and trot the distance that she did. She was very nervous and vicious in the stable. As stated above many people were of the opinion that Princess could have beaten Flora in a number of their races if Eoff had wished to do so. In fact, it was proven beyond a doubt that Eoff won a large amount of money in the first and third race that they trotted. The flights of speed that Princess showed in the races were remarkable. She could outspeed Flora in any spot or place when Eoff would give her her head and in her long races in California she had proved herself a stayer from the old house.

So strong was the feeling against Eoff after the race of three-mile heats, June 16, that, if he could have been found five minutes after the race, his life would not have been worth much. Jim just skipped out of the track and his form was invisible for a day or two. Flora Temple was sold to William McDonald, of Baltimore, Md., during the above races, and after the races had been trotted, as stated above, they hippodromed over the country. It was a tacit understanding with Eoff that Flora should win every race, although the gate money was divided. McDonald was a very wealthy man and would not have Flora beaten for ten times the amount of the winnings, and he made no bones of proclaiming it to his friends during the campaign. And all Dismal Jimmie wanted was his share of the "chicken pie."

In the races that Princess trotted with Flora during the campaign, she seemed to get sour and discouraged. She was naturally an ambitious and nervy mare, but we think that by being pulled behind so much, when she could have won, she got sour and lost her courage. And many good judges were of the same opinion. We have seen other horses in the same boat. Now, let the reader judge for himself where Nancy Hanks gets her speed and staying qualities from to a great extent. We give Nancy Lee's side of the house due credit for its share of the glory. As is well known, Nancy Hanks is an inbred Hambletonian. We see that "as usual," your contemporary from the Boston baked bean, brown bread and codfish-ball town, called the "Hub," contends that Nancy Hanks is indebted to a great extent to the thoroughbred for her speed, and as I stated in an article on old Lady Franklin, some months back, he seems to think that every trotter of any account is indebted to old Diomed for his "get there" qualities of speed and endurance. But as he has got old Diomed on the brain, and is entitled to his opinion, we will let him rip and say nothing, but keep sawing wood.

I believe that Princess was the property of Mr. David A. Gage at the time of her death. She was bred by Mr. Calloway, of Orange county, N. Y., and I think sold to Mr. Steele, of Philadelphia, and after her usefulness was gone, Mr. Gage bought her to be sure that want and suffering should not overtake her in her old age.—*George P. Floyd, in the American Trotter.*

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Bad Points in Horses.

RULES are given for the guidance of those who select horses for the use of the cavalry in the army in Great Britain, and quite a number of these are applicable in choosing a horse for any kind of work. They are as follows:

1. Size.—Four-year-olds—*i. e.*, three off after October — should not be less than 15.0½ hands, nor exceed 15.1½ for light cavalry.

For medium they should not be less than 15.1 nor over 15.2.

For heavy cavalry not less than 15.2 nor over 15.3½.

N. B.—In measuring a horse or judging of his height and size by sight take care that he stands on a level with yourself. Dealers generally stand a horse, if undersized, on higher ground, or if over size on lower ground than the intending purchaser.

2. Want of a fair amount of breeding should be an absolute bar.

3. Reject a horse with a big, coarse head.

4. Reject a horse with a small, sunken eye. They are generally obstinate and sulky.

5. Reject a horse of a color light of the sort.

6. Reject a horse with a long, slack back. It will not carry weight.

7. Reject a horse with a hollow back. The formation is weak.

8. Reject a horse with flat sides. They will not do work or look well.

9. Reject a horse with a slack loin, *i. e.* undue length between the last ribs and hind quarters (sacrum). They are often bad feeders and will run up light with work.

10. Reject a horse with a light loin, *i. e.* want of breadth over the loins. They run up light with work.

11. Reject a horse with scraggy hips. They never do credit to feeding, particularly if also slack in the loins.

12. Reject a horse with a bad girth, *i. e.* "light through the heart." This formation will always cause trouble in saddling.

13. Reject a horse with a thick or short neck.

14. Reject a horse unless it has a good rein. With a clumsy neck the head is in consequence badly set on. Without a good rein a horse will never break well.

15. Reject a horse with very low withers. The saddle will be apt to work forward, and the "rein" will probably be deficient, and the leverage for the muscles of the forehand is defective.

16. Reject a horse if very short. There is not room enough for the kit.

N. B.—To see the above points (1–16) stand on the side and form your opinion before the horse moves off.

17. Reject a horse with a narrow or shallow chest. There is not sufficient capacity for the lungs.

18. Reject a horse with forelegs very close together. This and the former defect generally go together. To see these points stand in front.

19. Reject a horse whose forelegs are not straight. They will not stand wear. Stand behind the horse as he walks away from you, and you will be able to notice these defects if they exist.

20. Reject a horse which is light below the knee, especially if immediately below the knee. The conformation is essentially weak.

21. Reject a horse with long, or with short, or with upright pasterns. Long pasterns are subject to sprains. Short or upright pasterns make a horse unpleasant to ride, and on account of extra concussion are apt to cause ossific deposits.

22. Reject a horse with toes turned in or out. The twist generally occurs at the fetlock. Toes turned out are more objectionable than toes turned in. When the toes are turned out the fetlocks are generally turned in, and animals so formed are very apt to cut or brush. Both, however, are weak formations.

23. Reject a horse whose hind legs are too far behind. Good propelling power will be wanting, and disease as a result may be expected in the hocks.

24. Reject a horse which goes either very wide or very close behind.

25. Reject a horse with very straight or very bent hocks. The former cause undue concussion, the latter are apt to give way.

26. Reject a horse which is "split up" *i. e.*, shows much daylight between his thighs. Propelling power comes from behind, and must be deficient in horses

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without good muscular development between the thighs.

27. Reject a horse with flat feet or overlarge feet, also with very small feet. Medium size are the best.

28. Reject a horse with one foot smaller than another.

Action must be light, easy, free and straight. Reject a horse that crosses his legs when walking or trotting. He will be unsafe. Freedom, power to move easily along, is the great point in a young horse. Knee-action is not essential; it will come with the bit and breaking.

A good walk is absolutely essential. Reject a horse that does not walk well; he is never pleasant to ride. If a horse walks well he will probably trot well, but a horse may trot well without walking well.

To ascertain whether the action is true and straight, stand behind the horse as he walks and trots away from you. You can not ascertain this important point by standing on the side.

Never omit to stand behind a horse as he walks away.

A good sloping shoulder is an important item in a riding horse, but bad action may co-exist with a good; and *vice versa* good, free action may co-exist with a somewhat straight shoulder.

Reject a horse that is straight in the shoulder and long from the point of the shoulder to the upper part of the forearm. This formation places the forelegs too much under the horse and makes him unsafe to ride.

You may have a plain horse, even if all the above very apparent defects are absent, but you will at least, have a serviceable one.

A horse should be rejected for any one really bad fault. The greatest strength of a horse is limited by his worse point. Horses are often bought because they possess one or more very good points. This is a wrong principle in buying. The selection of horses should begin by rejection for bad points. Bad points are, of course, in a great measure a question of degree. Discretion is needed in rejecting as well as in buying.

Having first of all kept clear of all absolute defects such as the above, select your horses for the presence of good serviceable, and handsome points, and easy, free, graceful carriage.

Hereditary Qualities.

"ANYTHING is transmissible." This is true of peculiarities of temper, motions of the members, formation of the whole body or any part of it. A careful observation made upon colts as they grow up will result in showing that they, as a rule, wear their shoes as they were worn by one parent or the other—that is, if the shoe had been worn off most rapidly on one side, or at the toe, or in any other manner, the colt, when shod and put into service, will wear its shoe in whatever peculiar manner the parent did.

A mare having a habit of removing all her bedding from under her, scraping it into a pile at the rear of her stall, produced a mare colt that from the first had the same habit and followed it up for thirteen years, to the writer's knowledge. If this mare had been bred from, the probabilities are that the progeny would have shown the same peculiarity. Not, perhaps, every colt—if she had borne several—but a portion undoubtedly would have been nearly, if not quite as likely to transmit the singularity as those that possessed it showing it in their actions.

The cow that domineers over the herd is quite likely to produce a progeny that will be self-asserting from the start. This will be especially shown at the trough, where a number of calves are fed. The calf from the "boss" cow will crowd the others from end to end of the trough, invariably pushing its way to the point where the most feed is to be found. The same is true of pigs. The practiced eye will at a glance pick out the sow that rules the herd when feed is thrown out. The careful breeder will remove this beast out of the way of temptation by keeping her in a separate yard, or at least confined to the company of those that are her equals in the direction mentioned, if there are any such in the herd. It is well to watch the young things that are growing up, treating these in like manner if the necessity appears.

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Now, it shows a want of knowledge of one of the simplest rules in breeding if any one says this trait in a given collection cannot be, through weeding out, removed from it. These peculiarities of behavior stand out before the owner and keeper at every feeding and turning-in time, and they do not require to be judges of breeds, nor to be able to analyze the personal merits of animals as to their formation, etc., in order to be able to thoroughly eradicate objectionable mental traits from a given herd.

The behavior of animals forces itself upon the attention of the dullest comprehension, requiring no study, and, as stated, they will be found amenable to the breeder's art through the potent agency, "selection," or that absolutely effective plan, "feeding up for slaughter," which means weeding out in the most literal sense. These peculiarities of habit and temper force themselves upon the notice of every person at all familiar with domestic animals, and the dullest mind will, after a while, see that the slighest peculiarities are transmissible, appearing with unerring certainty, not in every individual of the progeny, but in so large a proportion that the absence forms the exception to the rule.

Now, but few take these facts at their full meaning and value, seeming to accept them as, in a measure, chance happenings, while in fact they are as regularly the outgrowth of the law of heredity as are a heavy horn, a coarse bone, or a drooping hip. These laws govern heredity in the brutes as persistently as they do in the human family, and to show how they cling to the latter, we will quote a few instances:

One authority mentions the case of a father who habitually slept on his back, with his right leg crossed over the left. He had a daughter who, while yet an infant, showed the same habit, and a continous effort to break up the habit proved ineffectual.

Some of the children of a family, the father having the same habit, continually, when unoccupied, moved the fingers of one hand in a peculiar manner.

A German authority, Hofacker, long since noticed that heredity was shown in the handwriting, the peculiar form of letters in the handwriting of the father being clearly shown in that of his son, though the latter received his lessons of various teachers.

We daily see families of boys who show in gait, mode of speech, features and general deportment that they have taken their peculiarities from a given source, and an examination of the parents will show at once from which parent the peculiarities have sprung.

Regarding singularities that appear in the outward markings, we have an account of an English family who, through many generations, showed a small lock of hair upon a particular part of the head different in color from the remainder. This peculiarity did not appear in all of the children—no peculiarity does—but was distinct in many of them.

The somewhat regular manner in which these peculiarities are duplicated in the offspring should be taken as a stepping-stone to our practice in "breeding out" what we do not approve of in a herd, and breeding instead exactly what we do want. This forms the essence of the breeder's art, and until a man has learned to take advantage of the hereditary tendencies toward good qualities and work away from those that bring bad forms, bad temper, sterility, tendency to short life, and to bring forth unpromising progeny, he is not worthy of being called a breeder of improved farm animals.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Tales of the Turf.

BY F. G. SMITH.

"Old breeders can afford to experiment, young men can not." Thus spoke Mr. C. J. Hamlin, during a pleasant chat while en route from Buffalo to Village Farm the other day.

"Then you prefer a trotting-bred dam to a thoroughbred?"

"As a rule, yes. Of course I had rather own the dam of Palo Alto, than an equally well-bred trotting dam, for the simple reason that Dame Winnie has proven herself to be a great producer. On the other hand I would prefer Beautiful Belle for she is a still greater producer."

"Did you not purchase several thor-

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ough-bred mares a couple of years ago to mate with Mambrino King, Chimes and other horses at Village Farm?"

"Yes sir. But remember I was very careful in the selection to purchase animals with great trotting action, that could show a three-minute gait. In deviating from my usual custom I had two objects in view. If the progeny of the thorough-bred cross upon my trotting stallions failed to produce extreme speed I would have a superior class of fillies to mate with another horse. If the experiment is a failure throughout, then others will profit by my experience and at my expense. I am not carried away with the idea, for the Almonts are my first love. The story that they are quitters has been exploded. I'd rather own a 2:10 quitter than a 2:30 pumpkin fair race hoss!"

* * * * * *

"SHORTER races, is the leading question of the hour," remarked Dr. J. W. Day in the corridor of a Rochester, N. Y., hotel a few evenings since.

"Then you are of the opinion that the seven and eight heat battles should be classed among by-gones?"

"Yes sir. We are moving rapidly these times, the public as well as the horses. We used to think that a horse that could go in 2:30 would do to start out for the money, and when he could go the route in 2:20 we pointed the compass directly for the Grand Circuit. Now those kind of horses won't do. They must be able to stop the chronograph down below the 'teens to insure even a part of the money. But going at this terrific gait soon tells upon the machinery of a horse. A locomotive running forty miles an hour will last twice as long as the iron greyhounds that whizz past a mile a minute. I would like to see the rules amended making all races to harness no longer than best two-in-three, with the privilege-to-lay-up-a-heat clause abolished. I think this plan would work better than Mr. S. A. Browne's idea. If I understand him rightly, he maintains that no race should be longer than five heats, the money being divided according to the entitled position of the contestants in the summary. In such an event a contest similar to the battle between Black Cloud and Jerome Eddy over the Buffalo track a decade ago would result in a draw, for each won two heats with one dead heat."

"What do you think of the single-dash system?"

"They are short and sweet! I like one every afternoon to chink in with. Under the best two-in-three plan you could have four races on every afternoon's program, including one single-dash event. One pacing race, a trotting event, then a single dash, and a stake race, how would that please the public? Variety is the spice of life."

"What is your opinion of the horse-breeding business of the future?"

"First-class horses will always command high prices. Ordinary animals will be cheaper. Large breeders will reduce their stock, but the animals kept for pleasure (?) will be higher bred, like the race horses of England."

* * * * * *

PROFESSIONAL starting judges are blossoming out as thick as white daisies in June. But how few are really starting judges! There are not over half a dozen in the whole United States. The "Cheap Johns" are dear at any price, and the majority of associations are beginning to realize it. A good driver always gets along with a good judge. Their interests are mutual, one should do his best to please the other, and this will be a pleasure to the public. An even start is important, and every reinsman can help to accomplish this. No judge wants to "call down" or fine a driver unless he is an important cheap John who wants to show his authority, yet at the same time it is a necessity at times to take the bull by the horns. Tedious scoring is out of the question. It is tiresome to the public, tiresome to man and beast. In no case should a starting judge be an associate judge in the stand. He should occupy a position below the other judges or even across the stretch where he can distinctly see every horse and driver. Two electric buttons, one leading to the hundred-yard post and the other to a gong directly in front of the wire are

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preferable, but an old-fashioned bell at his right hand never fails. An assistant up the stretch is valuable, and a marshal who understands his business can do this work of closing them up. The pole horse should always be protected, for if he gets off in the rear he must go clear 'round all the others, and in fact, is worse off than the last horse at the word "go." The judges in the stand should be competent men. They can't be men of too much experience. This threadbare idea of asking a friend, a visitor whom you wish to honor, to act as a judge during the afternoon is a fallacy. He either knows it all, or he doesn't know anything! If capable men decline to act free, pay them. It will be money well spent. Fair play and justice will be meted out, and the public and horsemen will come again. Do not wait until the bell has tinkled for the horses before selecting judges, either. Engage them before advertising the meeting, print their names upon the bills to give more prominence to the fact that business will be business, and then there will be no more dillydallying at the eleventh hour. Attend to the little matters as well as the big ones. The temptation to many "Cheap John" starting judges to dabble with the pool box has had a bad effect upon many occasions. This is another point in favor of high-priced men. They earn enough money and will not run the risk of exposure even on a "sure thing." They don't know anybody when it comes to scoring and the drivers know they must do their duty or suffer the consequences. In all races where the amount of the entrance money exceeds the purse the race should be divided. It is nonsense to make horsemen trot for their own money. They might better make match races. In no instance should there be over fifteen starters, or two tiers, and the limit at twelve would be better. In case of more give the association power to split the race into two events with eight moneys instead of four. This would be fair to all concerned. Better starts could also be obtained and the rear horse would have some show of distinguishing himself while the reinsman would be thinking of something else besides "d—— the luck!"

Country Roads.

"HERE is a stretch of road with a turf strip on each side between the road and fences. The winding way, hemmed by greensward and shaded by trees, is picturesque at least. It is what people like to see in the country. They do not expect a curbed street with flagged gutters. The turfed sides provide a walk for those who go on foot—for all people in the country do not ride. This bit of road has not been mended for years; it needs no mending, it is hard, smooth, well drained, and can not be improved in any way, and if all roads were as good as it, nothing would be said about bad roads. But the 'highway surveyor' attacks the little strip of road in question and spoils it. He plows up the road-side turf and scrapes all turf, loam and sand into the middle of the road, 'rounds it up,' and believes that he has rebuilt and improved it. This is a mistake. A clean, hard road is changed into a mudhole and a quagmire. Persons on foot have only the middle of the way, and when they meet teams, they are driven into the gutter ankle-deep in mud, for the surveyor plowed deep and made a gutter which gullies whenever the rain falls. The road will not be molested again for several years, and will gradually wear down and be safe to travel over again, about the time the surveyor or his successor appears and 'mends' again. In some places, farmers work out a part of their taxes by working on the highways, and in other places the town makes a contract with a farmer to keep the roads in repair. The farmer has no time for roads until his farm work is done in the fall, the worst time in the year to repair roads, when he plows and scrapes and rounds up. During the fall and spring, and perhaps all winter, if the winter is open, the new road is the worst on the circuit—a stretch of mud through which all teams and foot passengers must go. And they call this road improvement! It is not; the more this kind of road building is practiced, the greater is the inconvenience, the greater the wear and tear and the cost of maintaining all wagon and harness gear, and, forsooth, the greater the hue and cry about bad roads."—*Cultivator and Country Gentleman.*

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WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

AMERICAN TROTTING REGISTER ASS'N, Publishers.

CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1893.

Office: RIALTO BLD'G, CHICAGO, ILL.

TERMS:

THE MONTHLY.—The subscription price of this magazine is $2 per annum, payable in advance, and never less to single subscribers. Single numbers, 20 cents.

Ten dollars in one remittance will secure six copies for a year, five of which must go to strictly *new* subscribers. This is a gratuitous copy to the man getting up the club, and not a reduction of the price to the members of the club.

Subscription agents and postmasters will be allowed a commission of 30 cents on each new subscriber, and 15 cents on each renewal.

Let it be understood that there is no reduction on clubs or parts of clubs of less than six.

THE YEAR-BOOK.—Notwithstanding the increased size and cost of the Year-Book for 1891, there will be no change in the price.

Single copies at the office or post paid.....$ 2.50
Six copies in one order, at the office..... 12.00
1886, '88, '89 and 1890, in one order..... 6.00

The Year-Book for 1891 contains 1,000 pages. These prices will be strictly maintained in all cases.

THE TROTTING REGISTER.—Vols. 1 and 2 are out of print.

Volumes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, each.....$ 5.00
All in one order..... 40.00
INDEX DIGEST (of first 10 Volumes)..... 7.50

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN MONTHLY.

Space.	One Year	Six Months	Three Months	One Month
One Page.....	$100	$65	$40	$25
One-half Page.....	62	40	25	18
One-quarter Page.....	40	25	18	12
One-eighth Page.....	25	18	12	8
One-sixteenth Page (12 lines).....	16	12	8	6
Card (6 lines).....	10	7	5	3

Budd Doble's Campaign.

MR. BUDD DOBLE, America's premier reinsman, kindly furnishes the MONTHLY with the following statement of what his campaigning stable accomplished this season in the way of money-winning performances:

Name.	*Starts.*	*Amount Won.*
Nancy Hanks.....	13	$33,000
Martha Wilkes.....	11	12,200
Belle Vara.....	7	7,190
Jack.....	6	2,250
Prince Herschel.....	9	1,595
Lee Russell.....	5	1,050
Jimmie Temple.....	2	1,000
Reina.....	3	975
Tony V.....	2	900
Major.....	3	850
Expert Prince.....	1	375
Rosslyn.....	4	250
Vassar.....	2	250
Axle.....	1	150
		$62,035

Mr. Doble, with the modesty that is generally characteristic of those who reach eminence in any field of endeavor, says nothing as to what he accomplished in the way of giving fast records, in some cases extreme records, to several members of the string. With Nancy Hanks, for instance, he lowered the world's trotting record to 2:04, and drove the gallant little daughter of Happy Medium and a Dictator mare a number of miles better than 2:10. Then he gave Martha Wilkes a race record of 2:08¼, and a mark of 2:08 in a trip against the watch. No other man has ever had two trotters in his stable at one time to beat 2:10, but Doble carried three of them in his string this season, Belle Vara taking a race mark of 2:08¾. Jack reduced his record to 2:11 after a year's absence from the turf, and showed himself to still be capable of a good fight for the money. Jimmie Temple is a good illustration of Doble's skill as a trainer. This horse, richly bred, being by George Wilkes and out of the Mambrino Patchen mare that produced Jersey Wilkes, has been a puzzle to the various trainers through whose hands he has passed. A double-gaited fellow, he seemed to take more kindly to the pace than the trot, and three years ago last summer gained a mark of 2:23¼ at the first-named way of going. He could be made, by the use of weights, to trot, but was uncertain in races, and never a winner. Doble seemingly overcame all the difficulties, and at Chicago last August Jimmie Temple trotted one of the grandest split-heat races in the books, winning as he liked at the finish of the long battle and taking a record of 2:22½. Then there was Prince Herschel, a three-year-old, to whom Doble gave a record of 2:21, quite a creditable mark, even in these days of phenomenally fast young trotters. Lee Russell, a four-year-old, went into winter quarters with a record of 2:18¼. Reina reduced her record from 2:22½ to 2:13½, and hitched with Allorita went a mile in 2:15 at the first time of asking. Tony V. is a two-year-old, and he showed so fast in his races that Mr. Doble wrote his owner that the son of Vatican could take a mark of 2:15 if desired, the reply being to save him for battle with the three-year-old trotters of 1893. Major's record was reduced from 2:22½ to 2:14½. In the only start that Expert Prince made in the Doble colors he reduced his record from 2:27½ to 2:13¼. To Vassar, a three-year-old, was given a mark of 2.21¾, while Axle, two years of age, is credited with 2:26¼ as a result of Doble's handling. To accomplish all this in a campaign of fifteen weeks is marvelous. Three trotters with records better than 2:09, and a pole team in 2:15 the only time they were ever driven a public mile would be enough for most men,

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but Mr. Doble supplemented it all with other performances that, were Nancy Hanks, Martha Wilkes, Belle Vara and the pole team out of the stable, would have made the campaign a notable one for any driver.

In this issue of the MONTHLY appears a portrait of Mr. Doble, and although innumerable representations of that gentleman's features have been made in publications of various kinds, every one who knows the man will unite in saying that the MONTHLY's picture is a perfect likeness. It represents Mr. Doble as his friends know him in private life, and of necessity gives a different appearance to his countenance than that which it ordinarily assumes when the great reinsman is engaged in a struggle for turf honors.

A Test for Sires.

ACCORDING to calculations by a Cleveland paper, the first fourteen names on the list of winning trotting sires for 1892 are:

Name.	*Record.*	*Starters.*	*Races Won.*
Happy Medium	2:32½	27	22
Guy Wilkes	2:15¼	17	22
Director	2:17	14	17
Alcyone	2:27	25	41
Electioneer	....	30	30
Wilton	2:19¼	17	18
Mambrino King	....	27	36
Young Jim	....	17	34
Pilot Medium	....	42	41
Simmons	2:28	24	26
Nutwood	2:18¾	38	28
Onward	2:25¼	48	35
Alcantara	2:23	31	36
Robert McGregor	2:17½	36	37

This information is interesting enough, as far as it goes, but if horses are to be judged simply by the gross amount of money won each season by their get, other things should also be taken into consideration, and one important factor in the matter would naturally be the percentage of races won by each starter of any named sire. In the tabulation above referred to for instance, Happy Medium leads, because of the fact that his daughter Nancy Hanks was the star performer of the year, getting $33,000 for specials of the total of $44,000 won by Happy Medium's get during 1892.

In order that an intelligent comprehension of the entire subject matter may be had, the horses should be arranged in their order of merit as regards percentage of races won by their get, and with this idea followed out it is found that the stallions above named would stand as follows:

Name.	*Starters.*	*Races Won.*
Young Jim	17	34
Alcyone	25	41
Mambrino King	27	36
Guy Wilkes	17	22
Director	14	17
Alcantara	31	36
Simmons	24	26
Wilton	17	18
Robert McGregor	36	37
Electioneer	30	30
Pilot Medium	42	41
Happy Medium	27	22
Nutwood	38	28
Onward	48	35

This method of figuring the season's work, which is unquestionably the only perfectly fair one, giving exact justice to every horse and showing partiality to none, brings out in rather bold relief the fact that when it comes to putting the standard on in a necessarily unprejudiced manner Happy Medium is only two removes from the bottom of the list, instead of being at the top. It is true that his get won the most money, but this came about solely through the fact that his daughter Nancy Hanks was the champion trotter of the world and received $33,000 for exhibitions against time. It will hardly be claimed, even by the most enthusiastic admirers of Happy Medium, that Nancy Hanks derives any more than half her greatness from him. On the the contrary it is the universal testimony of those who were acquainted with the great trotting mare Princess, the dam of Happy Medium, and who have also seen Nancy Hanks, that never were two animals more alike in form, disposition and gait. Another positive element in the pedigree of Nancy Hanks, and one that is looked upon by some horsemen with as much favor as the Happy Medium strain, is the Dictator cross which comes through her dam, a daughter of the brother to Dexter. It is of course true that had Nancy Hanks been allowed to compete in races with other horses this season she would probably have won every start, and in that event her sire would have made a much better showing as to percentage of races won by his get than he now does. But leaving aside consideration of the case of Happy Medium it is interesting to note that under this system of tabulation and consideration, a system which admits of no "scratches," or dodging the issue, such horses as Mambrino King—that only a little while ago was contemptuously referred to by some people as "the dude stallion,"—Young Jim and Alcyone, are right in the front rank, Young Jim leading all other stallions of the years by a decided majority, his get having won an average of two races each, which fig-

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ures are approached by the produce of no other horse. This plan of tabulating the season's results also gives their true position to horses that may not have had any sensationally fast performers, such as Nancy Hanks, and it is by reason of this that Guy Wilkes and Director show up where they belong. They are a great pair of young sires, representing as they do the George Wilkes and Dictator branches of the Hambletonian family, each backed up in the female line by the Mambrino Chief strain of blood, Guy Wilkes being out of a daughter of Mambrino Patchen, while Director's dam was by Mambrino Chief. The dam of each of these horses has produced to such an extent that she is a member of the Great Brood-Mare list, and with this sort of breeding it is gratifying to those who believe in the unvarying progress of the law of heredity to know that these stallions, after making records respectively of 2:15¼ and 2:17 and proving themselves hard to beat when on the turf, are meeting with unusual success in the stud at an early age. On the other hand the fact can not be overlooked that Young Jim, whose get have won the largest percentage of races, is out of a mare that was largely running-bred, but inasmuch as this same mare, when bred to Wilson's Snowstorm, produced Jim Irving, 2:23, the only trotter to the credit of Snowstorm, it is evident that, whatever her blood lines, she, like some other mares of thoroughbred blood, threw trotting speed when mated with strongly trotting-bred stallions. With Young Jim and Alcyone first and second in the list given above, Guy Wilkes in fourth place, Alcantara in sixth, Simmons in seventh and Wilton in eighth place, George Wilkes has a total of six sons in the first part of the tabulation, with Onward, another son, bringing up the rear. In fact it is not until tenth position is reached, it being occupied by Electioneer, that the race-winning capacity of the get of any of the sires named falls as low as one, and when the percentage is less than one the only horses left (Happy Medium not being considered, on account of reasons stated above), are Nutwood and Onward. Nutwood is, according to the 2:30 standard, the greatest living sire, and by the same standard Onward is the greatest sire of his age. And yet when it comes to the only practical test by which a sire's merit can be accurately gauged—the race-winning capacity of his get—Nutwood and Onward are at the tail-end of the procession. This statement is not made to in any way disparage the two stallions named, because their greatness is so well assured as to place them beyond harmful criticism, but the facts are brought out as showing how differently the same thing may look when viewed from a variety of standpoints. There is no doubt that the popular slogan in relation to trotting sires from now on will be "what did his get win?" but the percentage of races won by the produce of any stallion, as well as the amount in dollars placed to their credit, should likewise be carefully considered.

Some Changes Needed.

A KENTUCKY editor has discovered that it is the deadhead system which has of late played havoc with the financial affairs of trotting tracks, and says that if the free-pass business is abolished there will be no lack of prosperity.

The Chinese, who must be credited with great intellectual fecundity, if nothing else, have a fashion, when engaged in battle, of distracting the attention of the enemy by a vigorous beating of a particularly hideous musical instrument known as a tom-tom. The Kentucky editor is doing a little fantasia on the tom-tom just now, but the attempt to attribute all this season's misfortune on trotting tracks to the fact that a certain percentage of the people who witness the races are admitted free at the gate, will hardly fool anybody who gives the subject rational consideration. Every man who has looked at trotting from a business standpoint and who has not permitted his consideration of the same to be warped by prejudice, is well aware that the cause of so many trotting tracks failing to pay premiums this year lies in the fact that their managers attempted to give entirely too much money in stakes and purses. It is a self-evident proposition that unless the sale of the pooling and restaurant privileges and the receipts at the gate amount to a sufficient sum to pay purses and keep the track in repair, to say nothing of the money invested in the plant, trotting meetings can not be successfully given. That is all there is to it, and it should be the first business of those who have the management of trotting tracks to estimate conservatively the probable amount of revenue from the sources named. It will not do to imagine, and from that false premise argue, that because ten thousand people assemble to witness a horse-race at large centers of population the same attendance can be relied upon in localities sparsely populated, the inhabitants of

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which are in a large majority dependent upon weather and good crops for financial success.

Any man with half an eye for business could have foreseen that the scheme of "Wildcat" Jones, which consisted in giving enormous stakes and purses for a meeting at a little out-of-the-way Tennessee hamlet called Columbia, was on its face preposterous. Nobody was surprised when the Jones bubble burst. It was not entirely unexpected when the track at Grand Rapids, Mich., found itself unable to pay from the gateage at its meeting a series of stakes and purses aggregating $30,000. The failure at Des Moines, Iowa, was the natural consequence of building an expensive track and imagining that the public would pay for it the first season it was opened. The same kite-flying tactics were responsible for the failure at Mexico, Mo. The people who ran the track at Richmond, Ind., were also afflicted with ballooning tendencies, and other instances of less prominence could be adduced. The enforced liquidation of the associations named has done the trotting-horse business a service instead of inflicting upon it an injury. The owners of trotters are beginning to see that race tracks can be managed just as inefficiently and with as much dishonesty and disregard of plain business principles as can savings banks or other institutions which depend upon public confidence and support for their success. They are also learning that it does not pay to ship horses from one place to another every week during the trotting season.

In other words, under the present system, of campaigning trotters the fixed charges against a horse in the way of training, driving, attendance, entrance fees and freight bills are so large that from a business man's point of view the investment of money, even in animals of tested speed, is not likely to prove remunerative. The owners of trotters see that on the running turf matters are managed from a practical standpoint, and with worldly wisdom. Running meetings of from three to six weeks' duration are given at all the large centers of population, but it is not attempted to ship from one little town to another, over thousands of miles of territory, the most valuable horses on the running turf.

Owners have learned that the only way in which it is possible to maintain a racing stable which shall pay expenses is through the medium of meetings where a horse may participate in from ten to twenty-five events. By thus centralizing and concentrating the business, the affairs of the running turf have been brought to a point where there is a minimum of expense to horse owners, with the possibility of rich rewards to the owners of winners. Exactly the opposite is true on the trotting turf. A Chicago man last summer owned a mare which started out with a record of about 2:23, won four races out of seven in which she started, made a record better than 2:12, and still did not pay expenses. This remarkable condition of affairs was due to the fact that two of her winning races were trotted at Richmond, Ind., a place which failed to pay its purses. Although this case may have been an exceptional one, it is a notorious fact that only the fastest trotters of the year bring in any revenue to their owners, and that the vast majority of the horses which appear in trotting and pacing races are an expensive luxury which can be afforded only by the wealthy. This state of affairs can not long endure. The trotting-horse business, as shown by recent auction sales of well-bred stock, is getting down to bed rock in the matter of prices. The next important move must be in the direction of a sweeping change of policy as regards the management of turf events. Heat races must be so modified that there will be no long contests. Meetings of three weeks or more must be given in the larger cities, and the offering of sensational stakes on an unbusinesslike basis must be abandoned for good.

As to Inheritance.

THE editor of a Boston paper, which is a thick-and-thin advocate of close crosses of thoroughbred blood in trotting pedigrees, says in a recent issue:

> "We quite agree with those who claim that Abdallah was the most successful trotting sire of his day. It was beyond his power, however, to transmit qualities which he did not possess, either by inheritance or acquirement. If his progeny possessed some qualities not found in Abdallah nor his ancestors, it s our belief that they inherited those qualities from some maternal ancestor. The law of heredity does not vary to accommodate the opinions of man."

This is a very plain statement of a common sense truth, which is backed up by a law of nature, and it is a pleasure to note in the Boston editor a return to grounds of logical reasoning in considering questions connected with the breeding of the light-harness horse. At the same time it is surprising to find in a journal, which only a little while ago was trying to show that Nancy Hanks carried forty-

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seven per cent. of thoroughbred blood in her pedigree, and which is forever arguing that the merits of trotters of the present generation are due in no small measure to the fact that some of their remote ancestors were thoroughbred, so plain and comprehensive a statement of the basic principles of heredity.

That an animal can not transmit what he does not possess is, as the Boston paper states, strictly true when the words are taken in their literal sense; but it is not by any means true in the broad application of the term, because there have been undoubted instances of horses having no trotting speed of their own begetting a large proportion of such speed in their foals. In such cases we must look beyond the sire himself for the source of the trotting instinct, and the fact that in one generation it is suppressed does not at all prevent it from coming to the surface again in succeeding generations. At the same time it is an unquestioned fact that a horse which himself trots fast has a better chance of getting trotters than one which has no trotting speed. If the Boston paper believes, as it says, that animals can not transmit that which they do not possess, why does it continue to argue that the blood of the thoroughbred running horse is in any degree valuable in forming the pedigree of a trotter? The talk about "a thoroughbred foundation," which advocates of the running-blood fad fall back upon when everything in the shape of fact and argument fails them, is rather too nebulous to have much weight, in the face of the fact that stallions with fast trotting records and mares that have beaten 2:30 are producing a large proportion of the sensational performers of the present era. The truth of the matter is that the breeding of the trotting horse is still in its infancy, and yet so rapidly has it advanced that ideas which a decade ago would have been considered figments of a diseased imagination are now looked upon as logical conclusions.

The Boston editor thinks the progeny of Abdallah could inherit from him only qualities which he possessed, and admitting that the general trend of this idea is correct it follows that the more prominent a certain quality is in the sire the more likely it is to be reproduced in his descendants. It is for this reason that many of our most noted young sires are horses with fast records. The only three stallions to have ten in the 2:30 list at ten years of age are the developed trotters Baron Wilkes and Stamboul, and the trotting-bred pacer Sidney. It is hardly possible to conceive that this result is accident. Had all three of the horses which are credited with ten 2:30 or better performers at ten years of age been not only without records but devoid of speed, it would have been claimed by the advocates of the non-development-in-sires idea as a great card for their side of the argument, and in the use of the words "developed sire" it is not meant to carry the idea that a horse to get within the provisions of the phrase must have made a record of 2:30 or better. It is simply used to state the fact that a horse has more than the average amount of trotting or pacing speed. Belmont had no fast record, but he could trot better than 2:30, and there are many other instances of like character. The fact that such famous sires as Guy Wilkes, Sidney, Baron Wilkes, Quartermaster, Chimes and many others have a high rate of trotting or pacing speed, is unquestionably an important factor in their success, and were this not universally recognized by breeders and producers of trotting stock there would be absolutely nothing to go by in the raising of such horses. That speed is the principle thing sought for will not be denied, and if it is not a tenable proposition that speed is more likely to come from speed than from any other source, then breeders might as well mate slow horses with slow mares, instead of doing exactly the opposite. It is fast records that sell horses at high prices for use in the breeding ranks, and the same is true of mares. If they are bred in lines which have produced great numbers of trotters so much the better, but even if this be lacking it is still true that a sensational amount of speed will bring about the sale of a stallion at a long price and fill his book at a high fee until it is demonstrated that as a sire of speed he is a failure. It was Nelson's record of 2:10 that caused offers mounting well into the tens of thousands to be made for him, because his pedigree is not a fashionable one. It was this same mark of 2:10 that brought mares to his embrace at a high fee, and without the record his book could hardly have been filled at $50.

A Fraudulent Pedigree.

AN Ohio breeder of trotting horses writes to the MONTHLY as follows, inclosing a stud-bill of a horse called Toltec 297: "How about the enclosed? I am unable to find him with any number."

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The answer to this is that the pedigree of the horse as given is a fraudulent one, and that the animal is in nowise entitled to the number 297, or any other number for that matter, which would certify to his being bred in standard lines. It is a plain case of stringing together some blood lines, making statements in connection with them that are obviously incorrect, and then tacking the whole on to some scrub and offering his services to the public—or at least that portion of it which evinces a readiness to be gulled—at what would be a moderate fee for a stallion of any pretensions as to pedigree. Here is the card:

"The standard-bred bay stallion Toltec No. 297 will be kept this season at the stable of the owner, J. M. Kemper, Brownsville, Ohio.

"This is a large, fine dark bay horse, 16 hands, heavy mane and tail. He traces three times to Mambrino Chief 11; twice through Clark Chief, his greatest son, and once through Woodford's Mambrino, his fastest son, backed by thoroughbred.

"This horse has never been trained. He is a sure foal getter. His colts come fine size and all bays. He is sold because I have two stallions out of same mare. This fellow is perfectly gentle, level-headed and a grand road horse; drives nicely with or without blinds.

"PEDIGREE—Toltec 297, Bay stallion, foaled 1887. Bred and owned by T. A. Green, Pleasureville, Ky. Sired by Ganymede 2485, son of Princeps 536 (sire of 23 from 2:30 to Trinket, 2:14, and dam of seven from 2:30 to 2:19), by Woodford's Mambrino 345, (sire of 12 in 2:40 list), by Mambrino Chief 11., dam Pearl, by Hambletonian 10; second dam by America Star 14.

"First dam Ida Reid, by Clark Chief Jr., 2:10, son of Clark Chief 89, (sire of six from 2:30 to 2:19¼) by Mambrino Chief 11, dam Virgie, by Abdallah 15. Second dam by Dick Turpin, son of Clark Chief 89. Third dam by Nichol's Cabot, by Benton's Diomed. Fourth by McKimmon's Whip, by Blackburn's Whip."

This queer jumble about "Clark Chief Jr., 2:10," etc., should deceive no one, but the neighbors of Mr. Kemper should call on him for an explanation. One fraudulent thing in connection with the card of this stallion is the statement that he is standard and registered under the number 297. That is enough to condemn the whole outfit.

Drop the Nelson Case.

WHAT is the matter with letting the Nelson case drop? For two years or so the Maine man and his stallion have been before the public, now as martyrs, and again as villains of the deepest dye. Editors of papers which disagreed with each other as to the justice of Nelson's expulsion, the motives which prompted it, and the means by which it was continued in force, have assailed each other—entirely through vociferousness, however—in the fiercest possible manner. At first the slogan of the Nelsonites was that the horse was kept off the turf for the reason that the owners of other fast stallions feared he would beat the record for entire horses. But since then Stamboul, Kremlin and Palo Alto have trotted faster miles than Nelson was ever able to put to his credit, so that dazzling firebrand of fancy has been quenched in an ocean of fact. The people who own colts by Nelson have been held up as suffering untold financial loss because the sire of their stock was not permitted to trot on the big tracks, forgetting that he was sneaked in through the back gate of one Grand Circuit course this season on the occasion of a county fair, and while the owners of the track, a member of the National Association, by the way, invoked in vain the strong arm of the law, was sent against his 2:10 record and could not equal it. The fact that Nelson was barred from certain tracks, or from all tracks, for that matter, did not prevent the owners of Nelson colts from training those interesting infants and showing their speed in public, did it? There has been altogether too much sympathy of the maudlin variety wasted in this matter. Nelson, by his own confession, transgressed the most important vital law of the trotting turf, and he was punished therefore. His punishment has ceased. Let him show by his future conduct that he has profited by the experience.

Stamboul and Kremlin.

QUESTIONS have been raised in certain quarters regarding the 2:07½ performance of Stamboul at Stockton not long since. Statements have been made by reputable persons which leave no doubt that, in some particulars at least, the strict letter of the rules regulating such affairs was not carried out. Whether or not there were vital omissions of acts that it is imperative should be accomplished in order for the performance to become a record is an open question.

The assumption that the American Trotting Register Association will or will not accept the 2:07½ mile of Stamboul as a record is entirely gratuitous, inasmuch as the matter has not yet been brought up for consideration and action. It may be stated as a matter of news, however, that evidence has been submitted for the purpose of showing that the rules in regard to time performances at the meeting at which Stamboul's best performance was made were complied with. But is it not clear how the stallion

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could properly have been started several days after the last day of the week in which the meeting was held, as the rules provide that in such cases all races not started shall be declared off. Investigation as to all these points is being made through the proper channels, and when it is complete the matter will be passed upon, but not before.

The contention that the Register Association has nothing to do with the record of a horse after the animal has trotted in 2:30 or better will not hold. For purposes of registration any record is open to inspection, investigation, and determination by the Register Association. It is true that whether Stamboul's record is 2:07½ or 2:30 would not affect the registration of foals, but that does not cover all that is embraced in the words "purposes of registration." The Year Book is one of the publications of the Register Association, and in its Great Table, for instance, it is necessary that the record of every 2:30 sire be given. Any statement on this point by the Year Book clearly comes within the meaning of "purposes of registration," and is an important part of the statements made regarding the horse. The records of horses that are beating 2:10 should be scrutinized as closely as in the case of a stallion that is trying hard to beat 2:30, and they will be.

In the meantime it may be said of Stamboul that on December 20 he was sold at auction in New York city for $41,000, the purchaser being Mr. D. H. Harriman, a New York banker, who has a farm in Orange county. The price is not an extravagant one, but it shows conclusively that when good breeding, individuality and demonstrated producing power are combined in an animal there is no difficulty in disposing of stock of that character at figures which indicate that the market was never in a firmer condition for the right sort of goods. Kremlin, whose record of 2:07¾ is but a quarter of a second slower than that of Stamboul, provided there are no fatal objections to the California stallion's best mile, will stand at a $400 fee, a far more moderate price than has of late years been asked for the services of a champion stallion. Kremlin is the champion five-year-old of the world, he has the fastest record by a stallion on a regulation track, and a combined time and race record faster than any other stallion, the figures being 2:09⅜, while his five-year-old record of 2:07¾ puts all the pacers of that age, as well as the trotters, to the rear.

Sable Wilkes and Blanche.

MR. WILLIAM CORBITT, owner of Guy Wilkes and Sable Wilkes, writes from San Mateo, Cal., under date of December 12, as follows: "I notice you credit Sable Wilkes with six new performers in the 2:30 list. Sable Wilkes had seven representatives enter the 2:30 list in 1892, making a total of ten in the 2:30 list to date. His first foals were foaled in 1889, making his oldest get three years, and as I have made no special efforts to secure records for them outside of their races, it makes the showing for him one that is unapproached by any stallion of his age. I also notice the claim that Beautiful Bells is the only mare having four of her produce in the 2:30 list at fifteen years old. Blanche, thirteen years old, by Arthurton 365, is the dam of Hazel Wilkes, 2:14¾; Una Wilkes, 2:15; Native Son, 2:26½, and Silver Spray, 2:28." We are obliged to Mr. Corbitt for the information conveyed in the above. The list and tables made up to the present time in the MONTHLY have been based on the best information that could be obtained relative to the performers of 1892, and, of course, the statistics are incomplete and not always correct. There can be no accurate account of what has been done in the way of trotting and pacing during the season just closed until the Year Book is compiled, which work will be completed about the middle of February.

In Relation to Blue Bull.

The Kentucky Stock Farm of a recent date has the following interesting facts in relation to the well-known sire of trotters, Blue Bull, and, as the history of that horse has been at all times more or less the subject of dispute, the letters will be read with interest.

ROSS, BUTLER COUNTY, October 29.

In the *Kentucky Stock Farm* for April 28, 1892, you reprint an article from the *Western Horseman* by James Alexander, giving his idea of the breeding of Blue Bull 75, and you say, as a prefix to this article that you had, in a previous issue of the *Stock Farm* arrived at about the same conclusion, and that both agreed that Blue Bull was a *Sam Hazzard*. Living, as I do, in the earliest definitely known home of the Blue Bulls, and knowing that your conclusions were at variance with the generally accepted breeding of the Blue Bulls by the people here, I sent the paper to Mr. Abner Francis, of Paddy's Run, Butler county, Ohio, a gentleman who I knew had given a good deal of time and labor to get as much of the exact history and breeding of Mering's Blue Bull as probably is possible at this distant day. Mr. Francis is a gentleman upward of sixty, has always lived in Butler county, has

always been a close observer of the horses of his county, and is also very careful of any statements he may make. He was sick a good portion of the past summer, and did not send me the enclosed MS. until a few days ago; but as a matter of history it will be in place to publish it at any time.

Mr. Wallace gives Wilson's Blue Bull as a grandson of Mering's Blue Bull, but gives Mering's Blue Bull as breeding and history unknown. You will observe that Mr. Francis only speaks of what he knows concerning this same *Mering's* Blue Bull. (My understanding is that this man Mering was a breeder.)

The older horsemen here all say that Mr. Wallace is correct in giving Wilson's Blue Bull as being by Pruden's Blue Bull, and that Pruden's was a son of Mering's. The student will please bear in mind that this was the original home of the Blue Bulls, and that Butler county, Ohio, lies adjoining Dearborn and Switzerland counties in Indiana. Yours,

A. C. TURNER.

Mr. Francis writes as follows:

The horse known as Mering's Blue Bull was brought by Mr. Snively from Chester county, Pa., to Hamilton, Ohio, about the year 1820, when he was a two-year-old, and while there was kept mainly as a stock horse. About the year 1825 Mr. Snively sold him to John Mering, of Morgan, Butler county, Ohio. Mr. Mering made perhaps four or five seasons with him in his own neighborhood, and then sold him to a party in Dearborn county, Ind. Your correspondent has no knowledge of him from this time until about the year 1838, when an Englishman named Grisley, who lived in Crosby township, Hamilton county, Ohio, was in Cincinnati on business, and while there met a man with whom he was acquainted, and who was the owner of Blue Bull. He purchased the horse from his friend, took him to his farm and kept him as a breeder until about the year 1842, when he died. While Mr. Grisley had him he was very popular, and did a large business at a small service fee.

Blue Bull's sire came from England, and his color was a golden dun. His dam was a large black Canestoga mare used in a team in hauling goods west over the Allegheny mountains—a breed of horses well calculated and extensively used for teaming in those days. Blue Bull's color was a blue or mouse color, and had some white on his legs, with a broad, white blaise in his face and a black streak along his back. He was of medium size, very compact in form, and of great substance; his neck was short and thick; his ears were short and near; he was well ribbed, closely coupled, hips rather wide, and rump somewhat steep. He was a pacer, and, while no claim was made for him as to speed, he was quite active. His colts were generally blue or dun, with the distinctive black streak along the back, and for the wagon, plow, or general business, were well adapted for his time.

A Mr. Snively, now living north of Hamilton, is a relative of the party who brought Blue Bull from Chester, Pa. Mr. Grisley was drowned while trying to cross the Miami river with a colt. His widow, now Mrs. Clendenning, recently lived in Cleves; his daughter, the wife of Mr. Knose, recently lived in Miamitown. Maj. Joyce saw Blue Bull soon after Mr. Grisley bought him.

Blue Bull was known and advertised by the name of Ohio Farmer, until he was nicknamed Blue Bull, while Mr. Mering owned him, and about which the owner was very indignant.

Notes and News.

"STARTING for a drive with an acquaintance," says a writer in the New York *Tribune*, "I noticed that his spirited young horse was so eager to go as to be scarcely manageable. Before we had gone a quarter of a mile he had stopped at a water trough and allowed the animal to drink unreasonably. At once all the spirit vanished; he became a tame driver, and for miles had to be urged with a whip, being as uncomfortable as he appeared and more so than slight thirst would have made him. This folly I have often seen committed by men at work in the field. Too much water (to say nothing of other drinks) would unfit them for activity during an hour or two, because of depressing fullness. On a long overland carriage drive with my wife, she thought it hard not to let the horse drink largely every mile or two, but at the end of the first day she changed her opinion. Sweating profusely, he could hardly be urged out of a walk. Following days, with reasonable drink and light hay rations, except at night, he proved himself a different horse. Drivers ought to remember that a horse can not derive nourishment from food or drink while in motion, and that these things only cause misery after the momentary gratification of appetite. The strength must be accumulated or fat laid on while at rest, and it is more economical of both to give the horse but little food and only a swallow or two of water frequently while performing his duty. Arabs of the desert, the world's best horsemen, never feed except at night. Their beasts are universally noted for soundness of wind and limb, freeness, fleetness and good disposition. This is not considered cruelty, but kindness, and their horses are treated with extreme humanity in every other way. Use reason with the horse both on the road and in the stable. While he is idle don't let him eat more than two hours at meal time. Horses that eat all the while soon become diseased or useless."

MR. GEORGE H. MILLS, of Goshen, N.Y., owner of the well-known sire Sweepstakes, a stallion of the Hambletonian-Star strains of blood, takes the MONTHLY severely to task because in its December issue, speaking of the stallions that have had five or more of their get become standard by performance in 1892 it omitted Sweepstakes. It seems that on November 12 Cranston, by Sweepstakes, won a race at two-mile heats against Full Prince, the latter capturing the first heat in 4:54½, after which

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Cranston went to the front in 4:55½, 4:55, 5:01. This gives Cranston a record of 2:27½ and makes five that Sweepstakes has put in the list this season. Mr. Mills also says: "It is well enough for men who never bred or trained a trotter to cry for a higher standard, but let them put in a trainer's hands some colts for the purpose of having them beat 2:30, and when they have done it and paid the bills they will find the business unprofitable enough, making them standard by the records at that mark without making it 2:20, or even 2:25."

THE thoroughbred mare Dame Winnie, the dam of the trotters Palo Alto, 2:08¾; Big Jim, 2:23½; Gertrude Russell, 2:23½, and Paola, 2:28¾, died December 14 at the Palo Alto farm of Senator Stanford in California. Three of Dame Winnie's quartette of 2:30 or better trotters were by Electioneer, Big Jim being by General Benton. Paola is the youngest of her foals to make a record. He was foaled in 1887, and for the following two seasons Dame Winnie did not produce. In 1890 her foal was Altico, by Electioneer, and in 1892, Pacheco, by the same horse. In 1884 she produced Diabolo, by the thoroughbred stallion Shannon, and before being taken to California was bred to Smuggler, 2:15¼, but the resultant foal died. As the dam of Palo Alto, Dame Winnie will always have a prominent place in trotting-horse history.

THE idea that we are rapidly reaching a point where only race records will effect values certainly has not yet been indicated by the prices. The highest price at which any trotting horse has yet been sold was $125,000, which was for the colt Arion, with a two-year-old record *against time*; the next highest price was $105,000, for the three-year-old colt Axtell, and that value was also based solely upon a performance against time. We recollect that when this sale was made the same writer predicted that the purchasers would never see their money back. That sale was not very long ago, and yet, though they have not had the best of luck with their purchase, they have considerably more than got their money back, and could, by closing out the transaction to-morrow, declare a dividend of not less than fifty per cent.; whereas, had that $105,000 at the same time been invested in the breeding of carriage horses in the same locality, there is no probability that the stock could be closed out to-morrow to any better advantage than at a loss of at least 50 cents on the dollar.—*Horse eeder.*

THE assertion that the Hackney with a long journey and a moderate load will outdo the trotting-bred horse will be accepted by but very few. The average Hackney has but very little speed for either a long or short distance, unless vertical action is counted, as some of the most popular Hackneys seem to step very quickly and very high, but finally place their feet at almost the same spot from which they were taken. On one occasion a horseman remarked of a very showy Hackney that he evidently put his feet down a little back of the point from which he took them up. That certainly would give progress, but in decidedly the wrong direction. If any of the Hackney enthusiasts wish to test the point of relative speed by a match against the trotters, they can undoubtedly be accommodated for as long or as short a distance as they wish, and either just for fun or for as large stakes as are desired.

THE officers of the Northwestern Association of Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders for the coming year are: President, Hon. John L. Mitchell; vice-presidents, Jackson I. Case, Henry C. Jewett, W. P. Ijams, George W. Sherwood, Edward Martin, W. H. Raymond, C. F. Emery, S. A. Browne, Milton K. Kirk, E. D. Gould, W. I. Hayes, W. A. Sanborn, Bradford Du Bois, A. C. Beckwith; treasurer, H. D. McKinney; secretary, Robert L. Allen; board of censors, John L. Mitchell, Jackson I. Case, John W. Conley, S. Baker, W. A. Sanborn, Walter Clark; board of racing stewards, John L. Mitchell, A. J. Caton, F. S. Gorton, H. D. McKinney, S. A. Browne, Jackson I. Case, R. L. Allen.

ON the list of the largest winning owners of racehorses in England during the past season Baron Hirsch easily reached the top, $165,000 being in round numbers the sum of his winnings. This is the largest amount captured by any one owner in England since 1889, when the Duke of Portland headed the list with more than double this sum to his credit. Early in the campaign of 1892, which season closed three weeks ago, the colors of Sir J. Blundell Maple seemed well nigh invincible, but fortune towards its close was not so kind, and though the total he has won in stakes represents the substantial sum of about $85,000, it has been nearly doubled by Baron Hirsch. To the splendid three-year-old career of La Fleche he is indebted for by far the greater part of the amount won, and the series of valuable prizes

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which fell to the share of the daughter of St. Simon made it evident that the Baron would stand well out as chief winner. Colonel North comes third on the list with $77,000, won by a string of nineteen horses. Thanks mainly to Orme, the Duke of Westminster is credited with about $73,000, and comes fourth, while Mr. C. D. Rose takes fifth place with $60,000. Gen. O. Williams fills sixth position, and is indebted to Perigord for more than half the $55,000 which he got, while Mr. J. Charlton follows next in order with $50,000 as his share of the proceeds of victory. In France the list is almost as formidable, although there are a lesser number of heavy winners, the money having found a wider distribution. Twelve French horse owners, however, won sums over $25,000. Baron de Shickler heading the list with $130,-500, and M. Edward Blanc coming next with $115,250.

THE Southwestern Circuit has materialized for 1893, the stewards or secretaries having met at Chicago on the 7th inst. and arranged the dates and order of the circuit. A clash of dates occurred, the Northwestern Breeders having decided upon a two weeks' meeting, which occupies the time of one week originally selected by C. W. Williams at Independence. Then Joliet wanted to give a meeting to follow Chicago, but to this Mr. Williams would not listen, declaring that if crowded farther he would give his meeting on the same dates selected by Chicago. Finally a compromise was effected and the following program and dates decided upon: Some of the dates are duplicated, but the large number of members does not admit of separate dates for each. Sturgis, Mich., July 31 to August 5; Grand Rapids, Mich., August 7 to 12; Chicago, August 14 to 26; Independence, Iowa, August 28 to September 9; Mason City, Iowa, September 11 to 16; St. Joseph, Mo., September 18 to 23; Columbus, Ohio, August 28 to September 2; Indianapolis, Ind., August 4 to 9; Columbus, Ind., August 18 to 23; Terre Haute, Ind., August 25 to 30; Evansville, Ind., October 2 to 7; Chillicothe, October 9 to 14; Nashville, October 16 to 28.

IF a man understands his business it does not matter what time of the year the animal is castrated, for I have fixed ten within three weeks, and 197 since April 9, 1890, and no man ever saw one take a stiff step or leave a feed on account of the operation. When people use the hot irons or chaining process they must expect them to be stiff, and they must have the weather just right and lose some any way. If any one interested in this subject will write to any horseman in Worcester they will find that I have stated facts. I will castrate any horse and trot him in a race any day of the same week, and guarantee him to stay up. I think I am the only man to advertise in your paper to warrant any man's horse for five per cent. of value.—*Exchange.*

KALAMAZOO Farm will have a star for the slow pacing classes in the roan colt Vasser, brother to Belle Vara. Doble says that the lateral gait is the youngster's favorite and that he can simply fly. Should his predictions connect, the records that W. Wood, Manager and Robert J. put up for four-year-olds to shoot at may take a tumble.

AT the annual meeting of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association held in Boston on Wednesday, December 7, the following officers were elected: President, John E. Thayer; vice-presidents: Maine, F. H. Briggs and M. T. Pooler; New Hamphshire, Warren F. Daniels and F. L. Gerald; Vermont, H. T. Cutts and G. W. Henley; Massachusetts, J. Malcolm Forbes and H.G. Wood; Rhode Island, F. E. Perkins and J. S. Brown; Connecticut, S. H. Rundle and Albert C. Hall. The association has over $4,000 in the treasury.

RUSSIA is the largest horse breeding country in the world, but the great majority of their horses are worthless brutes—worse than our Texas ponies. The government maintains twenty-eight breeding establishments, which are classed in three categories—stables for the improvement of the draughtand working breeds; those destined for saddle horses, and finally the Steppe stables, which supply mounts for the cavalry. These establishments contain in all 1,843 stallions. Of these 891 belong to the fourteen stables of draught horses which are concentrated in the central government, 549 in the saddle horse stables established in the southern governments, which also have large studs of race horses; and 403 stallions in the several Steppe stables situated in the region of the Don, in that of the Ural, and of the Caucasus.—Exchange.

Now that the various New York racing associations are making their annual returns on their taxable gate receipts, it becomes evident that there was a marked decrease in the attendance as compared with the previous year. At Morris Park the biggest crowd of the season

was that of Decoration Day, when $23,160 was taken in for admissions. This was in the spring, but during the fall meeting $5,353 was the largest daily receipts. The heaviest day at the Coney Island Jockey Club's grounds was naturally Suburban day, when $19,907 was the taxable sum taken in. Labor Day was the next largest, $11,700 being taken in at the gates on that occasion, while Futurity day realized but $9,280, all of which sums appear comparatively insignificant when compared with the immense amount of money given in stakes and purses.

Questions and Answers.

T. S., CONNERSVILLE, IND.—1. Is Tamora 5198, duly registered and recorded as stated in my communication? Also give name of last recorded owner. 2. Give breeding and 2:30 performers of Vanguard 1603.

ANSWER.—1. Tamora 5198 is registered as standard (under Rule 6) in Volume VI, American Trotting Register. His last recorded owner was G. M. Glass, Napoleon, Ohio, and the transfer to him recorded in Volume X. The pedigree as stated in your communication is correct in every particular. 2. Vanguard 1603, b h, foaled 1868, by Dictator 113, dam Patti, by Mambrino Chief 11; 2d dam by Parks' Highlander, 3d dam by Grey Eagle, 4th dam by Bertrand, 5th dam by Mendoza. Bred by R. P. Pepper, Frankfort, Ky. No 2:30 performers.

WHAT will Sidney bring? Mr. W. C. France entered into a contract for his services for three years, by which he was to pay $20,000 per year, with a contingent additional amount of $5,000 per year, making a certain aggregate of $60,000, and a possible one of $75,000, for that short period. This contract, which, by its conditions was terminated by the death of Count Valensin, Mr. France offered the executors of the estate to renew.

Count Valensin was offered and refused $100,000 for Sidney.

With these facts before you as a guide, what is your estimate of the amount which the horse will bring at his sale by Tattersalls in February?

An elegant road driver's whip will be presented to the person making the closest guess.

Address, WILLIAM B. FASIG,
Manager Trotting Department,
Tattersalls, 55th St. and 7th Ave.,
New York City.

IN Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics you have a remedy for any particular disease or complaint. For colic, cough, founder, heaves, pneumonia, indigestion, disease of the kidneys or urinary passages, strains or lameness, you have, in compact, portable form, the Specific to cure it. You know just what to do, and how to do it. Their use is free from danger to the animal. In the usual treatment the medicines are either rank poisons or the most violent alteratives. It is a common experience, that, if the horse finally lives through the treatment, he is worthless from the effects of the medicines. Thousands of good horses are every year killed by drugs. In Humphreys' Specific system you are absolutely free from all such danger. They are simple. Being specifics for particular diseases, you know at once what to give. You can scarcely make a mistake. Even if you do, you have only lost your time, and have not killed the horse. When using the common veterinary drugs a mistake is often fatal. Manual free.

COL. R. G. STONER is one of Kentucky's pioneer breeders. Like the late R. A. Alexander, the founder of the celebrated Woodburn farm, his foresight resulted in success; but unlike Mr. Alexander he started a comparatively poor man, and has grown rich in the business of breeding trotters. It was not good luck, but good judgment and accurate foresight which led both these gentlemen to get the best horses of the day at the head of their respective studs. Mr. Alexander bought good things as they showed up from time to time. Norman, Abdallah 15, and Pilot Jr. were among his early purchases, and from this foundation the magnificent breeding establishment, known the world over as Woodburn farm, has grown into renown.

Col. Stoner went east and secured Strathmore, which we believe was the stepping stone to his success. From that time on he has bought and bred many horses that have made both themselves and their owner famous. Col. Stoner will sell eighty-one of as royally-bred ones as ever came to the block at Tattersalls-Brasfield exchange, January 20 and 21.

The Year Book, Volume 8.

THE Year Book for 1892 is now well under way, and will be issued as soon as complete and authentic information in regard to standard performers of the year, their sires

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and dams is received and compiled. Breeders and owners of a new 2:30 trotter or 2:25 pacer or of the sires and dams of such animals can greatly facilitate the early completion of the work by at once sending in full information in regard to them, both as to pedigree and performance. Where the owners are known, letters have been sent from this office requesting such information, but in some instances the address of owners or breeders is not known, in others no answer has been received. Do not wait for a letter or specific request for information, but send in what you have at once.

The Year Book for 1892, will be published in two volumes, price $5.00, and issued, if possible, about the middle of February; it will be a valuable and comprehensive work on the records, pedigree and performance of the light-harness horse, a complete record of the most sensational year in the history of the trotting and pacing turf. Send in orders at once and avoid delay in receipt of the work when issued. The first orders received will be the first filled and sent out.

Our New Advertisers.

THE Allen Farm, Wm. Russell Allen, proprietor, Pittsfield, Mass., makes in this issue its announcement for 1893. Six highly-bred trotting stallions are offered for public service on very reasonable terms. The premier stallion is Kremlin, 2:07¾, the champion racing stallion and winner of four fast and hotly-contested races in 1892, by Lord Russell (full brother of Maud S., 2:08¾), dam Eventide (dam of three in the 2:30 list), by Woodford Mambrino; 2d dam Vara (dam of Vatican, 2:29¼), by Hambletonian 10; his breeding is of the most fashionable and prepotent trotting strains and his advertised service fee, $400, the lowest at which a champion stallion has for many years been offered to the public.

Lancelot, 2:23, by Messenger Duroc; dam Green Mountain Maid (dam of nine 2:30 performers and of Electioneer), is the champion five-year-old sire, being at that age sire of Leone, yearling race record 2:28½, and of Unkamet, two-year-old record, 2:27¾. Lancelot was in 1892 first started on September 21, and reduced his record at each attempt to 2:23 on November 12, over a regulation track. His service fee is placed at $200. His oldest son Unkamet, 2:27¾, dam Rusina (sister to Nutwood), by Belmont; 2d dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr., has also been placed in the stud. America, 2:23½, by Kentucky Prince, dam Alma, 2:28¾, by Hambletonian 10; 2d dam Clara (dam of Dexter, 2:17¼), by Seely's American Star, is next on the list of Allen Farm and at the astonishingly low fee, for a horse of his breeding and record, of $50.

Pistachio 13489, by Belmont, dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr., is full brother to Nutwood, and at six years old is sire of Guiado, three-year-old record 2:30, over a regulation track; fee for 1893, $100. Mazatlan 11770, by Electioneer; dam Rosemont by Piedmont; 2d dam Beautiful Bells, by the Moor, fee $200, is the last of this remarkable sextette of trotting-bred horses. Write to the Allen Farm for catalogue and full information.

The Tattersalls Companies in America again come to the front with a full-page advertisement of their Trotting-Bred Sales for 1893. The manager of the trotting department, William B. Fasig, has so clearly placed the merits and advantages of the organization before the public, that it is unnecessary to do more than call attention to the dates and places of sale, these alone giving an idea of the immense scope of their operations. They are as follows: Lexington, Ky., January 20–21, 30–31, and February 1, 2, 3 and 4; also in October during the meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. In Chicago, February 27–28 and March 1, 2, 3 and 4. At Cleveland, Ohio, February 7–12 and May 15–20. At New York in January, February and March, exact dates not yet decided on.

The Phenol Sodique advertisement makes its regular appearance in the MONTHLY, slightly changed in form, but as heretofore, calling attention to the specific as the best remedy for cuts, sores and inflammation in man or beast.

William Simpson, 91 Park Row, New York, proprietor of the Empire City Stud, is one of the oldest advertisers in the MONTHLY, and his full page announcement for 1893 contains a handsome picture of Electrician 5007, race record, 2:24¼, and his extended pedigree. This grandly-bred horse is by Electioneer, (the greatest trotting sire), dam Rebecca (dam of five in 2:30 or better), by General Benton; 2d dam Clara Belle (dam of Clifton Bell, 2:24¼), by Abdallah Star; 3d dam Fanny, by Hambletonian 10; 4th dam Emma Mills, by Seely's American Star. For full information, send for catalogue of the Empire City Stud, which will be issued March 1, 1893.

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The Clover Dell Farm, Milan, Tenn., advertise three fashionably bred stallions for service in 1893 at fees that must secure a large patronage. A brief reference to their names and breeding will fully establish their value. Oceanus 9443 is by Lord Russell (sire of Kremlin, 2:07¾), dam Wavelet, 2:24½, by Belmont, 2d dam Waterwitch (dam of 6 in 2:30 list), by Pilot Jr.; service fee, $75. Captain Mac 7225 has a record of 2:29, by Nutwood (the greatest living sire), dam Rapidan (dam of Lockheart, 2:13, and 2 others in 2:30 list), by Dictator, 2d dam Madame Headly (dam of Expert Prince, 2:13¼, pacing), by Edwin Forrest; service fee, $50. Proctor 7224, record 2:19½ (pacing), by Pancoast, 2:21¾ (sire of Ponce de Leon, 2:13, Garnet, 2:13½, and Patron, 2:14½), dam Silence (dam of 2 in 2:30 list), by Alexander's Abdallah; 2d dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½), by Woodford; service fee, $25. The advocates of developed speed and producing dams will fully appreciate the value of these pedigrees. Either one of these horses is offered for sale at a reasonable price, also young stallions and fillies out of gilt-edged mares. Read the advertisement carefully and correspond with the proprietor.

The stallion Red Wedge 11278 will make the season of 1893 at Friendship, N. Y., in charge of D. L. Corbin. The advertisement contains his extended pedigree, terms of service and liberal offers of premiums for the first of his get to enter the 2:30 list; read it carefully and correspond with the owner, Allen L. Cranston, Little Genesee, N. Y. Red Wedge is by Red Wilkes, dam Ulva, 2:27, by Wedgewood, 2d dam Tulip, by Alexander's Abdallah, 3d dam Madame Dudley, by Bashaw Horse, 4th dam by May Day. He should be liberally patronized by the breeders of the section of the country in which he stands.

Dudley Miller, Oswego, N. Y., announces that he is agent for the sale of high bred trotting stock, including granddaughters and grandsons of Electioneer, George Wilkes and Nutwood. Correspond with him.

A. L. McCrea Jr., Patron Farm, Gouverneur, N. Y., has always something good in the trotting horse line to offer to the public; read his advertisement in this issue of the MONTHLY, and send for catalogue.

TROTTING REGISTER.

STANDARD ANIMALS.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees in the Register will be reprinted here, at the option of the owner. The charge for publishing pedigrees here is one dollar each; to stockholders fifty cents. Insertion here is purely optional with owners. The advantages are two-fold: Immediate publicity is given and opportunity is furnished to all for criticism and correction. It is not only an effective and cheap advertisement, but it is *an official certificate of the registration and status of an animal.* The numbers of stallions are given (mares are not numbered), and at the end of the pedigree the volume of the Register in which it is recorded is denoted. As stated above, these are copies of registered pedigrees, and of course nothing is given here that is not already recorded in the Trotting Register.

AMO-LEX 21353, (6) ch h foaled 1892; by Chestnut Wilkes 11410; dam Patronilla, by Patronage 4143; g d Flotilla, by Tramp 308, etc. [See Patronilla, Vol. VIII.] Bred by D. R. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa; passed to C. W. McIntyre, New Albany, Ind. [Vol. XII.]

ASHUELOT BOY 21548, (6) b h foaled 1891; by San Jacinto 4100; dam Molly Miller, by Guy Miller 861; g d Nelly Clay, by Harry Clay 45. [See Molly Miller, Vol. V.] Bred by P. P. Woodbury, Hinsdale, N. H.; passed to J. A. Stanford, Keene, N. H. [Vol. XII.]

BALDI, (7) ch m foaled 1892; by Oberlin Chief 3884; dam Iris, by Beaumont 370. Bred by James Dickson, Clinton, Pa. [Vol. XII.]

BECKY G., (6) br m foaled 1892; by Othello 16057; dam Maggie C. (dam of Good Time, 2:30), by Hambletonian 867; g d Flora, said to be by Bashaw 50. [See Maggie C.] Bred by J. M. Christy, Des Moines, Iowa. [Vol. XII.]

Bessie M., (2) gr m foaled 1885; by White Cloud (Braxton's); dam Fanny, pedigree not traced. Bred by William H. Martin, Bedford, Ind. *Record 2:21.* [Vol. XII.]

BLUEWOOD 21421, (1) dn h foaled 1886; by Tom Kirkwood 1587; dam Belle Hamilton, by Hamblehawk 508; g d Flora, by Bashaw (Hodgson's). Bred by Alexander Mackie, Springdale, Iowa; passed to L. Lightfoot, Manning, Iowa. Record 2:29½. [Vol. XII.]

BROMINUS, (6) bl m foaled 1891; by Bromo 13991; dam Lady Blanca (Nettie) (dam of Sherman Bashaw, 2:28), by Bashaw 50; g d by Grey Eagle (Lillie's). [See Lady Blanca.] Bred by W. D. G. Cottrell, Clarence, Iowa. [Vol. XII.]

CAPTAIN BOWMAN 21258, (1) ch h foaled 1887; by Ned Wilkes 3644; dam Kathrina (dam of Emma B., 2:26¼), by Daniel Lambert 102. Bred by E. Bowman, Rutland, Vt.; passed to Barrett & Hayes, Cascade, Iowa. Record 2:28¾. [Vol. XII.]

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CARLA, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Almont Jr. 1829; dam Nelly Golddust, by Golddust 150. Bred by R. A. Barrett, Rusk, Tex. [Vol. XII.]

CARLENA 21447, (6) br h foaled 1891; by Tom Carlyle 4125; dam Lena B., by Bookmaker 4392; g d Grit, by Clear Grit 859. [See Lena B., Vol. X.] Bred by James Pelton; passed to Mary Pelton, Marlette, Mich. [Vol. XII.]

CHLOE, (9) gr m foaled 1886; by Wildmont 2271; dam Blanche, pedigree not traced. Bred by John Logan, Lomax, Ill.; passed to Christie & Fares, Emerson, Man.; then to George Cochrane, Morden, Man. Record 2:34½. [Vol. XII.]

C. H. TENNEY 20794, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Eldorado 10700; dam Megara, by Belmont 64; g d Mabel (dam of Brookmont 3717, etc.) by Mambrino Chief 11, etc. [See Megara, Vol. VI.] Bred by C. H. Tenney, Methuen, Mass.; passed to Frank Jones, Portsmouth, N. H. [Vol. XII.]

CLAYBIRD, (7) bl m foaled 1887; by Clay Almont 2140; dam Maggie Griffith, by Earthquake 5574; g d called a Flying Morgan mare. Bred by Charles B. Russell, Grand Isle, Vt.; passed to Warren Corbin, South Hero, Vt.; then to B. S. Jones; then to W. H. Clark, Burlington, Vt.; then to C. A. Chapman, Ferrisburgh, Vt. [Vol. XII.]

COSTELLO, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Ajalon 7002; dam Nellie, by Gilbert 6232; g d Gyp, by Brother's Pride. Bred by Everett Kinsman, Centerville, N. S. Can. [Vol. XII.]

DANDY TIME 21140, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Mark Time 3386; dam Maggie C. (dam of Good Time 2:30), by Hambletonian 867; g d Flora, said to be by Bashaw 50. [See Maggie C.] Bred by J. M. Christy, Des Moines, Iowa; passed to A. F. Swaney, Kellogg, Iowa.

ELIZABETH WILKES, (7) ch m foaled 1892; by Forest Wilkes 10391; dam Belle, by Othello 9835; g d Mary L.; pedigree not traced. Bred by Ellison T. Sweeten, Bridgeport, N. J. [Vol. XII.]

FAST LIGHT 21267, (6) ch h foaled 1890; by Allandorf 7462; dam King Girl, by Mambrino King 1279; g d Leah (dam of Alcavala, 2:29), by Blue Bull, 75, etc. [See King Girl, Vol. X.] Bred by L. Herr, Lexington, Ky.; passed to George Campbell, Parkersburg, W. Va. [Vol. XII.]

FRAULEIN HUGHES, (7) br m foaled 1890; by Robert R. 7011; dam Bertha, by Achilles 2535; g d Little Belle, by Dunmore, son of Hambletoman (Post's); g g d Belle, by Vermont Hero 328; g g g d Nelly Bly, by Young Henry, son of Henry. Bred by Thomas & Workman, Ripon, Wis.; passed to J. R. Graham, Brandon, Wis. [Vol. XII.]

GOOD TIME 21139, (1, 6) ch h foaled 1886; by Mark Time 3386; dam Maggie C., by Hambletonian 867; g d Flora, said to be by Bashaw 50. [See Maggie C.] Bred by J. M. Christy, Des Moines, Iowa. Record 2:30. [Vol. XII.]

INDEPENDENCE B. 21335, (1) br h foaled 1885; by Thunder 2730; dam Dumpty, by Mambrino Thatcher; g d Flora by Grey-By-Chance; g g d Dolly Paxson, pedigree not traced. Bred by Samuel Boyd, Pocopson, Pa. Record 2:29¾. [Vol. XII.]

LITTLE HICKORY, (7) br m foaled 1892; by Royal Fearnaught 1501; dam Josie H., by Masterlode 595; g d Polly Parrott (dam of Macomb 2:30¾ and Kate Barlum 2:31), by Roebuck (Abdallah), son of Abdallah Chief (Roe's); g g d said to be by New York Black Hawk. Bred by Martin Crocker, Mt. Clemens, Mich. [Vol. XII.]

LITTLE MIN, (6) b m foaled 1892; by King Rene 1278; dam Eagless, by Eagle Bird 5867; g d by Balsora 1024, etc. [See Eagless, Vol. IX.] Bred by Bennett & Ross, Lexington, Ky., foaled the property of George Campbell, Parkersburg, W. Va. [Vol. XII.]

MAGGIE C., (5) b m foaled 1876; by Hambletonian 867; dam Flora said to be by Bashaw 50. Bred by P. V. Phillips; passed to Webb Bros., Davenport, Iowa, then to John Coverly, Moline, Ill., then to J. M. Christy, Des Moines, Iowa. Dam of Good Time, 2:30. [Vol. XII.]

MARY H. B., (7) b m foaled 1892; by Hylas Boy 7183; dam Lady Hylas, by Hylas 831. Bred by George L. Young, Riverhead, N. Y. [Vol. XII.]

NUTBREAKER JR. 20656, (6) gr h foaled 1890; by Nutbreaker 2952; dam Flirt, by Jim Monroe 835; g d Martha Myers (dam of Monitor 2:29¼), by Diomed (Benton's). [See Flirt, Vol. V.] Bred by J. M. Hall; passed to John W. Fisher, Paris, Ky., then to William H. Delaney, Lexington, Ky.; then to L. H. Robinson, Chicago, Ill., and O. O. Jacobs, Kampeska, S. D. [Vol. XII.]

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SAINT REE 21187, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Guy Wilkes 2867; dam May S., by Baron Wilkes 4758; g d Steinette, by Steinway 1808; g g d Ned (dam of Clemmie G., 2:15½; Post Boy, 2:23; Forest Wilkes, 2:24¼, etc.), by Edwin Forrest (Berkley's), etc. [See May S., Vol. VIII.] Bred by McFerran & Clancy, Louisville, Ky.; passed to W. S. Hull, Grand Rapids, Mich. [Vol. XII.]

SPHINXWARD 21600, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Sphinx 5343; dam Palfrey, by Onward 1411; g d Griselda (dam of Motor, 2:29½; Grit, 2:29¾, etc.), by William Rysdyk 527, etc. [See Palfrey, Vol. VII.] Bred by Charles T. Luthy, Peoria, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

STRAMO 21186, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Oceanus 94431; dam Keenemore, by Strathmore 408; g d Laura Fair (dam of Keene Jim, 2:19¼), by Rattler 501, etc. [See Keenemore, Vol. VI.] Bred by E. A. Collins, Milan, Tenn. [Vol. XII.]

SURPRISE FRANKLIN 21443, (1) ch h foaled 1887; by Ben Franklin 753; dam Lady May (dam of *Henry C.*, 2:26¼), by Blackstone 72; g d Julia, by Pinny Horse, son of Green Mountain Morgan; g g d Aldrich Mare, by Hyde Horse, son of Magnum Bonum. Bred by J. E. Post; passed to J. E. Post and John N. Baxter, Rutland, Vt. Record, 2:29¼. [Vol. XII.]

Wilkie Knox 07, (10) br h foaled 1888; by Barney Wilkes 3060; dam *Nettie*, said to be by General Knox 140, etc. [See *Nettie.*] Bred by George W. Gale; passed to Robert G. Barnes, Ypsilanti, Mich. *Record 2:17½.* [Vol. XII.]

WILLIAM F. 20652, (6) bl h foaled 1892; by Fallis 4781; dam Jenny M., by Macedonian 523; g d Nelly Gray (dam of R. R. H., 2:23¼), said to be by Gov. Banks. [See Jenny M., Vol. IX.] Bred by E. C. Robinson, Springfield, Mass. [Vol. XII.]

WOODY C. 21332, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Woodline 12934; dam Lulu Burns, by Falconeer 5429; g d Hunkydora, by Robert Bonner 270, etc. [See Lulu Burns, Vol. VII.] Bred by E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb.; foaled the property of G. W. Curey, Aurora, Neb. [Vol. XII.]

WINK, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Oil Prince 10680; dam Molly Williams, by Truman Allen 7413; g d Williams Mare, pedigree not traced. Bred by W. C. Farnum, Wellsville, N. Y. [Vol. XII.]

APPENDIX TO TROTTING REGISTER.

ANIMALS NOT STANDARD.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees from the non-standard department of any volume of the Register will be published here on the same conditions as stated at the head of "Standard Animals." Under the current rules, the following are eligible to entry in the Register as non-standard: 1. Mares, fillies and geldings by standard horses. 2. Animals that are historical and worthy of preservation. Stallion colts can not now be registered unless they possess two standard crosses.

FATA MORGANA, b m foaled 1882; by Flying Cloud 17806; dam Mag, by Morgan Tiger (Dike's); g d Fan, pedigree not traced. Bred by Abraham T. Putman, De Peyster, N. Y.; passed to Charles E. Putman, Ogdensburg, N. Y., then to Frank Jones, Portsmouth, N. H., then to Hiram Howard, Providence, R. I. [Vol. XII.]

MAGO B., ch m foaled 1890; by Birthright 14170; dam Bird (sister to Sultan, 2:38½) by Young Messenger (Davis'), son of Dan; g d Duck, by Good Ike, g g d Bounce, by Marion Preceptor, g g g d a milk white mare of Spanish blood. Bred by W. H. Davis, passed to N. Bartholomew, Des Moines, Iowa. [Vol. XII.]

MOLLY WILLIAMS, b m foaled 1882; by Truman Allen 7413; dam Williams mare, pedigree not traced. Bred by Dennis Williams, passed to W. C. Farnum, Wellsville, N. Y. [Vol. XII.]

RECORD OF OFFICIAL TRANSFERS.

NOTE.—When registered animals change owners the transfer may be recorded here and will be carried into the next volume of the Register, thus maintaining the identity of the animal with the new ownership. The fee is twenty-five cents.

ABBADONNE, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Wilkes Boy 3803; dam Lulu Patchen (dam of Mary Caldwell 2:26½) by Tom Patchen 3996, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to J. C. Easton, La Crosse, Wis.

ACHILZAR 16542, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Alcazar 5102; dam Bessie Paige, by Achilles 2535, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Fred Pabst, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.

ACTION, (6) ch m foaled 1888; by Onward 1411; dam Sahara, by Challenger 1064, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Thomas F. Miller, Fullerton, Neb.

AGGIE, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Alphington 5702; dam Kitty Woodruff, by Jim Fisk 1726, etc. [See Vols. VIII and XI.] Passed to John Lind, New Ulm, Minn.

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AGGIE ARTHURTON, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Arthurton 365; dam Plain Agnes, by Mambrino Star 585, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Thomas H. Bagnell, Marshall, Mo., February 6, 1892.

AIMEE, (7) ch m foaled 1877; by Stillson 670; dam Delilla, by Ashland 47, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to Charles E. Butler; then to E. O. Fretwell, Paris, Ky.; then to F. H. Russ, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

ALCOLA, (6) bl m foaled 1889; by Mambrino Wilkes 6083; dam Lucy E., by Black Walnut 17361, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to George W. Ford, Santa Ana, Cal.

ALICE B., (7) b m foaled 1883; by Souvenir 1549; dam Sorrel Bess, by Harry Glenn 4385, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to E. J. Evans, Osceola, Iowa.

ALLEN HERR 7313, (6) ch h foaled 1886; by Doctor Herr 450; dam Molly (dam of Joe Davis 2:17¾), by Mambrino Pilot Jr. 4729, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Gray Bros., Cottonwood Falls, Kan., May, 1889, then to A. H. Gray, Emporia, Kan., January 1, 1892.

ANDERSONIAN 18842, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Anderson Wilkes 4197; dam Irene, by Durango 1115, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to A. G. Danforth, Washington, Ill., February 10, 1892.

ANNA Z., (6) b m foaled 1888; by Zumbro 6235; dam Martha, by Abdallah 17711, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to George Weber, Rochester, Minn.

ANNIE JACKSON, (6) br m foaled 1886; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Miss Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to W. C. France & Sons, Lexington, Ky., then to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont.

ANTITYPE, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Anteros, 6020; dam Tanglefoot, by Harry B., 4309, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to William J. Davis, Chicago, Ill.

AVIS PATCHEN, (6) br m foaled 1885; by Seneca Patchen 3544; dam Bertrace 2:27½, by Rysdyk 653, etc. [See Vols. VIII and X.] Passed to M. I. Barker, and J. H. Burns, Greenwood, Mo.

BARONY 5110, (6) b h foaled 1885; by Simmons 2744; dam Baroness, by Smuggler 927, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to J. B. Petit, then to J. B. Petit, Port Huron, Mich.; and C. G. White, Lapeer, Mich.

BELLE CLAY, (7) b m foaled 1874; by American Clay 34; dam by Mambrino Brave 845, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to The C. G. Larned Live Stock Co., Kingman, Kan., November 15, 1892.

BELLE D., (6) ch m foaled 1889; by Venture 1973; dam Heroine, by Leon 2243, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to John Lind, New Ulm, Minn., November 16, 1892.

BESSIE, (7) b m foaled 1881; by Patchen Volunteer 1441; dam Kitt, by Lysander 208, etc. [See Vols. V and IX.] Passed to C. A. Dryer, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

BLACKBIRD, (7) bl m foaled 1888; by King Almont 1276; dam Kit Grigsby, by Ericsson 130, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to E. W. Lee, Danville, Ky., September 10, 1890.

BLONDE, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Greenbacks 2480; dam Jenny, by Hambletonian Gift 7168, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Elmer Hatch, Horton, Mich., April, 1888; then to Thomas McGee, Detroit, Mich., March, 1890; then to E. Hanham, St. Mary's, Ontario, Can., June 11, 1890.

BRADFORD 13913, (6) ch h foaled 1889; by Almont Wilkes 2131; dam Susan Brady, by Cassius M. Clay Jr. 22, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. C. Easton, La Crosse, Wis., September 1, 1891.

BRINO TRICKS 15824, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Mambrino Wilkes 6083; dam Sally Tricks, by Patchen Vernon 3508, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Daniel McCarty, San Francisco, Cal.; then to Joseph L. Carlson, Ogden, Utah, April 20, 1892.

BROTHER SIMMONS 19570, (6) br h foaled 1882; by Lexington Chief 19569; dam Black Jane (dam of Rosa Wilkes, 2:18¼, and Simmons, 2:28), by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to W. W. Ross, Gadsden, Ala., October 3, 1892.

CAMIOLA, (6) br m foaled 1890; by Dictator 113; dam Belle Hewitt (dam of Serpolet, 2:30), by Belmont 64, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont., October 13, 1892.

CARA MIA, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Electioneer 125; dam Bicara (dam of Pancoast, 2:21¾, Balzac Chief, 2:26¼, etc.), by Harold, 413, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont., October 12, 1892.

CARRIE BELLE, (2, 6) b m foaled 1879; by Commodore Belmont 4340; dam Pocahon-

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tas, by Conscript, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont. Record 2:23½.

CENTELLA 16949, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Ticona 9882; dam Costella, by Erie Wilkes 3610, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to The C. G. Larned Live Stock Co., Kingman, Kan., November 15, 1892.

CHISPA, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Clay 4779; dam Myrtle Herr (dam of Lisette, 2:22¼), by Doctor Herr 450, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to George H. Ketcham, Toledo. Ohio; then to estate of R. S. Strader, Lexington, Ky.

CLIFTON KING 12781, (6) b h foaled 1886; by Richard 1456; dam Daisy Mills, by Sweepstakes 298, etc. [See Vols. IX and X.] Passed to William Cracraft, Elm Grove, W. Va., October 12, 1892.

CLOUDLET, (6) b g foaled 1887; by Ohio Boy 4289; dam Lady (dam of Pickpania 2:14¼), by Panic 520, etc. [See Vol. X.], Passed to F. G. Tompkins, Des Moines, Iowa.

COL. BULLOCK 8517, (6) b h foaled 1886; by General Hancock 1165; dam Glencoria, by Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to William J. Davis, Chicago, Ill.

DAISY B, (7) gr m foaled 1889; by Zumbro 6235; dam Nelly, by Alexander 491, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to George Weber, Rochester, Minn.

DARBY KING 9527, (6) b h foaled 1884; by Young Jim 2009; dam Laura Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Price & Taylor, Plain City, Ohio, August 15, 1889; then to F. R. Bridgman, London, Ohio, October 26, 1892.

DONETA, (6) gr m foaled 1890; by Davenant 1095; dam Donna, by Orange Duroc 1413, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to H. B. Allen, Waterloo, Iowa.

EDITH M., (6) b m foaled 1885; by Swigert 650; dam Algada, by Alden Goldsmith 733, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Edwin D. Bither, Pittsfield, Mass., May 14, 1888; then to J. L. Tarlton, Lexington, Ky.; then to Thomas H. Bagnell Marshall, Mo., February 12, 1890.

ELECTRIX, (2, 6) b m foaled 1887; by Electioneer 125; dam Lady Russell, by Harold, 413, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont., October 12, 1892. Record 2:28½.

EMMAMONT, (6) b m foaled 1888; by King Almont 1276; dam Baughman Girl, by Messenger Chief 1825, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to E. W. Lee, Danville, Ky., September 10, 1890.

ESTHIRA, ch m foaled 1884; by Almont Lightning 1023; dam Bird, by Red Bird, son of Henry Clay 8, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Harry Gillan, Kingman, Kan., November 15, 1892.

ESTRELLA, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Damo 4366; dam Roana, by Erie Wilkes 3610, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Horace Landon, Eden, N. Y.

ETTA CLAY, (6) bl m foaled 1887; by Volunteer Clay 1600; dam Calypso, by Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to J. B. McConnor, Salem, Ohio, May, 1891.

EVA CLAY, (6) b m foaled 1886; by Volunteer Clay 1600; dam Calypso, by Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to J. B. McConnor, Salem, Ohio, May, 1891.

FAUSTINO 10739, (6) br h foaled 1888; by Sidney 4770; dam Faustina, by Crown Point 1990, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Fred Pabst, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis., July 9, 1892.

FAWN, (9) br m foaled 1875; by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief 11; dam Mahaska Belle, by Flaxtail 8132, etc. [See Vols. III and VII.] Passed to E. B. Cohen, Fruit Vale, Cal. [Corrected from Vol. XI.]

FELECIA W., (7) b m foaled 1888; by Mambaret 1351; dam by Hinsdale Horse 826, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to E. K. Callahan, Salem, Ohio; then to W. H. Hickey, Leipsic, Ohio.

FLORA GOULD, (6) b m foaled 1883; by Jay Gould 197; dam Lady Annie (dam of Billy Rysdyk 2:27½), by Henry B. Patchen 163, etc. [See Vols. VII, VIII and IX.] Passed to Alexander Campbell, Brooklyn, N. Y., September 26, 1892.

FLORA V., (7) br m foaled 1883; by Ben Franklin 753; dam Kitty Culver, by Darkey 825, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Walter L. Clark; then to James F. Scholes, Brooklyn, N. Y., September 9, 1892. [Corrected from Vol. VIII.

FLORENCE WILKES, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Orear 7586; dam Lady Chief, by Indian Chief 832, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to George E. Dewesse, Prentice, Ill., October 27, 1892.

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FRANCHISE, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Electioneer 125; dam Nutula (dam of Maudlen 2:25¾) by Belmont 64, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont., October 12, 1892.

GEORGE W. T. 11767, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Almont Sentinel 6054; dam Inez (dam of Sir Roger 2:23¼), by Vallandingham, son of Highland Messenger (Womack's), etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Ed Forsyth, Maryville, Mo., November 7, 1890.

GIL BLAS 8723, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Belle Brino (dam of Werther, 2:29½, and Jean Wilkes, 2:27¼), by Hambrino 820; g d Bird, by Tom Crowder, son of Pacing Pilot, etc. [See Vols. VII and VIII.] Passed to George McKaig, Troy, Ohio, May 1, 1892.

GLADNESS, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Mambritonian 6059; dam Belle Stringer (dam of Gladys 2:28), by Walkill Chief 330, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to C. S. Bowne; then to E. R. Bowne, North Branch, N. J.; then to F. O. Burridge; then to D. A. Hays, Johnstown, N. Y.

GLADSTONE 6218, (6) b h foaled 1884; by Hambrino 8201; dam Fashion, by Hambletonian 539, etc. [See Vols. VII and VIII.] Passed to R. E. Smith and W. J. Wagner, Fostoria, Ohio, November 5, 1892.

GOLDSHELL, (6) ch m foaled 1888; by Nutshell 2953; dam Olga, by Smuggler 927, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Pratt & Pillsbury, Minneapolis, Minn., February, 1892; then to J. C. Easton, La Crosse, Wis.

GOTHATUM 8217, (1, 6) b h foaled 1886; by Dictatum 3186; dam Ruby Gothard, by St. Gothard 1518, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio. Record 2:29¼.

GRAYSON 19436, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Greenway 18988; dam Lina, by Petoskey 3633, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to L. Banks Wilson, Creston, Iowa.

HALLEIN, (7) b m foaled 1884; by Tempest 1881; dam Belphoeb, by Commodore Belmont 4340, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont.

HANNIS JR. 4393, (6) ch h foaled 1885; by Hannis 821; dam Queen Almont, by Almont 33, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to S. J. Zink, Miami, Mo., then to Lawrence Stock farm, Sturgeon Bay, Wis., December 15, 1892.

IOLA MCDOWELL, (7) bl m foaled 1887; by King Rene 1278; dam Rebecca, by Hambletonian 10, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to F. C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn.; then to J. C. Easton, La Crosse, Wis.

JESSIE WEBBER, (7) ch m foaled 1888; by Zumbro 6235; dam Jessie, by Hamdallah 2917, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to George Weber, Rochester, Minn.

JUANITA, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Milwaukee 603; dam Minnie B. (dam of Adelaide, 2:18, Milo, 2:21, etc.), by Bay Mambrino (Bradleys), etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Fred Pabst, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.

KATIE GREGG, (6) ch m foaled 1886; by Manchester 4649; dam Effie, 2:27¼, by Almont 23, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Robert Steel, Philadelphia, Pa.; then to James B. Millington, Baltimore, Md.

LADY BELMONT, (6) b m foaled 1871; by Belmont 641; dam by Ericsson 130, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to Campbell Brown, Spring Hill, Tenn.; then to R. B. Park, Elizabethtown, Ky.

LADY CRAMER, (7) b m foaled 1881; by Tremont 1565; dam Chatterbox, by Champion 809, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to L. Banks Holt, Graham, N. C., October 28, 1892.

LANARK 21252, (1) bl h foaled 1885; by Egbert 1136; dam Kittie Gibson, by Alcalde 103, etc. [See Vol. VIII, p 603.] Passed to A. W. Harbison, New Castle, Pa., and F. M. Jack & Co., Lebanon, Ohio. Record 2:29½.

LIDA SIMMONS, (8) ch m foaled 1888; by Simmons 2744; dam Nettle, by Red Oak, son of Harold 413, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. W. Ferguson, Cynthiana, Ky.; then to E. J. Danowsky; then to George J. Snyder, Allentown, Pa.; then to John R. Suydam, Sayville, N. Y., June 21, 1892.

LILLA G., (7) b m foaled 1891; by Attorney Jr. 6702; dam Lady Palmer, by Glenview 1170. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to A. P. Stevens, Joliet, Ill.; then to William F. Conners, Chicago, Ill., September 29, 1892.

LOLETA M., (6) b m foaled 1887; by Ansel 7093; dam Abbie, by Almont 33, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Charles & Franklin Ridgely, Springfield, Ill.

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LOTTIE EGBERT, (7) br m foaled 1885; by Egbert 1136; dam English Maid, by Tom B. 5269, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to T. J. Yarrow, Philadelphia, Pa.; then to Alexander Hill, Owensboro, Ky., February 10, 1892.

LOUISE, b m foaled 1874; by Regular, son of Volunteer 55; dam by Edwin Forrest 851, etc. [See Vol. III.] Passed to W. W. Cooley, Aspen, Colo., June 22, 1892.

LUCKY CROSS 10861, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Belmont 64; dam Mona Wilkes, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. C. Easton, La Crosse, Wis., February, 1892.

LULU BURNS, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Falconeer 5429; dam Hunkydora, by Robert Bonner 270, etc. [See Vols. VII and IX.] Passed to G. W. Curry, Aurora, Neb.

MADAM MARANTEETH, (7) br m foaled 1888; by Major Eastin 4287; dam Minnie Marshall, by Masterlode 595. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Charles F. McClung, La Porte, Ind.

MAESTRO 13236, (6) bl h foaled 1889; by Rumor 3033; dam Bangle, by Slander 3031, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. W. Milan; then to Brook Curry, Lexington, Ky.; then to J. C. Easton, La Crosse, Wis.

MANRESA, (7) bl m foaled 1889; by Alcove 7604; dam Carrie Pagan, by Pagan 2077, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Edward Whitehead, South River, N. J.

MARIE SPRAGUE, (7) gr m foaled 1891; by Badger Boy 12429; dam Mary Sprague, 2:21, by Governor Sprague 444, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Fred Pabst, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.

MARVILLA, (6) bl m foaled 1888; by Patchen Wilkes 3550; dam Marie Wilkes, by Coronet 1035, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to R. R. Beam, Anthony, Kan., July 31, 1892.

MARY CAP, (5) ch m foaled 1881; by Mambrino Time 1686; dam Cap, by Flying Cloud (Ward's), etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont., October 5, 1892. Dam of Linnie, 2:25.

MASTIFF 1722, (6) b h foaled 1881; by Administrator 357; dam Alacrity, by Harold 413, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to B. M. Anderson, Columbia, Mo.; then to Dygert Bros., Springville, N. Y., October 28, 1892.

MATIGNON 19079, (6) bl h foaled 1891; by Hawthorne 10935; dam Queen, by Abbey 10915, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to I. Lindsey, Walnut, Ill.; then to L. Banks Wilson, Creston, Iowa; then to A. W. Allen, Ottawa, Kan.

MAUD L., (6) gr m foaled 1885; by Lucas Brodhead 1281; dam Kit Hyer (dam of Dot L., 2:21), by Tom Hyer, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Charles F. McClung, La Porte, Ind.

MEADVILLE GIRL, (7) ch m foaled 1891; by Banker Messenger 496; dam Mary Belle, by Sinbad 1545. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to H. E. Wilson, Meadville, Pa., November 15, 1892.

MESSENGER GOLDDUST 18404, (4) ch h foaled 18—; by Golddust 150; dam not traced. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Henderson & Barkley, Virginia, Ill. Died July 17, 1886. Sire of Kate Keener, 2:29¼.

MINX, (7) bl m foaled 1879; by Mambrino Patchen 58; dam by Idol 177, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to F. S. Gorton, Chicago, Ill., 1889; then to Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., September 6, 1890.

MISS LOGAN, (6) b m foaled 1880; by Logan 521; dam Lady Mack (dam of Toronto Maid, 2:28½), by Toronto Chief 85, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to John Haig, Le Roy, Ill., November 11, 1892.

MISS MEDIUM, (6) b m foaled 1879; by Happy Medium 400; dam Miss Miller, by Iron Duke 181, etc. [See Vols. III and IV.] Passed to A. G. Danforth, Washington, Ill.; then to R. H. Sherwood, Watervliet, Mich., October 19, 1892.

MISS NUTWOOD, (6) br m foaled 1884; by Nutwood 600; dam Sister Ruth, by Jim Monroe 835, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to W. H. Hill, Worcester, Mass.; then to Bowerman Bros.; then to W. H. Crawford, Lexington, Ky.; then to J. C. Easton, La Crosse, Wis.

NED WILKES 3644, (4, 6) b h foaled 1883; by Alcantara 729; dam Rose, by Knickerbocker 200, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Barrett & Hayes, Cascade, Iowa.

NELLY NOBLE, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Boscobel 1032; dam Molly, by Clear Grit 859, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to John A. L. McReynolds, Monticello, Iowa.

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NETTIE WALKER, (5) b m foaled 1881; by Mohawk Chief, son of Hambletonian 10; dam Nelly Walker (dam of Warlock, 2:24, etc.), by Thorndale 305 or a son of Edwin Forrest 49, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Frank H. Burke, Menlo Park, Cal.

NIGHTINGALE, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Doncaster 4370; dam Jenny Wren, by Tempest 1881, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont.

NINNESCAH 18176, (6) bl h foaled 1891; by Bonnie Boy 6401; dam Alice Eddy, by Jerome Eddy 1260, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Henry C. Jewett, Jewettville, N. Y., November 12, 1892.

NORMA, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Doncaster 4370; dam Halpin, by Tempest 1881, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont.

NOVICE, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Madrid 1835; dam Probate, by Onward 1411, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. L. Kennedy, Falling Creek, N. C.

NUTMEG, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Richwood 5323; dam Sheila, by Dauntless 3158, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to George M. Smith, Middletown, Conn. Pacing record 2:27¼.

NYMPH, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Walnutwood 12142; dam Jenny, by Waveland Chief 1617, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to C. F. Stevens, Rhodes, Iowa, October 27, 1892.

OLIVER W. (Oliver Wagner), 4135 (1, 6) b h foaled 1884; by Wagner Bashaw 2004; dam Puss Cunningham, by Bashaw 50, etc. [See Vols. VI and IX.] Passed to H. G. Charlesworth, Toronto, Canada, November 19, 1892. Record 2:24.

ORDER 16058, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Orear 7586; dam Lulu, by Brightness 1016, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Joseph H. Craven, Newmanville, Ill., October 27, 1892.

ORKNEY 11620, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Phallas 1446; dam Juniper, by Walsingham 2166, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to W. W. Ross Gadsden, Ala., October 15, 1891.

PACTOLUS B. 6413, (7) ro h foaled 1884; by Hambletonian 572; dam Belle, by Andy Johnson 39 etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to B. F. Altenderfer, Farmersville, Me., 1888.

PANSY BLOSSOM, (7) b m foaled 1884; by Inquirer 1830; dam Gipsey Maid, by Henry Clay 507, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to W. J. Neely, Ottawa, Ill., February 15, 1885.

PATHOS, (6) ch m foaled 1888; by Madrid 1835; dam Contralto, by Crittenden 433, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Thomas F. Miller, Fullerton, Neb.

PATRONETTE, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Patronage 4143; dam Fanny Douglass, by Bashaw 50, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. Q. Spain, Hartford, Iowa, February 12, 1892.

PEARL BUNDE, (6) gr m foaled 1891; by Badger Boy 12429; dam Catherine, 2:28¾; by McDonald Chief 3583, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Fred Pabst, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.

PEARLINE C., (6) b m foaled 1891; by Black Victor 2635; dam Pearl, 2:30, by Abdallah Jr. 5720 etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to F. M. Adams, Waukon, Iowa, then to James T. Adams, Farmersburg, Iowa, May 7, 1892.

PHALLAMONT BELLE, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Phallamont 3175; dam Carrie Sprague; by Sprague Mambrino 3173, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to H. G. Savage, Evanston, Ill., October 1892.

PHAL LOCK, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Richard Wheelock 3806; dam Damiana, by Pacific, 1419, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to L. Lindauer, Kankakee, Wis.; then to Earnest Pingel, Stockbridge, Wis., November, 1892.

PLACENZA, (6) b m foaled 1889; by King Wilkes 1867; dam Pulcheria, by Harold 413, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont., October 12, 1892.

RAPIDAN, (5, 6) b m foaled 1878; by Dictator 113; dam Madam Headley (dam of *Expert Prince*, 2:13¼), by Edwin Forrest 851, etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to William E. McAfee, Shelby City, Ky., then to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont. Dam of Lockheart, 2:13, Captain Mac, 2:29, etc.

RAYMOND 6081, (7) b h foaled 1884; by Simmons 2744; dam Lady Raymond, by Carlisle 395, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky., then to Charles & Franklin Ridgely, Springfield, Ill., October 4, 1892.

RED HOT 10068, (6) ch h foaled 1888; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Clayala, by Cassius M. Clay Jr. 22, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to F. R. Bridgman, London, Ohio, March, 1892.

REINA, (7) br m foaled 1890; by Prince Regent 7491; dam Nora, by General Stanton 2545, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Arthur

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Lloyd, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., July 4, 1892.

RUSSELL WELLINGTON 16090, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Lord Russell 4677; dam Lady Wellington, by Wellington 2716, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. B. Finch, Oxford, Ohio, February 3, 1892.

RUTH MACEY, (7) b m foaled 1885; by Macey 2617; dam Rapalee, by Seneca Chief 278, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to E. A. Collins, Milan, Tenn., February 10, 1890.

SAINT MARTIN 19718, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Saint Bel 5336; dam Lady Prospect by Lord Russell 4677, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to W. B. Chamberlin, Danville, Pa., November 4, 1892.

SECURE 9233, (1, 6) br h foaled 1885; by Mambrino Patchen 58; dam Bashaw Belle (dam of Carrie 2:29¾ and *Strong Boy* 2:12, etc.) by Bashaw 50, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. J. Bright, Point Pleasant, W. Va., November 23, 1892. Record 2:30.

SELDOM, (6) bl m foaled 1882; by Durango 1115; dam Shadeland Gem, by Satellite 2500. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to Dewey & Stewart, Owasso, Mich., 1885; then to A. D. Wilson, North Lansing, Mich., 1885; then to B. G. Cox, Terre Haute, Ind., October, 1888; then to Thomas H. Bagnell, Marshall, Mo., February, 1892.

SIR GOTHARD 8216, (1, 6) b h foaled 1886; by St. Gothard 1518; dam Berry, by Auditor 773, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio. Record 2:29¼.

SISTER KIRK, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Specie 8256; dam Hazel, by Capoul 1037, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to R. G. White, Hanford, Cal.

SUNBEAM, (6) bl m foaled 1890; by Sulwood 6913; dam Election, by Electioneer 125, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to W. B. Chamberlin, Danville, Pa., November 4, 1892.

TEKLA, (7) br m foaled 1890; by Hambrino 820; dam Mabel, by Middletown 152, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Thomas & Harbaugh, Columbus Grove, Ohio, March 4, 1892.

THORNHEDGE 10376, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Venture 1973; dam Nannie Thorn (dam of Thornless, 2:15¾ and Little Thorn, 2:23¾), by Hamlet 160, etc. [See Vols. VIII and IX.] Passed to John Dimon, Fort Wayne, Ind., February 5, 1891.

TOM BUTLER 18453, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Gambetta 1172; dam Eva (dam of *Ernestine*, 2:24), by Bonner Boy 9083, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to W. E. Cooley, Crawfordsville, Ind.; then to Eugene Muirson, Rantoul, Ill.

TOUCH STONE 9652, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Plumstone 3269; dam Nelly, by Contractor 1084, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to H. R. Hiatt, Lancaster, Ky., February, 1891; then to Kavanaugh & Poteet; then to W. B. Kavanaugh, Paris, Tex., September 15, 1892.

VALKYRIE, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Viking 4222; dam Sunrise, by Kent 5560, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Thomas Mott, Port Washington, N. Y., March 19, 1891.

VAN BUREN CHIEF 16549, (6) b h foaled 1885; by Erebus 1860; dam Oceana Tip (dam of Adelene, 2:26¾), by Oceana Chief 4532, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to George F. Parker, Chicago, Ill., December 6, 1892.

VIELLA, (7) ch m foaled 1885; by Pretender 1453; dam La Mode, by Woodford Abdallah 1654, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to F. S. Gorton, Chicago, Ill.; then to H. D. McKinney, Janesville, Wis.; then to Thomas J. Mullen, Arkansas City, Kan.

WARMINSTER 16776, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Warlock 3378; dam Tempest by Baron Wilkes 4758, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to James H. Lomax, Chicago, Ill.

WAYWARD 8643, (6) b h foaled 1885; by Onward 1411; dam Carbon, by Cazique 405, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Willis & Payne, Topeka, Kan., July 6, 1891.

WILLFORD G. 18879, (6) bl h foaled 1891; by Dictator Wilkes 5231; dam Josie W., by Square Dealer 3552, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to R. M. Pincombe, Strathroy, Ont., Can., November 11, 1892.

WILLIBALD 17688, (6) ro h foaled 1890; by General Wilkes 8493; dam Inda, by Indianapolis 517, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Alvin Scott, Naperville, Ill.

YUBA, (2, 6) b m foaled 1882; by Harold 413; dam Yolande (dam of Yazoo, 2:27½, etc.), by Belmont 64, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont. Record 2:24½.

ZUMBRO 6235, (7) b h foaled 1883; by Lyle Wilkes 4658; dam Bettie Messenger, by Messenger Chief 1825, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to George Weber, Rochester, Minn.

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**Wichita, Kansas.

September 26.—Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Hurly Burly, ch h, by Rumor	6	5	1	1	1
Dido, b m, by Judge Gould	4	1	6	4	3
Billy Bolton, b g, by Almont Pilot	1	7	5	5	5
Miss Cawley, br m, by Jack Lambert	3	3	3	2	2
Cora McGregor, ch m, by Fergus McGregor	5	2	2	3	4
Woodline, b h, by Nutwood	7	4	4	dr	
Bessie Wilkes, bl m, by Sealskin Wilkes	2	6	dr		

Time, 2:26—2:22½—2:20—2:22—2:21½.

Purse $500; 2:50 class; three-year-olds.

Alamito, ro h, by Eagle Bird	1	1	1
Aidan, bl h, by Ellerslie Wilkes	2	2	2

Time, 2:37—2:38½—2:33½.

Purse $100; 2:40 class.

Jo Jo, b g, by Malcom Sprague	1	1	2	2	1
Lady Anderson, b m, by Black Prince	2	2	1	1	2
Butcher Boy, ch h, by Belmont	3	3	3	dis	
Riley McGregor, gr h, by Black Hawk McGregor	dis				

Time, 2:34½—2:33—2:36½—2:37—2:32.

September 27.—Purse $1,000; yearlings.

Ella Woodline, br m, by Woodline	1	2	1
Ninnescah, bl h, by Bonnie Boy	2	1	5
Belle Wickliffe, b m, by Wickliffe	3	6	2
Astrion, b h, by Prairie Star	5	3	3
Silvia Wilkes, b m, by Silverthorne	7	4	4
Sand Burr, b h, by Damo	4	5	6
Denver Medium, ch h, by Superior	6	7	dr

Time, 2:42—2:42—2:45½.

Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.

Tip Tyler, bl h, by Wilton	1	1	1
Dazzle, b m, by Slander	2	2	2
Tullaton, gr h, by Egmont	3	3	3
Lady B., ch m, by Warwick Boy	4	4	4

Time, 2:24—2:25—2:25¼.

Purse $800; 2:22 class.

Riley Medium, br h, by Happy Medium	1	1	1
Fred K., bl g, by Shadeland Onward	2	2	2
Maud P., ch m, by Pepper's Faro	3	3	4
Dick Trumpet, b g—C. H. Race	4	4	3

Time, 2:17—2:10½—2:11.

September 28.—Purse $1,000; three-year-olds.

John R. Gentry, b h, by Ashland Wilkes	1	1	1
Jenny McCoy, b m, by Magnet	2	2	2

Time, 2:22¾—2:20¼—2:14.

Purse $1,000; 2:19 class.

Turk, br g, by Corlander	1	3	1	1
Newsboy, dn g, by Brentwood	2	1	3	2
Nina Medium, br m, by Riley Medium	3	2	2	3

Time, 2:18¾—2:20¼—2:17¼—2:19.

Purse $500; 2:37 class.

Emolita, b m, by Sealskin Wilkes	1	1	1
Myron McHenry, ch h, by Ashland Wilkes	2	2	4
McGregor Wilkes, b h, by Robert McGregor	3	3	2
Bessie Allen, b m, by Dresden	4	5	3
Marion C., ch h, by Corsair	5	6	5
Pauline H., b m, by Kidnapper	7	4	7
J. I. So, gr h, by Prince Dictator	6	7	6
Dave H., b h, by Messenger Chief Jr	8	8	8

Time, 2:28—2:26—2:25½.

September 29.—Purse $500; two-year-olds.

Omline, b h, by Shadeland Onward	1	1
Stelletta, b m, by Jerome Eddy	2	2
Ruby Elgin, b m, by Legal Elgin	3	3

Time, 2:28½—2:13¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:30 class.

Pet Davis, gr m, by Crit Davis	1	1	1
Elsie Sprague, ch m, by Rounds' Sprague	2	3	3
Bertie R., b m, by Wilkomont	6	4	2
Mac Duff, b g, by Fergus McGregor	4	7	4
Elsie S., ch m, by Superior	3	3	5
Eddie Hayes, bl h, by Charles Caffrey	5	5	6
P. H. Chapin, b h, by Chapin's Egmont	7	6	dr

Time, 2:19¾—2:20—2:23.

Purse $1,000; 2:18 class.

Blue Sign, b g, by Ensign	1	1	1
W. W. P., ch g, by Ben Lomond	2	2	2

Time, 2:18¼—2:13—2:10.

Purse $500; 2:33 class.

Emolita, b m, by Sealskin Wilkes	3	1	1	1
Alcolyte, b h, by Onward	1	4	4	2
Helen H., b m, by Earl	2	2	2	4
Pat, b g, by Fortunatus	5	3	3	3
Westbrook, bl h, by Patchen Wilkes	4	5	5	dr

Time, 2:27¼—2:26¼—2:26—2:25¼.

September 30.—Purse $1,000; two-year-olds.

Maxie B., b h, by Ashland Wilkes	1	1
Hila H., bl m, by Honor	2	2
Wilkecho, b h, by Ashland Wilkes	3	3
Lyda, bl m, by Joe U. C	4	4
Mary Magdalen, ch m, by Superior	5	5
Pilot Pepper, bl h, by Bob Pepper	dis	
Precede, gr h, by Pelletier	dis	
Aberfoil, b h, by Fergus McGregor	dis	

Time, 2:28½—2:32¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:30 class.

Miller's Russell, b h, by Col. H. S. Russell	1	1	1
Hiatoga F., gr h, by Hiatoga Jr	3	2	2
Gumbo, bl h, by Charles Caffrey	2	3	3

Time, 2:28¼—2:33—2:34½.

Purse $500; 2:45 class.

Winston, b h, by Wilkes Boy	1	1	1
Ashmald, br m, by Sherman	2	2	2
Lady Anderson, b m, by Black Prince	4	3	3
Jo Jo, b g, by Malcolm Sprague	3	dis	
Bart Anderson, ch h, by Free Trader	5	dis	
Merigo, b g, by Almont Pilot	6	dis	

Time, 2:29½—2:29¼—2:31.

Purse $200; to beat 2:22½.

Belle Acton, b m, by Shadeland Onward ..... won

Time, 2:21½.

October 1.—Purse $1,000; 2:30 class; three-year-olds or under.

Almito, ro h, by Eagle Bird	1	1	1
Blue Stem, b h, by Damo	2	2	2

Time, 2:26—2:25¼—2:28.

Purse $50; match.

Marion C., br h, by Corsair	2	1
Myron McHenry, ch h, by Ashland Wilkes	1	2

Time, 2:27¾—2:32¼.

Race declared off at close of second heat.

Purse $1,000; 2:22 class.

Ashland Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes	1	1	2	1
Robble P., b h, by Charles Caffrey	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:20½—2:20¾—2:17½—2:20.

Purse $500; 2:27 class.

Cora McGregor, ch m, by Fergus McGregor	1	3	1	1
Musette, gr m, by Hambletonian Jr	2	1	4	4
Dolly M., b m, by Copper Duke	8	4	2	2
Hat Sprague, br g, by Rounds' Sprague	4	2	3	3
P. H. Chapin, b h, by Chapin's Egmont	3	10	6	6
Sir Thomas, b h—J. B. Case	5	5	7	5
Black Hawk McGregor, gr h, by Robert McGregor	7	9	5	7
Shadeland Acme, b m, by Wilkes Nutwood	9	6	8	dr
Nobody's Claim, bl h, by Almont Pilot	6	8	10	dr
Mt. Airy, b h, by Walsingham	10	7	9	dr

Time, 2:24¼—2:23¼—2:24¾—2:23¼.

**Mexico, Missouri.

October 10.—Purse $595; two-year-olds.

Captain Waldbridge, b h, by Arsaces	1
Gambler, bl h, by Gambetta	2
Doc Johnson, b h, by Wilkmont	3
Tea Rose, br m, by Mecca	4

Time, 2:27½.

Purse $200; 3:00 class.

Emolita, b m, by Sealskin Wilkes	1	1	1
Danness, ch g—R. M. Shaw	2	2	2
Bonnie Josie, ch m—E. P. Tesson	3	3	3
Llewellyn, br h, by Happy Medium	4	4	4
Banana, ch h, by Beaumont	dis		
Patenter, br h, by Pancoast	dis		
Lady Almont, b m, by John Burdine	dis		

Time, 2:26½—2:29—2:29¾.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Willard Russell, br h, by Wilkie Russell	2	1	1	1
Rocea, b g, by Ringgold	1	2	3	2
Jack Johnson, b h, by Athlo	3	3	2	3
Sudie, b m, by Bonnie Clay	4	dis		
Dorrance, b m, by El Capitan	dis			
Lackey, b h, by Little Wonder	dis			
Spanish Boy, bl h, by Madrid	dis			

Time, 2:26—2:23¾—2:32—2:36.

Purse $15 to beat 2:27¼.

Bright Mark, b h, by Victor Bismarck ..... won

Time, 2:24¾.

October 11.—Purse $530; yearlings.

Martgin, b m, by Allie Russell	1	1
Roman, b h, by Rowland	2	2
Aytonette, b m, by Aytoun	3	dis

Time, 3:00—2:47¾.

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Purse $200; 2:35 class.

Arlington, b g, by Fleance	1	1	9	1
Lady B., ch m, by Warwick Boy	2	2	1	7
Laura B., b m, by Willie Schepper	7	5	2	2
Winston, b h, by Wilkes Boy	4	3	3	3
Bashaw Mont, b h, by Egmont	3	7	7	4
Annie Wilkes,—by Arthur Wilkes	5	4	5	8
Joe Mark, b h, by Victor Bismarck	6	8	4	9
Stanford, b h, by Clay	9	6	6	5
Mertis Wilkes, ch m, by Ashland Wilkes	8	9	8	6
Manley, gr h, by Mammont	10	dr		

Time, 2:26¾—2:28—2:29¼—2:28¼.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Dan Backman, b h, by Charles Backman	8	2	4	3	1	1	1
Prince Medium, br h, by Happy Medium	4	1	2	1	3	4	2
Charles Reade, ch h, by Ethan Allen	1	3	1	5	4	3	5
Crayon, b h, by Cuyler	8	5	6	6	2	2	3
Rowland, ch h, by Time Medium	5	4	3	2	5	5	4
Hazel N., b h, by Decatur Chief	2	6	5	4	6	6	dr
Doctor H., ro h, by Mambrino Dick	6	7	dr				
Comet Medium, br h, by Rupert Medium	7	9	dis				
Aytoun, b h, by King Rene	9	8	dis				
Oliver Ross, br h, by Charley Ross	dis						

Time, 2:24¾—2:26—2:24¼—2:26¼—2:24¼—2:25—2:28½.

October 12.—Purse $385; three-year-olds.

John R. Gentry, b h, by Ashland Wilkes	1	1
Anna Wilkomont, ch m, by Wilkomont	2	dis

Time, 2:54—2:13½.

Purse $200; 2:25 class.

Independence, bl g, by Ed Everett	1	1	1
Bright Mark, b h, by Victor Bismarck	5	3	2
Stanley,—J. P. Stoneroad	3	2	5
Konantz, b h, by Lyle Wilkes	2	7	3
Emma Carroll, b m, by Charley Ross	4	4	7
Lady Savage, b m, by Hinkston Boy	6	5	4
Light Hall, ro h, by Vatican	8	6	6
Flora Wilkes, gr m, by Olmedo Wilkes	7	8	8

Time, 2:26—2:23—2:23.

Purse $200; 2:27 class.

Bob, bl g—E. P. Tesson	2	2	3	1	1	1
Belle Simmons, b m, by Betterton	1	1	5	5	2	2
Rocca, b g, by Ringgold	4	3	1	4	3	3
Crusader, br h—William Connley	5	5	2	2	4	ro
Hood, bl g, by Duster	3	4	4	3	dr	
Gyp, b m, by Bright Light	dis					
Colonel Mack, b h, by Bertram	dis					

Time, 2:18—2:20—2:24—2:18—2:18—2:20½.

October 13.—Purse $275; four-year-olds.

Bertie R., b m, by Wilkomont	1	1	1
Miss Edith, b m, by Midas	2	2	2

Time, 2:21—2:20½—2:19.

Purse $200; 2:18 class.

Nina Medium, br m, by Riley Medium	1	2	2	1	1
J. W. Tedford, gr g, by Ensign	2	3	3	2	2
Neva Seeley, b m, by Herschel	4	4	4	3	3
Dandy Jim, gr g, by Young Jim	3	1	1	2	dis
St. Valentine, br h, by Westwood	5	5	5	dr	

Time, 2:20—2:18½—2:17½—2:17—2:18¾.

Purse $200; 2:19 class.

Fred K.,—by Shadeland Onward	1	1	1
Two Strike, gr g, by Ferguson	2	3	2
Minnie A., bl m, by Clinker	3	2	3
Clear Grit,—George J. Dyer	4	4	4
Pomp, ch g, by Dick	5	dr	

Time, 2:17¾—2:15½—2:17½.

October 14.—Purse $365; 3:00 class.

Nathalie, ch m, by Jersey Wilkes	1	1	1
Patenter, br h, by Pancoast	3	2	2
Rustic Maid, b m, by Mambrino Russell	2	3	3

Time, 2:28—2:29½—2:27¼.

Purse $200; 2:37 class.

Maxey McGregor, bl g, by Ben McGregor	1	2	1	3	1
Frank H.,—George J. Dyer	3	1	2	6	7
Hambrino Pilot, bl h, by Referee	4	4	5	1	5
Doctor H., ro h, by Mambrino Dick	7	7	6	2	2
Stanford, b h, by Clay	2	3	3	4	4
Von R., b h, by Von Arnim	6	5	4	5	3
Counselletta, b m, by Counsellor	8	8	8	7	6
Ashmaid, br m, by Sherman	5	6	7	dr	

Time, 2:31—2:32½—2:30¼—2:29—2:28¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30½.

Comet Medium, b h, by Rupert Medium ..... won

Time, 2:30½—2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:38.

Forget-me-not, b m—N. R. Carter ..... won

Time, 2:27½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:24¼.

Irene, br m, by Star Wilkes ..... won

Time, 2:16½.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Hathaway, b m, by Regalla	5	3	4	1	1	1
Emolita, b m, by Sealskin Wilkes	3	1	1	2	5	2
Dan Backman, b h, by Charles Backman	1	4	3	3	2	3
Nestwood, b g, by Nestor	2	2	2	5	3	ro
Laura B., b m, by Willie Schepper	6	5	5	4	4	ro
Helen H., b m, by Earl	7	6	6	dr		
Winston, b h, by Wilkes Boy	4	7	dr			

Time, 2:22½—2:24½—2:24½—2:20¼—2:22—2:22¼.

October 15.—Purse $550; three-year-olds.

Governor Strong, b h, by Doctor Strong	1	1	1
Miss Fullerton, b m, by Young Fullerton	2	2	2
Casselton, b h, by Cashier	3	3	3
Billy Blackburn, b g, by Joe Blackburn	4	dis	
Polly Ann, br m, by Ashmore	5	dis	
Guy, ch h, by Robert Rysdyk	6	dr	

Time, 2:26¼—2:24—2:25¼.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Misdeal, b h, by Midas	4	1	2	2	2	1	1
Arlington, b g, by Fleance	6	8	1	1	6	6	4
Danness, ch g—R. M. Shaw	2	11	7	9	1	2	2
Bonnie Josie,—E. P. Tesson	7	5	4	3	3	3	3
Tito, br h, by Egbert	11	6	9	8	8	4	5
St. Louis Maid, br m, by Rysdyk Chief	3	2	3	4	5	5	dr
McGregor Wilkes, b h, by Robert McGregor	8	3	5	5	4	dis	
Bashaw Mont, b h, by Egmont	5	4	6	6	7	dr	
Aura D., gr m, by Nutbreaker	1	7	8	7	dis		
Bonnie Clay, ch h, by Bonnie Glencoe	10	9	10	dr			
Lady Almont, b m, by John Burdine	12	10	dr				
Princess, b m, by Nutbreaker	13	dis					
Prohibit, br h, by Woodford's Pilot	9	dr					

Time, 2:27¼—2:25¼—2:24½—2:26½—2:26¼—2:25½—2:27.

Purse $1,000; two-year-olds.

Captain Waldbridge, b h, by Arsaces	1	1
Belle Delle,—by Counsellor	2	dis

Time, 2:37—2:31.

Purse $15; to beat 2:29¾.

Hazel N., b h, by Decatur Chief ..... won

Time, 2:26.

Purse $—; to beat 2:16½.

Robert Rysdyk, br h, by William Rysdyk ..... won

Time, 2:16¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:16½.

Alturas, br h, by Harold ..... won

Time, 2:12½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.

Prohibit, br h, by Woodford Pilot ..... won

Time, 2:25½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:40.

Lackey, b h, by Little Wonder ..... won

Time, 2:40—2:40—2:36½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:24.

Bright Mark, b h, by Victor Bismarck ..... lost

Time, 2:25—2:25¾—2:24.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.

Athlete Rex, b h, by Athlete ..... won

Time, 2:28¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:13½.

John R. Gentry, br h, by Ashland Wilkes ..... won

Time, 2:13.

October 17.—Purse $380; 2:35 class.

Juliet, ch m, by Bonnie Clay	1	1	1
John C., br h, by Dresden	2	2	2

Time, 2:21½—2:22¼—2:20.

Purse $1,000; yearlings.

Leona, ch m, by Launcelot	1	1
Ella Woodline, b m, by Woodline	2	2
Martgin, b m, by Allie Russell	dis	
Little Pan, br h, by Big Pan	dis	
Paint Russell, by Allie Russell	dis	

Time, 2:39¾—2:28½.

Purse $200; 2:24 class.

Bob, bl g—E. P. Tesson	1	1	1
Yellow Creek, b g, by Hiatoga Cyclone	2	2	2

Time, 2:37—2:27½—2:29.

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Purse $—; to beat 2:36.
Lady Almont, b m, by John Burdine..... won
Time, 2:31¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.
Lady Almont, b m, by John Burdine..... won
Time, 2:30.

Purse $—; to beat 2:19¾.
Ashman, br h, by Sherman..... won
Time, 2:18¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Count Kilrush, br h, by Egbert..... lost
Time, 2:31¼—2:36.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Effie Mack, b m—J. L. Paul..... won
Time, 2:22¾.

October 18.—Purse $350; 2:30 class.
Carroll Wilkes, b h, by Ashland Wilkes..... 3 1 2 1 1
Rowland, ch h, by Time Medium..... 2 3 1 2 2
Prince Medium, b h, by Happy Medium..... 1 4 3 3 4
Monocrat, b h, by Monitor Prince..... 4 2 4 4 3
Time, 2:28¾—0:00—2:28½—2:25¼—2:26½.

Purse $200; 2:50 class.
Emolita, b m, by Sealskin Wilkes..... 1 1 4 1
St. Louis Maid, br m—C. J. Frank..... 3 2 1 3
Lady Almont, b m, by John Burdine..... 4 3 2 2
Tito, br h, by Egbert..... 5 4 3 4
Danness, ch g—R. M. Shaw..... 2 dis
Robert H., b h, by Beamer..... dis
Time, 2:28¾—2:28¼—2:24½—2:28¼.

Purse $200; 2:21 class.
Neva Seeley, b m, by Herschel..... 6 1 1
Huxham, ch h, by Nest Egg..... 1 6 2
Independence, bl g, by Ed Everett..... 3 2 4
Billy Bolton, br g, by Almont Pilot..... 2 3 4
Lady Savage, b m, by Hinkston Boy..... 4 4 5
Light Hall, ro h, by Vatican..... 5 5 dis
Time, 2:20¾—2:21½—2:22¼.

October 19.—Purse $315; two-year-old.
Pansy Blossom, gr m, by General Wilkes... 1 2 1
Lee Steele, b h, by Steel..... 2 1 2
Time, 2:39¼—2:32¾—2:41¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:46¾.
Big Fox (3), b h, by Onslaught..... won
Time, 2:22½.

The record made by Big Fox is rejected by the American Trotting Register Association.

Purse $—; to beat 2:40¼.
Frank K., b g, by Valcour..... won
Time, 2:40¼—2:42½—2:40.

October 24.—Purse $275; five-year-olds.
King Herod, ch h, by Fayette Chief..... w o
Time, 2:17¾.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.
Gambler, br h, by Gambetta..... 1 1
Griffith Gaunt, —, by Charles Reade..... 2 2
Time, 3:09—3:13.

Purse $440; 3:00 class.
Dorrance, b m, by El Capitan..... 1 2 1 1
Nutrose (John B.), br h, by Nutwood.... 4 1 3 4
Sudie, b m, by Bonnie Clay..... 3 3 2 2
Eliza K., ch m, by Robert Rysdyk..... 2 4 4 3
Gideon Wilkes, b h, by Wilkomont..... dis
Time, 2:31—2:22—2:24¼—2:24¾.

Purse $445; 2:50 class.
Misdeal, b h, by Midas..... 1 1 1
Hambrino Pilot, bl h, by Referee..... 3 3 2
Patenter, br h, by Pancoast..... 2 2 dis
Time, 2:27¾—2:32—2:26¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:29¼.
Lady Almont, b m, by John Burdine..... won
Time, 2:27¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:24.
Governor Strong, b h, by Dr. Strong..... won
Time, 2:23¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:40.
Remnant, ch h, by Valcour..... won
Time, 2:33½.

**Lyons, Nebraska.

October 11.—Purse $150; yearlings.
Ella Woodline, br m, by Woodline..... 3 1 1
Ramsey F., b h—J. R. Reynolds..... 1 2 2
Wesley O., b h, by Plutus..... 2 3 3
Time, 3:22¼—2:45½—2:43¼.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.
McVera, b h, by Talavera..... 1 1 1
Lady Laughton, b m, by Swigert Jr..... 3 2 2
King Patchen, ch h, by Mambrino King.... 2 3 4
Lizzie Chapin, ch m, by Emperor William... 4 4 3
Dr. Gates, gr g, by General Garfield..... 6 5 5
Carrie C., b m, by Anvil..... 5 6 6
Time, 2:29¼—2:33¾—2:30¾.

Purse $300; 2:34 class.
Eddie Hayes, b h, by Charles Caffrey.... 1 1 2 1
Mogul, br g, by Bay Mont..... 4 3 1 3
Dusty Heels, ch m, by Rushville..... 2 2 4 4
Lord Caffrey, bl h, by Charles Caffrey.... 3 4 3 2
Guelph Jr., bl h, by Guelph..... 5 dr
Time, 2:23½—2:26—2:22½—2:25½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:57½.
Yellow Duke, ch h, by Duke of Brunswick.... won
Time, 2:40—2:45—2:42½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Belle Thorne, b m, by Hawthorne..... won
Time, 2:31—2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:40¼.
Hebron Eb., b h, by Summit..... won
Time, 2:40¾—2:37.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Velvet, bl h, by Tramp..... won
Time, 2:37½—2:36—2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Jack the Ripper,—George W. Dickey..... won
Time, 2:32½—2:29¼.

October 12.—Purse $300; 2:20 class.
Guelph, bl h, by Princeps..... 3 1 1 1
Moody, b h..... 1 3 3 3
Robbie P., br h, by Charles Caffrey..... 2 2 2 2
Time, 2:18—2:18½—2:18½—2:19¾.

Purse $100; special.
Captain Ketchum, ro h, by Canonicus. 2 2 1 1 1
Gumbo, bl h, by Charles Caffrey..... 1 1 2 2 2
Almodeen, br h, by Almont Aberdeen. 3 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:33¾—2:29¼—2:31½—2:32½—2:35.

Purse $100; two-year-olds.
Happy Glen, b h, by Union Medium..... 1 1
Fearless, ch h, by Sandy Edsal..... 2 2
Dan Hendee, b h, by Mont Carlos..... 3 dis
Charley Boggs, bl h, by Charles Caffrey..... 4 dis
Time, 2:48—2:33½.

October 13.—Purse $300; three-year-olds.
Alamito, b h, by Eagle Bird..... 1 1 1
Emma J., b m, by Platte..... 2 2 2
Fullerton Boy, b h, by Shadeland Onward.. 3 3 3
Time, 2:32—2:29—2:31.

Purse $15; to beat 2:42.
Black Diamond, br h, by Black Ranger..... won
Time, 2:34¼.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.
Mogul, bl g, by Baymont..... 1 2 1 2 1
Eddie Hayes, b h, by Charles Caffrey.. 2 3 2 1 2
Banquet, ch h, by Mambrino Patchen. 3 1 3 3 3
Time, 2:29¼—2:30—2:31—2:26½—2:29.

Purse $300; 2:29 class.
Kitewood, ch m, by Brentwood..... 1 1 1
Logan B., br g—John Jenne..... 3 2 5
Hiatoga Chief, ch h, by King Patchen..... 7 3 2
Mercurius, ch h, by Kensett..... 2 7 3
Guy Sheridan, br h, by Charles Caffrey..... 4 5 6
King Halliday, b h—J. W. Zibble..... 5 8 4
Manawa, b h, by Mambrino Yorick..... 6 4 7
Shadeland Acme, b m, by Wilkes Nutwood. 8 6 8
Time, 2:23¼—2:25—2:23.

October 14.—Purse $300; 2:45 class.
Lord Caffrey, br h, by Charles Caffrey..... 1 1 1
Fanny Sprague, b m—J. W. Zibble..... 5 2 2
King Patchen, ch h, by Mambrino King..... 2 4 4
Lady Laughlin, b m, by Swigert Jr..... 3 3 3
Nornetta, ch m, by Norway..... 4 dr
Time, 2:25—2:28¼—2:26.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Blue Bell, b m, by Tramp..... won
Time, 2:35½—2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34¼.
Cora Woodard, b m, by Mohican..... won
Time, 2:28¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:23.
Union Medium, b h, by Happy Medium..... won
Time, 2:19¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:45.
Deceiver, bl h—J. W. Wamboff..... lost
Time, 2:48.

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Purse $15; to beat 2:34½.
Lath, bl h—J. W. Armstrong..... won
Time, 2:29¼.
Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Lizzie Chapin, ch m, by Emperor William..... won
Time, 2:30.
Purse $15; to beat 2:42.
Ella Woodline, br m, by Woodline..... won
Time, 2:30¾.
Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Guelph Jr., bl h, by Guelph..... won
Time, 2:26¾.
Purse $15; to beat 2:40.
Yellow Duke, ch h, by Duke of Brunswick..... lost
Time, 2:42½—2:42½.
Purse $15; to beat 3:00.
Judas McNut, b h, by Rome..... won
Time, 2:41¼—2:39¼.
Purse $15; to beat 2:26.
Woodline, b h, by Nutwood..... won
Time, 2:22.
Purse $15; to beat 2:25.
Guy Sheridan, b h, by Charles Caffrey..... won
Time, 2:24¼.
Purse $15; to beat 2:24¼.
Guy Sheridan, b h, by Charles Caffrey..... won
Time, 2:25—2:22½.
Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Nornetta, ch m, by Norway..... won
Time, 2:34—2:30.
Purse $15; to beat 2:17¼.
Guelph, b h, by Princeps..... won
Time, 2:16¼.
Purse $15; to beat 2:13¾.
Online, b h, by Shadeland Onward..... won
Time, 2:11.
Purse $15; to beat 2:21½.
Belle Acton, b m, by Shadeland Onward..... won
Time, 2:20¾.
Purse $15; to beat 2:17½.
Abdallah Wilkes, b h, by Bourbon Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:15¼.
October 14 and 15.—Purse $300; 2:24 class.

Moody, b h, by Moody	1	1	6	3	4	1
Joe, ch h, by Canonicus	3	3	2	1	1	3
Hurly Burly, ch h, by Rumor	4	2	1	2	2	2
Dr. Tilton, b g, by Twilight	2	5	4	5	5	ro
Jim Dunn, b g, by Mambrino Startle	5	4	5	4	3	ro
Kitty Vera, b m, by Talavera	6	6	3	dr		

Time, 2:18¼—2:19½—2:19¼—2:21—2:23—2:20.
October 15.—Purse $15; to beat 2:15¼.
Abdallah Wilkes, b h, by Bourbon Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:14.
Purse $15; to beat 2:16¼.
Guelph, b h, by Princeps..... lost
Time, 2:17—2:18½.
Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Tim McMahon, b h, by McMahon..... lost
Time, 2:31½—2:31½—2:35.
Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Joe First, ch h, by Rome..... won
Time, 2:25—2:17.
Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.
Happy Glenn, b h, by Happy Medium..... won
Time, 2:32½—2:30.
Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
Belle Thorne, b m, by Hawthorne..... won
Time, 2:27.
Purse $15; to beat 2:52.
Dan Hendee, br h, by Monte Carlo..... won
Time, 2:42¼.

**Columbia, Tennessee.

October 27.—Purse $—; yearlings.

Nelly A., b m, by Wilkes Boy	1	1
Conformation, ch h, by Cuyler	2	2
Servis, b h, by Sphinx	3	3
Normandy, ch h, by Egotist	4	4
Egremont, bl h, by Egbert	5	5

Time, 2:36½—2:36.
October 28.—Purse $—; 2:15 class.

Mary Cenllivre, b m, by R. C. Brown	3	4	3	1	1	1
Argot Wilkes, b h, by Tennessee Wilkes	5	3	2	2	2	ro
Storm, br h, by Brown Hal	2	1	1	dr		
Blue Sign, b g, by Ensign	1	2	4	dr		
Gambrel, br h—Gambetta Wilkes	4	dr				

Time, 2:14—2:11¾—2:12—2:15¾—2:16—2:47½.
Purse $—; 2:30 class.

Erminie, b m, by Plymouth	2	1	1	1
C. C., b g, by Calumet	4	2	2	2
Billy Bolton, b g, by Almont Pilot	5	4	3	3
Egg Hot, b h, by Egbert	8	3	4	4
Geneva, ch h, by Leland	1	dr		
Lissa, dn m, by Patchen Wilkes	3	dr		
Duchess, b m, by Sidney	6	dr		
Elsie S., ch m, by Superior	7	dr		
Baron Russell, b h, by Baron Wilkes	9	dr		
Floyd B., b g,—Herndon Farm	10	dr		
Jim Wilkes, b g, by Young Jim	11	dr		
Carrie M., b m, by Dispatch	12	dr		

Time, 2:14—2:21½—2:17—2:18¼.
October 29.—Purse $—; 2:30 class: two-year-olds.

Margrave, ro h, by Baron Wilkes	1	1
Wilkes Maid, b m, by Young Wilkes	2	2
Tony V., b h, by Vatican	3	3
Centlivre Wilkes, b h, by Wayne Wilkes	4	4
The Conqueror, ch h, by Egotist	5	dr

Time, 2:23—2:19¼.
Purse $—; yearlings.
Mill Lady, b m, by Count Wilkes..... 1
Brookside, b h, by Mountain Hal..... 2
Time, 2:47.
Purse $—; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.

Kentucky Union, ch m, by Aberdeen	1	1	1
Alice Carneal, gr m, by Wilkie Collins	2	2	2

Time, 2:40—2:35—2:34.
Purse $—; 2:26 class; three-year-olds.
Phyllis Wilkes, b m, by Belmont Wilkes..... w o
Time, 2:21½.
Purse $—; to beat 2:33.
Galena, br m, by Gambetta Wilkes..... lost
Time, 2:36¾—2:41¾.
Purse $—; to beat 2:29¾.
Margaret W., ch m, by C. F. Clay..... won
Time, 2:25½.
Purse $—; to beat 2:33.
Cecilian, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:32—2:28.
Purse $—; to beat 2:32.
Boulanger, bl h, by Mambrino Startle..... won
Time, 2:28½.
Purse $—; to beat 2:28¼.
Mimic, b h, by Messenger Chief..... won
Time, 2:28¾—2:21.
Purse $—; to beat 2:23.
Wee Wee, b m, by Pilot Mambrino..... lost
Time, 2:24.
Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Fife, br m, by Slander..... won
Time, 2:38.
Purse $—; to beat 2:27.
Lena H., ro m, by Hardee..... won
Time, 2:22.

*Meadville, Pennsylvania.

October 18.—Purse $20; 2:25 class.

E. N. Cook, ch h, by Wilkie Collins	2	1	1
Avalon, b h, by Marlborough	1	3	2
Bellman, b h, by St. Bel	3	2	4
Holstein, br h, by Indianapolis	4	4	3

Time, 2:25—2:28½—2:28.
Purse $20; match.
Leeward Wilkes, b h, by Onward..... 1
Avolate, gr m, by Avalon..... 2
Time, 2:30½.
Purse $20; match.

Metamora, b h, by Jerome Eddy	1	1
Bumps, bl h, by Lumps	2	2

Time, 2:26¾—2:26.
Purse $10; to beat 2:25.
Lady Wallace, b m, by William Wallace..... lost
Time, 2:26½—2:27—2:26.
Purse $10; to beat 2:25¼.
Wilkes Nutwood, ch h, by Nutwood..... won
Time, 2:24¾.
October 18 and 19.—Purse $20; 2:36 class.

Grey Cloud, gr h, by Reveille	5	1	5	3	1
Double York, b g, by Henry Wade	2	2	2	1	4
Bryan Hurst, b h, by Lumps	1	5	3	2	2
Clayton Lee, bl h, by C. F. Clay	3	4	1	4	3
Maud C., bl m, by Binderton	4	3	4	5	5

Time, 2:34¼—2:31¼—2:34—2:31½—2:31.

October 19.—Purse $10; to beat 2:17½.
Cuylercoast, b h, by Pancoast ..... won
Time, 2:16½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.
Lottie Brown, b m, by Atlantic ..... won
Time, 2:34¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:36.
Master Medium, b h, by Happy Medium ..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:38.
Henry Wade, br h, by New York ..... won
Time, 2:35½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:28.
E. N. Cook, ch h, by Wilkie Collins ..... won
Time, 2:26¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:29½.
Lakewood Maid, b m, by Wilkesonian ..... won
Time, 2:29.

Purse $10; to beat 2:31½.
Bumps, bl h, by Lumps ..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $20; three-year-olds.
Bifty Duck, b m, by Bezant 1 1
Leeward Wilkes,—by Onward 2 2
Avolate, gr m, by Avalon 3 3
Time, 2:32—2:30.

*Lancaster, Ohio.

October 12.—Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Harry M.,—H. B. Madden	9	5	2	1	1	1
Bashford, b h, by Brown Wilkes	1	4	5	4	5	4
Sam Webb, b g—J. N. Patterson	2	2	3	2	3	3
Bonny B., b g, by Harry Traveller	8	3	4	3	2	2
Dusty Bob, ch g—M. V. Condry	10	6	6	6	4	5
Walnut Bud, b m, by Brood Walnut	4	7	7	5	dis	
M. Compton, b m—J. Holland	5	1	1	dis		
Charley M., b g, by Honest Frank	3	8	dis			
Billy E., b g, by Red Fox	6	10	dis			
Starling, ch h, by Mambrino Harold	7	9	dis			

Time, 2:31¼—2:26¼—2:25½—2:27½—2:29¼—2:32¼.

Purse $300; 3:30 class.
Moreland, ch h, by Abdallah Mambrino .. 2 1 1 1
Tipsy C., b m, by Schuyler Colfax 1 3 3 3
Florence B., ro m, by Sleepy Rock 3 2 2 2
Carrie Green, b m, by Wayne Wilkes .... dis
Time, 2:35¾—2:37½—2:36¼—2:37.

October 13.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.
Bay Harry, b g, by Tempest Jr 2 1 1 1
Charley S., b g, by Red Joe 1 3 3 3
Sherman, b g—Longsneth & Bradford 3 2 2 2
Judge Black, bl h, by Harry Scott ..... 5 4 dis
Billy B., b g—J. Alexander ..... 4 dis
Lula Blitzen, bl m, by Blitzen Jr ..... dis
Mack H., ch g—C. Hudson ..... dis
Kitty Downing, b m, by Abe Downing .... dis
Time, 2:26¾—2:29¼—2:27¼—2:30½.

Purse $200; three-year-olds.
Civiltine, b m, by Civilization 2 1 1 1
Moses, gr g, by Nutcracker 1 2 2 2
Nettie C., b m, by Garnet Wilkes 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:29¼—2:26¾—2:28¾—2:29¾.

October 14.—Purse $205; two-year-olds.
Salamanka, ch m, by Aurana 1 1
Billy Churchill, b h, by Churchill 2 3
Osman, ch h, by Ossidine 3 2
Lady Wayne, b m, by Wayne Wilkes 4 4
Time, 2:51¼—2:52¾.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.
Freestone, b h, by Abdalla 3 1 1 1
Bracelet, b h, by Gray Ghost 1 4 4 2
Nelly O., b m, by Combination 2 2 2 3
Moreland, ch h, by Abdallah Mambrino. 4 3 3 4
Time, 2:36¼—2:36¼—2:32¾—2:35¼.

Purse $500; free for all.
Alti, b h, by Phillip's Blue Bull 3 1 1 1
M. Compton, b m—J. Holland 1 3 2 3
Bonnie B., b g, by Happy Traveler 2 2 3 2
Time, 2:25½—2:24¼ 2:28½ 2:28¼.

October 15.—Purse $300; 2:30 class.
Alma, bl m, by Almont M 1 1 3 4 1
Moses, gr g, by Nutcracker 4 4 1 1 4
McCue's Mohawk, ch h—S. & B. Culp. 2 2 2 2 2
Tempest, bl m, by Tempest Jr 3 3 4 3 3
Time, 2:29¼—2:30¼—2:30—2:31½—2:30¾.

Purse $500; free for all.
Kitty Bayard, gr m, by Bayard 1 1 1
Prince M., by Lucas Brodhead 2 2 2
Baron Russell,—by Baron Wilkes 3 3 3
Time, 2:20—2:18¾—2:14¾.

*Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

September 13.—Purse $500; three-year-olds.
Connor, bl h, by C. F. Clay 1 1 1
Lakewood, b h, by Norwood 2 2 2
Adra Bell, gr m, by Almont Boy 3 3 3
Bronze, ch m, by Gilesmont ..... dis
Time, 3:02—2:56—3:02.

Purse $300; 2:45 class.

Rifle Ball, b g, by Bullet	5	7	0	1	1	1
Ben D., ch h, by Clipper	2	1	5	4	2	3
Jessie R.,—by Dan Rice	3	5	1	2	5	2
Hadley Jr., b g—L. H. Williams	1	2	0	5	4	4
Brown John, br h, by Brown Hal	6	4	3	3	3	ro
Blatrwood, b h, by Wedgewood	4	3	2	dr		
Phillis Wilkes,—by Belmont Wilkes	7	6	4	dr		
Nannie Ward, b m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	8	dis				
Jug, b g, by Cleveland	dis					

Time, 2:38—2:34—2:32—2:27—2:28½—2:31¼.

Purse $500; 3:00 class.
Fred H., gr g, by Rebel Hardee 2 1 1 1
Sarah Mac, b m, by Nuthunter 1 2 2 3
Bonnie Nutwood, b h, by Nutwood 3 3 3 2
Belle H., b m, by Beelmont 5 4 4 4
Katie Sullivan, ch m, by Scott's Thomas. 8 5 dis
G. & M., br h, by Anteeo ..... 7 8 dis
Lavinia B., b m, by Onward ..... 4 6 dr
Lalla C., b m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian ..... 6 7 dr
Time, 2:44¼—2:44—2:40½—2:45½.

September 14.—Purse $300; 2:29 class.
Egg Hot, b h, by Egbert 3 2 1 1 1
Adfield, b h, by Almont Jr 2 1 2 3 2
Princewood, b h, by Princeps 1 3 3 2 3
Mudrona, b m, by Baron Wilkes 6 4 6 4 4
Minnie S., ch m, by Laurel Hill 5 5 4 5 6
Eleanor Molley, ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian 4 6 5 6 5
Dolly Rene,—V. L. Kirkman ..... 7 7 7 dis
Time, 2:28¾—2:28—2:27¾—2:28—2:28.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.
Bob Taylor, br g, by Tom Hal 4 1 1 1
Engineer, gr h, by Locomotive 1 6 6 5
Maud M., gr m, by Cheatham 3 2 2 2
Steel Prince, b h, by Steel Nall 2 4 3 3
Osceola, bl g, by Blue Vein 5 3 4 4
Chestnut Hal, ch h, by Tom Hal 6 5 5 6
Time, 2:20—2:21—2:22¾—2:24¾.

September 15.—Purse $300; 2:20 class.
Sallie C., ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian 1 1 1
Collinwood, b h, by Mambrino Startle 3 2 2
Brown Mark, br h, by Victor Bismarck 2 6 5
Lady of Lyons, b m, by Argyle 6 3 3
Mary R.,—V. L. Kirkman 4 4 6
Gipsey Queen, b m, by Bomont 5 5 4
Time, 2:22¼—2:19½—2:18¾.

Purse $300; free for all.
Ida S., b m, by Burton's Hardee 1 2 1
Addie Bell, gr m, by Archie ..... 2 1 dis
Ialene,—L. C. Neil ..... dis
Time, 2:16¾—2:18½—2:22½.

Purse $500; two-year-olds.
Roan Wilkes, ro h, by Tennessee Wilkes 1 1
Jim Wilson, b h, by Bay Tom, Jr 2 3
Almont Kimmon, bl h, by Gilesmont 4 2
Lizzie Mack, gr m, by Warrior 3 4
Linda W., b m, by Major Burr ..... 6 dis
Lap Dog, b h, by Bay Tom, Jr ..... 5 dr
Time, 2:49½—2:44½.

September 16.—Purse $500; three-year-olds.
Blue Hal, ro h, by Tom Hal 2 1 1 1
Guerita, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes 1 2 2 2
Martha H., b m, by Gambetta Wilkes 3 3 3 3
Mary G., ch m, by Bay Tom, Jr ..... dis
Lady Julia, ro m, by Roanoke Highlander dis
Time, 2:22¼—2:25½—2:23—2:23.

Purse $500; 3:00 class.
Jessie R., b m, by Dan Rice 1 1 1
Younger Bull, b g, by Bob Patterson 2 4 3
Harpeth, b h, by Wedgewood 4 3 2
Hadley, Jr., b g—L. N. Williams 3 2 4
Nannie Ward, b m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian 5 5 5
Time, 2:26—2:23½—2:28¼.

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Purse $300; 2:45 class.
Fred H..... 1 1 1
Parish Boy,—by McCurdy's Hambletonian.. 3 2 2
Millie Elkins, b m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian..... 2 3 3
Claxton Forest, b h, by Forest Boy..... 4 4 4
Bailey's Hambletonian, b h, by Thomas K.. dis
Joy, -V. L. Kirkman..... dis
Macaroon, ch h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian..... dis
Time, 2:32¾—2:34—2:35.

September 17.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.
Billy Wilkes, b g, by George Wilkes..... 2 1 1 1
Eastwood, b g, by Nutnunter..... 1 2 3 3
Princewood, bl h, by Princess..... 5 5 2 2
Susie T., bl m, by Almont, Jr 3 3 4 4
Egg Hot, b h, by Egbert..... 4 4 dr
Judge B., ch h- F. G. Buford..... 7 dis
Protection, b g, by Beaumont..... 6 dr
Time, 2:24¼—2:21¼—2:24½—2:26.

Purse $500; two-year-olds.
Luzelle, b m, by Patron..... 1 1
Fernslip, ch m, by Red Fern..... 2 2
William M., ch h, by Red Champion..... 3 3
Bertaldo, b h, by Fallis..... 4 4
Time, 2:55—2:45½.

Purse $300; 2:29 class.
Long Taw, gr g—McAdams Bros..... 4 1 1 1
Lena H.,—by Hardee..... 1 2 2 5
Prophet Wilkes, b h, by George Wilkes.. 2 3 3 3
Hyson b h, by Hyparlon..... 5 5 4 2
Bob, b, h,—L. M. Roberts..... 3 4 5 4
Time, 2:27—2:23—2:24¼—2:27.

*Danville, Kentucky.

November 12.—Purse $50; 2:30 class.
Jewmont, b h, by King Almont..... 1 2 1
Josephine, bl m, by C. F. Clay..... 3 1 2
Grover, br g, by Ed Kimball..... 2 3 3
Time, 2:33—2:35¾—2:30.

Purse $5; to beat 3:00.
Susquehanna, b m, by Shamrock..... won
Time, 2:43—2:44.

Purse $5; to beat 3:00.
Gambrino, bl h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:40.

Purse $50; 2:25 class.
Toney Boy, ch h, by C. F. Clay..... 2 1 1
Irl N., b h, by Nunelo..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:27¾—2:32—2:26.

Purse $5; to beat 2:30¼.
Winks, b h, by C. F. Clay..... won
Time, 2:33—2:28¼.

Purse $5; to beat 2:31½.
Inis Wilkes, gr m, by Lumps..... lost
Time, 2:39- 2:32.

Purse $5; to beat 2:30¼.
Tickle Me, bl h, by C. F. Clay..... lost
Time, 2:34- 2:33.

Purse $5; to beat 2:30¼.
Santa Gertrudes, b h, by C. F. Clay..... lost
Time, 2:30¾.

November 17.—Purse $50; 2:25 class.
Gascoigne, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... 1 1
Ursula, b m, by Onward..... 2 2
Time, 2:33½—2:29¾.

Purse $5; to beat 2:30¼.
Mary Ferguson, b m, by Granby..... lost
Time, 2:42½- 2:37½ -2:33.

Purse $5; to beat 2:35½.
Josephine, bl m, by C. F. Clay..... won
Time, 2:32.

Purse $5; to beat 2:40.
Marchester, b h, by Chichester..... won
Time, 2:33.

Purse $5; to beat 2:40.
Fern Cliff, b h, by Messenger Chief..... won
Time, 2:33- 2:31¼ 2:32.

Purse $50; 2:20 class.
Annie B., b m, by Abdallah Mambrino..... 2 1 1
Brown Jim, br h, by Voltair..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:30- 2:35¼—2:29½.

Purse $5; to beat 2:31½.
Grover, br g, by Ed Kimball..... won
Time, 2:31—2:28½.

Purse $5; to beat 2:30¼.
Red Leaf, b h, by C. F. Clay..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $5; to beat 2:30¼.
Santa Gertrudes, br h, by C. F. Clay..... lost
Time, 2:36¾.

Purse $5; to beat 3:00.
Jersey Ultimus, b h, by Ultimus..... won
Time, 2:51¾—2:54.

Purse $5; to beat 2:43.
Susquehanna, b m, by Shamrock..... won
Time, 2:42¼—2:44¾.

Purse $5; to beat 2:31½.
Inis Wilkes, gr m, by Lumps..... won
Time, 2:29.

November 19.—Purse $50; 2:25 class.
Gascoigne, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... 1 1
Ursula, b m, by Onward..... 2 2
Time, 2:33—2:31½.

Purse $5; to beat 2:51¾.
Jersey Ultimus, b h, by Ultimus..... lost
Time, 2:51¾—2:55.

Purse $5; to beat 2:42.
Susquehanna, b m, by Shamrock..... won
Time, 2:43—2:37¾.

Purse $5; to beat 2:30¼.
Tickle Me, bl h, by C. F. Clay..... won
Time, 2:37¾—2:30.

Purse $5; to beat 2:31¾.
Fern Cliff, b h, by Messenger Chief..... won
Time, 2:29.

Purse $5; to beat 2:38.
Gamarza, br h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... lost
Time, 2:41—2:41.

Purse $5; to beat 2:50.
Marco Polo, b h, by Tennessee Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:33—2:35½—2:33.

Purse $5; to beat 2:30¼.
J. D. Creighton, bl h, by C. F. Clay..... lost
Time, 2:38¼.

Purse $5; to beat 2:32.
Josephine, bl m, by C. F. Clay..... won
Time, 2:40—2:30.

Purse $5; to beat 2:40.
Gambrino, bl h, by C. F. Clay..... lost
Time, 2:40½.

Purse $50; 2:20 class.
Red Leaf, b h, by C. F. Clay..... 1 2 1
Annie B., b m, by Abdallah Mambrino..... 2 1 2
Time, 2:29—2:32—2:28.

Purse $5; to beat 2:32.
Marchester, b h, by Chichester..... won
Time, 2:36—2:33—2:29.

Purse $5; to beat 2:35¼.
Mary Ferguson, b m, by Granby..... won
Time, 2:29½.

November 22.—Purse $50; 2:25 class.
Gascoigne, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... 1 1
Ursula, b m, by Onward..... 2 2
Time, 2:24¾—2:27½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¼.
Santa Gertrudes, (2 yrs) b h, by C. F. Clay..... lost
Time, 2:34¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¼.
J. D. Creighton, (2 yrs) bl h, by C. F. Clay..... lost
Time, 2:40—2:34.

Purse $10; to beat 2:38.
Gamarza, b h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:35—2:36.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
Brown Jim, br h, by Voltair..... won
Time, 2:27¾—2:29¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:28½.
Grover, bl g, by Ed Kimball..... lost
Time, 2:31¼- 2:31.

Purse $50; 2:20 class.
Josephine, bl m, by C. F. Clay..... 1 2 1
Tickle Me, bl h, by C. F. Clay..... 2 1 2
Time, 2:41½—2:29¼—2:29¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:33.
Galena, br m, by Gambetta Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:35—2:28½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:33.
Marco Polo, b h, by Tennessee Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:30¾—2:31¼.

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Purse $10; to beat 2:37¾.
Susquehanna, b m, by Shamrock..... won
Time, 2:32½—2:34.

Purse $10; to beat 2:37¾
Gay Widow, b m, by Crown..... won
Time, 2:29¼—2:28.

Purse $10; to beat 2:51¾.
Jersey Ultimus, b h, by Ultimus..... won
Time, 2:46.

November 24.—Purse $50; 2:25 class.
Gamarza, br h, by Gambetta Wilkes..... 2 1 1
Brown Jim, br h, by Voltair..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:31¼—2:27½—2:33¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:53.
Lanier, (2 yrs) b h, by St. Just..... won
Time, 2:39½—2:36½—2:34.

Purse $10; to beat 2:32½.
Susquehanna, b m, by Shamrock..... lost
Time, 2:37¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:28¼.
Grover, bl g, by Ed Kimball..... lost
Time, 2:29—2:28¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¾.
Marco Polo, b h, by Tennessee Wilkes..... lost
Time, 2:34½—2:33—2:31¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:46.
Jersey Ultimus, b h, by Ultimus..... won
Time, 2:45¾—2:42½.

Purse $50; 2:20 class.
Annie B., b m, by Abdallah Mambrino..... 1 1
Ursula, b m, by Onward..... 2 dr
Time, 2:46—3:47.

Purse $10; to beat 2:28.
Gay Widow, b m, by Crown..... lost
Time, 2:41¾—2:29—2:28¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¼.
J. D. Creighton, (2 yrs) bl h, by C. F. Clay..... lost
Time, 2:36.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.
Snakes, bl g, by Ed Kimball..... won
Time, 2:35½—2:30.

**Holton, Kansas.

[REVIEW DRIVING PARK.]

November 2.—Purse $100; 2:27 class.
King Sprague, bl h, by Governor Sprague..... 3 2 1 1 1
Ashland Boy, b h, by Fergus McGregor 2 1 2 2 2
Prairie Star, b h, by Johnny Hawkins 1 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:30—2:33¼—2:25½—2:28½—2:25.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¾.
Ella Woodline, bl m, by Woodline..... lost
Time, 2:34½—2:31.

Purse $100; 2:31 class; second division.
Hornpipe, bl h, by Banker..... 1 1 2 1
Lovell, bl h, by Walsingham..... 2 2 1 2
Ethel T., br m, by Gambetta Wilkes..... 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:29¼—2:31½—2:35½—2:31.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
Caldwell Maid, b m, by Caldwell Chief..... won
Time, 2:29¼.

November 3.—Purse $100; 2:40 class.
Mira, ch m, by McCullamore..... 2 1 1
Lady McGregor, b m, by Gilman McGregor. 1 2 2
Time, 2:30—2:43—2:44.

Purse $100; free for all; trot or pace.
Dandy O., b h, by Dall Brino..... 2 1 1 1
Turk, b g, by Corlander..... 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:20½—2:21¼—2:25—2:20.

Purse $10; to beat 2:40.
Elsie Manager, gr m, by Sample..... won
Time, 2:30¼—2:34.

Purse $100; 2:31 class; first division.
Pilgrim, br h, by Corlander..... 3 1 4 1
Helen H., b m, by Earl..... 2 3 1 2
Charles F., b h, by Seth P..... 1 2 2 3
Mohawk McGregor, ch h, by Robert McGregor..... 4 4 3 dr
Time, 2:30—2:33—2:30—2:31½.

November 5.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Eventime, bl h, by Egbert..... 1 1 1
Alcryone, gr h, by Alcryon..... 2 3 2
Ben Harrison, b h, by Counsellor..... 3 2 4
Princess, bl m, by Sample..... 4 5 3
Glendover, b h, by Corlander..... 5 4 dr
Time, 2:40¼—2:40—2:38½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:24¾.
Golden Wing, ch h, by Satellite..... lost
Time, 2:29—2:31½.

Purse $100; free for all.
Patsey Curtis, br h, by Evermond..... 2 1 1
Golden Wing, ch h, by Satellite..... 1 2 dr
Time, 2:26¾—2:18—2:18.

Purse $200; 2:09 class.
Fred K., bl g, by Shadeland Onward..... 1 1 2 1
Northwest, b h, by Egmont..... 4 4 1 4
Dandy O., b h, by Dall Brino..... 2 3 4 2
Wilkie Russell, b h, by Mambrino Russell..... 3 2 3 3
Time, 2:17¾—2:15½—2:16—2:18.

Purse $10; to beat 2:21¾.
Kansas, ch h, by Karatas..... won
Time, 2:19½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:26¾.
Hastings Boy, b h, by Abe Downing..... lost
Time, 2:27.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
Enfilade, br h, by Artillery..... lost
Time, 2:46.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¾.
Ella Woodline, br m, by Woodline..... lost
Time, 2:36.

Purse $100; 2:20 class.
Domineer, b h, by Red Wilkes..... 1 1
Dolly M., b m, by Silver Duke..... 2 2
Time, 2:32½—2:26.

Purse $100; 2:30 class.
Lovell, bl h, by Walsingham..... 1 2 1
Douglas Almont, b h, by Allie Gaines..... 2 1 2
Time, 2:31¾—2:33—2:29½.

November 8.—Purse $100; free for all; trot or pace.
Dandy O., b h, by Dall Brino..... 1 1
Turk, b g, by Corlander..... 2 2
Time, 2:18—2:17.

Purse $10; to beat 2:33¼.
Mohawk McGregor, ch h, by Robert McGregor won
Time, 2:32¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:32¼.
Mohawk McGregor, ch h, by Robert McGregor won
Time, 2:31.

Purse $100; 2:25 class.
Fergustine, b h, by Fergus McGregor.. 3 1 2 1
Hastings Boy, b h, by Abe Downing..... 2 2 1 dr
Robert Russell, b h—H. L. Miller..... 1 dr
Time, 2:24¼—2:25—2:24½—2:24¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¼.
Elsie Manager, gr m, by Sample..... won
Time, 2:30.

Purse $10; to beat 2:47½.
Brown Russell, br h, by Kentucky Russell..... won
Time, 2:43½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:46¾.
Dan L., ch h, by Sam D. Lambert..... won
Time, 2:44.

November 9.—Purse $10; to beat 2:25.
King Sprague, bl h, by Governor Sprague..... won
Time, 2:26¼—2:24.

Purse $10; to beat 2:24.
King Sprague, bl h, by Governor Sprague..... won
Time, 2:20¾.

Purse $10; to beat 3:00.
Tula, bl m, by King Sprague..... lost
Time, 3:29½—3:34½—4:03½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¾.
Ella Woodline, br m, by Woodline..... lost
Time, 2:30¾.

November 10.—Purse $100; free for all; trot or pace.
Mohawk McGregor, ch h, by Robert McGregor..... 2 1 1 1
Fergustine, b h, by Fergus McGregor..... 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:20¾—2:42—2:31—2:29.

Purse $10; to beat 2:19½.
Woodline, b h, by Nutwood..... won
Time, 2:19.

Purse $10; to beat 2:23¾.
Oneta, b m, by Shadeland Onward..... won
Time, 2:23½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:43½.
Brown Russell, br h, by Kentucky Russell..... won
Time, 2:39½.

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November 11.—Purse $10; to beat 2:37.
Waneta, bl m, by Shadeland Onward..... won
Time, 2:34½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:39½.
Brown Russell, br h, by Kentucky Russell..... won
Time, 2:35.

Purse $100; 2:35 class.
Eventime, bl h, by Egbert..... 1 2 1
Sylvan Glen, b h, by Duke of Glen Lake..... 2 1 2
Time, 2:29¾—2:30—2:38½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¾.
Ella Woodline, br m, by Woodline..... won
Time, 2:29¾.

Purse $10; to beat 2:29¾.
Ella Woodline, br m, by Woodline..... won
Time, 2:29¼.

November 12.—Purse $100; match.
Fred K., bl g, by Shadeland Onward..... 2 1 1
Dandy O., b h, by Dall Brino..... 1 2 2
Time, 2:20—2:16—2:16.

Purse $10; to beat 2:18½.
Egbertime, ch h, by Egbert..... lost
Time, 2:25—2:22.

November 22.—Purse $10; to beat 2:16.
Dandy O., b h, by Dall Brino..... won
Time, 2:11.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30.
Ion, br h, by Belmont..... lost
Time, 2:33¼.

The records made against time on November 9 and 22 are rejected by the American Trotting Register Association.

*Lexington, Kentucky.

October 5.—Purse $1,500; 2:16 class.
Una Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes..... 1 8 2 1 1
Belle Archer, b m, by Rene..... 5 1 1 5 6
Cheyenne, b h, by Nutbourne..... 3 2 3 3 4
Aline, b m, by Almont Boy..... 2 3 10 7 3
C. C., b g, by Calumet..... 6 6 4 4 2
Clara D., b m, by Belmont..... 8 11 11 2 7
Myrtle R., b m, by Monaco..... 12 4 12 6 8
Bravo, b m, by Baron Wilkes..... 10 13 8 8 5
Gertrude, ch m, by Elyria..... 4 10 7 10 dr
Allorita, ch m, by Altoona..... 11 9 6 9 dr
Ollie Wilkes, b m, by Favorite Wilkes 13 7 13 11 dr
Dr. Sparks, b h, by Cyclone..... 9 5 5 dr
Black Storm, bl h, by Simmons..... 7 12 9 dr
Sallie B., dn m, by Young Jim..... 14 dis
Time, 2:16¼—2:14¼—2:14¼—2:15¾—2:15¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:31 class.
Dirigo, b h, by Principe..... 3 1 1 1
Rustique, b m, by Electioneer..... 1 3 2 6
Prince Herschel, b h, by Herschel..... 2 2 4 2
Wilksie G., ch m, by Robt. McGregor..... 5 4 3 3
Waco, b h, by Erelong..... 4 5 6 4
Twinkle, br m, by Dictator..... 6 6 5 5
Linkwood, br h, by Walsingham..... 7 7 dr
Effie C., b m, by Egbert..... 8 dis
Time, 2:21—2:18½—2:21¼—2:20¾.

Purse $400; two-year-olds.
Madelene, b m, by Bermuda..... 3 1 1
Curlo, b m, by Alcantara..... 1 8 3
Vaseola, b m, by Vasco..... 7 2 2
Nelly Chatterton, br m, by Chatterton..... 2 3 4
Kentucky Girl, b m, by Anteeo..... 4 6 5
May Day, b m, by Abdallah Mambrino..... 6 4 8
Notre Dame, b m, by Robert McGregor..... 5 5 6
Coline, b m, by Anteeo..... 8 7 9
Princess Maid, b m, by Dresden Prince..... 10 9 7
Princess Bell, br m, by Bell Boy..... 9 10 10
Time, 2:33—2:32¾—2:27¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.
Artilia, br m, by Artillery..... won
Time, 2:23¼.

October 6.—Purse $1,000; 2:13 class.
Rupee, br h, by Guy Wilkes.. 6 3 1 0 2 1 3 1
Cleveland S., b h, by Montgomery..... 1 1 2 5 5 2 2 2
Paul, ch g—L. C. Manly..... 3 4 3 0 3 3 1 3
Chronos, b h, by Alcantara... 5 2 4 3 1 4 4 4
Vinette, b m, by Ethan Wilkes..... 2 6 5 4 4 ro
Flowing Tide, ch m, by Albert W..... 4 5 6 dr
Telegram, ch g, by Telegraph dis
Time, 2:11¾—2:12—2:11—2:14¼—2:13¾—2:15—2:19½—2:20¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:25 class.
Sea Girl, bl m, by Wilton..... 1 1 8 2 1
Sternberg, bl h, by Wilkes Boy..... 10 5 1 1 6
Pat My Boy, ro g, by Hinder Wilkes... 4 2 2 8 2
Lamar, br g, by Baker's Pilot..... 2 10 7 6 3
Max, gr g, by Pilot Medium..... 8 3 9 3 5
Chester Allen,—by Mohawk Hambletonian..... 5 6 5 4 4
Winterset, b h, by Brown Wilkes..... 9 8 4 7 7
Elkin, ch h, by Abdallah Mambrino... 7 7 6 9 8
Sutherland, b h, by Grand Sentinel... 6 4 3 10 dr
Annorean, b m, by Cyclone..... 3 9 10 5 dr
Time, 2:21—2:20¼—2:19—2:19—2:19½.

Purse $400; two-year-olds.
William Penn, b h, by Santa Claus..... 1 1
Margrave, ro h, by Baron Wilkes..... 3 2
Ashby, b h, by Vatican..... 2 3
Tony V., b h, by Vatican..... dis
Time, 2:23½—2:25¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:29¼.
Bartholdi Patchen, ch h, by Seneca Patchen... won
Time, 2:22¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Orianna, ch m, by Onward..... won
Time, 2:32¾—2:24¼—2:24¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.
Victor Hambrino, br h, by Victor Bismarck.... won
Time, 2:27¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:36¼.
Die Vernon, ro m, by Jay Bird..... won
Time, 2:27¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:39¼.
Diamond Mark, b h..... won
Time, 2:43—2:33½—2:41¾.

October 7.—Purse $— ; to beat 2:22¼.
Stanza, bl h, by Stranger..... lost
Time, 2:23.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.
Spanish Maiden, ro m, by Happy Medium..... lost
Time, 2:32¼—2:33¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.
Cranberry, b g, by Judge Salisbury..... won
Time, 2:28¾—2:27½—2:34.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.
Gazette, b h, by Onward..... won
Time, 2:27½—2:30.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30½.
Mildred, ch m, by Egotist..... won
Time, 2:29¾—2:34.

Purse $—; to beat 2:31¼.
Linkwood, br h, by Walsingham..... won
Time, 2:30½—2:29¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:31½.
Effie C., ch m, by Egbert..... lost
Time, 2:32¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:38.
Verdi, b h, by Rumor..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:35¼.
Spray, b m, by Princeton..... won
Time, 2:28½.

Purse $1,000; 2:20 class.
Dodd Peet, gr h, by Pancoast..... 1 1 1
King Medium, b h, by Happy Medium..... 2 2 3
Rocker, b g, by Hambletonian Wilkes..... 3 4 2
L. B. Curtis, ro g, by Hamenger..... 4 3 4
Den Ledyard, ch h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian..... 5 5 dis
Tip O. Tip, br g, by Peacock..... dis
Time, 2:20½—2:18—2:20¾.

Purse $400; 2:40 class.
Wilksie G., ch m, by Robert McGregor 1 2 1 2 1
Albany Boy, b h, by Smuggler..... 2 1 3 3 2
Chatsworth, br h, by Dictator..... 3 3 2 1 3
Time, 2:22¼—2:23—2:24—2:24¾—2:25¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:21 class.
Florida, bl m, by Montana Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Roslyn, b h, by Robert McGregor..... 2 4 2
Edith Sprague, gr m, by George Sprague... 8 2 4
Wonder, dn g, by Wapsie..... 5 5 3
Duchess, b m, by Sidney..... 3 7 9
Jenny Wilkes, b m, by Woodford Wilkes... 7 3 10
Stella Belmont, b m, by Belmont..... 4 6 8
Sappho, ch m, by Robert McGregor..... 10 8 5
Stella, bl m, by Shaumut..... 6 10 6
Hussar, br h, by Jersey Wilkes..... 9 9 7
Muggins, ch m, by Elyria..... 11 11 11
Prince L., b h, by Bourbon Wilkes..... dis
Time, 2:18½—2:19½—2:18¼.

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October 8.—Purse $500; three-year-olds.

Directum, bl h, by Director	1	1	1
Sabina, b m, by Sable Wilkes	2	2	3
Rose Turner, b m, by Jerome Turner	3	4	2
Bill Lindsay, gr g, by Vasco	4	3	4
Gift O'Neer, ch h, by Sphinx	5	5	5
Fanny G., b m, by Simmons	6	dr	

Time, 2:17¾—2:18½—2:19¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:29 class.

Lee Russell, b h, by Lord Russell	1	1	1
Betsey Britton, br m, by Egotist	2	3	2
Vesta Medium, gr m, by Pilot Medium	3	2	5
Carilla, b m, by Nugget	7	5	3
Rustique, b m, by Electioneer	5	4	9
Waco, b h, by Erelong	6	6	4
Ed Wilkes, bl g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	4	9	8
Tom Hook, b h, by Cyclone	12	7	6
Russell R., b g, by Thomas K	8	8	7
Orianna, ch m, by Onward	10	10	10
Twinkle, br m, by Dictator	9	dis	
Hixie McGregor, ch m, by Robert McGregor	11	dis	

Time, 2:21¼—2:22½—2:23¾.

Purse $400; 2:32 class; three-year-olds.

Lallah Wilkes, bl m, by Sable Wilkes	1	1
Fanny G., ch m, by Simmons	2	2
Turner Boy, b h, by Dick Wilkes	3	3
Birtie Girl, b m, by Jay Bird	4	4
Galilee, b m, by Col. Hambrick	dis	

Time, 2:26—2:27¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.

The Conqueror, ch h, by Egotist ..... won

Time, 2:26.

Purse $—; to beat 2:33¼.

Curlo (2), b m, by Alcantara ..... won

Time, 2:25.

October 8 and 10.—Purse $1,000; four-year-olds.

George St. Clair, b h, by Betterton	1	2	2	1	1
Sternberg, bl h, by Wilkes Boy	2	1	1	2	2
Happy Promise, b h, by Happy Medium	3	3	3	3	3
Promoter, b h, by Onward	4	4	dis		

Time, 2:21—2:19—2:18¾—2:20¼—2:15¼.

October 10.—Purse $1000; two-year-olds.

William Penn, b h, by Santa Claus	3	1	1
Mambrino Swift, ch m, by Elyria	2	3	2
Ora Wilkes, bl h, by Sable Wilkes	6	2	3
Tuscarora, b h, by Antonio	4	4	dr
Elsie Wilkes, gr m, by Thorn Wilkes	1	dis	
Dohrman, br h, by Abbottsford	5	dis	
Princess Royal, br m, by Chimes	dis		

Time, 2:24¾—2:18½—2:20.

Stake $5,000; 2:18 class.

Kremlin, b h, by Lord Russell	1	1	1
Nightingale, ch m, by Mambrino King	10	2	2
Little Albert, ch g, by Albert W	2	12	5
Greenleaf, b g, by Simmons	3	8	3
Dandy, b h, by Atlantic	4	3	10
Hazel Wilkes, ch m, by Guy Wilkes	8	6	4
Florida, bl m, by Montana Wilkes	9	4	9
Walter E., b g, by Patchen Mambrino	5	5	7
Nightingale, bl m, by Osgood's Patchen	7	11	6
Major, b h, by Don McGregor	6	10	11
St. Vincent, b h, by Wilkes Boy	12	7	8
New York Central, b g, by Simmons	11	9	12
Sallie B., dn m, by Young Jim	13	dis	

Time, 2:11½—2:13—2:11¾.

Purse $1,500; 2:17 class.

Nelly Mason, b m, by Onward	3	9	1	1	1
Dr. Sparks, b h, by Cyclone	6	1	3	3	3
Pactolus, br h, by Patronage	1	11	10	5	4
Fred S. Wilkes, ro h, by Hector Wilkes	2	2	4	10	9
Gillette, bl g, by Cyclone	5	6	5	2	2
Clara D., b m, by Belmont	9	7	2	8	7
Ollie Wilkes, b m, by Favorite Wilkes	7	4	11	4	5
Bonhomie, b m, by Red Wilkes	11	5	6	7	10
Incense, b m, by Young Jim	8	8	7	9	6
Ben Wallace, b g, by Hamenger	10	10	9	11	8
Renia, bl m, by St. Arnaud	4	3	8	6	dr
Chiquerita, b m, by Jersey Wilkes	dis				
Tom Arden, b g, by Russ Denmark	dis				

Time, 2:12¾—2:14¾—2:14½—2:14¼—2:15.

Purse $—; to beat 2:35½.

Carrie E., ch m, by Egbert ..... won

Time, 2:38¼—2:34—2:35¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:21¼.

Benoni, b h, by Pretender ..... lost

Time, 2:23¼—2:23½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:26¾.

Aparka, b h, by Onward ..... won

Time, 2:26¼—2:25—2:22.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.

Esmond, bl h, by Nutwood ..... won

Time, 2:30.

October 11.—Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.

Eoline (2 yrs), b m, by Anteeo ..... won

Time, 2:29.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.

Guilford Dudley (2 yrs), gr h, by Egotist ..... lost

Time, 2:45½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.

Bellwood, br m, by Nutgrove ..... won

Time, 2:30—2:38¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.

Wilto, b h, by Wilton ..... won

Time, 2:32—2:29.

Purse $1,500; 2:19 class.

Greenleaf, b g, by Simmons	1	1	7	1	
Una Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes	2	2	1	3	
Semicolon, ch h, by Simmons	9	5	2	2	
Catherine Leyburn, ch m, by Onward	8	3	3	4	
Allorita, ch m, by Altoona	3	4	4	6	
Myrtle R., b m, by Monaco	5	6	5	5	
Stella, bl m, by Shawmut	7	7	8	7	
Wheatland Onward, ch h, by Onward	10	9	9	8	
Valentine, gr m, by Georgia Wilkes	6	10	6	dr	
Sallie B., dn m, by Young Jim	4	8	dr		

Time, 2:14¾—2:14¼—2:15—2:14¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:16 class.

Storm, bl h, by Brown Hal	6	1	6	4	1	1
Walnut Boy, br h, by Ferguson	2	3	1	1	5	3
J. H. L., bl g, by Idol Wilkes	1	4	4	2	3	2
Cleveland S., b h, by Montgomery	4	2	2	3	4	ro
Cassie, ch m, by Tennessee Wilkes	3	5	5	5	2	ro
Tip O. Tip, br g, by Peacock	5	6	dis			

Time, 2:16¼—2:10½—2:11½—2:13¾—2:14¼—2:12¾.

Purse $1,000; three-year-olds.

Kentucky Union, ch m, by Aberdeen	1	1
Mambrino Queen, ch m, by Elyria	2	2
Bill Lindsay, gr g, by Vasco	3	3

Time, 2:16—2:16¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.

Twinkle, br m, by Dictator ..... won

Time, 2:25¼—2:30½.

Purse $800; 2:14 class; 1⅛ miles.

Honest George, b g, by Albert	1
So Long, gr g, by Erelong	2
Walter E., b g, by Patchen Mambrino	3
C. C., b g, by Calumet	4
Hazel Wilkes, ch m, by Guy Wilkes	5
Grace Napoleon, b m, by Louis Napoleon	6
Vic H., br m, by Black Bird	7

Time, 2:31¼.

October 12.—Purse $2,000; free for all.

Ryland T., b g, by Ledger Jr	4	1	1	5	1
Erminie, b m, by Plymouth	2	2	2	1	4
Charleston, ch h, by Bourbon Wilkes	1	4	3	4	2
Jack, gr g, by Pilot Medium	3	3	4	2	3
Mattie H., b m, by Abdallah Mambrino	5	5	5	3	5

Time, 2:13½—2:12¾—2:12¾—2:13¾—2:13.

Purse $1,000; 2:23 class.

Sea Girl, bl m, by Wilton	2	1	1	1
Major, b h, by Don McGregor	1	2	6	5
Ambrosial, b h, by Tom Pugh	4	4	2	2
Moloch, br h, by Stranger	3	5	4	3
Lamar, br g, by Baker Pilot	5	3	5	4
Wonder, dn g, by Wapsie	6	6	3	6
Cyclone Wilkes, ro g, by Cyclone	7	dis		
E. T. H., b g, by Victor Bismarck	8	dis		

Time, 2:18—2:18¼—2:19—2:19¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.

Spanish Maiden, ro m, by Happy Medium ..... lost

Time, 2:32¼.

October 12 and 13.—Purse $400; 2:35 class.

Prince Herschel, b h, by Herschel	1	1	2	1
Pearl McGregor, ch m, by Robert McGregor	7	2	1	5
Betsey Jane, br m, by Twilight	2	3	3	4
Turner Boy, b h, by Dick Wilkes	3	4	4	2
Ed Bean, b g, by Meredith	4	5	6	3
Sinda, b m—S. P. Salter	5	6	5	dr
Starlight, b m, by Bourbon Wilkes	6	dis		

Time, 2:22½—2:22—2:23¾—2:21.

October 13.—Stake $2,500; two-year-olds.

Silicon, b m, by Wilton	1	1
Elsie Wilkes, gr m, by Thorn Wilkes	2	3
Margrave, ro h, by Baron Wilkes	5	2
Ora Wilkes, bl h, by Sable Wilkes	3	4
Georgia Lee, bl m, by Gambetta Wilkes	4	5

Time, 2:22—2:21¼.

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Purse $1,000; free for all.

Guy, gr h, by Shiloh	1	1	3	1
Robert J., b g, by Hartford	3	2	1	3
Blue Sign, b g, by Ensign	5	5	2	2
Major Wonder, b g, by Maj. Edsall	2	3	4	4
Vinette, b m, by Ethan Wilkes	4	4	5	dis

Time, 2:10¾—2:09¾—2:11—2:08¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.
Sinda, b m, by Son of Happy Medium ..... won
Time, 2:29¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:20¼.
Brown Velvet (3), br h, by Vatican ..... lost
Time, 2:20¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Oscar J., b h, by Thomas K ..... won
Time, 2:28¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:40.
Unkamet, ch h, by Lancelot ..... won
Time, 2:30¼—2:32½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:27½.
Gazette, b h, by Onward ..... won
Time, 2:25¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:23¾.
Redwald, b h, by Lord Russell ..... lost
Time, 2:27¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:20¼.
Naboth, b h, by Walsingham ..... lost
Time, 2:20¼—2:21.

Purse $275; 2:18 class; 1 1-16 miles.
Dandy, b h, by Atlantic 1
Bonhomie, b m, by Red Wilkes 2
Catherine Leyburn, ch m, by Onward 3
Ben Wallace, b g, by Hamenger 4
Time, 2:23¼.

October 13 and 14.—Stake $2,500; 2:30 class; stallions.

Geneva, ch h, by Leland	1	1	4	1
Dan Cupid, b h, by Barney Wilkes	2	4	1	2
Dirigo, br h, by Principe	3	2	2	4
Bannermark, b h, by Victor Bismarck	5	3	3	5
Broomal, br h, by Stranger	4	5	5	3

Time, 2:19—2:19—2:18¾—2:16¼.

October 14.—Stake $2,500; three-year-olds.

Directum, bl h, by Director	1	1
Czar, ch h, by Russia	2	4
Bellflower, br m, by Electioneer	4	2
Sabina, b m, by Sable Wilkes	3	3

Time, 2:13¼—2:13½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:36¼.
Mary Brown, b m, by Egbert ..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Marquise, b m, by Jay Gould ..... won
Time, 2:33—2:45¼.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Quadroon, b m, by Gen. Hancock ..... won
Time, 2:32¾.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Nettie B., br m, by Ansel ..... won
Time, 2:20½.

Stake $5,000; five-year-olds and under.

Alix, b m, by Patronage	1	1	1
Belle Archer, b m, by Rene	3	2	4
Florida, bl m, by Mountain Wilkes	4	3	2
Constantine, b h, by Wilkes Boy	2	4	3
Grattan, bl h, by Wilkes Boy	5	5	5

Time, 2:12½—2:12½—2:13.

October 14 and 15.—Purse $1,000; 2:27 class.

Sternberg, bl h, by Wilkes Boy	7	3	3	1	1	1
Lee Russell, b h, by Lord Russell	1	1	2	4	5	2
Andy Cutter, gr h, by Cyclone	3	2	1	2	3	3
Koaline, b m, by Montgomery	2	4	4	3	2	ro
Waco, b h, by Erelong	6	5	5	6	4	ro
Carilla, b m, by Nuggett	9	7	6	5	dr	
May Morgan, b m, by Onward	8	6	dis			
Happy Promise, b h—W. T. Wichers	5	dis				

Time, 2:19¾—2:18¼—2:19¼—2:20¼—2:19—2:21½.

**Monmouth, Illinois.

September 27.—Purse $200; 2:30 class.

Albert E., b g, by Penrose	1	1	1
Willard Russell, b h, by Wilkie Russell	2	2	3
Black Speck, bl h, by Spectator	4	3	2
Edraman, br h, by Game Onward	3	5	dis
Dan Conkling, ch h, by Roscoe Conkling	5	4	dis

Time, 2:29½—2:31¼—2:25¼.

Purse $500; 2:50 class.

Twinkle, ch m, by Egmont	7	1	1	1
Black Nelly, bl m, by Howes McGregor	1	3	5	5
St. Lewis Maid, br m, by Rysdyk Chief	2	2	4	3
Arlington, b g—Dick Benson	8	8	2	2
Eveline Wilkes,—C. A. McWhering	9	5	3	8
Grover, bh h, by Almont Commander	3	6	7	9
Stanford, b h, by Clay	4	4	6	4
Ben Harrison, b g, by Strader	5	9	9	6
Pandora, b m, by Ichi Ban	6	10	8	7
Veritas, br h, by Egbert	10	7	10	dr
Lulu Rockwell, bl m—James Matthewson	11	dis		

Time, 2:30—2:29¼—2:29—2:27¼.

Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Independence, bl h, by Edward Everett	1	1	1
Joe, ch h, by Canonicus	2	2	4
Ibis, b m, by Princeps	6	9	2
Olivette, b m, by Rescue	9	3	3
Frank P., ch g, by Black Hawk	3	14	13
Kate F., b m, by Fugleman	15	4	7
Glen Wilkes, b h, by Wilkes Boy	4	11	17
Orinoco, b h, by Simmons	7	5	5
Doctor Caton, b h, by Ganymede	5	7	12
Werther, b h, by Red Wilkes	12	6	6
Ebony Wilkes, bl h, by Adrain Wilkes	8	13	10
Nelly McGregor, b m, by McGregor Chief	11	8	11
Bay Cedar, b h, by Red Cedar	14	12	8
Colonel Young, b h, by Young Jim	13	15	9
Trombone Rex, b h, by Dictator	18	17	14
Lamp, ch g—W. H. Anderson	17	18	15
Madora, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes	16	16	16
C. V. B., b h, by Ensign	10	10	dr

Time, 2:20—2:19¼—2:19¼.

September 28.—Purse $200; 2:40 class; two-year-olds.

Captain Walbridge, b h, by Arsaces	1	1	4	1
Lilly Glen, ch m, by Time Medium	4	4	1	2
Harry, b h, by Satrap	2	3	2	3
Conlbear, b h, by Butler's Bashaw	3	2	3	4
Persecutor, b h, by Juror	dis			

Time, 2:35¾—2:39¼—2:37¼—2:32¼.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.

Galileo Rex, br h, by Billy Sayre	2	1	1	1
Maud M., b m, by Adrain Wilkes	1	2	8	3
Pilot Gift, br h, by Fairy Gift	8	6	2	2
Howe, br g, by Valentine Swigert	5	3	3	8
Lilly, gr m, by Captain Clay	3	5	7	6
Female Pirate, bl m, by Archers Almont	7	4	5	4
Lulu G., ch m, by Consul	6	10	4	5
Wilber Wilkes, b h, by Penrose	4	9	6	7
Blue Bob, gr g, by Blue Britton	9	7	9	9
Fieldmont, b h, by Young Alarm	13	12	10	10
Pomp, ch g—Dr. Coltingham	12	11	11	dr
Trego, ch h, by Egmont	10	8	dr	
Loafer, gr g, by Typhoon	11	13	dr	

Time, 2:15½—2:13½—2:15—2:15.

Purse $500; 2:28 class.

Lady Jane, b m, by Mambrino Swigert	1	1	1
Spectator, b h, by Dictator	6	2	2
Louisville, br h, by Greenlander	2	3	6
Faith, bl m, by Cadmus Wilkes	10	7	3
Dolly B., b m, by Austerlitz	4	5	5
Nestwood, b h, by Nester	5	6	4
Bradford, b h, by Fugleman	7	10	8
Aravant, b h, by Arabesque	13	8	7
Silver Wilkes, br h, by Adrian Wilkes	12	11	9
Dinah, b m, by Israel	3	4	dr
Silver Wing, ch h, by Robert McGregor	8	9	dr
Exit, b m, by Konantz	9	dis	
Farmer,—by Tramp	15	dis	
J. M. G., gr g, by White Line	16	dis	
Harry C., ch g, by Beaumont	11	dr	
Tulu, b m, by Orlole	14	dr	

Time, 2:20½—2:19—2:20.

Purse $—; to beat 2:37¾.
Darkwood, bl h, by Right Onward ..... won
Time, 2:29¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¾.
Scotland, br h, by Egbert ..... lost
Time, 2:31¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:36¼.
Nutpick, b h, by Nutbreaker ..... won
Time, 2:25¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.
Lady Predmore, gr m, by Ham D ..... lost
Time, 2:34.

Purse $—; match.

Hazle Thorne, br h, by Fairy Gift	2	1	1
Georgie S., br m, by George H. D.	1	2	2

Time, 2:47½—2:29¾—2:29½.

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Purse $—; match.
Lady Predmore, gr m, by Ham D..... 1 1
Linda, dn m, by Superior..... 2 dr
Time, 2:39—2:36¾.

September 29.—Purse $200; 2:35 class; three-year-olds.
Allie Medium,—by Country Medium.. 1 3 1 2 1
Adino, b h—C. G. McWhinney 2 1 2 1 2
Idolwees, b m, by Idolator..... 6 2 6 3 4
Black Vic, b g, by Vitruvian..... 3 4 5 3 3
Lumps, b h, by Ruby..... 8 7 4 4 dis
Fear Tribune, b h, by Tribune..... 5 8 6 5 dis
Lady Onward, br m, by Galme Onward 7 5 7 dr
George L., br h, by Ensign..... 4 6 dr
Time, 2:31¼—2:34¼—2:34—2:33—2:30.

Purse $500; 2:35 class.
Wheeler F., ch h, by Charleston 1 1 1
Paola, ch m, by Frank Logan..... 4 3 2
Keswick, ch h, by Jay Gould..... 6 2 6
Harry R., b g, by Nick A..... 3 9 7
Doc Christie, b h, by Anteros..... 9 8 3
Moscow, gr m, by Red Oak..... 5 5 4
Jack Thorne, br g, by Edsall Thorn..... 12 4 10
Charles B., ch g—William Honk..... 11 7 5
Trannie, b m, by Fairy Gift..... 8 6 9
Speed Waxie, br g, by John A. Kasson..... 10 12 8
Eva Harold, b m, by Hiatoga Chief..... 13 10 11
Colonel Mack, b g, by Bertram..... 7 11 dr
Yellow Creek, b g, by Hiatoga Cyclone..... 2 dis
Kaota, bl m, by Sir Knight..... dis
Granger, br g, by President Sprague..... dis
Time, 2:18—2:21¼—2:18½.

Purse $500; free for all.
Jessie Gaines, br m, by Allie Gaines..... 1 1 1
Frank Quirk, ro m, by Commodore Belmont 3 2 2
Senator Conkling, b h, by Roscoe Conkling. 2 4 4
Joe Wonder, b g—Robert Lindsley..... 4 3 3
Time, 2:15¾—2:15½—2:16¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:40.
Vermont, ch h, by Flaxmont..... won
Time, 2:29.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Folly C., b h, by Balaklava..... won
Time, 2:47¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:25¼.
Mercury, ch h, by Summit..... lost
Time, 2:33.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.
Dan, br h, by Flaxtail..... won
Time, 2:30.

Purse $—; to beat 2:28½.
Flaxmont, ch h, by Egmont..... .. won
Time, 2:28.

Purse $—; to beat 2:45.
Red Pepper, —by Onward..... won
Time, 2:47—2:42¾.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30¼.
May Conkling, b m, by Roscoe Conkling. ..... won
Time, 2:28.

Purse $—; to beat 2:33.
Adino, b m, by Simmons .. .. won
Time, 2:31¼

Purse $—; to beat 2:36½.
Minnie R., gr m, by Ensign Jr..... .. won
Time, 2:33½

September 30.—Purse $500; 2:37 class.
Arlington, b g, by Fleance..... 3 1 1 1
Darkwood, bl h, by Right Onward..... 1 4 5 3
On Time, b m, by Konantz 4 2 2 5
Archbishop, ch h, by Woodward's Ethan Allen..... 10 5 4 2
Eveline Wilkes,—C. G. McWhinney..... 2 8 10 7
Pangold, ch h, by Pancoast..... 9 3 3 4
Henry G., ch h, by McGregor Chief..... 8 11 6 6
Twinkle, ch m, by Egmont..... 5 9 8 dr
Nutpick, b h, by Nutbreaker..... 6 7 7 dr
Billy Cremer, b h, by Egmont..... 7 6 9 dr
Rush, gr h, by Butler's Bashaw..... 12 10 dr
Chant, b h, by Ensign..... 14 12 dr
Minnie R., gr m, by Ensign Jr..... 11 dr
Jeleby, b h, by Walsingham..... 13 dr
Time, 2:27¼—2:25¼—2:25¼—2:26¼.

Purse $500; 2:20 class.
Lycurgus, b h, by Aberdeen..... 1 1 1
Idolf, b h, by Idol..... 3 2 2
Ignus Fatuus, b h, by Editor..... 2 4 7
Harry Ensign, b h, by Ensign..... 6 5 3
Senator A., gr h, by Tramp Panic..... 7 3 5
Fanchon, b m, by Hamdallah..... 4 7 6
Neva Seeley, b m, by Herschel..... 5 6 8
Thalberg, b g, by Mambrino Excelsior..... 8 8 4
Swanock, b h, by Advance..... 9 9 9
Time, 2:19—2:17½—2:15½.

Purse $500; 2:15 class.
Charley Ford, ch h, by Dexter Prince..... 1 1 1
Waterloo Boy, b g, by Adrian Wilkes..... 5 2 2
Lulu McCurdy, b m, by Baywood..... 2 3 4
Wilkie Russell, b h, by Mambrino Russell.. 3 4 3
Speer, b h, by Doc Speer..... 4 dis
Time, 2:13—2:12½—2:16½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:20½
Trego, ch h, by Egmont..... won
Time, 2:16½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:25½.
C. V. B., b h, by Ensign..... won
Time, 2:15½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:45¼.
Don't Know, ro m, by Ego..... .... won
Time, 2:34¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:28.
Flaxmont, —by Egmont.. ..... won
Time, 2:26¾.

*Montgomery, Alabama.

November 15.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Client, br h, by Climate..... 2 2 1 1 1
Woodnote, b h, by Wedgewood..... 5 1 2 2 2
Jack Dudley, ch g, by Hickory Jack .. 1 7 6 3 5
Mandy C., gr m—W. J. Kerlin..... 3 3 4 4 3
L. and N., gr h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian..... 4 4 3 5 4
Guarantee, br h, by Madrid.. ..... 6 5 5 6 dr
George S., b g, by Quilna Chief..... 7 6 dr
Time, 2:34—2:34½—2:34—2:35½—2:36½.

Purse $300; 2:24 class.
Lucy K., ch m, by Rattler Brooks..... 1 1 3 3 1
Harpeth, b h, by Wedgewood..... 5 3 1 1 2
J. J. C., b h, by Hambletonian Mambrino..... .... 2 4 2 2 3
Eglon, gr h, by Egbert..... 3 2 4 4 4
Miss Annie, bl m, by Mambrino Hippy 4 dis
Hadley Jr., b g, by Dave Jennings.... dis
Time, 2:22—2:23½—2:21½—2:24—2:21¼.

November 16.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.
Client, br h, by Climate..... 4 2 1 1 1
Hideaway, b h, by Almont Ford..... 1 1 2 2 2
Miss Abbott, b m, by Distingue..... 3 4 3 3 dis
Little Bit, b m, by Argyle..... 2 3 4 dr
Lady S., b m, by Son of Abdallah .... 5 5 dis
Time, 2:36—2:32½—2:33¼—2:30½—2:31.

Purse $400; 2:20 class.
John Carpenter, gr g, by Tenn. Drennon. 1 3 1 1
Rattler, b g, by St. Mark..... 3 1 2 3
Jessie R., b m, by Bob Lee..... 2 2 3 2
Den Ledyard, ch h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian..... 4 dis
Time, 2:18—2:20—2:24—2:24.

November 17.—Purse $400; 2:26 class.
Fred H., gr g, by Richard's Hardee W..... 2 2 1
Monte K., ch g, by J. W. Norton..... 3 3 2
Turner Boy, by Dick Wilkes..... 6 4 3
Princewood, b h, by Princeps..... 5 5 4
Faro, b g—J. D. Eakin..... 1 1 dr
Mary R., ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian 4 dr
Time, 2:26¼—2:37—2:27.

Race declared off at close of third heat.

Purse $200; 2:30 class.
Hadley Jr., b g, by Dave Jennings..... 1 1 2 1
Harry W., gr g—W. R. Wood..... 3 3 1 3
Billy Scott, b g, by Weisbaden..... 2 2 3 2
Doctor Paschal, b g—M. C. Granger.. . . dis
Time, 2:24¾—2:25—2:27¾—2:30¼.

November 18.—Purse $400; 2:20 class.
Verlinda B., gr m, by Orion..... 4 2 4 5 1 1 1
David B., ch g, by Young Jim... 2 1 2 3 2 5 3
Susie T., br m, by Almont Jr.... 3 3 3 1 4 2 2
J. W. Tedford, gr g, by Ensign.. 5 4 1 2 3 3 5
Monte K., ch g, by J. W. Norton 1 5 5 4 5 4 4
Time, 2:23¼—2:24—2:23—2:23½—2:23¼—2:25—2:27.

Purse $800; free for all.
Blue Sign, b g, by Ensign..... 1 1 1
Ida S., b m, by Burton's Hardee..... 2 2 2
Mikado, b g, by Maxim..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:14—2:13—2:15.

Purse $250; 2:30 class.
Turner Boy, b h, by Dick Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Mudrona, b m, by Baron Wilkes..... 4 2 2
Client, b h, by Climate..... 2 3 4
Panstone, b h, by Plumstone..... 3 4 3
Time, 2:29½—2:27—2:30½.

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November 21.—Purse $—; match.

Queensware, bl m, by Wedgewood	1	2	3	1
Moquette, b m, by Wilton	2	3	1	2
Amelia Rives,—W. J. Winters	3	1	2	dr

Time, 2:28½—2:27¾—2:30—0:00.

Purse $—; match.

Cigarette, br m, by Madrid	1	2	1
Woodnote, b h, by Wedgewood	2	1	2

Time, 2:26½—2:33¼—2:22¼.

Purse $400; 2:18 class.

John Carpenter, gr g, by Tenn. Drennon	1	1	1
Jessie R., b m, by Bob Lee	3	4	2
Bob Taylor, b g, by Tom Hal	2	3	5
Turk, gr g—C. C. Van Meter	5	2	4
Rattler, b g, by St. Mark	4	5	3

Time, 2:16¾—2:12—2:16½.

Purse $250; four-year-olds.

Wilkes Boy Jr., b h, by Wilkes Boy	1	1	2	1
April Fool, b h, by Enfield	2	2	1	2
L. and N., gr h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	3	3	3	dis

Time, 2:35—2:35—2:34½—2:31½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30¼.

Wistful, br m, by Wedgewood	won

Time, 2:29½.

Purse $10; to beat 2:33½.

Woodnote, b h, by Wedgewood	won

Time, 2:30—2:28.

November 22.—Purse $200; 2:27 class.

Turner Boy, b h, by Dick Wilkes	1	1	1
Fred H., gr g, by Richard Hardee	2	3	2
Princewood, b h, by Princeps	3	2	3

Time, 2:21¼—2:22¼—2:24.

Purse $200; 2:31 class.

Mudrona, br m, by Baron Wilkes	1	1	1
Jack Dudley, ch g, by Hickory Jack	2	3	3
Client, br h, by Climate	3	4	2
Hideaway, b h, by Almont Ford	4	2	4

Time, 2:31—2:30¼—2:29¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:29.

Mudrona, br m, by Baron Wilkes	won

Time, 2:26.

November 23.—Purse $150; 2:40 class.

Hideaway, b h, by Almont Ford	2	1	1	1
Anna Belle, b m, by Den Ledyard	3	2	3	2
L. and N., gr h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	4	5	2	5
Miss Abbott, br m, by Distingue	5	3	4	3
Jack Dudley, ch g, by Hickory Jack	6	4	6	4
Young Ambassador, br h, by Ambassador	7	7	5	6
April Fool, b h, by Enfield	1	6	dis	
Happy Princess, gr m, by Crown Prince	8	dis		

Time, 2:34—2:30—2:29½—2:29.

Purse $200; 2:25 class.

Mary R., ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	4	4	1	1	1
Monte K., ch g, by J. W. Norton	2	1	2	2	2
Miss Cawley, br m, by Jack Lambert	1	2	4	3	3
Iantha, br m, by Almont Jr	3	3	3		

Time, 2:26—2:21½—2:24½—2:24¾—2:24½.

November 24.—Purse $300; free for all; trot or pace.

John Carpenter, gr g—Tennessee Drennon	1	1	1
Mikado, b g, by Maxim	2	2	3
Walter E., b g, by Patchen Mambrino	3	3	2
Ryland T., b g, by Ledger Jr	dis		

Time, 2:14½—2:18—2:14½.

Purse $200; 2:19 class.

Five Points, b h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	4	4	2	1	1	1
Blue Grass Hambletonian, b h, by Victor Bismarck	3	1	1	2	3	3
J. W. Tedford, gr g, by Ensign	1	3	3	4	4	2
Verlinda B., gr m, by Orion	2	2	4	3	2	ro

Time, 2:20—2:20½—2:21—2:19¼—2:19¼—2:19½.

November 25.—Purse $100; 2:18 class.

Rattler, b g, by St. Mark	1	1	1
Eglon, b h, by Egbert	3	2	2
Den Ledyard, ch h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	4	3	3
Harry W., gr g—W. R. Wood	2	dis	

Time, 2:23½—2:19¼—2:24.

November 26.—Purse $100; 2:19 class.

Eli, b g, by Signal	1	2	1	2	1
Monte K., ch g, by J. W. Norton	4	1	4	1	2
Mary R., ch m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	2	3	2	3	3
Miss Cawley, br m, by Jack Lambert	3	4	3	4	4

Time, 2:25¼—2:20½—2:24—2:22¾—2:20½.

November 29.—Purse $100; free for all; trot or pace.

Walter E., b g, by Patchen Mambrino	1	1	1
Mikado, b g, by Maxim	2	2	2
Ryland T., b g, by Ledger Jr	3	3	3

Time, 2:15½—2:14—2:15.

Purse $100; trot or pace.

Eli, b g, by Signal	1	1	1
Harpeth, b h, by Wedgewood	2	2	2
Finnegan, gr g, by Joe Hooker	3	3	3
Hadley Jr., b g, by Dave Jennings	4	dis	

Time, 2:24½—2:24—2:20¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:07½.

Kremlin, b h, by Lord Russell	lost

Time, 2:09.

December 1.—Purse $100; 2:28 class.

Queensware, bl m, by Wedgewood	1	1	1
Woodnote, b h, by Wedgewood	3	2	2
Jack Dudley, ch g, by Hickory Jack	2	3	3

Time, 2:34—2:28½—2:25.

Purse $100; 2:19 class; trot or pace.

Eli, b g, by Signal	1	1	2
Harpeth, b h, by Wedgewood	5	2	1
Hadley Jr., b g, by Dave Jennings	2	3	4
Finnegan, gr g, by Joe Hooker	4	4	3
Monte K., ch g, by J. W. Norton	3	5	dr

Time, 2:21¾—2:20½—2:24½.

Race declared off at close of third heat.

Purse $—; to beat 2:07½.

Kremlin, b h, by Lord Russell	lost

Time, 2:09.

Nashville, Tennessee.

October 17.—Stake $2,500; 2:25 class.

Ella Brown, bl m, by Prince Pulaski Jr	1	1	1
Stockwell, b g, by Nutwood	4	2	2
Rube Burrows, b g, by Moore's Clipper Jr	2	3	3
Tip-o-Tip, br g, by Peacock	5	4	4
Rosewood, b h, by Wedgewood	6	5	5
Maud M., gr m, by Cheatham	3	dis	

Time, 2:17½—2:19½—2:18.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30.

Dolly Rene, b m, by King Rene	lost

Time, 2:36¾.

Prize cup; to beat 2:32.

Belle McClay, b m, by Clay	lost

Time, 2:32½.

Prize cup; to beat 2:25.

Morena, b m, by Tennessee Wilkes	lost

Time, 2:25¾.

Prize cup; to beat 2:04.

Nancy Hanks, b m, by Happy Medium	lost

Time, 2:05.

Stake $3,000; yearlings.

Nelly A., b m, by Wilkes Boy	1
Conformation, ch h, by Cuyler	2
Egremont, bl h, by Egbert	3
Red Bud, ch h, by Red Fern	4
Normandy, ch h, by Egotist	5
Cervous, b h, by Sphinx	6
Mamie Duncan, b m, by Nuthunter	7
Denver Medium, ch h, by Superior	8
Marjo, gr m, by Sherman	9
Red Heat, ch h, by Red Hot	10
Heather Belle, br h, by Electricity	11

Time, 2:29¾.

Purse $7,500; two-year-olds.

Silicon, b m, by Wilton	1	1
Wilkes Maid, bl m, by Young Wilkes	2	4
Tony V., b h, by Vatican	6	2
Luzelle, b m, by Patron	3	6
Princess Royal, b m, by Chimes	7	3
The Conqueror, ch h, by Egotist	4	8
Margrave, ro h, by Baron Wilkes	5	9
Tuscarora, b h, by Antonio	10	5
Wistful, br m, by Wedgewood	8	7
Cantilevre Wilkes, b h, by Wayne Wilkes	9	dis
Kratz, b h, by Cyclone	dis	
Mary Magdalene, ch m, by Superior	dis	
Novelette, b m, by Norval	dis	
William M., ch g, by Red Champion	dis	
Lone Star State, b h, by Haskew	dis	

Time, 2:18½—2:15¾.

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Purse $1,000; 2:15 class.
Belle Archer, b m, by Rene..... 4 1 1 1
Fred S. Wilkes, ro h, by Hector Wilkes.. 1 4 4 3
Aline, b m, by Almont Boy..... 2 3 2 2
Bonnie Wilmore, b h, by Wilmore..... 3 2 3 4
Time, 2:15—2:12¾—2:14¼—2:13¼.

October 18.—Purse $7,500; three-year-olds.
Directum, bl h, by Director..... 1 1 1
Kentucky Union, ch h, by Aberdeen..... 8 2 2
Trevillian, b h, by Young Jim..... 2 3 6
Ambrosial, b h, by Tom Pugh..... 3 4 3
Henrico, bl h, by Patchen Wilkes..... 9 6 4
Parole, br h, by Patron..... 4 9 8
Prince Herschel, br h, by Herschel..... 7 5 5
Volta, ch h, by Benton..... 5 7 7
Fanny G., b m, by Simmons..... 6 8 9
Lallah Wilkes, bl m, by Sable Wilkes..... 10 dis
Jenny Wynne, br m, by Wade Hampton.... dis
Alice Carneal, gr m, by Wilkie Collins..... dis
Time, 2:15—2:12—2:11¼.

Stake $410; yearlings.
Mill Lady, b m, by Count Wilkes..... 1
Winnie, ch m, by Bonnie Boy..... 2
Brookside, br h, by Martin Hal..... 3
Fire Fly, gr h, by Newsboy..... 4
Time, 2:30.

Purse $600; 2:35 class.
Eli, b g—C. C. Van Meter..... 1
Lallah Wilkes, bl m, by Sable Wilkes..... 2
Baron Posey, b h, by Baron Wilkes..... 3
Bow Bells, br h, by Electioneer..... 4
Oddity, b m, by Princeps..... 5
Time, 2:18¾.

Purse $800; two-year-olds.
Nidla, b m, by Wayne Wilkes..... 2 1 1
Bonnie Belle, b m, by Bonnie Boy..... 1 5 3
Joe Wilkes, ro h, by Newton's Allie Wilkes. 4 2 2
To Order, bl h, by Thistle..... 3 4 4
Albert Hall, b h, by Princeton..... 5 3 dis
Lizzie Mac, gr m, by Warrior Jr..... dis
McGinty, b h, by Delineator..... dis
Time, 2:18¼—2:20¾—2:20.

Purse $1,000; match.
Hal Pointer, b g, by Tom Hal..... 1
Guy, gr h, by Shilo..... 2
Time, 2:04½.

October 19.—Purse $7,500; four-year-olds.
Muta Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes..... 6 1 1 1
Lissa, b m, by Patchen Wilkes..... 1 2 2 2
Celerima, b h, by Happy Medium..... 2 3 3 4
Black Ide, bl m, by Cyclone..... 5 9 4 3
Geraldine, b m, by Alcyone..... 3 6 13 6
Broomal, b h, by Stranger..... 4 12 6 9
Elsie S., ch m, by Superior..... 8 4 7 12
Tip Tyler, bl h, by Wilton..... 9 5 8 5
Jeff Davis, b h, by Wedgewood..... 13 11 5 8
Princewood, bl h, by Princeps..... 7 7 10 10
Erector, b h, by Director..... 11 10 9 7
Lee Simmons, b h, by Simmons..... 10 8 11 11
Egg Hot, b h, by Egbert..... 12 13 12 dr
Mudrona, b m, by Baron Wilkes..... 14 dis
Time, 2:18¾—2:16¾—2:18—2:18¼.

Purse $600; 2:20 class.
Monogram, b h, by Red Pilot..... 1
West Liberty, ro g—D. Thomas..... 2
Maud M., gr m, by Cheatham..... 3
Time, 2:20¼.

Purse $5,000; 2:19 class.
Greenleaf, b g, by Simmons..... 4 1 1 4 1
Nightingale, ch m, by Mambrino King 6 2 2 1 2
Martha Wilkes, b m, by Alcyone..... 1 6 6 3 3
Nightingale, bl m, by Osgood's Patchen 2 3 3 2 5
Dandy, b h, by Atlantic..... 3 7 4 5 4
Hazel Wilkes, ch m, by Guy Wilkes... 5 4 5 dr
Steve Whipple, br h, by Hambletonian Chrisman..... 7 5 7 dr
Time, 2:13—2:10½—2:12—2:10½—2:11¼.

Purse $600; 2:25 class.
Wardwell, b g, by Almont Jr..... 1 1 1
Lee Russell, b h, by Lord Russell..... 2 2 3
Edwin K., b g, by Knox..... 7 6 2
Baron Posey, b h, by Baron Wilkes..... 3 5 5
Fred H., gr g, by Hardee..... 9 3 6
Eura, ch m, by Walkill Prince..... 4 4 7
George W., b g, by George K..... 6 7 4
Count Robert, b h, by Robert McGregor.... 5 8 8
Andy Cutter, gr h, by Cyclone..... 8 9 dr
Time, 2:16½—2:16¾—2:18½.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30.
Dolly Rene, b m, by King Rene..... won
Time, 2:29.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30¼.
Chiquita, ch m, by Tennessee Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:26.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30½.
Willie Elkins, b h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian won
Time, 2:27¾.

Prize cup; to beat 2:28½.
Lancelot, b h, by Messenger Duroc..... won
Time, 2:28¼.

Prize cup; to beat 2:25.
Morena, b m, by Tennessee Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:24

Prize cup; to beat 2:20¼.
McGinty, b h, by Delineator..... won
Time, 2:15¾.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30¼.
Baron Rogers, br h, by Baron Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:27.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30¼.
Spanish Maiden, ro m, by Happy Medium..... won
Time, 2:29¾.

Prize cup; to beat 2:28¼.
Lancelot, b h, by Messenger Duroc..... won
Time, 2:27½.

Prize cup; to beat 2:41.
Merman, b h, by McEwen..... won
Time, 2:26.

Purse $100; match.
Tilford, b h, by Bourbon Wilkes..... 1 1
Disputant, b h, by Harold..... 2 dis
Time, 2:17¾—2:18.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30¾.
Unkamet, ch h, by Lancelot..... lost
Time, 2:38.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30¾.
Unkamet, ch h, by Lancelot..... lost
Time, 2:36¾.

Prize cup; to beat 2:11¾.
Monbars, bl h by Eagle Bird..... lost
Time, 2:15.

Prize cup; to beat 2:20½.
Roslyn, b h, by Robert McGregor..... won
Time, 2:18¾.

Prize cup, to beat 2:23.
Eggwood, b h, by Egbert..... lost
Time, 2:25¾.

Purse $1,500; two-year-olds.
Margrave, ro h, by Baron Wilkes..... 3 1 1
The Conqueror, ch h, by Egotist..... 4 2 2
Wistful, br m, by Wedgewood..... 2 3 3
Kratz, b h, by Cyclone..... 5 4 4
Princess Royal, b m, by Chimes..... 1 dis
Lone Star State, b h, by Haskew..... 6 dis
Mary Magdalene, ch m, by Superior..... dis
Centilvre Wilkes, b h, by Wayne Wilkes... dis
Time, 2:21—2:20¾—2:21.

Purse $2,500; 2:28 class.
Erminie, bl m, by Plymouth..... 2 1 1 1
Geneva, ch h, by Leland..... 1 2 2 2
Verlinda B., gr m, by Orion..... 3 3 3 3
Mary Cecil, b m, by Thomas K..... dis
Time, 2:15—2:13½—2:16¼—2:19¾.

Stake $1,300; three-year-olds.
Divan, bl h, by Patchen Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Blue Hal, ro h, by Tom Hal..... 2 3 2
Phyllis Wilkes, br m, by Belmont Wilkes... 4 2 3
Hustler Russell, b h, by Lord Russell..... 3 4 4
Jenny McCoy, b m, by Magnet..... dis
Time, 2:15¼—2:17—2:18¼.

Prize cup; to beat 2:12½.
Honest George, b g, by Albert.... } ..... lost
Belle Hamlin, b m, by Almont Jr. }
Time, 2:14½.

Prize cup; to beat 2:13.
Attorney Jr., ch h, by Attorney..... lost
Time, 2:13.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30¼.
Meteora, ch m, by Tennessee Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:25½.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30¼.
Stonewall, bl h, by Egotist..... won
Time, 2:27½.

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Prize cup; to beat 2:30¼.
Macaroon, ch h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian. lost
Time, 2:36¾.

October 21.—Purse $1,500; three-year-olds.

Henrico, bl h, by Patchen Wilkes	3	1	1	6	1
Prince Herschel, br h, by Herschel	2	2	4	1	3
Volta, ch h, by Benton	1	3	3	4	4
Parole, br h, by Patron	6	4	6	3	2
Fanny G., b m, by Simmons	4	5	5	2	5
Lallah Wilkes, bl m, by Sable Wilkes	5	6	2	5	6
Alice Carneal, gr m, by Wilkie Collins	7	7	7	dr	
Jenny Wynne, br m, by Wade Hampton	8	8	dr		

Time, 2:19—2:17¾—2:19½—2:22¼—2:23½.

Purse $500; free for all.

Blue Sign, b g, by Ensign	1	1	1
Robert J., b g, by Hartford	2	2	2
Major Wonder, b g, by Maj. Edsall Jr.	3	4	3
Guy, gr h, by Shilo	4	3	4

Time, 2:09—2:09—2:10¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:21 class.

Greenleaf, b g, by Simmons	1	1	1
Wardwell, b g, by Almont Jr	2	2	2
Garnet, br m, by Pancoast	3	3	3
Wonder, b g, by Wapsie	4	4	4
Stella, bl m, by Shawmut	5	5	5
Floyd B., b g, by Nero	6	6	6
Norwood Hambletonian, b h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian	7	7	7

Time, 2:14¼—2:14¾—2:14.

Purse $750; 2:15 class.

Storm, bl h, by Brown Hal	1	1	1	
Winslow Wilkes, br h, by Black Wilkes	3	2	2	
Cleveland S., b h, by Montgomery	2	3	6	
Cassie, b m, by Tennessee Wilkes	10	5	3	
Reflector, br h, by Duplex	6	4	4	
W. W. P., ch g, by Ben Lomond Jr	4	10	5	
Ida S., br m, by Hardee	5	8	9	
Alvin Swift, br h, by Alvin	9	6	8	
Gambrel br h, by Gambetta Wilkes	7	7	7	
Osceola, bl g, by Blue Vein	8	9	dis	

Time, 2:09¾—2:09—2:08½.

Purse $—; match.

Investigator, b h, by Recorder	1
Birdie, b m, by Egotist	dis

Time, 2:29½.

Prize cup; to beat 2:23.
Egwood, b h, by Egbert ..... won
Time, 2:18½.

October 22.—Prize cup; to beat 2:30¼.
Meteora, ch m, by Tennessee Wilkes ..... won
Time, 2:20½.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30¼.
Bishop Dudley, ch g, by Egotist ..... lost
Time, 2:32¼.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30¼.
Bishop Dudley, ch g, by Egotist ..... lost
Time, 2:30¾.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30¼.
Bishop Dudley, ch g, by Egotist ..... lost
Time, 2:32½.

Prize cup; to beat 2:04.
Hal Pointer, b h, by Tom Hal ..... lost
Time, 2:05¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:18 class.

Nelly Mason, b m, by Onward	8	3	5	1	1	1
Gillette, bl g, by Cyclone	1	1	3	7	5	4
Constantine, b h, by Wilkes Boy	2	6	1	2	4	2
Una Wilkes, b m, by Guy Wilkes	3	5	2	4	2	5
Mark Sirius, ch h, by Sirius	9	4	9	6	3	3
Harrietta, b m, by Alcyone	6	2	4	3	6	ro
Grace Napoleon, b m, by Louis Napoleon	5	7	7	5	dr	
Incense, b m, by Young Jim	4	8	6	dr		
Valentine, gr m, by George Wilkes	7	9	8	dr		
Wild Brino, br h, by Hambrino	dis					

Time, 2:12¾—2:11¼—2:12½—2:14¾—2:14—2:14½.

Purse $1,000; free for all.

Little Albert, ch g, by Albert W	2	1	1	1
Jack, gr g, by Pilot Medium	1	2	2	2
Honest George, b g, by Albert	3	3	4	4
Ryland T., b g, by Ledger Jr	5	4	5	3
Lord Clinton, bl g, by Deming Allen	4	5	3	5

Time, 2:12—2:10¾—2:11¼—2:10¾.

October 22.—Prize cup; to beat 2:47.
V. V., b m, by Culpepper Allen ..... won
Time, 2:31.

Prize cup; to beat 2:23.
May King, br h, by Electioneer ..... lost
Time, 2:24½.

Prize cup; to beat 2:32.
Belma Clay, b m, by Clay ..... lost
Time, 2:33¼.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30.
Princemark, b h, by Victor Bismarck ..... lost
Time, 2:31¼.

Prize cup; to beat 2:31.
V. V., b m, by Culpepper Allen ..... lost
Time, 2:31½.

Prize cup; to beat 2:25¼.
Hal Parker, bl h, by Brown Hal ..... won
Time, 2:21.

Prize cup; to beat 2:23.
May King, br h, by Electioneer ..... won
Time, 2:21¼.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30.
Princemark, b h, by Victor Bismarck ..... lost
Time, 2:30¼.

Prize cup; to beat 2:24¾.
Nominee, b h, by Stranger ..... won
Time, 2:21¼.

Prize cup; to beat 2:20½.
Hussar, b h, by Jersey Wilkes ..... won
Time, 2:20¼—2:18½.

Prize cup; to beat 4:43 (two miles).
Nightingale, ch m, by Mambrino King ..... won
Time, 4:33¼.

October 24.—Purse $1,500; four-year-olds.

Geraldine, b m, by Alcyone	1	9	1	1
Broomal, b h, by Stranger	3	1	3	4
Elsie S., ch m, by Superior	2	2	2	2
Erector, b h, by Director	7	5	4	3
Princewood, bl h, by Princeps	4	3	7	6
Egg Hot, b h, by Egbert	8	4	8	5
Mudrona, b m, by Baron Wilkes	9	6	5	7
Le Simmons, b h, by Simmons	6	7	9	8
Tip Tyler, bl h by Wilton	5	8	6	dr
Jeff Davis, b h by Wedgewood	dis			

Time, 2:21¼—2:21¼—2:21—2:21¼.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30.
McVale, ch h, by McCurdy's Hambletonian. . won
Time, 2:29.

Prize cup; to beat 2:30.
Kratz, b h, by Cyclone ..... won
Time, 2:29¼.

**New Albany, Indiana.

September 13.—Purse $300; county horses.

Guy Fawcett, ch h, by Strathmore	2	1	1	1
Nelly G., ch m, by St. Almo	1	2	2	2
Larue, gr h, by Monroe Cotton Picker	3	dis		
Lady Crozier, br m—Henry Smith	4	dis		
Lord Fauntleroy, b h, by Guy Fawcett	5	dis		

Time, 2:41½—2:40—2:37—2:35½.

Purse $300; 2:40 class.

Bellwood, br m, by Nutgrove	3	1	3	1	1
Pilot Maid, br m, by Wood Pilot	1	3	2	2	2
C. B. Banning, b h, by H. P. Banning	2	2	1	3	3
General Bartholomew, b h, by Onward	4	4	dis		
Maori, gr m, by Wolf's Cotton Picker.	dis				

Time, 2:34—2:33—2:30½—2:35½—2:30¼—2:32½.

September 14.—Purse $100; two-year-olds; county horses.

Little Goldie, b m, by Grotto	1	1
Ed Minor, ch h, by St. Almo	2	2
Pattie A., bl m, by Kentucky Ruler	3	3
Dick Tate, dn g, by Guy Fawcett	7	4
Ascension, —by Guy Fawcett	8	5
Ebony Ruler, bl h, by Kentucky Ruler	6	6
Cornado, b h, by Kokomis	4	dr
Bob Morris, b h, by Volunteer Star	5	dr

Time, 3:25½—3:12.

Purse $300; 3:00 class.

Wanda, b m, by Piedmont	1	1	1
Rolla Ryan, gr g, by Wade Hampton	4	2	2
Coon Hollow, ch g—Mr. Smith	2	4	4
Pryor Wilkes, bl h, by The King	3	3	3
Rob Roy, bl g, by Mambrino Silver	5	dis	
Solitude, ch g, by Sherman's Hambletonian.	dis		

Time, 2:33¾—2:29¾—2:34.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
Success, br h, by Onward ..... won
Time, 2:26¾.

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Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
Sea Bird, b h, by Lord Russell..... won
Time, 2:28.

Purse $400; 2:20 class.
Victorine, b m, by Ferguson..... 1 1 1
Bertha W., gr m—Jacob Waters..... 3 2 3
Bay Billy, b g, by White Cloud..... 4 3 2
Chestnut Burr, ch g, by Major Burr..... 2 dis
Posey Golden, —Robey & Boyce..... dis
Singer, b g, by Lonfellow..... dis
Time, 2:20½—2:26½—2:28.

September 15.—Stake $200; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.
Greenlander Girl, bl m, by Greenlander..... 1 1
Guilford Dudley, gr h, by Egotist..... 2 2
Time, 2:34½—2:34½.

Stake $260; 2:40 class; three-year-olds.
Artilia, b m, by Artillery..... 1 1 1
Lizzie Garnet, —by Bon Ton..... 2 2 2
J. O. D., —by Earl..... dis
Philopena, b m, by Earl..... dis
Time, 2:30½—2:55—2:54.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
Happy Damsel, ro m, by Happy Medium..... won
Time, 2:26½.

Purse $15; to beat or equal 2:30.
J. O. D., ch m, by Earl..... won
Time, 2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
Resemble, b m, by Earl..... won
Time, 2:29½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
Wee Wee, b m, by Pilot Mambrino..... won
Time, 2:23.

Purse $400; 2:30 class.
King Clifton, gr g, by Volante..... 1 1 1
Betsy Britton, b m, by Egotist..... 2 2 3
Zillet, ch h, by Epaulet..... 3 3 2
Happy Damsel, ro m, by Happy Medium..... 4 5 4
Roxanna, b m, by Robert McGregor..... 6 4 5
Bon Ton, b h, by Richwood..... 5 6 6
Bethlehem King, br h, by the King..... 7 7 7
Time, 2:25—2:22—2:22½.

September 16.—Purse $400; 2:40 class.
Willena, b m,—Joe N. Bell..... 2 1 3 1 1
Topsey D., ch m, by Locust Tempest.. 1 2 1 3 2
Robert Kotch,—by Tennessee Wilkes. 3 4 2 2 3
Josephus, b h, by White Cloud..... 4 3 dis
George Kinney, ch h, by Palmetto..... 5 dis
Frank Buckley, b g, by Black Frank.. 6 dis
Cecil Lewis,—by Penrose..... 7 dis
Sleepy Frank,—Ivan Schaffer..... dis
Time, 2:27¼—2:21½—2:24¾—2:30—2:28.

Stake $240; 2:40 class; stallions.
Star Princeps, b h, by Princeps..... 1 1 1
Pryor Wilkes, bl h, by the King..... 2 2 2
Lightburn, b h, by Princeps..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:30—2:33½—2:32.

Purse $15; to beat 2:26¾.
Success, br h, by Onward..... lost
Time, 2:26¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
Colonel Nigel, by Strathmore..... won
Time, 2:28.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
Imogene, b m, by Princeps..... won
Time, 2:22.

Purse $15; to beat 2:40¼
Nora, ch m, by Walkill..... won
Time, 2:27¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:35.
Florence D., br m, by Earl..... won
Time, 2:28¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:25.
Pretension, bl h, by Pretender..... won
Time, 2:24½.

Purse $300; county horses.
Nutcoal, ch g, by Nutwood..... 1 1 1
Brown Charley, br g, by Old Pete..... 2 3 2
Little Dick, b g, by Rescue..... 3 2 3
Dude, br g, by Jay Gould..... dis
Time, 2:24—2:26—2:31.

September 17.—Purse $400; 2:20 class.
Reality, ch h, by Pretender..... 4 3 1 1 2 1
Inglewood, b h, by Onward..... 1 1 3 3 4 3
Estelle, b m, by Zilcaadi Golddust.. 2 2 2 2 1 2
May Morgan, b m, by Onward..... 3 4 4 4 3 4
Time, 2:28½—2:26—2:27—2:26—2:26—2:29.

*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[PHILADELPHIA DRIVING PARK.]

October 10.—Purse $300; 3:00 class.
Memone, ch m—Silver Brook Farm..... 1 1 1
Dearest, b m, by Thomas..... 2 4 2
Rosetta, b m—W. C. Fox..... 3 5 3
Minnie B., gr m—M. A. J. Springer..... 5 3 4
Mahomet, br h, by Mambrino Clay..... 4 2 dis
Oliver Twist, ch h, by Thorndale..... 6 dis
Surpass, br g—W. C. Trimble..... 7 dis
Time, 2:31¼—2:31½—2:32.

Purse $400; 2:27 class.
The Dude, b g, by Elevator..... 2 2 4 1 1 1
Grey Mack, gr g—McCargo & Pierson..... 5 1 1 2 2 3
Annie B., br m, by Onward..... 1 3 5 3 4 6
Flax Hal, b m, by Duplex..... 10 9 2 5 3 2
Monreve, b g—John Rauch..... 3 6 6 6 6 4
Natie, ch g—F. H. Jackson..... 6 7 3 9 7 5
Todd Mohawk, ro g, by Mohawk... 8 8 9 4 5 dr
Thad, bl g—Jas. Carpenter..... 4 4 7 7 dr
William Red, b h—L. R. Redmond. 7 5 8 8 dr
Ella A., b m—E. Ballen..... 9 10 dr
Time, 2:24¼—2:22¼—2:21¼—2:21¼—2:21½—2:21¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:37¾.
Ivy Princess, ch m, by Jersey Prince..... won
Time, 2:35¼—2:31.

Purse $—; to beat 2:23¼.
Gabrielle, br m, by Star Duroc..... won
Time, 2:22¼.

October 10 and 11.—Purse $500; 2:19 class.
Cypress, ch h, by Kentucky Prince.... 1 5 9 1 1
Billy A., b g, by Bay Tom Jr..... 3 1 1 7 2
Major Flower, ch g, by Bourbon Wilkes..... 8 2 2 9 4
Chester, br h, by Wilkes' Spirit..... 4 3 3 2 5
Rachel B., b m, by Chester Chief..... 2 4 4 8 3
Aristides, b h, by Red Wilkes..... 7 6 7 3 7
Frank Hill, b h, by Edge Hill..... 6 9 8 4 6
James M., b g, by Landmark..... 5 8 5 6 8
Blue Bells, bl m—Wm. E. Weeks..... 9 7 6 5 9
Time, 2:19¼—2:20¼—2:20¼—2:20¼—2:20¼.

Purse $500; match.
Flora E., b m—Geo. Senior..... 2 1 1 1
Richbald, ch g..... 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:34¼—2:40—2:35—2:40½.

October 11.—Purse $—; to beat 2:40.
Ellarene, b m—A. G. Gale..... won
Time, 2:38½—2:35¾.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.
Conway, br g, by Wm. H. Vanderbilt..... 2 1 1 1
Gipsey Girl, bl m, by Junius..... 1 2 7 2
South Jersey Patchen Jr., b h, by South Jersey Patchen..... 8 3 2 5
Bravado, br h, by Kentucky Wilkes..... 4 5 3 6
Claudius, ch g—S. R. Clark..... 7 7 5 3
Captain Lyons, b h, by Sweepstakes..... 6 8 4 4
Georgia H., b m, by Alcantara..... 5 6 8 5
Champion Medium, b h, by Happy Medium..... 3 4 6 dr
Time, 2:17¼—2:18¼—2:19¼—2:20.

Purse $400; 2:29 class; first division.
Daisy C., b m, by Mountain Boy..... 1 1 1
Frazie, ch g—Wm. A. Detsch..... 2 2 2
Wick C., br h, by Egbert..... 3 4 3
Linkwood Chief, ch h, by Hannis..... 4 3 9
R. C., ch g—J. G. Gibbs..... 8 10 4
Dominion,—F. B. Shearman..... 6 5 5
Joe L., ch g—J. C. Hogan..... 9 6 8
Charles Dickens, gr g—Geo. Scattergood.... 10 9 6
Sid, bl g—J. H. Meredith..... 7 7 7
J. Chastelard, b h—A. D. Gale..... 8 8 10
Time, 2:25¼—2:24¼—2:24¼.

October 11 and 12.—Purse $400; 2:29 class; second division.
Kitty Frazier, br m, by Peacemaker 4 2 1 2 1 1
Cornelia Wilkes, ch m, by Wilkes' Spirit Jr..... 2 4 5 1 2 2
Josie J., bl m, by Edge Hill..... 8 8 3 5 6 3
Mamie, b m—D. S. Mahaffey..... 6 10 4 3 8 4
Kingwood, br g—G. Cleveland..... 9 3 6 8 5 6
Fanny Miller, b m, by Harry Hamilton..... 5 7 8 6 3 5
Wineshade, br h, by Indiaman..... 7 5 7 4 4 dr
Frank Walkill, b h, by Sir Wilkes.. 11 11 11 7 7 dr
Royal Red, b h—John F. Shurtz.... 1 1 2 9 dr
Cranston,—by Sweepstakes..... 3 6 10 dr
Lady Tessa, ch m—A. F. Dodge..... 10 9 9 dr
Time, 2:23¼—2:22¼—2:21¼—2:23¼—2:25—2:25.

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Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Brown Frank, br g, by Tom Hal	1	2	4	1	1
Jim Wilson Jr., gr g, by Jim Wilson	8	8	2	2	2
Little Daisy, br m -B. B. Campbell	2	4	7	6	3
George Sherman, br h, by Sherman	3	3	3	5	6
Bob Ingersoll, ro g, by Frank M	4	6	5	3	4
E. J. S., b m, by Superior	7	5	6	4	5
La Clede, b h—John Laning	6	7	8	7	dr
Grover S., br g, by Cafferty Horse	5	1	1	*	
Bella D., b m, by Delong's Ethan Allen	9	dis			

Time, 2:20¼—2:17½—2:17½—2:20¼—2:22½.

*Died.

October 12 and 13.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Harry C., bl g—J. Carpenter	3	1	1	1
Olga, b m, by Alcantara	1	2	4	10
Charley C., br g—Flemington Farm	2	3	6	2
Santie, br h—S. R. Clark	4	5	2	4
Gov. Beaver, b h—F. M. Dodge	8	12	3	13
Ashby Girl, gr m—Ashby Farm	13	4	5	3
Somerset, ch g, by Sorento	5	6	9	5
Xmas, br h—W. Acton	15	10	11	6
Maud M., b m—E. Clark	7	13	15	8
Silver Bells, b m—O. Pferffer	10	9	7	7
Dudley, b g—J. H. Meredith	9	7	8	14
Nelly Magee, b m—M. Helsinger	12	15	14	11
Blue Line, bl g—F. H. Jackson	11	8	10	12
Garton, b g, by Prince Orloff	14	14	12	9
Seneca Prince, bl h—W. W. Burgess	6	11	13	dr
Fred, b g, by Honest Fred	dis			

Time, 2:29¼—2:26¼—2:26¼—2:26¼.

October 13 and 14.—Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Monroe Wilkes, b g, by Bartholomew Wilkes	8	1	1	8	3	0	1
Archie B., ch g, by Thought	1	2	14	1	2	0	2
Victor B., bl h, by Alaric	5	14	5	4	1	0	4
Navarro, b h, by Nutmont	9	5	7	9	4	0	3
Queechy, b h—F. M. Dodge	12	9	8	7	7	0	5
Ella E., gr m—W. E. Weeks	15	16	13	12	6	0	dis
Col. Walker, b g, by St. Cloud	7	6	3	2	9	dis	
Ruby, b m—J. Yereance	10	8	6	3	8	dis	
Trotwood, b h, by Swigert	2	4	2	6	5	dis	
Belle Truitt, gr m—J. J. McKinley	3	15	16	5	10	dr	
Judge G., ch h—E. B. Bowne	6	3	4	11	dr		
Brother G., br h—L. B. Risdon	17	10	9	10	dr		
Cohansey Boy, b g—J. F. Garrison	13	11	10	13	dr		
Lady Douglass, b m, by Arlington	11	12	11	14	dr		
Buckskin Dick, dn g—A. Neil	16	13	15	15	dr		
Full Prince, b g, by Young Fullerton	4	7	12	dr			
Faulkland, b h, by Happy Medium	14	dr					

Time, 2:22¼—2:18¼—2:18¾—2:20¼—2:20¾—0:00—2:22.

Purse $500; 2:15 class.

Rebus, b g, by Chesterwood	5	4	4	1	1	3	1
Puritan, b g, by Almont	4	1	1	5	5	2	2
Saladin, br h, by Sultan	1	2	3	3	3	1	3
H. J. Rockwell, b h, by Brick Wilkes	2	5	2	2	4	ro	
Gray Harry, gr g, by Tempest Jr	3	3	5	4	2	ro	

Time, 2:16½—2:16¼—2:16¾—2:17½—2:16¾—2:14¼—2:17.

October 14.—Purse $500; 2:27 class; second division

Altogether, gr g, by Almont Jr	1	1	1
Exarch, ch h, by Ambassador	2	2	6
H. Clay, ch g, by Gray Eagle	6	4	2
Octagon, b g—S. R. Clark	3	5	3
Peddler, br h, by Electioneer	4	3	4
Prince Eugene, b h—E. R. Bowne	5	6	5
Gordon, b g, by Sorrento	7	7	dr

Time, 2:22¼—2:23—2:25.

October 14 and 15.—Purse $500; 2:27 class; first division.

Daisy C., b m, by Mountain Boy	5	2	3	1	1	1
Kitty Frazier, br m, by Peacemaker	1	1	2	2	3	2
Flavilla, ch m, by Hambletonian Prince	4	3	1	3	4	3
Cyclone Jr., b g, by Hawthorne	8	5	7	4	2	ro
Willis A., ch g—F. M. Dodge	3	7	8	7	6	ro
Ben S., b g—E. Clark	7	4	5	5	5	ro
Sid, bl g—J. H. Meredith	6	6	6	6	dr	
Wax, bl g—J. P. Gibbs	9	8	4	dr		
Carlos, ch g—A. F. Dodge	2	9	dr			

Time, 2:24¾—2:23—2:24½—2:23¼—2:22¼—2:22¾.

October 15.—Purse $300; 2:33 class.

Amelia, ch m, by Albert W	1	2	1	1
Harry, b g—John Rebman	2	1	2	4
Daniel Murphy, br h—Chas. P. Goodley	3	3	4	2
Hal Fadden, b g—McFadden Bros	4	5	3	3
Excel, gr g, by Sidney	6	4	5	dr
Cuyler Boy, ch g, by Cuyler Clay	5	6	dr	

Time, 2:26¼—2:25¼—2:26¼—2:29½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:27.

Dorcas, b m, by Deceive ..... won

Time, 2:35—2:25½.

Purse $—; to beat 2:31.

Ivy Princess, ch m, by Jersey Prince ..... won

Time, 2:30.

Purse $—; for a record.

Florence Palmer, by Alcyone .....

Time, 2:29½.

**Birmingham, Alabama.

November 11.—Purse $440; 2:27 class.

Incense, b m, by Young Jim	1	1	1
Verlinda B., gr m, by Orion	2	2	3
Col. Lamont, b h, by Almont Jr	3	3	2

Time, 2:23½—2:19½—2:24¾.

Purse $470; 2:25 class.

Eglon, ro h, by Egbert	1	1	1
Morena, b m, by Tennessee Wilkes	2	2	2

Time, 2:26½—2:30—2:23.

Purse $615; 2:40 class.

Directum, b h, by Director	1	1	1
Davis B., ch g, by Young Jim	2	2	2
Parole, b h, by Patron	3	3	3

Time, 2:23½—2:21½—2:21½.

Purse $475; 2:18 class.

Blue Sign, b g, by Ensign	1	1	1
Ida S., b m, by Burton's Hardee	2	2	2
Col. Forest, b h, by Forest Hal	3	3	3

Time, 2:17—2:21½—2:26½.

November 12.—Purse $310; 3:00 class; two-year-olds.

Merman, b h, by McEwen	1	1
Wistful, b m, by Wedgewood	2	2

Time, 2:31—2:29½.

Purse $500; 2:25 class.

San Pedro, bl g, by Del Sur	1	1	1
Princewood, b h, by Princeps	3	2	5
Maud A., bl m, by Pyramid	5	4	2
Eastwood, b g, by Nuthunter	2	6	6
Faro, br g—J. D. Eokin	4	5	3
Miss Cawley, b m, by Jack Lambert	6	3	4

Time, 2:23½—2:21½—2:21½.

Purse $720; 2:40 class.

Bow Bells, bl h, by Electioneer	3	1	1	2	1
Black Ide, bl m, by Cyclone	2	3	2	1	2
Eli, b g, by Signal	1	2	3	3	3

Time, 2:23½—2:22½—2:26½—2:23—2:28.

Purse $50; match.

Bessie Wilkes, b m, by Wilkie Collins	1	1
Cigarette, br m, by Madrid	2	2

Time, 2:33½—2:34½.

November 15.—Purse $305; 2:30 class.

Parole, b h, by Patron	1	1	1
Plutone, b h, by Wilkie Collins	2	2	2

Time, 3:07½—2:54½—2:56½.

Stake $220; 2:19 class.

Lady of Lyons, b m, by Argyle ..... wo

Time, 2:41.

Stake $345; 2:30 class.

Hal Carter, bl h, by Brown Hal ..... wo

Time, 2:33½.

Stake $185; 2:15 class.

Blue Sign, b g, by Ensign ..... wo

Time, 2:42½.

Purse $405; 2:40 class.

Eoline, bl m, by Anteeo	2	1	1
Merman, b h, by McEwen	1	3	3
Wistful, bl m, by Wedgewood	3	2	2

Time, 2:23½—2:21¾—2:28.

Purse $160; three-year-olds,

Moquette, br m, by Wilton ..... wo

Time, 3:57.

Purse $690; 2:45 class.

Bow Bells, bl h, by Electioneer	1	1	1
Black Ide, bl m, by Cyclone	2	2	2

Time, 2:34—2:27¼—2:23¾.

Purse $135; two-year-olds.

Heber Wilkes, b h, by Aparka ..... wo

Time, 3:37½.

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Purse $270; 2:35 class.
Mudrona, b m, by Baron Wilkes..... 1 1
Pomona, ch m, by Hambrino..... 2 2
Time, 2:45½—2:31½.

**St. Joseph, Missouri.

October 24.—Purse $200; 3:00 class.
Star Edsall, bl h, by Major Edsall Jr.... 1 2 1 1
Frank H., ch h, by Robin Chief..... 2 1 2 2
Ben Harrison, b h, by Counsellor..... 3 3 3 3
Jove, b h, by Onward..... dis
Time, 2:38¼—2:39¼—2:38¾—2:40.

Purse $200; 3:00 class; three-year-olds.
Shawford, bl h, by Forward..... 1 1 1
Enfilade, br h, by Artillery..... 2 3 4
Red Shawmut, b h, by Shawmut..... 4 2 3
General Pleasanton, b h, by C. F. Clay..... 3 4 2
Time, 2:37—2:44—2:44.

Purse $25; match; trot or pace.
Ben Hulett, br h, by Louis Napoleon.. 1 1 2 2 1
Lee Bouyant, gr h, by Joe Elmo..... 2 2 1 1 2
Time, 2:26¼—2:29¼—2:27½—2:32¼—2:32¼.

October 25.—Purse $200; 2:25 class.
Nestwood, b g, by Nestor..... 2 1 1 1
Lady Wonder, ch m, by Fergus McGregor 1 3 4 4
Rowland, ch h, by Time Medium 4 2 3 2
Good Time, ch h, by Mark Time..... 8 11 2 7
Myron McHenry, ch h, by Ashland Wilkes 5 7 6 3
Golden Wing, ch h, by Satellite..... 3 4 7 9
Charles H., br h, by Old Charley..... 7 8 8 5
Belle Underhill, b m, by Walter Lewis... 9 6 5 8
Star Bashaw, ch h, by Wapsie..... 11 10 9 6
Queen T., b m, by Monitor..... 6 5 10 dr
Mount Airy, b h, by Walsingham ..... 10 9 dr
Arabella, b m, by Arabesque..... dis
Blanche B., b m, by General Oats..... dis
Time, 2:23½—2:23¾—2:27—2:26½.

Purse $500; 2:22 class.
Rosewater, ro h, by Alleghany Boy..... 1 1 1
Weber Wilkes, b h, by Penrose..... 2 2 3
Nelly R., br m—W. P. Hall..... 4 3 2
Kansas, ch h, by Karatas..... 3 4 4
Time, 2:16½—2:19—2:20.

Purse $200; 3:00 class; three-year-olds.
Rarity, b m, by Red Wilkes..... 1
Annie C. Forrest, b m, by Forrest Mambrino.... dis
Wilkecho, b h, by Ashland Wilkes ..... dis
Phya, b m, by Wm. M. Hill..... dis
Time, 2:38¾.

October 26.—Purse $200; 2:19 class.
Ashland Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes..... 1 2 1 1
Olivette, b m, by Rescue 4 1 2 2
Joker, br h, by Lee Jr..... 2 4 3 3
Independence, bl g, by Edward Everett. 3 3 4 4
Time, 2:20—2:20½—2:20½—2:21½.

Purse $200; 2:15 class.
Northwest, b h, by Egmont..... 1 1 1
Dan Tucker, b h, by George Tucker..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:27¾—2:25¼—2:26½.

Purse $200; 2:37 class.
Lady Reid, b m, by Corbin Bashaw..... 2 1 1 1
Arasene, b m, by Arabesque..... 1 2 6 3
Homer Wilkes, b h, by Wilkes Boy..... 6 5 3 2
Investment, b h, by Invincible..... 4 4 2 5
Caldwell Maid, b m, by Caldwell Chief... 7 6 5 4
Star Medium, b m, by Union Medium.... 3 3 4 dr
Stanford, b h, by Clay..... 5 dr
Time, 2:33½—2:32¼—2:31½—2:28¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30.
Ed Turner, ch h, by Crittenden..... lost
Time, 2:39—2:33¼—2:33½.

Purse $15; to beat 3:00.
Joe Blackhorn, b h, by Frank Porter..... won
Time, 2:45.

Purse $—; to beat 3:00.
Congo, ch h, by Journalist..... won
Time, 2:57½—2:47½—2:51.

Purse $15; to beat 3:00.
Maud H., b m, by Masterlode..... won
Time, 2:34¼—2:39.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Homer Wilkes, b h, by Wilkes Boy..... won
Time, 2:28.

October 27.—Purse $200; 2:30 class.
Eliza K., ch m, by Robert Rysdyk..... 3 3 1 1 1
Nelly R., b m—W. P. Hall..... 1 2 3 2 2
Hastings Boy, b h, by Abe Downing... 2 1 2 3 3
Lee Bouyant, gr h, by Joe Elmo..... 4 4 dis
Charles G., b g, by Sprague Pilot..... 5 dis
Time, 2:22½—2:25¾—2:22½—2:23¼—2:26¼.

October 27 and 28.—Purse $—; special.
Walter E., b g, by Patchen Mambrino.... 1 2 1 1
Lobasco, b h, by Egmont..... 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:17¼—2:15¼—2:15—2:17½.

October 28.—Purse $200; 2:29 class.
Domineer, b h, by Red Wilkes..... 1 1 1
Brazil, b g, by Journalist..... 3 2 2
Blanche B., b m, by General Oats..... 2 8 3
Good Time, ch h, by Mark Time..... 7 3 9
Aravant, b h, by Arabesque..... 4 4 4
Billy F., b g—V. J. Knisely..... 6 5 5
Corrie, br m, by Belvoir..... 5 7 6
Pilgrim, b h, by Corlander..... 9 6 8
Lovell, bl h, by Walsingham..... 8 9 7
Time, 2:26—2:22¼—2:27½.

Purse $200; 2:45 class.
Caldwell Maid, b m, by Caldwell Chief..... 1 1 1
Karatas, b h, by Triton Jr..... 4 2 2
Star Edsall, b h, by Major Edsall..... 2 3 3
Du Chaillu, ch h, by Duration..... 3 4 4
Princess, ch m, by Prince..... dis
Time, 2:32¼—2:36¾—2:33.

October 28 and 29.—Purse $100; three-year-olds.
Wilkecho, br h, by Ashland Wilkes..... 3 1 1
Annie C. Forrest, b m, by Forrest Mambrino 1 0 2
Phya, br m, by Wm. M. Hill..... 2 0 3
Time, 3:03—2:57½—2:51½.

October 29.—Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Stanford, br h, by Clay..... won
Time, 2:34¾—2:37¼—2:29¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:32½.
Ed Turner, ch h, by Crittenden..... won
Time, 2:32¼—2:29¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.
Arasene, b h, by Arabesque..... won
Time, 2:33½—2:33¼—2:28¼.

Purse $—; to beat 2:19½.
Ashland Wilkes, b h, by Red Wilkes..... won
Time, 2:19—2:17¼.

Purse $—; match.
Enfilade, br h, by Artillery..... 1
Rarity, b m, by Red Wilkes..... 2
Time, 2:32½.

October 29—Purse $200; 2:35 class; three-year-olds.
Guy, ch h, by Robert Rysdyk..... 1 1 1
Shawford, bl h, by Forward..... 2 2 2
Polly Ann, br m, by Ashman..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:37¾—2:37¼—2:30.

Purse $200; 2:22 class.
Nestwood, br g, by Nestor..... 2 1 2 1 1
Lady Wonder, ch m, by Fergus McGregor..... 6 5 1 2 2
Rowland, ch h, by Time Medium..... 1 2 3 3 4
Golden Wing, ch h, by Saturn..... 3 3 5 4 3
Belle Underhill, b m, by Walter Lewis 4 4 4 5 5
Myron McHenry, ch h, by Ashland Wilkes..... 5 6 dr
Time, 2:24½—2:25½—2:24¼—2:24½—2:25½.

*Buffalo, New York.

August 17.—Purse $1,000; 2:40 class.
Hyperion, ch h, by Piedmont..... 6 2 1 1 1
Eli, ch g—Conkling & Stone..... 1 1 4 5 2
Big Four,—Vandergrift & O'Dell..... 2 3 2 3 4
Walker, H., b g—Blake & McMann... 4 5 3 2 3
Sleepy Ned, bl g—E. D. Miller..... 2 4 6 6 5
Royal Monarch, br g, by Almonarch.. 5 6 5 4 dr
Time, 2:27½—2:28½—2:26—2:26½—2:28½.

Purse $1,000; 2:21 class.
Tempest, bl g, by Rounds' Sprague..... 1 1 1
Sawtelle, ch g, by Baywood..... 4 2 2
Blackstle, bl m, by Patchen Wilkes..... 3 3 3
Brown Frank, br g, by Tom Hal..... 2 dis
Hal Braden, br h, by Brown Hal..... 5 dis
Fanny B., b m—B. H. Demarest..... 6 dis
Time, 2:19¾—2:17½—2:25¼.

Purse $1,000; 2:16 class.
Vitelle, br h, by Legal Tender, Jr..... 5 1 1 1
Crawford, b h, by Favorite Wilkes..... 1 3 3 4
Black Dick, bl h, by Black Dick..... 2 2 2 2
J. K., b g—B. H. Demarest..... 3 4 4 3
Rebus, b g, by Chester Wood..... 4 dis
Time, 2:16—2:12½—2:11½—2:13¼.

Purse $10; to beat 2:30½.
Edina, b m, by Jerome Eddy..... won
Time, 2:29.

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August 18.—Purse $1,000; 2:19 class.

Kitty Bayard, gr m, by Bayard	1	1	1
Billy A., b g, by Bay Tom Jr	4	2	2
Elda B., b m, by Wood's Hambletonian	2	3	4
Charley C., gr g, by Sam Purdy	3	4	3

Time, 2:18¼—2:16¾—2:19.

Purse $300; 2:30 class; trot or pace.

Eddie B., b g, by Plato Jr	3	1	2	2	1	1
Honest Joe, bl g—John Rast	1	3	4	1	4	3
Butcher Boy, ch g—A. Wild	2	2	1	3	2	2
Spike M., br g—Jno. D. Kamman	4	4	3	4	3	ro

Time, 2:33¼—2:29¼—2:34—2:33—2:35¼—2:34½.

August 19.—Purse $1,000; 3:00 class.

Walker H., b g—Blake & McMann	2	1	3	1	1
Eli, ch g—Conkling & Stone	1	3	1	4	4
Ossian, b g—Gray & Harris	4	2	4	2	3
Willmonarch, ch h, by Almonarch	3	4	2	5	2
Juan Bryant, b h, by Mt. Morris	5	5	5	3	5

Time, 2:26—2:30—2:30½—2:27½—2:27½.

Purse $1,000; 2:29 class.

Grand View, b h—J. B. Heard	3	4	1	1	1
Clara H., bl m—H. Hughes	1	1	4	2	3
Nelly Y., bl m—W. A. Yaw	5	2	2	3	2
Honest Abe, ro g—D. B. Greene	2	3	3	4	4
Redwood, ch g—S. F. Pfeffer	4	dis			

Time, 2:25—2:27—2:23½—2:22¼—2:23.

August 20.—Purse $1,000; 2:37 class.

Bellwether, ch h, by Viking	2	2	1	1	1
Strephon, b h—C. A. Forth	1	1	2	2	2
Nelly Howard, br m, by Gen. Stanton	dis				
Greenleaf, b h, by Jerome Eddy	dis				

Time, 2:26½—2:32—2:29¼—2:30—2:32.

Purse $1,000; 2:18 class.

Joe Jett, b g, by Billy Wilkes	2	1	1	1
Tempest, bl g, by Rounds' Sprague	1	2	2	2
Fanny B., b m—B. H. Demarest	3	dis		
Blackstie, bl m, by Patchen Wilkes	dis			
Sawtelle, ch, g by Baywood	dis			

Time, 2:18¼—2:14½—2:23¼—2:17¼.

August 22.—Purse $1,000; 2:24 class.

Kitty Bayard, gr m, by Bayard	1	1	1
Lucretia, b m, by Almont Jr	3	2	2
Puck, bl g, by Tacoma	2	4	4
Bay State Morgan, b g—E. L. Garrett	4	3	3
Franklin, bl g, by Tobe Jr	5	5	5

Time, 2:23½—2:21—2:20¾.

Purse $1,000; 2:25 class.

Fanny B., b m—B. H. Demarest	1	1	1
Intrepid, b h, by Almont Jr	2	2	2
Big Injun, ch g—W. G. Leslie	3	3	3
Billy T., b g—Julius Schew	4	4	4
Harry Hoyer, ch g, by Pilot Champion	dis		

Time, 2:21¼—2:21¼—2:23.

Purse $200; 2:40 class; trot or pace.

Honest Joe, bl g—John Rast	1	1	1
Promise, bl g—W. Roesch	3	2	2
Spike M., br g—J. D. Kimmon	2	3	3
Huckster Boy,—W. Steinaker	dis		
Ike G., gr g—F. Russ	dis		

Time, 2:34—2:32¼—2:34¾.

August 23.—Purse $1,000; 2:34 class.

George W., b g—C. A. Forth	1	1	1
Edgewood, ro g—B. H. Demarest	2	2	2
Sunshine,—Village Farm	3	4	3
Royal Monarch, br g, by Almonarch	5	3	4
Edith Almont, b m, by King Almont	4	5	dis

Time, 2:27¼—2:25¼—2:24½.

Purse $1,000; 2:16 class.

Lakewood Prince, b h, by Wilkesonian	1	1	1
Henrietta, b m, by Mambrino King	2	3	2
J. B. Richardson, b g—B. H. Demarest	3	2	3
Billy A., b g, by Bay Tom Jr	5	4	4
Elda B., b m, by Wood's Hambletonian	4	5	dis

Time, 2:17—2:16½—2:13½.

Purse $500; match.

Nelly Howard, br m, by Gen. Stanton	2	1	1
Harry Hoyer, ch g, by Pilot Champion	1	2	2

Time, 2:31—2:20—2:20½.

Purse $1,000; 2:26 class.

Tipple, b m, by Echo	1	2	2	1	1
Colden Belle, b m, by Almont Jr	2	1	1	2	2
Chimes Boy, b h, by Chimes	3	3	3	3	3
Dick Will's, b g, by Wilkesonian	5	5	4	4	dis
Maggie Monroe, b m, by Monaco	4	4	dis		

Time, 2:25¼—2:20¾—2:24¾—2:27¾—2:22¼.

August 24.—Purse, $1,000; 2:29 class.

Midnight Chimes, b m, by Chimes	1	1	1
Col. Kipp, br h—W. H. Grant	2	2	4
Puck, bl g, by Tacoma	4	4	2
Tomoka, gr h, by St. Leon	3	3	3
Prince, b g—I. H. Monroe	5	3	5

Time, 2:20¼—2:21¼—2:19¼.

*Napa, California.

August 22.—Purse $600; 2:25 class.

Chris. Smith, b h, by Guy Wilkes	1	1	1
Maggie H., bl m, by Legal Tender Jr	4	2	2
Boswell Jr., ch h, by Boswell	3	3	3
Robin B., b g, by Little Reese	2	dis	
Eastwood, ch h, by Woodnut	5	dis	

Time, 2:25¾—2:25¼—2:27½.

Purse $600; 2:28 class.

Bay Rum, br h, by John Sevenokes	3	1	2	2	1	1
Delmas, ch h, by Allmoon	1	5	3	1	2	3
C. W. S., b h, by Abbottsford	2	2	1	3	3	2
Free Coinage, b g, by Abbottsford	5	3	4	4	4	ro
Solita, b m, by Eros	4	4	5	5	5	ro

Time, 2:25¾—2:26½—2:27—2:29—2:28¼—2:30.

Purse $600; 2:40 class.

Anteeo Richmond, gr h, by Anteeo	1	1	1
Princess, gr m, by Woolsey	5	4	2
King Orry, ch h, by Alcona Clay	3	3	4
Starlight, ch m, by Dawn	4	5	3
Ella H., b m, by Anteeo	2	2	dis
Solano Chief, ch g, by Mambrino Chief Jr	6	6	dis
Lolita,—by Altamont	7	dis	

Time, 2:32¼—2:33½—2:31.

August 23.—Purse $100; yearlings.

Eyraud, b h, by Eros	1
Freda, b m, by George Washington	2
Will Justice, br h, by Election	3
Writer, br h, by Secretary	4

Time, 3:10.

Purse $200; two-year-olds.

Bell Bird, br m, by Electioneer	1	1
Geo. Dexter, br h, by Dexter Prince	3	2
Cibolo, b h, by Chas. Derby	2	3
Daghestan, b h, by Stamboul	4	dr

Time, 2:34—2:30¾.

August 24.—Purse $600; 2:28 class.

Lenmar, b h, by Admar	2	1	1	1
Captor, gr g, by Capri	1	3	4	3
Kitty L., b m, by Paddy McGee	4	2	2	2
Ed. Biggs, br h, by Brigadier	3	4	5	5
John L., b g—D. R. Misner	5	5	3	4

Time, 2:26¼—2:28—2:27—2:26½.

Purse $1,000; 2:15 class.

Richmond Jr., br g, by A. W. Richmond	1	1	0	1
Beaury Mc., by Nephew	3	2	0	2
Frank M., ch g, by Priam	2	3	0	3
Wanda, b m, by Eros	4	4	0	dr

Time, 2:17½—2:18—0:00—2:20.

Purse $300; three-year-olds.

Rustic King, gr h, by Rustic	1	1	1
Columbus S., b h, by McDonald Chief	2	2	2
Lizzie R., b m, by Anteeo	3	3	3
Mamie W., b m, by Wm. Corbitt	4	dr	

Time, 2:38¼—2:36—2:36½.

August 25.—Purse $300; four-year-olds.

Almonition, bl h, by Alcona	1	2	1	1
Anteeo Richmond, gr h, by Anteeo	2	1	2	2
Alconeer, b h, by Alcona	3	dr		

Time, 2:29—2:25¾—2:26½—2:30.

Purse $800; 2:22 class.

Shylock, ch g, by Tom Benton	1	2	1	2	1
Crown Prince, ch g, by Dexter Prince	2	1	2	1	3
Nevada, bl g, by Nevada	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie, br m, by Dexter Prince	4	4	4	dr	

Time, 2:24—2:22½—2:23½—2:21½—2:24.

Purse $—; to beat 2:30.

Oakville Maid, bl m, by Whippleton	lost

Time, 2:36—2:33¼.

August 26.—Purse $200; two-year-olds.

Alden W., b h, by Marco	2	1	1
Secret, gr m, by Secretary	1	2	2
Myrtle Thorn, bl m, by Grandissimo	3	3	3

Time, 2:42—2:40—2:38½.

Purse $600; 2:40 class.

None Better, b m, by Allandorf	1	1	1
Rinconada, b g, by Eros	2	2	2
Edenia, ch m, by Endymion	3	3	4
Lucille, br m—C. A. Durffee	4	4	3

Time, 2:24½—2:23¾—2:28.

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August 27.—Purse $300; four-year-olds.

Truman, b h, by Electioneer	1	1	1	
Myrtle, b m, by Anteeo	2	2	2	

Time, 2:19¾—2:22¼—2:22.

Purse $800; free for all.

Our Dick, b g, by Gibraltar	2	1	1	1
W. Wood, b g, by Steinway	1	2	4	4
Princess Alice, bl m, by Dexter Prince	4	4	2	2
Plunkett, b g, by Strathearn	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:17¼—2:15—2:18—2:18½.

Purse $600; 2:25 class.

Orphina, b m, by Norval	2	1	1	1
Tippoo Tib, b g, by Reliance	1	4	3	3
Chancellor, ch h, by Bismark	4	2	2	2
Maggie, b m, by Dexter Prince	3	3	4	4

Time, 2:27—2:23¾—2:23—2:28.

October 4.—Purse $100; match.

King Orry, ch h, by Alcona Clay	1	1
San Diego, b h, by Alcona Clay	2	2

Time, 2:29—2:29½.

Purse $150; match.

Judge, b g, by Bruno	2	1	1
Daisy L., bl m, by Monday	1	2	2

Time, 3:02½—2:56—2:50½.

October 11.—Purse $100; match.

Blonde Wilkes, ch h, by Guy Wilkes	1	1
Caducas, bl h, by Almont Medium	2	2

Time, 2:36—2:34.

Purse $100; match.

King Orry, ch h, by Alcona Clay	1	2	1
Grandissimo, b h, by Le Grand	2	1	2

Time, 2:24½—2:27—2:23¼.

November 5.—Purse $50; match.

Oakville Maid, bl m, by Whippleton	1	1
Caducas, bl h, by Almont Medium	2	2

Time, 2:32—2:26.

Purse $50; match.

Blonde Wilkes, ch h, by Guy Wilkes	1	2	1
San Diego, b h, by Alcona Clay	2	1	2

Time, 2:35—2:36½—2:38.

Purse $100; match.

King Orry, ch h, by Alcona Clay	1	2	1
Grandissimo, b h, by Le Grande	2	1	2

Time, 2:25—2:23½—2:26½.

November 19.—Purse $50; match.

Myrtle Thorne, bl m, by Grandissimo	2	1	1
San Diego, b h, by Alcona Clay	1	2	2

Time, 2:40—2:35—2:35½.

**Sturgis, Michigan.

September 20.—Purse $50; green horses.

Epworth, ch h, by Epicure	1	1
Billy S., b h, by Lexington Chief Jr	2	3
Tony G., b h, by Curtis Hambletonian	4	2
Robert C., b h, by Stradmont	3	4

Time, 2:58—2:45.

Purse $615; three-year-olds.

Zarine Wilkes, bl m, by Brown Wilkes	w o

Time, 3:15½.

September 21.—Purse $300; 2:27 class.

Greenceps, b g, by Greenbacks	1	2	1	1
John L., b h, by Bourbon Wilkes	4	1	4	2
Captain Wilkes, b h, by Allie Wilkes	2	4	2	3
Tommy Wilkes, bl h, by Young Wilkes	3	3	3	4
Bonnie M. George, b h, by William H. Vanderbilt	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:24¼—2:23¼—2:28—2:25.

September 22.—Purse $300; 2:45 class.

Rag Baby, b g, by Hambletonian Downing	1	2	1	1
Judean, b h, by Princeps	4	1	3	5
Ripton, b h, by Ben Harrison	3	4	2	2
Jenny King, ch m, by Paragon Mambrino	2	3	5	3
Alaledon, b h, by Greenbacks	5	5	4	4
Possell, br g, by Land Pilot	6	dis		

Time, 2:33¼—2:29¾—2:31—2:29¾.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Tom Harold, ch h, by De Soto	1	2	2	1	1
Lizzie N., b m, by Wilkesmont	2	1	1	2	2

Time, 2:36½—2:31¾—2:28¼—2:36—2:34½.

Purse $50; green horses; trot or pace.

Maud M., b m—McNutt & Newell	1	1
Bay Billy, b g—E. T. Parker Jr	2	2
Hoosier Girl, ch m—Hartie J. Herr	3	4
Llewellyn, b g—H. W. Kelly	5	3
Kohinr, gr g—D. W. Robinson	4	5

Time, 2:57½—3:03¾.

Purse $25; match; trot or pace.

Dandy Wilkes, b g, by Wilkesmont	1	2	1
McKinley, b g, by Wilkesmont	2	1	2

Time, 2:33—2:34¼—2:32.

September 23.—Purse $300; 2:20 class.

Prospect, br h, by Reno Defiance	1	1	3	1
Billy Beverly, b g, by Jerry	3	2	1	2
Silver Cloud, gr h, by Mambrino Chief Jr	2	3	2	3

Time, 2:31—2:27½—2:28—2:26.

Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Dandy Wilkes, b h, by Wilkesmont	2	1	1	6	2	1
Duroc Wilkes, bl h, by Sherman Wilkes	1	2	2	2	6	4
Alpha, ch m, by Pilot Champion	4	4	5	1	3	2
Nelly Hardwood, b m, by Hardwood	7	6	6	5	1	3
Fanny H., gr m—H. C. Kuney	3	3	7	4	5	ro
General Custer, br h, by Lenawee Chief	6	5	3	7	4	ro
Charles Ellis, b h, by William Ryddyk	5	7	4	3	7	ro

Time, 2:28½—2:28½—2:31¼—2:31½—2:31½—2:35¼.

Purse $—; 2:25 class.

Great Heart, br h, by Mambrino Russell	1	2	3	1	1
Fred Mills, ro g, by Nathan Mills	2	1	1	2	2
Little Wonder, ch g, by Blue Bull Jr	3	3	2	3	3

Time, 2:20¼—2:23¼—2:21¾—2:21—2:25¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:45.

West Wilkes, bl h—Milo R. Smith	won

Time, 2:41¾.

October 19.—Purse $80; 3:15 class.

Ben Wright Jr., b h, by Ben Wright	1	1	1
Maud W., b m, by Delmont	3	3	2
Malstrom, b h, by Strathmore	4	2	3
Element, ch g, by Masterlode	2	5	4
Garrick, bl h, by Hambletonian Wilkes	6	4	6
Kate Mitchel, b m, by Red Wilkes	5	6	5

Time, 2:36¾—2:39¼—2:36.

Purse $75; 2:45 class.

Mercurius, b h, by Olmedo Wilkes	1	1	1
Wave, b m, by Hambletonian Wilkes	4	2	2
Old Maud, b m, by White Cloud	2	4	3
Garrett H., b h, by Kentucky Belmont	3	5	4
Flora A., gr m, by J. W	5	3	5

Time, 2:29½—2:31—2:28½.

Purse $200; 2:40 class.

Alphington, b h, by Pilot Medium	5	1	1	1
Duster Wilkes, bl h, by Young Wilkes	1	2	3	5
Transit, b g, by Epicure	2	4	4	2
Will Carlton, gr h, by Pilot Medium	10	3	2	3
Lady Star, b m, by Hotspur Jr	3	8	9	8
Nelly O., b m, by Combination	4	7	6	6
Startler, b h, by Mambrino Startle	7	6	5	4
Louis R., b g, by Mikado	6	5	7	7
Atlantic Belle, b m, by Atlantic	9	9	10	9
Arthur Wilkes, bl h, by Hambletonian Wilkes	8	10		dr

Time, 2:27¼—2:27¼—2:30—2:28¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:40.

Epworth, ch h, by Epicure	lost

Time, 2:43½—2:47.

October 20.—Purse $200; 2:25 class.

Texas Jack Sr., b h, by Judge Darrell	2	2	2	1	1	1
Bonnie Belle, br m, by Blackhawk Paragon	1	1	4	2	4	2
Guarantee, br h, by Hambletonian Wilkes	3	3	1	2	2	3
Paul M., b g, by Manchester	6	5	3	4	3	ro
De Soto Belle, br m, by Burns De Soto	4	6	7	6	6	ro
Tom Harold, ch h, by De Soto	8	4	6	5	5	ro
Cotton Queen, b m, by Jim Fisk	5	7	5	dr		
Aubrey Nellis, b h, by Ben Harris	7	8	8	dr		

Time, 2:20—2:21—2:23—2:20—2:19¾—2:20¼.

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Purse $200; 2:27 class.

Tommy Wilkes, br h, by Young Wilkes..	1	2	1	1
General Custer, br h, by Lenawee Chief..	9	1	6	5
Eldine, br m, by Haw Patch	6	3	2	2
Captain Wilkes, b h, by Allie Wilkes.	2	4	3	3
Gall, b m, by Lakeland Abdallah	3	5	7	4
Townsend Chief, ch h, by Bonnie Wilkes.	4	6	5	6
Greenwood, b h, by Greenbacks	7	7	4	7
John Wilkes, bl h, by Young Wilkes	8	11	8	8
Jim Smith, br h, by L. J. Sutton	11	10	9	9
Alpha, ch m, by Pilot Champion	5	8	dr	
Allie Beech, b m, by Masterlode	10	9	dr	

Time, 2:23¼—2:20¼—2:22—2:22.

Purse $50.

Castor, ch h, by White Line Chief	1	1	1
Jonesville, b h, by Haroldson	2	2	2

Time, 2:36—2:30—2:35½.

Purse $50; match.

M. C. S., b h, by Billy Mont	2	1 dr
Alger, bl h, by Hambletonian Wilkes	1	dr

Time, 2:31¾—2:45¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Leland Medium, br h, by Fairlawn Medium.. won

Time, 2:28¼.

October 21.—Purse $100; 2:35 class; three-year-olds.

Vandeen, b h, by Clay Cuyler	1	1	4	1
Willow, b m, by De Soto	6	5	1	2
Sleepy Tom, b g, by Tom Hal Jr	2	2	3	3
Ripton, b h, by Ben Harrison	4	3	2	4
Aroon, br h, by Brown Wilkes	3	4	7	8
Josie W., br m, by Dauntless	5	6	5	6
Daily News, b h, by Sargassas	7	7	6	5
Prince, b g, by King Rene	8	8	8	7

Time, 2:32¼—2:32—2:28¾—2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Jonesville, b h, by Haroldson lost

Time, 2:33½—2:32¾—2:41¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Ripton, b h, by Ben Harrison won

Time, 2:30.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Don Aristos, bl h, by Aristos Jr lost

Time, 2:33.

Purse $15; to beat 2:33¼.

Maud Medium, br m, by Chief Medium won

Time, 2:28.

Purse $15; to beat 3:00.

Grace Wilkes, br m, by Ira Wilkes won

Time, 2:55.

Purse $15; to beat 2:45.

Minnie Wilkes,—James Ospard won

Time, 2:49—2:40.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Alpha, ch m, by Pilot Champion won

Time, 2:31—2:31½—2:25¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Charley Ellis, b h, by William Rysdyk won

Time, 2:27¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:34¼.

Merula, b h, by Frank Noble won

Time, 2:35—2:29¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Don Aristos, bl h, by Aristos Jr lost

Time, 2:30½—2:38—2:33½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Nelly O., bl m, by Combination lost

Time, 2:32¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Billy Morgan, b h, by Aristos Jr lost

Time, 2:34 2:33½ · 2:32¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Charity, b m by Bob Link won

Time, 2:29¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:25¼.

Grand George, ch h, by Hambletonian Wilkes. won

Time, 2:20½.

October 22.—Purse $300; 2:35 class.

Alphington, b h, by Pilot Medium	1	1	1
Charley Ellis, b h, by William Rysdyk	3	4	2
Miss Strathmore, b m, by Strathmore	9	2	3
Algomah, ch h, by Strathmore	2	6	6
Cantrel, ch h, by Tennessee Wilkes	6	3	5
Zeeland, b h, by Ethan Wilkes	11	7	4
Leland Medium, br h, by Fairlawn Medium	4	9	7
Twilight, gr g, by Lexington Chief Jr	7	5	8
John Wilkes, bl h by Young Wilkes	5	10	9
Louis R., b g, by Mikado	8	8	10
Judge Lane, b g, by Great Western	10	dr	
Laura B., dn m, by Triceps		dis	
Strath Allen, b h, by Strathmore		dis	

Time, 2:23—2:25¾—2:23¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Jim Smith, br h, by L. J. Sutton won

Time, 2:29½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Aurora, ch m, by Hambletonian Wilkes lost

Time, 2:35—2:34—2:34.

Purse $15; to beat 2:26¼.

Gall, b m, by Lakeland Abdallah lost

Time, 2:29—2:28.

Purse $15; to beat 2:35¼.

Josie W., br m, by Dauntless lost

Time, 2:38½—2:36—2:42½.

Purse $15; to beat 2:22¼.

Pontiac Chief, ch h, by Golden Bow won

Time, 2:16¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Startler, b h, by Mambrino Startle won

Time, 2:28¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Cantrel, ch h, by Tennessee Wilkes won

Time, 2:29¾.

Purse $15; to beat 3:20.

Antioba, b h, by Anteros won

Time, 3:09.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Jonesville, b h, by Haroldson won

Time, 2:29¾.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Aurora, ch m, by Hambletonian Wilkes lost

Time, 2:34¾—2:38.

Purse $15; to beat 2:31¾.

Alger, bl h, by Hambletonian Wilkes lost

Time, 2:43—2:37.

Purse $50; match.

Don Aristos, bl h, by Aristos Jr	1	1
Billy Morgan, b h, by Aristos Jr	2	2

Time, 2:31¼—2:29¾—2:31½.

Billy Morgan was drawn at close of third heat.

Purse $50; match; trot or pace.

Laura B., dn m, by Triceps	2	1
Old Maud, b m, by White Cloud	1	2

Time, 2:30—2:35—2:31½.

November 15.—Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Aurora, ch m, by Hambletonian Wilkes

Time, 2:28.

Purse $15; to beat 2:30¼.

Alger, bl h, by Hambletonian Wilkes

Time, 2:34—2:35.

Purse $15; to beat 2:40¼.

Unique, b m, by Electioneer

Time, 2:39¼.

Purse $15; to beat 2:39¼.

Unique, b m, by Electioneer

Time, 2:38.

The records made against time November 15 [illegible] jected by the American Trotting Register Asso[illegible]

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PATCHEN WILKES 3550, RECORD 2:29½.

PROPERTY OF THE JEWETT FARM, CHENEY, KANSAS.

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WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

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TERMS: TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. SINGLE NUMBER, TWENTY CENTS.

THE JEWETT FARM AND HORSES.

PROMINENT among the great breeding establishments of the Empire state, is the Jewett Farm, located at Jewettville, Erie county, sixteen miles southeast of Buffalo. The equipment of the farm, including buildings and tracks, is second to none, and includes the only covered mile track in the world, a graphic description of which will be found on another page of this issue of the monthly. The breeding department of the farm has this season been moved to Cheney, Sedgwick county, Kan., where the high-bred trotting sires and matrons will be located, and the parent farm at Jewettville devoted to the training and development of their produce, with the advantage of a first-class track on any day of the year irrespective of changes of weather or temperature. The proprietor of the Jewett farm is among those breeders appreciate that in order to successfully compete for public patronage a breeder of light-harness horses must demonstrate that his stallions are not only well bred and themselves possessed of natural or developed speed, but that they are capable of producing extreme speed, and that at an early age; consequently the colts and fillies bred and owned at Jewettville have been carefully handled and developed during the past two years, and with remarkable success.

In 1891 the stallions owned by the farm contributed twenty-two new performers to the 2:30 list sired as follows: by Jerome Eddy 8, Erie Wilkes 3, Coronet 2, Fieldmont 1, Patchen Wilkes 2, Sherman 3, Rochester 2 and Homer 1. This list includes Rollo, 2:28½ (p), the first yearling bred and developed east of California to beat 2:30; Turco, two years, 2:21½ (p); Corneto, three years, 2:22½ (p); Sherbet, three years, 2:30, and Octo, three years, 2:30. No breeding establishment, except Palo Alto, had ever put so many performers of its own breeding in the 2:30 list in one season, and that the records were largely made in contested races is shown by the following table of winnings of the get of Jewett Farm stallions for 1891:

Number of first moneys won	40
Number of second moneys won	25
Number of third moneys won	13
Number of fourth moneys won	9
Total am't of money won during the season	$10,272.07

During the past season this remarkable showing was continued as shown by the table on the next page, which has been carefully compiled from the Jewett Farm Books.

The stallions which have been transferred to the Kansas Farm at Cheney are Patchen Wilkes, Jerome Eddy, Bonnie Boy, Sherman, Erie Wilkes and Damo, and a brief resume of their pedigrees, with turf and stud performances, will show what an immense acquisition they are to the list of Western trotting sires.

Patchen Wilkes 3550, record 2:29½, was foaled 1882, by George Wilkes 519; dam Kitty Patchen (dam also of Georgiana, 2:26¼), by Mambrino Patchen 58; 2d dam Betty Brown (dam of Wilkes Boy, 2:24½ and Anglin, 2:27½), also by Mambrino Patchen 58; 3d dam Pickles, by Mambrino Chief 11; 4th dam by Brown's Bellfounder; 5th dam by Grey Eagle. A developed horse himself, sired by the great George Wilkes, 2:22; his first and second dams in the great brood-mare list, and both by the greatest of brood-mare sires, Mambrino Patchen 58; it is by right of royal inheritance that Patchen Wilkes at ten years of age

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is sire of four in the 2:20 list and nine in the 2:30 list, his roll of honor to the close of 1892 being Divan (3 yrs), 2:15¼ (p); Lissa (4 yrs), 2:17; Henrico (3 yrs), 2:17¾; Favora, 2:19½; Blacksie, 2:20½; Westbrook, 2:23; Monita, 2:26¼; Corna, 2:29¼, and Juliana, 2:30.

Patchen Wilkes is of the great Wilkes-Mambrino Patchen cross, that which produced Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼, sire of thirty-one 2:30 performers; Alcantara, 2:23, sire of fifty-one 2:30 performers; Alcyone, 2:27, sire of thirty-two; Simmons, 2:28, sire of twenty-nine; Wilkes Boy, 2:24½, sire of eighteen; Baron Wilkes, 2:18, sire of seventeen; William L., sire of Axtell, 2:12, and two others better than 2:25, and Jersey Wilkes, sire of seven 2:30 performers.

All of these successful sires have produced extreme speed, having from two to twelve representatives in the 2:20 list, and in this respect Patchen Wilkes leads all the sons of George Wilkes, having four 2:20 performers at ten years of age. The next in this respect being Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼, and Gambetta Wilkes, 2:22½, they having each sired three 2:20 performers at ten years.

Individually Patchen Wilkes is a magnificent horse, high finished and clean cut in conformation, jet black in color, with a dash of white in face and hind ankles white, sixteen hands high; a perfect type of the American trotting horse.

Jerome Eddy 1260, record 2:16½, is the next horse on the list. By Louis Napoleon 207, sire of fifteen in the 2:30 list; dam, Fanny Mapes (dam also of Edmore, 2:29¼, and of six producing sons), by Alexander's Abdallah 15; 2d dam, Smith Mare, by Burrs Napoleon; 3d dam, Brook's Mare, by L. I. Black Hawk, 24; 4th dam, Fox Mare, by imp. Trustee; this horse is at once excellently well bred, a developed trotter with a fast race record, and a successful sire. He has seventeen 2:30 performers to his credit as follows: Lizziemont, 2:16¾ (p); Fanny Wilcox, 2:19¼; May Eddy, 2:22½ (p) and 2:25½ trotting; Bertrina, 2:23;

PERFORMANCES, TROTTING AND PACING, TO CREDIT OF THE JEWETT FARM STALLIONS AND MARES IN 1892.

NAME OF PERFORMER.	Age.	Gait.	Present Record.	Record Previous to 1892.	Sire.	Name of Dam.	Sire of Dam.
Divan 17132	3	Pace.	2:15¼	2:32¼	Patchen Wilkes 3550	Betsy	Draco 116.
Lissa	4	Trot.	2:17	2:32	" " "	Lady Shaw	Rochester 616.
Henrico 11791	3	"	2:17¾	2:50½	" " "	Jennie West	Allie West 745.
Westbrook	5	"	2:23	2:33¼	" " "	.....	Joe Young 2530.
Corna	4	"	2:29¼	2:42¼	" " "	Corneta	Coronet 1035.
Favora	5	"	2:19½	2:25¾	" " "	Bessie Gilpin	John Gilpin 1253.
Pearlo 11780	4	"	2:31¼	.....	" " "	Honda	Wedgewood 692.
Liva	4	"	2:35½	.....	" " "	Rosa	Rochester 616.
Bonnie Belle	2	Pace.	2:18¼	3:00	Bonnie Boy 6401	Ardelic	" "
Ninnescah	1	Trot.	2:42	.....	" " "	Alice Eddy	Jerome Eddy 1260.
Bonnie	2	"	2:52½	.....	" " "	.....	.....
Corneto	4	Pace.	2:21¼	2:22½	Coronet 1035	Bonnie Lassie	C. J. Wells 12244.
Fannie Wilkes	8	"	2:24¼	2:36	" "	Lucy Lockwood	Stephen A. Douglas 422.
Ashman 6518	7	Trot.	2:18¼	2:19¾	Sherman 1506	Hattie R.	Andy Jackson 39.
Ashmaid	5	"	2:25¼	.....	" "	" "	" "
Geo. Sherman 8813	5	Pace.	2:24¼	2:42¼	" "	Clara B.	C. J. Wells 2244.
Grant Sherman 7509	5	Trot.	2:35¼	.....	" "	Katie C.	Mambrino Patchen 58.
Helen K	3	"	2:41¼	.....	" "	Liza Jane	Champion 808.
Marjo	1	"	2:53	.....	" "	Grey Betsy	Mambrino Patchen 58.
Elko	7	"	2:17	2:20	Lumps 3922	Katie C.	" " "
Lizziemont	8	Pace.	2:16¾	2:23¼	Jerome Eddy 1260	Evemont	Piedmont 904.
Stelletta	2	"	2:25	.....	" " "	Mamie Ford	Bourbon Wilkes 2345.
Edina	7	Trot.	2:25¼	2:30½	" " "	Dolly Bryant	Regular, son of Volunteer 55.
Dick Eddy 5575	6	"	2:25¼	2:30	" " "	Daisy	Index 3625.
Metamora 4810	6	"	2:26	.....	" " "	Madeline	Hambletonian 10.
Viotta	1	Pace.	2:27	.....	" " "	Lu Wilkes	Coronet 1035.
Edifice 9529	4	Trot.	2:28¼	.....	" " "	Verney	Haw Patch 1140.
Fraro 4360	7	Pace.	2:28¼	2:33	" " "	Hiatoga Maid	Hiatoga 498.
Lorella	4	Trot.	2:30	.....	" " "	Nannie Payne	Homer 1235.
Charlie Kesler	..	"	2:33¼	.....	" " "	.....	Stephen A. Douglas 422.
Henry Eddy	8	"	2:34	.....	" " "	Fame	Chauncey Moore Horse.
Major Eddy 7229	5	"	2:34¼	.....	" " "	Cora Turner	Clark Chief 89.
Marquis Eddy	6	"	2:38½	.....	" " "	Nachtrieb Mare	Waverley, son of Hamb. 10.
Blue Stem	3	"	2:26	2:32¼	Damo 4366	.....	Richmont.

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Stelletta (2), 2:25 (p); Edina, 2:25¼; Dick Eddy, 2:25¼; Metamora, 2:26; Viotta (1), 2:27 (p); Tyco, 2:28¼; Fraro, 2:28¼ (p); Edifice, 2:28½; Rollo (1), 2:28½ (p); Adora, 2:28½; Arlino, 2:29½; Lorella, 2:30, and Octo, 2:30. It should be noted that this list includes two yearlings, Viotta and Rollo, with records better than 2:30, and that Jerome Eddy is the only stallion east of California that has two of that age in the list. Jerome Eddy is a bay horse with black points, no white marks, 15¾ hands high, and of remarkable power and finish; his superb individuality, grand turf performances, and harmonius trotting inheritance are guarantees that he will continue to maintain a high place among the sires of early and extreme trotting speed.

Sherman, 1506, record 2:23½, is by George Wilkes 519; dam Lady Belmont, by Belmont 64; 2d dam Curd Mare, by St. Lawrence. Sherman is a grand individual, black-brown in color, sixteen hands high, and is fast making a stud record that promises to place him among the prominent sires of the great Wilkes family. His 2:30 performers to the close of 1892 are: Ashman, 2:18¼; Helio, 2:20½; George Sherman, 2:24¼ (p); Ashmaid, 2:25¼ (p); Zyco, 2:26¼, and Sherbet (3), 2:30.

Erie Wilkes 3610, record 2:31½, is a bay horse foaled 1882, by George Wilkes, 519; dam Traitress, by Confederate Chief 423; 2d dam by Topgallant, son of Hambletonian 10. He is sire of Turko (2), 2:21¼ (p); of Carro 2:24¾ (p), and of Prince Erie 2:29½ (p).

The other stallions mentioned, Bonnie Boy and Damo, were bred and raised at the Jewett Farm. Bonnie Boy 6401, black horse foaled 1886, is sired by Patchen Wilkes 3550; dam Bonnie Maid, by Sherman 1506; 2d dam Bonnie Lassie (dam of Titania, 2:27), by C. J. Wells 2244; 3d dam O'Brien Mare (dam of Byron, 2:25½.) At six years old he is sire of Bonnie Bell (2), 2:18¼ (p), also of Ninnescah, 2:42 as a yearling. Damo 4366, bay horse foaled 1885, is by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Bessie Gilpin (dam of Favora, 2:19½), by John Gilpin 1253; 2d dam by Hamlin Patchen 3519; 3d dam by Arabian Morgan; with limited opportunities in the stud, his progeny possess marked individuality and trotting characteristics, and at seven years of age he has to his credit Blue Stem, record 2:26 at three years of age.

The brood mares of the Jewett Farm are among the best in the United States. They rank high in fashionable breeding and as successful stud matrons measured by the performances of their sons and daughters; mated with the great stallions above referred to, the breeding department of the Jewett Farm, at Cheney, Kan., can not fail to continue the remarkable success that has been attained at the original establishment at Jewettville, Erie county, N. Y.

TROTTING HORSE HISTORY.

As Presented in the Christmas Contribution of Mr. John H. Wallace.

BY S. T. H.

If the rare volume of the Elder D'Israch on the "Curiosities of Literature" had been presented for the first time to the reading world in the current year, this apparent valedictory of Mr. Wallace, at least in excerpts, would form an interesting chapter. The indelicate belaboring of contemporaneous turf writers would not be the main feature of their literary curiosity; for historians in all departments have thus marred the context of their own life-work by similar exhibitions of human weakness. The radical inconsistencies of our historian himself make the curiosities of this production all the more anomalous.

In the year that Mr. Wallace first began his labors as the compiler of pedigrees, he was devoted to the publication of an American Thoroughbred Stud Book, and placed himself on record, there and then, as a believer in thorough-

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bred blood to intensify both the speed and stamina of the trotting horse. This conclusion, like all of his subsequent determinations, was proclaimed to be unalterably founded upon the law of inheritance, because the thoroughbred was absolutely the superior of all other horses in combined speed and endurance. With an equivocation, worthy of no fair cause, he repudiates this proposition in the Christmas curiosity by saying: "This "whole claim that the thoroughbred horse "is possessed of greater endurance than "any other type of horse has no founda-"tion in fact, either in this country or "any other. In the great international "test between Austria and Germany, the "past season, the nondescript Hunga-"rian horses proved themselves the more "enduring, while the English thorough-"bred was *nowhere!*"

The tests of *combined speed and endurance* has been made between thoroughbreds and nondescripts without number, and always to the disparagement of the mongrel bred. Indeed, all English authorities, as voiced by Stonehenge, have shown that when there is a cold cross, even though it be remote, in an English sire or dam, the produce will be deficient, generally in staying qualities. The speed may be phenomenal, but the lack of endurance, especially at a close finish, invariably proclaims the defective outcross.

Within the span of a few years the avocation of Mr. Wallace changed from that of being a compiler of thoroughbred pedigrees to the authorship of trotting-horse fiction, and trotting-horse history. With the change of occupation came a material transformation in his views as to the origin and methods of producing, with more certainty and a larger percentage of success, the swift trotting horse.

In the introductory essay to the first volume of Wallace's American Trotting Register, published in 1871, he thus presents his change of front, the modification showing the beginning of his remarkable crusade against the thoroughbred horse, as the source, or even the collateral aid to the formation and perfection of the American trotting horse, the virulence of which amounts to a mad literary curiosity. On page 15 he proclaims: "We are indebted, *after all*, "to the thoroughbred for the trotter, but "this debt is substantially limited to a "*single family of thoroughbreds or the* "*descendants of one single horse.*" This family, as the general reader is well aware, is that of imported Messenger. In the subsequent pages of that able paper he traces the lineage of Messenger, showing that his sire, the English Mambrino, "was one of the most famous race "horses of his day, in all of his contests "being beaten but four times. But," he continues, "it is not his running, but "his road and trotting qualities we are "to consider." In 'Whyte's History of "the British Turf' the following lan-"guage occurs:

"Mambrino was likewise sire of a great "many excellent hunters and strong, "useful road horses. * * * Lord "Grosvenor offered to bet a thousand "guineas that Mambrino could trot four-"teen miles in the hour. * * * He "was a race horse and got race horses. "He was a *natural trotter* and got *nat-*"*ural trotters.* * * * There can be no "doubt he (Messenger) inherited from "his illustrious sire (Mambrino) the "great road and trotting qualities which "he perpetuated in his descendants."

Thus, it is definitely concluded, *to the satisfaction of Mr. Wallace*, that Mambrino was a natural trotter, although a pure-bred running horse. "His sire, "Engineer," he admits "had nothing in "his history that connected him in any "way with the trotter, except that he "was the sire of Mambrino;" nor can he trace the habit of pronounced trotting action in his grandsire—the thoroughbred Sampson.

Thus, the fountain source of the fast trotting action is located in the English Mambrino. "He was a *natural* trotter "and got *natural* trotters," and "there "can be *no doubt* that Messenger in-"herited from his illustrious sire (Mam-"brino) the great road and trotting qual-"ities which he (Messenger) perpetuated "in his descendants."

This conviction was not a passing emotion, for he is so positive that this natural trotting inheritance was the controlling instinct of Messenger that, on pages 50–1 of the second volume of Wal-

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lace's Trotting Register, published in 1884, he says:

"In my essay in volume 1 I assert "that the only daughter of English "Mambrino brought to this country was "Mambrina in South Carolina, but I "find that I omitted another daughter "named Ruth. She was elegantly bred, "and if the descendants of Messenger "had been bred with those of his half "sisters, Ruth and Mambrina, *we might "have had to-day a horse to go in 2:10, "with a pedigree as pure and authentic "as that of Enquirer or Harry Bassett!*" No other thoroughbred enthusiast has ever dreamed of producing a thoroughbred trotter as pure in lineage as the son of Longfellow.

This, indeed, would have been a race of thoroughbred trotters in a double sense. Had it been evolved, Mr. Wallace would have proven the altogether competent and peerless prophet in the whole range of trotting literature. But other thoroughbreds have since so kindly commingled in trotting pedigrees, including the families of Lexington, and Australian, and Hercules, and Belmont, and of many others, that the accumulating statistics, showing the inaccuracy of his wildly prophetic predictions, that the trotting evolution was confined by the records to the single family of English Mambrino and his descendants, demanded an attack, not only upon the purity of many of these thoroughbred infusions into trotting pedigrees, but upon the integrity of Messenger himself, as a pure-blood horse. Although Messenger ran as such, was sold as such, made twenty seasons in America as such, and produced first-class race horses as such, which could not have been possible had he been a mongrel-bred horse, yet Mr. Wallace thus insinuates, at this late day. He says in his Christmas paper:

"I do not believe that she (Mes-"senger's dam) was bred as repre-"sented. As confirmatory of this view "we have a great mass of facts going "to show that Messenger, *from his own "loins, and in his own right, founded a "great tribe of trotters; something that no "other English race horse ever even com-"menced to accomplish*, in that or any "other generation. It follows, then, "that Messenger had an inheritance "that no English race horse possessed, "and this inheritance enabled him to "transmit what no other English race "horse had the power to transmit."

Stamping Messenger thus, as mongrel bred, without the least scintilla of evidence, was done to pave the way for the injection of a base outcross to which the trotting inheritance could be attributed, thereby robbing even English Mambrino, whose pedigree must necessarily be attacked, in pursuance of the credit given him of being a "*natural trotter* who begot *natural trotters*:"

This cold-blooded outcross is gravely suggested in these words: "From all the "conditions of the problem, I do not "hesitate to express the belief that "*Messenger himself inherited some of the "speedy blood of the English pacer.* "This *may* have come through his fast "trotting sire, or it may have come "through his dam, *or both.* If this theory "of the case be correct, we have the old "English pacer, *as the one source*, from "which has come the American trotting "horse!"

Thus has the apostle of "trotting instinct," the latter-day expounder of the "*Historical* Sources of the Trotting Gait, as Shown by Exhaustive Research," sought to rob the English Mambrino of the purity of his lineage, because of the phenomenal speed of his trotting action and his power to transmit the same with increasing potency through his son Messenger, simply to gratify his antipathy to the peerless blood horse, and to confer the wondrous gift of his trotting inheritance to a nondescript mongrel pacer, whose existence, either as an individual or as the member of a family, has been evolved solely out of his own imagination, without enough authentic data upon which to found the semblance of a modern historical fiction. Here is a revelation in trotting-horse history that fell still-born from his mental womb.

The trotting potency of Messenger derived from the old English pacer! And, moreover, this pacing infusion came either through his sire or his dam—"Wonderful Research"—as marvelous

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as it is "Exhaustive." The English Mambrino a mongrel?

From Wallace in *Clark's Horse Review* we appeal to Wallace on page 21, volume 1, of The American Trotting Register: "Mambrino was one of the most famous "race horses of his day. * * * Thus "there was produced in England, a hun-"dred years ago, a horse of the highest and "purest lineage, that stood at the head "of the turf, till he was ten or eleven "years old, carrying weights that would "crush the life out of most of our modern "race horses, and never was beaten but "four times. He went into the stud and "perpetuated his triumphs in a long and "illustrious list of winners." In the wide range of turf literature has a mongrel-bred horse ever become so peerless a race horse, and so distinguished a sire of race horses? To what unblushing subterfuges has the gangrene of the veteran turf writer, thus resorted, against the blood horse, solely because of his powerful contributions to the speed and endurance and quality of the trotting horse? It would be charitable to attribute this pitiable exhibition to the pardonable prejudices of senility, had it not been the animus of the writings of his prime.

Messenger's trotting potency inherited from the English pacer! What, according to this solitary historian of the existence of such a breed, was the English pacer?

He thus presents his feeble citations: "Blundeville, one of the first writers on "the horse, in the English language the "same year that Elizabeth ascended the "throne, thus describes the different "breeds of horses of his day: 'Some "have a breed of greate horses meete for "war. Others breed *ambling* horses, *of* "*a mean stature*, for to journey and to "travel by the way—some, again, a "race of swift runners to runne for "wagers, but plaine countrymen will "have a breed only for draft or burden.'" After the word "*ambling*" Mr. Wallace injects (*pacers*) in brackets, but it does not follow that the ambling or saddle tackey means the pacing horse. Indeed the majority of trotting horses amble, but never pace. Granted the strained inference, can it be possible that the mighty race horse, Mambrino, or his great son, Messenger, derived their phenomenal trotting potency from the doubtful existence of the "mean-statured amblers" of the days of Queen Elizabeth?

Mr. Wallace claims that "the poor little "pacer, at the time of the Restoration "was undersized, was not profitable and "*was met and submerged by a wave of* "*blood from the desert* that was never "known to pace. * * * Further-"more, he admits that for more than a "hundred years no Englishman has ever "seen a pacer unless it was in some for-"eign country."

Messenger was foaled in 1780. The pacer, if he ever had a family existence, in England, according to Mr. Wallace, became extinct soon after the restoration of Charles II., who was born in 1630 and died in 1685, nearly 100 years before the birth of Messenger. Had the "poor little pacer," the wayside palfrey, such potential heredity as to appear 100 years after his extinction, and dominate the action of the greatest race-horse of his day—the English Mambrino? None of his ancestors ever paced so far as the record shows. Heredity is a subtle inheritance. It may disappear in one or two generations and then mysteriously appear with renewed power. But after it has become *extinct*, it certainly has not enough vitality to rise more than phœnix like in vitality out of absolute nothingness, and dominate the brain and action of a more powerful, living, active and constantly intensifying inheritance, such as the galloping heredity and conformation of the English thoroughbred. Mr. Wallace says the inferior race-horse of the desert met and completely submerged the little pacer and his pacing habit. Is it possible that one hundred years after this extermination he could still have capacity in his grave to meet and submerge the superior English race horse?

When we remember the bold, defiant fearlessness of Mr. Wallace as an investigator in his prime, and compare it now with the miserable subterfuges to which he resorts in this Christmas paper, we can not refrain from commiserating his palpable sapping of the foundations of the vast and splendid monument he had built to his name as an impartial student

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of the trotting problem in former years. The pacer is a curious study. He has appeared wherever the saddle horse is needed in new countries. He can be made out of any breed by mechanical manipulation. In Kentucky it matters not whether it be the cold-blooded horse used to drive cattle, or the descendants of the higher bred Drennon, or of the still richer bred Denmark, tracing directly to Imported Hedgeford; if he is ridden on the hard highways, barefooted in front and heavily shod behind, and manipulated with a curb bit, he will change his trot or gallop into an amble and from that he will break into a pace. In the first generation this action may thus be the result of mechanical manipulation, but, within a few generations, the pacing action becomes a confirmed inheritance. Highly bred trotters have been thus converted to the pacing action, and pacers have been converted to the trotting movement by the reverse method of weighting the front feet. In the admixture of lineage the trotting-bred descendant may become a pacer, but pacing lineage generally appears in the remote crosses. But, however, anomalous may be the appearance of the pacing action, one fact is apparent, that nowhere upon the face of the earth are to be found large tribes of natural pacers. Nor has the domesticated pacer the power to enlarge his tribe to any great extent. The Tom Hal family seems to be the most consistent exception to this rule. But the extinction of the mythical pacer of England and of the less shadowy Narragansett pacer, and of the more modern Tom Crowders and Tuckahoes and Capt. Walkers, and even the gradual fading away of the more cultivated Legal Tenders and Blue Bulls prove that, in the last analysis, the pace is the accidental or manufactured action which becomes merged into the more dominant movement of the trot. Perpetuity is the test of both the strength and naturalness of action. In the purview of these facts, the pace is beyond a peradventure the weakest of all the actions of the horse. All horses, walk, trot and gallop. Very few horses pace, as the intermediate gait, and these few have very little capacity to uniformly perpetuate this exceptional action. For this reason pacing stallions beget more trotters than pacers, and these, in turn, even though they be the descendants of old black Pacing Pilot, or of the phenomenal Blue Bull, produce a still larger percentage of trotters than did their ancestors. Thus the pacer is in a constantly diminishing ratio of perpetuation. How a tribe with such a feeble potentiality could appear from the grave after it had been buried for a century and pervert the heredity of the peerless English race horse—the very perfection of form and action and inheritance—is one of the strangely curious propositions that scientist would not entertain as the emanation of a serious enquirer.

But the other horn of this dilemma is more troublesome to Mr. Wallace than the one he attempts to thrust into the vitals of the thoroughbred horse.

If the pacer has the power, either through his daughter or through a dam *that has a taint of pacing blood so faint that it can not be traced*, to completely submerge the running instinct, then Mr. Wallace has discovered a ready method of producing trotters, both in action and heredity. All that the breeder has to do would be to infuse into the progeny of a thoroughbred horse a pacing cross on the side of the dam, and, behold! with the magic of the prestidigitator, he has an English Mambrino, or his more prepotent son, Messenger. This proposition is not novel among the vagaries of the breeding problem. The late Col. Richard Anderson, whose name is connected with the breeding of Pilot Jr., made this attempt on quite an extensive scale. He owned Gipsey Queen, pacing record 2:24, and two other fast pacers, that he bred to Imported Hurrah and Bonnie Scotland for several seasons. These mares had the developed pacing inheritance; but the progeny could neither run nor trot, nor pace with any promise of speed, after they had been trained, and the attempt was abandoned as impractical. It can not be said that these sires had no trotting action, for both of them were gifted at that gait, and Bonnie Scotland sired Scotland, trotting record 2:22½, out of the famous old Pilot Jr. mare Waterwitch, whose

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dam was also by the pacing horse, Kinkead's St. Lawrence. The thoroughbred blood does commingle powerfully with that of the pacer, but more effectively in the combination of the brood mare than in the sire. Pilot Jr. was the great brood-mare sire of his day. His successful daughters represent every shade of trotting blood, but it is a very significant fact that only from his two daughters, Miss Russell and Midnight, *out of thoroughbred mares*, came the swiftest of the record-breakers that trace to his loins in the first and successive generations.

For many years Mr. Wallace has been in mental anguish to ascertain the true and only source or origin of the American trotting horse. There never was a single source. He is composite in lineage, and his origin must, therefore, be traced to several sources; not a single one. The Barb has directly contributed his quota in the influence of Imp. Grand Bashaw. As early as 1650 the Duke of New Castle, in his rare work, described the Barb as "*possessing a superb and high action. He is an excellent trotter*, and galloper, being remarkably beautiful and active, with plenty of power and excellent wind." Having this characteristic for ages, it is in accordance with the laws of inheritance that from his loins, by judicious training and crossing, should have come the powerful triple trotting family of the Bashaws, and Clays, and Patchens.

The Morgans always possessed a distinctive, high, bold, energetic trotting action, coupled with a level brain, and a resolute ambition to stick to the trot as remarkable as their compact, pony-built formation and strength of vitality. They, too, have contributed valuable traits to the future perfected trotter independently of any Messenger crosses.

The pacers have especially added the valuable material of harness speed to this composite success, and the thoroughbred crosses, immediate and remote, have fortified the trotting evolution from beginning to the present day.

But superior to them all, from the fact that it has absorbed them all, and bids fair to obliterate them all, as independent factors, rises the Messenger supremacy. It is the great gulf stream, and all the others are tributary. *If the pacer had been the pre-eminent element he would have founded the paternal line that caused all other sources to merge into it;* and the same logical conclusion would be germane to the Bashaws, the Morgans, and to all the other sources of the trotting horse. But, as all of these are tributary, not the main stream, the pacer, like all the others, is to be classified among the minor sources—not the major source of the origin of the American trotter.

Now, what reasonable conjecture, much less fact, would lead to the inference that pacing blood ever assisted the trotting capacity of Imported Messenger? Neither Messenger nor any one of his ten notable sons mentioned by Mr. Wallace ever paced themselves—nor did they ever produce pacers. If the pacing leaven was in their veins it would have cropped out in some of their descendants; for this is the invariable result, in more recent times, of an infusion of pacing blood in the modern trotter. This fact alone excludes all conjecture that Messenger had an infusion of pacing blood in his lineage.

In consecutive order it is pertinent to consider the persistent claim of our historian—that he has formulated the laws whose operation has evolved the present perfected state of the trotting horse. He says: "These doctrines were formu-
"lated in great simplicity and clearness
"some eighteen or twenty years ago,
"and which have ever since been pressed
"upon the breeding public with what-
"ever vigor I possessed."

It has been the assumption of Mr. Wallace that he formulated (not codified existing well established) laws, which have brought into existence the splendid trotting horse of this country. Unfortunately, for this assumption, all the great heads of the trotting family had not only been foaled, but had made their successful crosses before Mr. Wallace had compiled the first volume of the Trotting Register in 1871. No single breeder or writer ever brought out the conceptions that produced Hambletonian 10, or Andrew Jackson, or Pilot Jr. No single mind ever figured out the

value of the Hambletonian and American Star cross, in the first instance, and the Hambletonian and Clay cross in the second; nor of Wilkes with Mambrino Patchen mares, and all the other successful combinations. It required no profound philosophical insight to conclude that "like produces like"—which had been the foundation law of breeding long before the American trotter was in process of formation. The greater ability has been displayed by those who have made successful outcrosses which have added to either the speed, conformation, or endurance of the breed.

Another eccentricity of our historian, to stamp it with no graver charge, is that of utterly ignoring any other contribution of Imp. Bellfounder to the organization of Hambletonian 10, than that of assuaging the willful temperament of the Abdallah family:

"The central figure," he says, "in "this (Hambletonian 10) pedigree is the "mare One Eye, and we think she was "the leading factor in the grand results "that have been developed in the de-"scendants of her grandson." Thus the Bellfounder cross in his dam, the famous Chas. Kent mare, by Imp. Bellfounder, is totally ignored. He further adds:

"There is no use in blinking the mat-"ter. The Bellfounders were dead fail-"ures as trotters, and not one of them "could trot even 'a little bit' unless he "was backed up by Messenger blood."

"*Whatever the measure of her* (the "Kent mare) *development, she had some-"thing to transmit that she did not in-"herit from her sire.*"

There could be no greater perversion of trotting turf history than is contained in these spiteful sentences.

The Charles Kent mare was bred by Jonas Seely, Orange county, N. Y. foaled in 1833, and, according to Orange County Breeder, in the "Spirit of the Times" for April, 1865, "she was noted "as a fast and lasting road mare. She "was never trained, but I saw Peter "Seely ride her, as a four-year old, two "trials in 2:43 and 2:41 on the Union "course." Now, did she derive this great trotting capacity from her dam One Eye, of doubled Messenger inheritance through her sire Hambletonian, the son of Messenger, and her dam by Imp. Messenger himself, or did she receive a positive trotting inheritance, also, from her sire Imp. Bellfounder?

In a late series of articles the venerable John Minchin describes the "Charles Kent mare" as a faithful reproduction of her sire in both formation, action and temperament. He personally knew both sire and dam. Bellfounder was imported because he was a trotter. Messenger was imported, not because he was a trotter, but a galloper, the son of the greatest racing horse in England.

James Boott, a wealthy retired merchant of Boston, came from England and imported, through his brother, then living near Norfolk, England, the home of English road horses, the trotting horse Bellfounder, in 1822. Col. Samuel Jaques, Jr., another retired Boston merchant who devoted his later years to stock raising, farmed Bellfounder from 1822 to 1828 at $500 per annum. He was claimed to be capable of trotting seventeen miles within the hour. Whether this, like the claim for the English Mambrino, by Lord Grosvenor, was an exaggeration or not, Bellfounder was noted in this country as a remarkable trotting horse.

William Jaques, the son of Col. Samuel Jaques, Jr., says:

"I rode Bellfounder many times and "always found him level-headed and "gentle as a lamb."

"He could trot in three minutes with "perfect ease, and keep it up for miles. "Once I led him by the side of a running "horse for fifteen miles without Bell-"founder leaving his feet."

The late Mr. Alden Goldsmith thus furnished his personal knowledge of Imp. Bellfounder: "He was a blood "bay, with a strong, bony head, neck "well formed, shoulders very strong, "body round, *with immensely strong "quarters,* and a large, bushy tail. "When brought out to exhibit his speed, "he seemed full of game and mettle, *but "very controllable.* His knee action was "very attractive and high. When Obid "—his groom—would get upon his bare "back and give him his head, *I remem-"ber of but one horse that could approxi-"mate to him in speed, this way rigged,*

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"*which was the famous George M.*
"*Patchen.*"

"Bellfounder was remarkably honest.
"I have seen him exhibited at full speed,
"a number of times. I never saw him
"leave his feet. Hambletonian's dam
"was by this great horse, and her speed,
"at four years old, was very great, sel-
"dom equaled in even these fast times."

This living testimony of eye witnesses shows that Bellfounder was the very best trotting stallion of his day, superior as a trotter to Abdallah himself, when speed and temperament are taken into consideration with power and action. Is it possible that such a superb horse contributed nothing to the trotting inheritance and capacity of the famous Charles Kent mare? Her dam, Mr. Wallace says, could trot in 2:52, while she herself trotted a repeat mile in 2:41. Is it possible that this increase of speed received no momentum from her celebrated trotting sire? If Mr. Wallace answers nay, every other impartial investigator and reader will respond to the contrary. Having thus presented the positive trotting contribution of Bellfounder to the Charles Kent mare, the concluding enquiry would be: "How much did he contribute to her formation which reappears in her son Hambletonian?"

The late Mr. T. T. Kissam, one of the eminent trotting horsemen of his day, thus describes, from personal observation, both Abdallah, and Imported Bellfounder:

"Abdallah was flat ribbed, short in the
"flank, roach backed, hip and loins of
"medium breadth, *peaked from hip to*
"*set on of tail, which was very thin*
"*haired,* long from hip to hock, rather
"thin quarters, and short to fetlock,
"without any marks."

"Imported Bellfounder had a small
"head and ears, full prominent eyes,
"wide apart, neck medium length, well
"set up from the withers; shoulders deep
"and oblique; full chested and deep
"girth, fore-legs well apart; short back,
"round ribbed, and very broad on the
"loin; hips wide and well gathered in;
"long, full quarter to hocks; limbs
"strong and well-muscled, with tail and
"mane full haired."

Now, when Hambletonian had grown to maturity, which one of these ancestors did he resemble? His mane and tail floated abundantly and beautifully like Bellfounder's. His carcass, was full and round like Bellfounder's, not flat ribbed like Abdallah's. His hind quarters were large and powerful, *not peaked from hip to set on of tail,* like his sire's, Abdallah, but swelling up so high and wide, with their wealth of propelling muscles, like those of his dam, the Kent mare, and of her sire Bellfounder, that, at rest, "he looked to be too massive behind to have that supple, bold and commanding movement that marked his trotting action."

This abnormal development of the hind quarters of Bellfounder has given to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and to his descendants, notably George Wilkes and Electioneer, a type of propelling power in direct contra-distinction to the cat hams of Abdallah.

Moreover, he was not only potent enough thus to modify the hind quarters of the Abdallah, but likewise of the Bashaws. That life-long student of the trotting horse, Hark Comstock, in an able review of the horse stock of Erastus Corning, thus refers to Sayre's Harry Clay, 2:29, whose dam Fan, sister to Crabtree Bellfounder, was, also, sired by Imp. Bellfounder:

"*There is a remarkable similarity of*
"*appearance between the get of Rysdyk's*
"*Hambletonian and of Sayre's Harry*
"*Clay, owing, we infer, to the influence*
"*of the Bellfounder dam in each in-*
"*stance.*"

Green's Bashaw, 2:35, the sire of seventeen standard trotters had this same enormous Bellfounder development in the hind quarters. His dam was by Tom Thumb, who makes no other figure in trotting history, but his grandam was this same Charles Kent mare by Imported Bellfounder. The grandam of Belmont, the sire of Nutwood, the greatest living sire, and of Vatican, and of Wedgewood, and of thirty-five other standard trotters, was Belle Lupe, by Brown's Bellfounder, the best son of Imported Bellfounder.

McCurdy's Hambletonian, the sire of fourteen standard trotters, had the same grandam, while George M. Patchen Jr., 2:27, the sire of ten standard performers, was out of Belle, by Top Bellfounder, the

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grandson of Imported Bellfounder. Thus this great horse contributed potentially to the brain, the formation and the trotting action of other great sires besides Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

"But," says Mr. Wallace, "the value "of any blood can only be determined by "what it can do of itself. This is a safe "maxim, and will hold good under all "circumstances."

This is the maxim by which these two great sires should be tested. Abdallah sired many sons out of richly-bred Messenger dams. He produced Spaulding's Abdallah out of a daughter of Star Gazer, son of Engineer. He also sired Van Siclen's Abdallah out of the Graham mare by Hickory, grandam by Mambrino. Yet neither one of these thus deeply inbred in Messenger lineage, nor Roe's Abdallah Chief, nor any other one of his sons has ever produced a standard trotter, except Hambletonian 10, out of the Charles Kent mare by Imported Bellfounder.

Is this merely an accident? If the inbred Messenger produce of Abdallah were all failures, and the Bellfounder outcross son the splendid exception, which was the more potent combination? But to relieve the enquiry of the slightest doubt, it may be added that Abdallah begot three standard performers, two of which are out of unknown mares, *but the third, with the fastest* record of the trio; Sir Walter, 2:27, is out of Jen, by King's Bellfounder, son of imported Bellfounder.

These citations and this review succinctly present the inaccuracy of the deductions of our historian contained in his Christmas curiosity.

When he refers to so able a jurist and so impartial a turf writer as Judge M. W. Oliver, as a "quibbler"—and to the equally learned and reliable "Hark Comstock" as a "brainless wiseacre," simply because they reject, as unsupported, his "doctrines" and "theories" relating to the trotting and the pacing horse, he merely continues the stream of personal vituperation by which he vainly endeavors to submerge the decrees of the Register Association, relating to the pedigrees of Pilot Jr. and Sunol, as "the decisions of Woodburn," and a "*miserable shame upon the truth, most humiliating to the name of Wallace.*"

It is only necessary to add that such invective injured but one single character, and the reading public do not require the punctuation of his name.

THE TROTTING STRIDE.

EDITOR WALLACE'S MONTHLY,

DEAR SIR:—Some men are color-blind, others can not distinguish one tune from another, and instances are frequent where a faculty common to a large proportion of the human race is entirely lacking in a few. This is so well known that it would be a waste of time to offer illustrations.

That "S. T. H." has not the faculty to comprehend the action of either gallopers or trotters is the only explanation I can offer for the errors in his communications and which he refuses to correct under circumstances which anyone who had the faculty in even a limited degree, would readily appreciate. He reiterates that a trotting horse at speed will show the hind footprints in the same mark as the fore feet left. To use his own words: "Still a third class of experts affirm that the stride is balanced only when the hind footprints drop into the front ones." Although he qualifies in the next sentence thus: "All these assertions are measureably correct, but no one is exhaustive of the subject." There was no such reservation in his first article. In that, commenting on the action of the "beautifully gaited veteran Schuyball," he writes: "He *walks and jogs and trots precisely in the same footprints.* His action, therefore is perfectly balanced." The italics are copied from S. T. H. as he has a fondness for emphasizing in that way.

To prove, however, that S. T. H., gifted though he is in other respects, did not comprehend the action of race horses I will quote from what he wrote more than twenty-five years ago, and as he is just as far wrong in regard to trotting action, it is a fair inference that it is a

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congenital lack on a par with color-blindness, etc. The quotation is from Wilkes *Spirit of the Times*, February 9, 1867, the caption of the article from which it is copied "The Highest Form of Trotters—Reply to Iowa Breeder," and signed "S. T. H." "In conclusion, permit me to explain why, in my judgment the outward form of the finished throughbred is materially different from that of the perfect trotter.

"The thoroughbred, in his motion imitates the English hare or the American deer. The two fore feet descend together and the two hind feet observe the same law. The weight of the body is thus sustained, at one instant in full motion by both of the hind legs together, and at the next instant by both of the fore legs." He took that as a basis to prove that the strain on the legs of a trotter was double that which was thrown on the limbs of the racehorse. But I will not emulate S. T. H.'s methods in misrepresenting what has been written by his opponent in a controversy, giving enough of his own language to show the position he assumes. His last article in the MONTHLY does not touch on the merits of the question, he charges me with utterances which do not appear; attempts to answer with a jumble of words which under no construction can be termed arguments. I endeavored to correct the false position as gently as possible, as there was no desire to parade a more accurate knowledge of the trotting stride, the whole aim being to remedy the false teachings, in as important a question as that under discussion, for the benefit of those who might be misled by the positive statements.

Its importance will be granted by everyone who has given attention to the education of fast trotters, and though this particular phase or branch of the teachings has not, in the past, been fully understood there is little fear of it being passed over in the future. By analyzing the stride, comparing that of the horse which has faulty action with that of an animal which is nearly faultless, deficiencies may be overcome, rectifications made. It is only the lack of comprehension of the subject which contains anything I have written to warrant the conclusion that the stride can not be modified, and all the Latin quotations, italicized sentences, and an unwearying jargon of words will fail to convince a person who is not action-blind. I need only to refer to the articles heretofore printed to carry this point. A paragraph from the last communication of S. T. H. reads:

"He claims the footprints of his 'young mare of great length of body and limbs,' prove that she has a stride of only *eight feet ten inches in a jog, and fifteen feet at a 2:50 gait!*" Italics and exclamation point are amendments of S. T. H. He goes on to state, "She is a trotting phenomenon." Again I will say, that to a person who had paid attention to trotting action and with a fair capacity to comprehend what was written, explanation would be unnecessary. Readily understood, that an effort was made to have the hind foot fall into the imprint of the fore foot on the same side of the body, and that was troublesome, as it necessitated a rate of speed too slow to call a jog in the common acceptance of the term. But S. T. H. claimed that Schuyball "walks and jogs and trots precisely in the same footprints. His action, therefore, is perfectly balanced." Here is the true "trotting phenomenon," and anyone who will show me his counterpart can take away the "long-legged, long-bodied filly," and ten other horses I own, provided the representative of the "beautifully-gaited veteran" can trot a mile in 3:00. I will add $1,000 in cash if Schuyball be sent here and accomplishes what S. T. H. says he has done, and will allow him a margin of 23½ seconds added to his record, and so soon, Mr. Editor, as you are satisfied that the horse is on his way to California or have the assurance that he will be started to comply with this offer, the money will be placed to your credit for you to pay over as soon as the notification is received that he has repeated that most extraordinary feat in the history of fast trotting action. Two paragraphs in S. T. H.'s communication are so mixed that it is an intricate puzzle to get at his meaning. Here is a part of one paragraph, the opening sentence of which has already been copied: "The reader may measure the strides of any number of trotting horses, not of great or unusual length of

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body and limbs, but as compact as the average Morgan pony, and very rarely will he find the jogging stride to be as limited as eight feet ten inches, or even twelve feet." But that measurement was obtained to prove that the Schuyball "perfectly balanced action" was only possible at a slow rate of speed, and with a short stride. I have known horses which would jog at a four-minute gait and stride further than the filly when trotting at a 2:50 clip.

Jogging is an indefinite term, and what one driver might call jogging another would denominate strong work. But when one of the conditions is fixed, that being that the hind foot shall fall into the imprint of the fore foot on the same side, there can be no mistake, and though my only trial under that proviso is that published in the November number of the MONTHLY, I will "make it an object" for anyone to show a stride of twelve feet when these conditions are fulfilled. Here is one of the sentences that is so far above my comprehension that if it has a meaning it is hidden so effectually that a guess is all that can be made. "Moreover, let him measure the stride in a walk, and he will be more convinced that the particular mare under consideration is a curiosity." The inference would be that S. T. H. believed that the stride in a walk was in excess of eight feet ten inches, although he is becoming somewhat cautious in his statements. A fast walking horse drops the hind foot in advance of where the fore foot rested, some of them further in front than the trotter that S. T. H. says, in his first article: "When he was urged up to his speed, then the hind feet extended fourteen inches beyond the front feet and then only his trouble began in earnest. Palpably his propulsion was in excess of his carrying capacity." I never measured a walking stride, in which there must be the same variation comparatively, as there is in that of the fast trot and fast gallop. A fast walker is likely to stride further than one a good deal slower, and there are long and short-striders at that gait as well as the others. But in the horse in motion there are several illustrations. "Sharon walking stride 5 feet 6 inches." "Ox walking stride 6 feet," and "Hanling stride 5 feet 9 inches." Sharon was rather a small horse, a "gaited saddle horse," and it may be that a very fast walker will stride 8 feet, but until I make a test will not hazard an opinion.

"When the speed is quickened to a 2:50 gait, he will measure the multiple of average trotters, and still more rarely will he find the stride to be extended when passing from the jog to this rate of speed the one-half of six feet two inches, which "Mademoiselle Portraiture" gained with tips on her front feet. The query arises that at this ratio of increase, how great would be the length of her stride at a 2:20 gait?

Now, to take the Schuyball jog as a factor, and S. T. H. can select any fast trotter with a stride of eighteen feet or upward, and if there is not a difference of eight feet or more between the strides I will "acknowledge the corn." More than that, I will wager S. T. H. or anyone else $100, that if Kremlin be restricted to the Schuyball jog the stride will not measure within nine feet of what is claimed to be his stride at full speed, viz., 19½ feet, the $100 lost to be paid to Bither for making the trial. Unless the arithmetical faculty of S. T. H. is as hopelessly lacking as his comprehension of fast trotting action is now, and that of the fast gallop nearly twenty-six years ago, he could easily "figure out" for himself the increase of length of stride at a 2:20 gait. There is no way of estimating what the short stride would represent from the data afforded by the longer, unless we assume that the same time was given to each. Now, in a very slow jog—the Schuyball jog—the action is not so quick, there being more difference in that respect than 2:50 and 2:20 represent—600 strides in a mile when each is 8 feet 10 inches, and 352 strides in a mile of 15 feet each. If 352 strides give 170 seconds, what will 600 strides give? 290 seconds, within a minute fraction; 4:50 for the mile. The next proportion will be: 170:352:: 140=290 (289.88, to be exact); 290 strides in a mile equal to 17.12 feet each, the length of stride which "M. P." would need to carry, to trot a mile in 2:20,

celerity of action being the same. To make a mile in 2:10 the stride would be lengthened to 19.63 feet, and therefore, if Kremlin strides 19.5 feet his action must be more rapid than that of a horse which goes on a 15-feet stride and trots the mile in 2:50.

Now to put this measurement of trotting strides to practical uses my aim will be to elongate the stride of the filly which S. T. H. has seen fit to christen with a name that does not suit me as well as the one she bears, Altavolo, and if successful can reasonably expect that she will trot fast. Heavy shoes and toe weights are appliances usually recommended to lengthen the stride, but I have known these to fail in some cases. I have a five-year-old, his dam a thoroughbred mare that is "rapid" enough to trot very fast, but is so "short-gaited" that after a good deal of work he is only equal to a mile in about three minutes.

Heavy shoes failed, toe weights still worse, his stride was shorter, with either or both, than when wearing tips, and as a last resort tried galloping him in harness. He is "level headed" and will trot his best at any and all times, but his best is not satisfactory even for the road. He will act as "teaser" without disturbing his equanimity, in fact, would rather trot than run. His gallop, judging from looking at him when galloping, is not faulty in the same respect, and measuring strides on a public track, when my stables are a mile away, is somewhat troublesome. If newly harrowed or scraped there will be so many horses at work on it that it is difficult to distinguish individual footprints, and there are other obstacles in the way, not so serious, however, that they can not be overcome, and hereafter more attention will be given to that part of the curriculum.

Before coming to California I practiced measuring the strides of both race horses and trotters, so frequently that there were few brushes given without applying the tape line, and with private tracks to work upon it was easily done. At the risk of raising the ire of S. T. H. I will copy again from *Horse Portraiture* as the matter written a quarter of a century ago is appropriate when considering trotting action.

"When talking of the footprints, I will mention a custom I always followed when training horses, making myself acquainted with their length of stride, and I often find it useful as a guide to show the reasons why they are not trotting as well as common. For instance, we give Never Mind a trial, and he trots a quarter of a mile in thirty-six seconds. He is working and feeling well. We measure the strides for a hundred yards, and find that they average seventeen feet, with very little difference in the length of any of them. At a subsequent period we speed him the same distance, and find that he has been two seconds longer in accomplishing it. The tapeline shows there has been a falling off of a foot in the distance covered, and this would show that there has been no diminution in his action, as it is fully accounted for in the discrepancy in the stride.

We examine his feet to see if it is pain there which has made him fearful of extending them, and if we can not discover any tangible reason, the foot-tub is called into requisition, he is driven on soft ground, with other precautions that we deem necessary to remove the difficulty. On the other hand, should the stride be as long as formerly, it will be evident that he must have lost some of his quickness of action. Now there are various causes that may have affected him in this particular: Soreness of the muscles, interfering with the celerity of their action; weakness from oversweating, or an insufficiency of feed, though this would be more apparent in a longer trial; too much slow, long-continued jogging, or carrying the walks to an extreme, making him dull, and without the proper animation to take delight, as he should, in bursting off for the brush. Should there have been a change in the shoeing, that might occasion it—and I never have a different shoe placed on a horse, without scrutinizing closely the effect it has on the stride. It may seem a trivial matter to follow a horse with a tape line and note the slightest variation in his stride; but I have been benefited greatly by this plan, and I know that you will oftentimes be able to find out the rea-

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sons for a falling off in speed, that would have troubled you without this assistance."

All of which I am ready to endorse now excepting the use of the foot-tub. That I discarded several times before throwing it out for good, though it is at least fifteen years ago that the final rejection occurred. Although the practice of measuring the strides of race horses prevailed to a large extent in the old days it is comparatively rare at the present time. As stated in the extract from H. P., there are advantages to be derived which will surely repay the trouble. "Gaiting" the trotting colt is oftentimes the most arduous duty the educator is called upon to perform. When the action is faultless, or nearly so, it is seldom that improvement lags, provided the lessons are of the right kind. As a rule the fast trotters of the present time are more "rapid" than those of the old days, though the longest striders that ever came under my observation were Gloster, Queen of the West, Occident (before he was Dunbar'd), and O'Blennis, each of them exceeding twenty feet. Anteeo one of the short-gaited, and that shortened after shoes were substituted for tips on his fore feet. A large proportion of the Electioneers are rapid-movers, and the fastest of them (Arion for instance) might serve as models to the student of trotting action.

In my experience I have found it easier to quicken the action than to lengthen the stride, one of the most effective aids to give more rapidity of stroke, the rolling-motion shoe. But it would be far beyond the limits of this reply to the "vagaries" of my opponent to specify even a part of the methods in use to lengthen or shorten the stride, and will defer that to a future occasion. Should I be successful in teaching Altavolo so that she will add two feet to her present stride, I will have the utmost confidence in her trotting low down in the teens, and when that is accomplished the methods employed will be of interest to those who are similarily situated. I commenced with her September 9, her work since restricted to occasional brushes, and from the estimated 2:50 gait, when her stride was fifteen feet she has improved to better than a 2:40 gait for a quarter of a mile. The older student might be classed as wanting the faculty of acquiring the fast-trotting action, and there are few who would persist in attempting to correct so hopeless a case; still there are reasons for thinking that that one fault—short, very short stride, arose from circumstances the effect of which can be overcome, and experimenting to me has a fascination which compensates for money, time and labor lost.

He is highly formed, of good size, his dam has a half-brother with a three-year-old record of 2:22½, and which is also a half-brother through the paternal line, to his sire. A "full" sister in blood is the dam of one in the list, and a three-quarter brother has shown quarters in thirty-six seconds, and his trainer says that he can beat 2:30 every day in the week. But near relations which can trot fast—a valuable appendage it is true—are of little benefit when the kinship is not accompanied by like qualities, and if galloping fails to give him a longer stride —well I will try some other plan.

There was an unfortunate break in that kind of exercise. Driving him from the track, to avoid being run over by a locomotive, he was turned so quickly that the cart was upset and he had a merry run of two or three miles. An ankle was slightly sprained, and he has "run out" for the past two months.

And now for another quotation from S. T. H.: "Then her subsequent movements are equally astounding. When she jogged the hind footprints exactly landed in the front ones on the same side; but when the speed was accelerated to 2:50, the stride was not only extended the enormous increase of six feet two inches, but the front feet overlapped the hind ones six inches at every stride, notwithstanding the main propulsion is located in the hind levers."

Were it otherwise than that the writer did not comprehend trotting action, had not the least idea of what the trotting stride is, this could be termed a willful and malicious falsification of my statements.

Turn to page 803 of the November number of the MONTHLY, and the diagrams and accompanying letter press will show how far it is from a true quotation. To those who are not possessed of that number a repetition is necessary:

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"A young mare with great length of body and limbs, it was difficult to gauge the jog when the hind foot fell exactly in the print made by the fore foot, but this is close enough to show:

Stride 8 feet 10 inches.

* * * * *

Left fore foot.. Left hind foot. — 4 feet 5 inches. — Right fore foot. Right hind foot — 4 feet 5 inches. — Left fore foot.. Left hind foot..

The footprints were not in line, being about as far apart as the feet would be when the mare stood in a natural position. After the measurements of the jogging stride were made she was moved about a three-minute gait and the footprints were more nearly in line and placed thus— the scale one-half of that used in the jog:

Stride 15 feet.

* 3 ft. 6 in. * 4 feet. * 3 ft. 6 in. * 4 feet. *

Left hind.. Right fore. Right hind. Left fore.. Left hind..

It would surely be unnecessary to explain that the stars in the above diagrams represented the footprints, but inasmuch as S. T. H. is so wofully ignorant in all pertaining to the action of horses, it is possible that he did not understand the diagrams. Even then I can not comprehend that in so plainly a marked diagram he should have changed four feet into six inches, though that would prove that his fourteen inches overlapping on the part of the Wilkes horse in his first essay was correct. Then it struck me that he had mixed the two diagrams, but no, he changes the first into the Schuyball movement, by stating: "When she jogged the hind footprints exactly landed into the front ones on the same side." By referring to the diagrams it will be seen how grossly they have been perverted, and the meaning twisted, contorted out of all shape.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

OAKLAND, December 17, 1892.

PROBLEMS IN BREEDING.

BY A. H.

Heredity.

V.—TRAINING.

* * * * We justly boast
At least superior jockeyship, and claim
The honors of the turf as all our own.—*Cowper.*

IN our table we have divided *training* so as to be considered bodily and mentally. The training of a colt and a youth generally refer respectively, to their physical and mental nature; though in the youth physical training is just as easy, as in the colt mental training is difficult. Exhibitions of athletics by men are just as common as exhibitions of mental operations by horses are rare, in interpretation. In this section we shall confine our remarks to physical or bodily, reserving any allusion to mental training. It is only in reference to the highest animal that the latter can be best considered—as "a sound comparative psychology of the animal kingdom, or even of a few of the higher species, is beyond the present possibilities of science;" though many noteworthy attempts have been made to found such a comparative study.

We have indicated, in the italicized appendix, to this part of the tabular statement, the alternative source of origin of the characters acquired by training: by *imparted* we mean simply such as are acquired by pure teaching, as "breaking;" by *derived* we mean such as are inherited, as "trotting pitch."

Are "All Gaits" Natural?—Certainly as W. E. Hoyle says in his excellent article on the "Horse,"* the subject of the horse's paces is one which has given rise to much controversy. "It has been maintained that horses in a wild state use only the walk and the gallop, the trot and others being the results of education. This question can hardly be considered as settled even now—for the fact that quite young foals have been observed

*Chambers' Encyclopædia, Vol. V.

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to trot beside their dams is explainable as an instance of heredity."

We can not use opinions to settle theories such as we are discussing. Opinions sometimes bias argument. By doing so to maintain "consistency" some may accept or deny such theories according as they seem to square with particular opinions or design. This, however subtle a method, is not one to commend itself. We have first to settle points in dispute before the facts involved can be accepted.

Hence we must settle, if we can, whether the trot is *natural* or *not*. Darwin said that "a horse is trained to certain paces and the colt inherits similar consensual movements." But this explains nothing to us, in this investigation —because it does not go far enough. It really seems that speed in all forms was, to use the expression of Goethe, "the purpose of nature in the horse." Sir Richard Owen said years ago: "No one can enter the saddling room at Epsom, before the start for the Derby, without feeling that the glossy-coated, proudly-stepping creatures led out before him are the most perfect and beautiful of quadrupeds. As such I believe the horse to have been predestined and prepared for men," this preparation and predestination having been going on and resolved *ages* before man himself had apparently commenced to exist or need such perfection! Yet the quotation just made emphasizes the inherency of what the horse seems to have been evolved for —producing speed; *swift one* was the first name ever applied by man to the horse.

There is it would seem a division of opinion (more apparent than real) among horsemen, some insisting that the trot is a real natural gait of the horse—to the manner born; while others deny it as such (taking the view that the only natural gaits are the walk and the gallop). Therefore, according to the latter the trot is a gait acquired by special artificial means by individuals and handed on to the next generation. If the former view is correct, the trot of the colt is easily explainable as inherent. If the latter is correct it is explainable by the transmission of an independently acquired (individual) character. The assertion, if true—and we believe it is, that the colt-trot is a case of "heredity" does not, as said, dispose of the *vexata quæstio*. There is no doubt about the *heredity*. The question is, from whence did it arise —prior to and as a result of ancestral combinations of themselves of the "material basis of heredity"—*or* as a result of external influences periodically developed without reference to any previous possession of speed in the ancestry?

Woodruff is perhaps the best practical authority available. He entirely disputes the idea of the trot being an *artificial* gait. He asks: "Whether a colt can be found anywhere that does not trot sometimes, and that when he is by the side of his dam before ever the hand of a man has been laid upon him? If it is said that this results from long domestication of his ancestors, my reply will be that it happens among the produce of horses whose ancestors, for more than two centuries have never been used for trotting and were never taught to trot at all, if it is true that the Arabs of the desert only use their horses at the two so-called natural paces—the walk and the gallop." He adds that other equine animals trot *i. e.* wild asses, zebras and quaggas; besides deer and elk. He therefore considers that the most careful attention should be given to the training of a young colt for trotting purposes; for a horse to become a trotter "he should be broken in young to that gait, so that other gaits may be kept in the background." The sooner a preponderating influence determines one of the natural gifts of an animal—as a particular gait in a horse—the more developed will that particular gait be, to the almost total exclusion of any other competing or interfering gift. We believe all trainers, if canvassed, would agree with Woodruff.

Turf Phraseology Implies the Natural Origin of the Gait.—A word here about what are described as *developed* trotters. Perhaps the best examples of these, for the purpose of illustrating the phrase in its nearest relation to the subject in hand, is the case of such sons and daughters of non-standard parents that by training "development" become themselves standard by performance. Of course training "developed" the speed; or, as we

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have attempted to put it, discovered the speed possible in such horses. It is evident that powers of producing such speed must have been inherent, that is, derived from the ancestry, constitutionally capable of combining in such form as would produce progeny possessing standard powers of various degree. Training developed that *various degree*. Presuming the training had been equal in all cases, unless what we contend for—inherent powers of varying degree—existed, the amount of development—speed—would be exactly the same in all cases. Equal training does *not* produce equal development. Different development depends on different constitution, and that on natural inheritance.

Developed speed therefore, is a test of the do-ability of the animal. Pedigree is, or should be, the record of do-ability —presuming that each generation undergoes the test of development. Thus, "it won't do to tie to pedigrees where there is no speed attachment, and therefore the stallion without a standard record and the mare that has never shown any speed will be conspicuously absent from the breeding ranks." Why? Because it would be a loss of time and energy to go on prospecting, as it were, for ore where it is impossible to find it. Breeders must follow the indications, and when the vein is struck follow it on to fortune.

For instance, further, "May Day, the only mare that has produced two trotters with records better than 2:15, is herself, a developed trotter with a mark of 2:30. There is a big sermon in this fact." Unless she had possessed the endownment of speed she would never have been developed or had a chance of her qualities being handed on. The great gray Guy, who began his career in the "humblest fashion," born in obscurity, and of obscure parentage, "has nevertheless overcome all obstacles and arisen to a pre-eminence unquestioned." "That he has done this *is solely due to his own inherent greatness.*" His sudden though perhaps comparatively late development of speed but clinches the claim of his inherent powers. In his cases training discovered what unfortunately there was no means of discovering from his scant pedigree. His unknown ancestry is no argument against our, or in favor of the opposing, theory.

If it is not true what we claim as to the germ being the fountain-head of force and form, then we ought to see more diffused individual and family rate of progress or improvement in the trotting horse. The average should be obtained from fewer extremes. What we do see is that the supreme gifts of speed are scattered apparently here and there, which ignores the alleged effects of *universal* application to the race of the best known methods and principles of developing. Training, we may admit, is perfect in its thoroughness and so-called, "effect." If it were so influential on the individual and thence transmissibly, on the race, we should see competitions—races—so close, as to make the judges' lot a most unenviable one. But races are not so. It is oftener a case of "Eclipse first, the rest nowhere." Trainers will not waste their genius on "the field." They will devote all their knack, tact and test to such of nature's favorites as have been endowed with the almighty gift they are devoting their time to discover. Budd Doble, for instance, is not a professor of equine calisthenics. He is not in the business for the simple purpose of enforcing the principle of the usefulness of regular exercise on the general health of the equine race. The "string" he is given and plays on, is a selected one. In proportion to the natural endowment he finds, does he develop new "time." This does not detract one whit from the credit due such a trainer. How many of the kind are there? The same principle applies to trainers as to fast horses, etc. All are born—made—*to be* developed.

Lately we have seen training put on a more scientific basis. Lamarkians could never conscientiously disapprove of what is called "overtraining," the more exercise the more speed, is their creed. But Doble for one has discredited this. He does not believe in overdoing a horse by overtraining. Enough and no more seems to be his motto. There is where such system—superiority—lies. One drug is known to be excellent in a certain

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disease. One physician may kill, another cure a patient with the same drug. It all depends on the combining proportion —according to the individual case.

Trot as they may in all shapes, yet it is not the mere trot that we want them to develop, but the git of wit and fit. We want the speed begot of superior brain power and training. We do not only need speed but breed, brawn but also brain. We want the restraint without the faint; the one that can "set a stout heart to a stay brae." Such a happy combination has resulted in such pulverization of the sands of time by animals like Nancy Hanks. And all that is comprehended in such happy combination is but the result of natural possessions skillfully trained out. We have the two great complementary combinations —the quiescent possession *in* the trotter of all those qualities (of formation and function) awaiting the magic touch of the trainer's hand to "discover" them to the admiring public. Where would Nancy Hanks be without the training? What use would the training have been without the possession in Nancy Hanks of the trotting gift? It was there and training developed it to the full—because, too, that training was of the perfect kind. The better the training of course the better is the development—where that is possible—that is, *exists*. But no training of however perfect a kind could develop speed where it was not naturally present. However fine a musical instrument may be it needs a superior to test its capabilities to the highest pitch. The one is necessary to the other for the best results.

We thus see how absolutely important training is. We regard it, however, as a test of what nature has accomplished, not as a creator of what nature does not possess.

The Lessons Learned from the History of Trotting Development.—The first attempt outside of the circle of leading turf editors and contributors, to study "the evolution of the American trotting horse" from a scientific sanctum was made by Prof. W. H. Brewer, of Yale, who published a paper with the title we have just indicated. This paper was one that received, as it fully deserved, wide notice both in this country and abroad. It was read before the Connecticut Board of Agriculture in 1883, was published in the *American Journal of Science*, April of that year, from which a pretty full abstract was given in *Nature*, the leading English scientific serial. It was hailed by one editor in this country thus: "It was a matter of surprise that a college professor should take up the vexed question of the origin of the American trotting horse." Why any one should have had such a doubt passes comprehension nowadays; for we find the horse has, indeed, been 'making the running' for the theory of evolution for many years.

The American trotter being a breed in course of formation has commended itself to the attention of evolutionists. But with the expression of more recent theories it affords a rare case in point for contemporary and analytical observation and study. We shall therefore attempt to develop the biological importance and status of the trotting horse in regard to the question now broached. In doing so it will be introductorily beneficial to refer to Prof. Brewer's famous essay. In that he says (1883):

"The American trotting horse is an example of a new breed of animals in process of formation. As yet it can hardly be called a definite breed in which the special and distinctive character is either fully developed in quality or satisfactorily fixed by heredity.

"The horse has several gaits which he uses naturally, that is, instinctively; and besides those which are natural he has been taught several artificial ones, some of which have been much used, particularly in middle ages. But to trot fast was not natural to horses; when urged to speed they never assumed it, and until within a century the gait was neither cultivated nor wanted by any class of horsemen. A breed of fast trotters, had it been miracuously created, would doubtless soon have perished in that it would have had no use, satisfied no fancy and found no place in either the social or industrial world as it then was. * * * Reasoning *a priori* the trotter as a horse of use, should have originated in western Europe, as a matter of fact he not

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only did not begin there, but he was unpopular there till he was developed here. * * * The modern, light steel-spring, one-horse convenient business wagon, as well as the modern buggy, came into common use, after trotting as a sport was established, and after the gait had been extensively cultivated and bred to. The trotting horse is specially adapted to various modern uses, but these uses followed his development, rather than led to it, although in later days this factor has been an important one in the rate of progress. * * * The origin of the trotter was not so simple as that of the thoroughbred.

"Regarding the ideal trotter there is as yet a difference of opinion as to what the form should be and it is too early to decide from actual results. That the gait is now hereditary, that it is the instinctive fast gait with some animals, is certain, but whether this is due to inherited habit, inherited training or to mere adventitious variation and selection I will not discuss."

The last sentence represents Prof. Brewer's position in 1883. Since then he has evidently been giving the matter close study—doubtlessly induced by the promulgation of the theory involving the denial of the transmissibility of acquired characters. In a series of essays, published in recent issues of *Agricultural Science*, which came under our notice while composing these papers, we find him saying: "That the gain of speed has been cumulative, and that for three-fourths of a century, that it has gone on along with systematic exercise of special function in successive generations of the present fast trotters, is indisputable and very evident. Selection has doubtless determined the proper correlation of the various organs involved in the special evolution, but the increase in speed has only come along with functional development, which was enhanced by special exercise in the individual of successive generations. The cumulative value of this, if transmitted would be vastly more than enough to account for all the increase that has actually occurred, great as it is. Viewed as phenomena, there is every appearance and indication that the changes acquired by individuals through the exercise of function have been to some degree transmitted, and have been cumulative, and that this has been one factor in the evolution of speed. The cumulative variation has been most marked since we have had a 2:30 class, that is, since we have produced animals that are swift by heredity, and whose ancestors, as well as themselves, have been exercised and trained to trot. Studied as phenomena, there is not a particle of evidence that these special charges acquired by the individuals were totally lost to each successive generation, and that all that was 'transmitted by heredity' was a something that did not exist in either parent or in any ancestor. There is nothing whatever in the actual phenomena observed anywhere along the line of this development of speed, that would lead us to even suspect that the changes due to exercise of function had *not* been a factor in the evolution, and there is not a particle of evidence, other than metaphysical deductions, much less proof, that it would or could have gone on just the same by mere selection and adventitious variation."

We thus find that from a non-committal attitude in 1883 Prof. Brewer has "advanced" to one of committal, ten years later. He has committed himself to, or rather confirmed himself in, the theory of the older school of evolutionists—or that held by what is called the "American school," which is Lamarkian and anti-Weismannian. This distinguished teacher's attitude, will, without doubt, have considerable, in fact great, influence with a large number who are, or will become, interested in breeding problems. While we have found ourselves unable to persist in the old theory, but have been inspirited to adopt the newer view, we feel constrained to express only admiration for the conscientious thoroughness which this teacher in Yale has brought to bear on the subject.

We shall endeavor to find out whether the great development and improvement in the trotting horse has been as Prof. Brewer indicates, general—equal as it were all along the line, due to the uniform influence of training; or whether it has been more special, in certain directions, due to inherent abilities developed

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by training. It ought to be especially observed that Mr. Brewer evidently deals with the trotting family as if it were a composite whole accomplishing certain record results according to the force directed to "grinding out" the same. But compositeness is just what the trotting horse has not yet become possessed of. Neither interbreeding nor training (internal or external influences) have yet accomplished that consummation for which all its lovers devoutly long.

We have now to come to a more particular examination of this. And we have to enquire what the *practical* horseman has said on the character of the evolution in progress. In doing this there has been produced, very fortunately, and ready to hand, just the sort of information which we believe students have been in want of.

We refer to passages in an article, published in this magazine (September, 1892,) by an able writer, which contains an exposition of the biological importance of *trotting pitch.*

Earnest students in the field of hereditary problems must acknowledge the exposition referred to as of the greatest possible value. It comes as a message from an impartial observer of an interesting, progressive evolution. This message is thoroughly independent of bias derived from any theory of heredity. Let us see then what the message is:

We are confronted at the start, with the fact—at total variance with all preconceived ideas of balanced symmetry and mechanism—that the four fastest trotting performers—Sunol, Palo Alto, Maud S. and Nancy Hanks — are all higher over the coupling; and that the eight trotters that have beaten 2:12, including in addition to the above, Allerton, Nelson, Arion and Delmarch, are also all higher over the coupling, with the single exception of Allerton, thus making seven out of the eight greatest performers that are so endowed with the distinctive trotting pitch.

Such a result "in the face of the manifold incongruous elements that have entered into the formation of the American trotting horse, and the rapidity with which he is evolving in both lineage, conformation and performance, is," we believe, one of the most remarkable and noteworthy facts of modern breeding.

Now the "seven out of eight" in the possession of this distinctive conformation have derived it by heredity. It is this heredity that we are here concerned with and must investigate.

But before doing that, let us attend, as the author we are quoting has so successfully done, to the case of Allerton and other fast ones not possessed of the distinctive trotting pitch. In no less degree has their conformation been controlled by a supremacy, or greater quality, of tendency to extra high withers. For the satisfactory physiological explanation of this we must refer the reader to the remarkable article to which we are here so much indebted. In short, that explanation is: The coincidental occurrence of preponderance of that conformation in the ancestry which distinguishes the Mambrinos from the Hambletonians.

Allerton, "the one out of eight," and his like belong to the Mambrino Chief house, the other "seven out of eight" belong to the Hambletonian. The fact here stated is the greatest and most important students of trotting genealogies have generalized for us. It is of the highest scientific value. A statement "of the respective potency of the above sires, as obtained from the Year Book for 1891, accentuates the fact mentioned: Hambletonian (10) sired 40 standard performers, and 59 daughters the dams of 73 trotters and 1 pacer, and 129 sons the sires of 954 trotters and 48 pacers. Mambrino Chief (11) sired 6 standard performers, and 17 daughters the dams of 23 trotters, and 23 sons the sires of 87 trotters. What is the biological explanation," pertinently asks our author, "of this enormous discrepancy?" "The Mambrino family have become famous," he says, "for great speed and courage. Guy, 2:10¾, and Prince Regent, 2:16½, and Mocking Bird, 2:16¾, and Black Cloud, 2:17¼, and Jerome Turner, 2:15½, leaving out the mighty mare Lady Thorne, 2:18¼, have demonstrated its great capacity for great speed and indomitable gameness. These seven best had the Mambrino Chief conformation. They were higher in front than over the coupling. Compare with them Sunol, and Palo Alto, and Maud S.,

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and Nancy Hanks, and Arion, and Delmarch, and McKinney. These are the seven best of the Hambletonians that have the Hambletonian conformation or trotting pitch. The test of gameness is in indirect ratio to the rate of speed maintained. Granting that the courage was equal in both families, the vastly superior speed in quality, as has been shown in quantity, so largely predominates in favor of the Hambletonians that it is an unfounded assumption to claim that conformation is not an influential factor in this startling comparison."

Hambletonian stood an inch higher behind than in front, Mambrino Chief was exactly the reverse in his conformation. This conformation was not accidental in each, it was an inheritance.

The descendants of each have preserved in the main these structural differences in conformation, with the results already stated.

Electioneer, the premier stock horse of Palo Alto, has the Hambletonian trotting pitch. "But Electioneer is not alone, among the great trotting sires, with this structural formation. As George Wilkes, and his best son, Red Wilkes, and the greatest sire of standard trotters, the great Nutwood, are all similarly possessed, the coincidence is certainly not accidental."

Electioneer had round withers—the trotting wither—in contra-distinction to the sharp withers of the thoroughbred. All his most distinguished sons were from a quarter to a half an inch higher at the coupling than at the withers—with either sharp or round withers. The trotting pitch has become more confirmed in each generation.

The same remarkable conformation belongs, it appears, to the thoroughbred Palo Alto mares that have produced trotters. The most noted example of this, Dame Winnie, stands one inch and three-eighths higher at the coupling than at the withers. "This is a most exceptional conformation for a thoroughbred." It seems that she was selected as a thoroughbred because she showed such remarkable trotting action. "From her pronounced trotting pitch such action was the natural result of her structural formation."

When the biological student "compiles a mass of facts all tending to one incontrovertible conclusion, the trotting pitch seems to be on the border of general recognition."

When it is remembered that "there has been no crossing or breeding with reference to the trotting pitch and that nature, unaided, has thus plainly indicated that formation as the best possible structural adaptation to extreme trotting speed, and the attainment of a higher average of trotting speed, it is the more remarkable that the proper form should be thus strongly and generally indicated. Instead of two out of eight of the greatest trotting performers being the exceptions, the wonder is, taking into consideration the positive disbelief in the trotting pitch, as well as the absolute indifference to the same, that the exceptions are not numerically greater." Indeed from answers received on this subject from horse owners, the author quoted is convinced that "if a tabulated list of all the great trotting sires and of the most distinguishable trotting performers had been preserved, of the relative heights over the coupling and at the withers, it would be found that the trotting pitch is the almost universal rule with the best trotting strains, excepting the Mambrino family, and that the reverse would be the rare exception."

The exception only tends to emphasize the whole case when due appreciation is given to the peculiarly strong forces at work inducing such casual submergence of an inevitable tendency. "Thoughtful students of physiology have maintained that the carcass should be balanced, equal in height at the withers and over the coupling, which measurement should correspond with the length of the carcass from the point of the shoulder to the posterior extension of the hip. Then, it is exclaimed, the body is balanced, and in the best possible position for the greatest speed. They furthermore assert that undue height at the withers, which is the 'defect' of the thoroughbred formation, and a greater height at the coupling, which 'disfigures' so many great trotters, and the drooping of the hind quarters that 'mars' the symmetry of the old-time pacers are all physiological imperfections. The perfect trotter, they con-

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clude, will never materialize till these unequal sections are reduced to a balanced mechanism. Others assert with equal confidence that, physiologically considered, the swift trotting horse is *sui generis*, so far as relates to his exceptional structure, that so bids defiance to the laws of physiology. He assumes all shapes, sometimes higher behind, sometimes higher in front, and sometimes equal in height at both ends. They admit that the pointer, and the setter, and the collie, and all the varieties of lower animals bred for a specific purpose have a distinctive conformation, but the law ceases to have any influence when the trotting horse is under consideration. They deny that these variations in the trotting form result from the crudities of breeding, or the absence of the evolution of a distinctive type, but that the trotting horse is the one single exception in animated nature, to the otherwise inexorable laws of physical construction. He always has, say they, and always will, come and trot fast in all shapes, and there never will be evolved a distinct physical type."

In the above we have the following: Nature in disdain of all opposition possible to the contrary, forces us to acknowledge that (1) the greatest speed *is* associated with a certain conformation described as trotting pitch; that (2) those possessing it have undoubtedly obtained it as a legacy, from a certain line of ancestry. Now these two general facts, taught us by the practical horseman, appear to be facts that do not seem to have been noticed or taken into consideration by Prof. Brewer. In fact he is positive *no* distinctive conformation has yet been indicated in the evolution, from the manifold crudities of composition, of the trotter. Now, bespeaking a fair view of the position we are defending, we would submit it could not be expected that a generally distributed cropping out of a certain tendency, in conformation toward one equally progressive result would be therein simultaneously evolved. We would rather expect such indicative tendencies to burst out at different but definite points. *Such is the case.*

In spite of artificial training, selection and breeding, all directed to attain a balanced symmetry, nature has spurned as of non-transmissible effect all such influences on herself to induce her to yield a fruition of speed-conformation. Nature has burst the bonds of Lamarkism that breeders have attempted to trammel her with. She has burst the shackles and asserted her own natural bent. To her would-be controllers she whispers: *Naturam expellas furca tanem usque recurret.**

In its evolution of the American trotting horse nature ever comes at us with the trotting pitch. She does not find it possible to do so everywhere. This is really the greatest argument in the whole system of the process of natural heredity we are attempting to display. If nature developed such indicative conformation all along the line—in direct proportion to the influences brought into play—she would not favor the theory we support. But, appearing here and there, bursting out at different points as in high peaks belching forth evidences of deep internal force, we have the best possible argument in our favor.

Emitting such evidences at such apparently (for the moment let us suppose without reference to any source) different points, we have a very fair example of what are called *fortuitous variations*, about which we shall have something explanatory to say. These have peeped out scatteringly, in spite of all *certain* forces supposed to have been at work for a totally different result. But, tracing as it were the roots, from which these, here meantime so-called, fortuitous evidences emanate, we find them all descending by main, leading stems to one point, and that point is labeled: *The congenital source of variation.* The source of change is in the root or stirp, not in the branches or twigs; in the originating germ-plasm, not the originated body-plasm.

It would therefore seem that argument from the standpoint, of regarding the trotter as a *composite* whole, must be regarded at present as erroneous. If compositeness is wanted, breeders must elect what particular blood and formation are the speediest, and breed to that, gradu-

*"You may drive nature out with a pitchfork—by violence, but she will always come rushing back."

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ally eliminating all else. When that is accomplished, then only shall we have a composite breed. At present, as to what breeders are continually aiming at seems to be found in certain strains or special lines of blood *alone*, *not* in every one.

One man, says the old proverb, may take a horse to the water, but nine men will not make him drink. The breeder has been a good deal like the horse in the proverb, where nature has volunteered the office of leader.

The perfectible trotter will certainly never materialize if those, blind to nature's hints, and ignoring them, will continue to advocate such crudities in breeding as to pair them in "all shapes." Nature has no such exception to its own rule as these sanguine gentlemen suppose.

In spite of all attempts to prohibit nature's work, in spite of breeding to a heterogeneous—mixed—type, nature has, by sheer force of character and heredity, overcome all obstacles and belied all theories (of balanced symmetry) and has pointed out clearly what is evidently the true conformation of the trotting horse. Its natural evolution can not be restrained by an artificial idea of breeding.

We are not specially dealing here with the evident means of further enhancing this trotting pitch, which might be expressed in the saying: Wherever nature does least man does most—that is in strains (or blood lines) in which it does not pronouncedly exist, the breeder can engraft it by using scions of the stock in which it does so exist. What we are aiming at is to account satisfactorily for its origin—its first arising. As far, therefore, as trotting pitch has been traced, we find that its "keel" has been laid by nature itself.

By the natural endowment of the germ-plasm, implying tendencies to vary in certain directions, the trotting pitch evolved itself and became transmitted in certain lines of descent. It has practically, apparently lain dormant or latent—overlooked, ignored, disowned, opposed by all the powers of "known" breeding principles. Still it has asserted itself so repeatedly that it could not be further ignored. It was, in truth, "discovered." How? By the supreme *test* of training.

The credit of this, as all others affecting the improving advancement of our domestic races—must be given to the subtleties of the trainer's art—in its numerous phases. Of course, animals possessed of trotting pitch might trot without training, but it is only training that can develop it to its utmost capacity.

A story goes "that a generation or so ago a gentleman named Rapely bred thoroughbreds extensively in South Carolina. He was an Englishman and imported a lot of the most purely and fashionably bred stallions and mares that could be found in Mother England. He was passionately fond of racehorses, but he never would train to race them.

He believed in pure blood and was scrupulously careful in making crosses. In the course of time he had reared a tribe of richly-bred thoroughbreds that had never seen a race-course. He kept this up," so says the chronicler, "through several generations of horses. At last the attention of horsemen was directed to them. Numbers of them were selected and tried, but, with all their purity of lineage and superior elegance of form, they were found not to be racehorses." This is a very interesting "story." One little point is liable to be overlooked, however. We are told that Rapely *never* raced or trained his horses. This would indicate two things, *first*, that he did not look for racing form and *secondly*, that in selecting his stock in England he would similarly overlook that material item. He would be carefully, therefore, by the quick-witted horseman, shown the blue-blooded beauties for which there was no racing outlet. Hence the material possession, generally first sought for by racing lovers, was wanting in Rapely's selection. The result, with his system of breeding, could be foreseen. It is a case similar to one of the two supposititious examples given by A. R. Wallace, quoted already.

Training in thus developing the inherent endowments of the great trotters, thus selects out from the general mediocc-

rity the fastest naturally. Those so selected out are the equivalents of those in the domain of nature that are favored for survival above their lesser naturally favored companions. Those best endowed come out of the trial, stand the applied test the best, just as do the survivors in nature.

With this great fact of the selecting out the best naturally endowed with "flight of speed," we have the further fact of its association with trotting pitch.

Therefore those possessing the inherent variation that has produced, or can produce this "conformation" have been given a natural advantage from nature not possessed by others. They are therefore capable of leaving the less favored behind in the general ruck of the race, are lost to them in the dust of their speedier heels—solely on account of the inherent possession of superior natural gift, splendidly responding to the call of trainer at the moment he has chosen to snatch victory from all competitors in the race.

It would naturally follow that a select circle should be drawn around those attaining such a mark, and that all not attaining such mark should be excluded. That is the teaching or process of natural selection. But we are anticipating.

Further examining those now in the select circle we find as still an additional fact, that they have been developed out of certain lines. "All roads lead to Rome," and it appears that all trotting pitch conformation traces to Hambletonian. Hence "All Hambletonian Blood" should be the watchword of advance in the future.

The influence of the exercise of function was not specially in force when trotting pitch was evolved. And apparently, since that influence has been in force it has only been developed where it existed.

Nature has no recourse but to "lay it up," for those who were so fortunate as to discover and appreciate it. Training has brought out of those possessing it the greatest records of speed. Common sense should inspire the breeder, therefore with the true aim in the future.

"*Trotting-pitch*" *not Confined.*—The conformation of the renowned Eclipse was also at variance with "all preconceived notions of equine symmetry." His shoulders were very low, oblique, and so thick above that according to the observation of the time "a firkin of butter might have rested upon them." He stood very high behind, a conformation "suited to his great powers of progression." He was, also, it is stated, so thick winded as to be heard blowing, at a considerable distance, and "galloped as wide as a barn door." (Low, p. 528.)

A volume was written on his proportions by M. St. Bel, the French veterinarian who founded the London college, whose investigation shows that his figure differed immensely from the conventional idea of form which writers had assigned as the standard of perfection. The above to us, seems to indicate that the most natural speed conformation to be evolved is the *trotting;* therefore indicating trotting as a most natural gait. In fact Eclipse was born a trotter to become a runner.

Trotting-pitch must out wherever it exists in thoroughbred or trotter. Thoroughbreds might be developed into good trotters as the latter into good runners—by training. For instance "Messenger's own trotting powers were noticed whilst he was in training as considerable for a horse meant for galloping, Lord Grosvenor offered to bet that he would accomplish fourteen miles within an hour," a record rate for his time. Trotting was as natural to him as running.

All the above points to the natural evolution of the trotting pitch—which training test has unmistakably proven to be the acme of trotting "form."

It might be said of the Hambletonian influence in the American trotter as Col. T. A. Dodge remarks (apparently in a general, but, so, rather loose way) in the December *North America Review*: "The very anatomy has been changed by breeding."

This is true *specially*, and would be true *totally* if breeding operations were confined to reproducing solely such changes in the anatomy.

[*To be continued.*]

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CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PACERS TO THE TROTTING RECORDS OF 1892.

BY L. E. CLEMENT.

EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY:

So much is being written about the trotting-bred pacer that it may not be out of order to go back a little and look at the contributions of the pacer to the trotting records.

June 14, 1871, James S. Wade entered and started a bay pacing-bred trotter at Jackson, Mich., winning the last three heats of the race. This gelding afterward became famous as Red Cloud and made his record of 2:18 three years afterward at Buffalo, N. Y. This was the first performer, of a great family of trotters and pacers, and few families are now better known at the meetings where fast pacing and trotting is in order, than the "Sub family," if you will, of Legal Tender.

In all Legal Tender sired four sons and daughters that took trotting records of 2:30 or better, none of them having trotting-bred mothers — in fact, little seems to be known about the maternal blood lines of any of them. Legal Tender is also credited with four sons that have sired eight 2:30 trotters, among them the black horse Legal Tender, Jr., or Amos' Legal Tender, the sire of five trotters and six pacers to the close of 1891. Nannie Hedges by Ned Hawkins, son of Legal Tender, and her dam claimed to be by Blue Bull, is the dam of Rosemont, 2:23½, and Old Judge, 2:29½, and one of her daughters produced Clairmont, 2:28¾.

The first two-year-old stallion to trot in 2:25 was Shamrock, by Buccaneer that was out of Tinsley Maid by the pacer Flaxtail, and his own dam was Fernleaf, 2:40 (pacing), by Flaxtail, and she out of Fanny Fern by Tuckahoe (pacer). The trotting records were badly used in 1892, but one stands out conspicuously, and that is the yearling record of 2:25¼, Frou Frou, sired by a pacer, and out of a mare by Buccaneer, whose dam is by the pacer Flaxtail, and her dam Mahaska Belle by Flaxtail.

One of the best three-year-old trotting race records is held by Czar, son of Russia, son of Nutwood, out of a mare by Legal Tender, dam by Blue Bull, and this fellow made a two-year old record of 2:27, and was the first of the get of his sire to enter the standard list. The four-year-old trotting record was held for years by Manzanita whose dam was by the pacer St. Clair.

Many will claim that the pacer was a great help in the foundation stock, but that we are getting so far along that we do not need the blood, and yet the yearling trotting record, and one of the fastest three-year-old race records are from close-up pacing blood on the dam's side. Among those that are not record breakers we have Harry Phelps, that was owned over near Blue Mound in Kansas, by two brothers, and took a record better than 2:35 at both gaits, one brother driving him at the trot and the other at the pace. Last season has not only seen him start a 2:30 list, but his daughter, Kitty Hiatoga, has been a consistent performer at the trot and now carries a record of 2:18¾.

Brussells, 2:30, pacing, by Blue Bull, the founder of the greatest of all the pacing families, is the sire of Allen B., 2:20½, first making a record of 2:24¼, and reducing it from that.

M. W., 2:24¼, by a son of Blue Bull, was purchased last spring for $100, and won the 2:29 trot at Columbus, Ohio. His sire, Billy Hinsley, is not registered.

Franklin, by Tobe, Jr., son of Blue Bull, won a ten-heat race, entering the 2:20 list, and was second in the only other heat trotted better than 2:20.

Walkill Prince, to the close of 1892, had six in the 2:30 list, four of them are out of daughters of Blue Bull, one out of a daughter of Pocahontas Boy, and one out of a daughter of John Black, son of Blue Bull, is now in the 2:20 list.

Guiado, the first colt to enter the 2:30 list for Pistachio (full brother to Nutwood), not only carries the blood of the pacing-bred Pilot Jr., sire of Miss Russell, but is out of Primrose, the great daughter of the wonderful old pacing mare Black Rose, by Tom Teemer (pacer). All these are new contributions to the

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trotting records of 1892. Bonnie Doon, by Rooker (Billy Stranger), the Ohio-Michigan pacing sire, entered the list in Kentucky. It is only a few years since the daughters of American Star led all the rest as producers of 2:30 speed, but they soon gave way to the daughters of Hambletonian, and now again they are superseded by the daughters of the old pacer Blue Bull, that now ranks next to "the Hero of Chester" as a sire of producing daughters at the trot, but when it comes to the dams of pacers Blue Bull will probably outrank any other sire.

Of the great three-year-old pacers of 1892, Alhambra, 2:15, is by Legal Tender, dam by Blue Bull; Sunset, 2:16¾, by Billy Davis, son of Blue Bull. Although this fellow made a record of 2:28 as a two-year old, there is nothing in the 1891 Year Book to indicate the breeding of his dam. Nelly McCrory, 2:18¼, is by Legal Tender Jr., dam by Tobe Jr., son of Blue Bull; and Rettla, 2:19¼, is by Kimo, son of Blue Bull; dam by Blue Vein, son of Blue Bull. So it is, in and out, the dams of fast pacers are often the dams of fast trotters, and the horse that sires fast trotters with regularity will, just as surely as water runs down hill, sire fast pacers, I care not what his blood lines are.

Lady Yeiser, by Garrard Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, is the dam of Don Pizarro (3 years), 2:14¾, and his sister, Lottie Loraine (2 years), 2:16½, is also the dam of Mistake, 2:29½—trotting.

Clinker, the old blind pacer, is the sire of the fastest stallion yet foaled in Missouri—Lynwood, 2:20½, and he has three trotters with records better than 2:25. Herschel, sire of the fastest three-year-old stallion bred in Missouri, Prince Herschel, 2:21, and the great campaigner Neva Seeley, is out of a daughter of old Black Rose, the pacer. No horse that I remember except Roscoe Conkling has yet sired two colts to trot better than 2:20 and out of mares of unknown breeding.

Smuggler, the converted pacer, is breeding on through both sons and daughters, and is more successful than many of his high-bred contemporaries among trotting families. Bayard, as a progenitor of both trotting and pacing speed, is fast gaining on his sire, Pilot Jr., and in all probability will make a greater showing in the first and second generation than Pilot Jr. Flaxtail, that has made such a wonderful showing through his daughters, has added a second to his own 2:30 list. Blue Bull, that has now been dead twelve years, has this year added to his list—Phillips' Blue Bull, sire of Alti, 2:18¾, and the trotter, Stewart Mac, that has three times been added to the list of 2:30 perfromers, and twice dropped for irregularities. Over thirty of the sons of Blue Bull are now sires of 2:30 trotting speed, and nearly one-half the sons of Blue Bull that were kept entire have sired 2:30 speed at one of the two harness gaits.

These are only a few things that are shown in pacing pedigrees among the trotting records of 1892, and there never will be a smaller showing. The trotting-bred pacing sires will cut a figure one of these days that will surprise those old fossils that don't want a stallion that sires pacing speed. Keep an eye on Wilkie Russell, Happy Russell, Happy Heir, Sidney, Alley Russell, John R. Gentry, Coramont, Riley Medium, and other young pacing sires, that will yet count long lists among the trotters.

BELLE OF WABASH.

BY J. W. BROWNING.

About the year 1856 there came to the old Fair Grounds track at Indianapolis, in charge of John Williams, a beautiful black three-year-old mare about 15¾ hands high, with one white hind ankle, that at once attracted the attention of all the horsemen in that vicinity. This mare was as fine a type of a thoroughbred in appearance as the invincible Ten Broeck, and not unlike him in form; there was nothing of the wasp-like structure which characterizes so many

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of the racing sprinters of the present day.

I have seen all the noted trotters that have appeared for the last thirty-five years, but none of them could compare in structural points, grace and symmetry with this black mare. She was called "Belle," simply plain Belle without affix or prefix; but in order to distinguish her from a local mare of the same name the horsemen got into the habit of calling her "Wabash Belle," and under that name I trotted Emerald against her several times and also drove her in several races; the last race I ever drove her was over the Woodlawn track at Louisville about 1864 in a race against Lady Thorne (then called Ashland Maid), Belle Chaplin and others, winning second place in the race.

The mare has passed into history under the name of "Belle of Wabash," and is now more noted as the dam of "The Moor," who sired the great brood mare Beautiful Bells, Sultan and others.

In order to avoid confusion of names I will hereafter speak of the mare as "Belle of Wabash." Belle of Wabash was bred by a resident of Montezuma, Ind., a small town located in the Wabash valley. She was sired by a horse owned by Mr. Whisiker, Attica, Ind., called Bassinger, by Lieutenant Bassinger, who was sold to my father and Mr. Patterson about the year 1857 as a thoroughbred.

I never examined the Stud Book to find out whether this horse Bassinger is registered or not, but I do know that he was sold and stood for service in Indiana as a thoroughbred, and that in appearance and temperament he was a typical thoroughbred. Bassinger was traded by Mr. Patterson to John Alexander, Franklin, Ind., for "Belle of Wabash," then seven or eight years old.

John Williams, now of California, broke "Belle of Wabash" when a three-year-old. The "late" Mr. Wallace, learning of this fact, wrote Williams for the breeding and history of the mare, and was referred to me by Williams as the person in the "States" who knew more about "Belle of Wabash" than any other man to his knowledge.

Having given the "late" Mr. Wallace all the facts in my possession, it seems strange that he should have continued to give the breeding of "Belle of Wabash" as entirely unknown. Had the thoroughbred (Bassinger) cross in this mare's pedigree been a pacing or trotting cross it would doubtless have been accepted. It is certainly as well established as the recently-discovered fact by Mr. Wallace that the great English race horse Mambrino, sire of Messenger, belonged to an English pacing family that is unknown outside of the addled brain of the eminent compiler whose nightmare is a thoroughbred.

Indianapolis, Ind., January, 1893.

[In connection with this letter, the following extract from a recent issue of the *Western Horseman* is interesting reading.—EDITOR.]

This Indiana mare, known by only one son, whose foals in time made him famous, occupies a unique position among the great brood mares of the country. Without absolute certainty as to her sire, with only sufficient opportunity to show that she had speed, soundness and endurance and to secure a local reputation, she passed out of sight to become an object of curiosity and investigation when her descendants in the first and second generations revealed extraordinary merit, and now that the lineage not only of the stallion king, Stamboul, 2:07½, but of Sable Wilkes and his swift youngsters, of Beautiful Bells and her progeny, Chimes, sire of seven, and many more must end in one line of search, Belle of Wabash; the individuality of this Indiana product is still a matter of interest.

Near the western border of Central Indiana there is little doubt that Belle of Wabash was sired by the bay thoroughbred Bassinger, owned by Mr. Weisiger, a respectable farmer and a breeder of horses.

Bassinger, son of Lieut. Bassinger, out of a daughter of William IV, whilst not remembered by anything but this one mare, made considerable impression upon the stock of Western Indiana for many years after 1852, where his fine style and spirit appeared in the well-

carried heads, arching necks and good road qualities of the foals of Bassinger out of ordinary Hoosier mares. A nervous and excitable force and great gameness marked the black mare, who for some years made the rounds of fairs and little races. She was a three-year-old filly when her owner, a resident of Montezuma, a village on the banks of the Wabash, discovered by her running away with him that she had speed at the trot as well as otherwise.

A full sister to Belle of Wabash, very much like in form, color and spirit, was owned by a horseman in Terre Haute, who found her to be a born devil, not to be broken.

The famous horse-tamer, Rarey, while in Terre Haute, tried his art on her and failed to break her. Her owner traded her to a man in Indianapolis, but he discreetly provided that he was only to deliver her on the cars at Terre Haute. Belle of Wabash herself, while recognized as a good race mare for all distances, up to five and ten miles, was said to be hot-headed and a puller, and possessed a force and soundness of body and limbs which evidently has been impressed upon her family to the fourth generation.

She was undoubtedly thought good and was valued at a $1,000 a very good price in that part of Indiana before the breeding of trotters had become a pursuit.

Through her son, The Moor, bred by George C. Stevens, of Milwaukee, she was a queen dowager of a splendid line. There was something in the atmosphere and circumstances of California to develop very showy and elegant and popular lines of trotters. The felicity of the nomenclature adopted in naming the colts and fillies, not equaled elsewhere, may have had a little to do with attracting attention and popularizing some of the California families, though of course true merit also belonged to Minnehaha, Beautiful Bells and their happily named offspring. There is quite an oriental picturesqueness in the names of The Moor, Sultan, Stamboul, Alcazar (Spanish from an Arabic word), Amurath, Kismet, Othello, Saladin, Moonstone, *et al.*, and a tinkling rhythm in Minnehaha, Beautiful Bells, Chimes, Bell Bird, St. Bel, Bell Boy, Bow Bells, Midnight Chimes, and so on, but much of this graceful naming was suggested by the Indiana men who gave Belle of Wabash her name.

The Moor, the black son of the ebon-coated mare, must have transmitted some of his dam's attributes to his small but very select family which contained the great Beautiful Bells, black mare dam of seven; Bell Boy, 2:19¼; Bell Bird (1), 2:26¼; Belleflower (2), 2:24¾; Hinda Rose, 2:19½; Palo Alto Belle, 2:22½; St. Bel (4), 2:24½; Bow Bells, 2:19¼; and of Chimes (sire of seven), and superb Sultan (sire of Stamboul, 2:07½), Sable, black mare, dam of Sable Wilkes (3) 2:18; black horse (nine in the list) Leo Wilkes, 2:29¾; Ulee Wilkes (4), 2:23, black filly, and dam of Rupee, 2:11.

Of Minnehaha's great brood of six trotters and of producing dams, the only foal by The Moor was the wondrous black mare Beautiful Bells, undoubtedly the greatest of the band, but another brood mare whose story is not fully told is Sable, granddaughter of Belle of Wabash, whose son Sable Wilkes may outstrip the remarkable sire of early and extreme speed, Guy Wilkes, since at eight years old he has in the list the speedy juveniles: Freedom (1), 2:29¾; Macleay (2), 2:22¼; Sabina (2), 2:27½; Ora Wilkes, 2:21½; black colt Lon Wilkes (3), 2:20¾; Lallah Wilkes (3), 2:26; black filly, Wilkes Blanche, 2:26½; black colt (formerly called Native Son) Sabledale (2), 2:18½, and Puritan, 2:29½, surely an unequaled list.

Sable has also to her credit Leo Wilkes, 2:29¾; Ulee Wilkes (4), 2:23, black filly, and the dam of Rupee, 2:11.

The roll of the descendants of The Moor, son of Clay Pilot, and Belle of Wabash has a sumptuous look, as it covers Beautiful Bells and her progeny, St. Bel and his get, Chimes and his seven, Sable Wilkes and his phenomenal nine, Stamboul, 2:07½, "and he shall be king," with his ten, Sultan, his greater sire, and his twenty-eight performers, Alcazar and his five and the list can be extended to monotony, in honor of the unmarked, unregistered mare from the Wabash.—*The Western Horseman.*

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SUNDRY SUGGESTIONS.

BY RAY MARSHALL.

IT is now the season of the year when there is often disposition to neglect the horse stock. The average farmer is given to looking after various items of indoor chores, such as mending harness and other articles, which may be done in the shop by the fire. The result is that too often the colts are allowed to run in the snow of the pasture and stalk fields with all the freedom of wild animals.

Their only means of domestication is found in their being supplied with some coarse provender or hay once a day, often some distance away from the barns and ordinary yards. It is extremely unfortunate that the full scope of horse breeding and management is not more fully comprehended by those who have the early training and fixing of the habit of the coming horse in their hands. It may be said, of course, that it is much work and bother to tie up every equine that is growing up on the various stock farms. It is forgotten when this complaint is entered that it is the numerous little things in the way of handling that make the horse in after life valuable as a thoroughly trained animal. It is the frequent haltering and contact with the men and boys that tends to establish confidence in mankind, and it is very difficult in the later life of the animal to make up for this lack of early handling by any other substitute. The only purpose for which horses are grown is that they may be faithful servants of men, women and children in later life. As is true of children, they learn and acquire habits much more readily and perfectly in their youth than when they have passed the age of three years.

In the way of light handling the colt should be taught as much as possible before it is two years of age. Just at this season is an excellent time to handle the yearlings, and by handling we mean to say that they are to have judicious, careful training, such as bridling, harnessing, hitching up together in pairs and driving short distances to light vehicles, with very light loads. By light vehicles we mean a light-weight lumber wagon that is strong enough to bear their pranks and the effects of their awkwardness, and at the same time not too heavy for them to draw. For such youngsters not to exceed an hour's handling in the morning and another hour in the afternoon is advisable, though with judicious care they may be driven to town or on some errand in which they may be tied to a hitching post and allowed to stand (thus learning a lesson) for only a few minutes. Such a trip might occupy altogether two hours without detriment. There is danger, however, that they will be brought into perspiration and allowed to take cold when exercised for too long a period in winter weather. Of course much of the preliminary training which will tend to quiet the nerves of the youngsters and to establish fairly their confidence in their driver should be done before they are driven on the road at all. By this precaution they may be prepared to do the work outlined above with scarcely any fretting; and by using blankets promptly when they are tied in the streets, and also when they are put away in the barn, and by rubbing down their limbs thoroughly with a good wisp of straw they may be kept without cold and may be made much more valuable a year hence from the effects of this preliminary discipline.

One of the results of this early care, as every experienced horseman knows, is that much of the danger which accompanies the breaking of horses when they are fully grown is done away with. The youngster is not so self-willed at this time, and it requires less strength and much less patience on the part of drivers to handle such colts. It need only be suggested that, as a rule, such a youngster should be driven a few times in double harness with a steady, smart horse, from which animal it will readily learn much by imitation. It is also a much easier method of training from the start, and exposes the persons concerned to much less danger from violence to

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themselves, and from accidents in the way of breakages of harness, vehicles, etc. But where there are pairs of colts as soon as fairly trained in this way, it is desirable that they be put together. Of course the experienced expert in handling horses needs hear only the suggestion that he be faithful in season and out of season, in the cold weather as well as the pleasant days, applying himself regularly to the task of training the youngsters. Scarcely less important are his duties to mankind than those of the teacher of children, from the fact that the animals passing through his hands afterward become the servants of trusting people, who take for granted the understanding that the man who converted the natural youngster into a trained driver did the work thoroughly and well.

Of course there must be constant thought to avoid giving an indifferent, lazy disposition to colts. At such times it is necessary to feed well, and thus not only maintain the usual strength, but also keep the animal growing and in the full vigor of its life. It is possible in such cases, by careful grooming and attention to proper diet, to secure much better development of the physical frame of the coming horse than is usual where the animal runs at will and feeds indifferently. It is important now to guard against the feeling which often possesses the boys about the barn to make pets of the colts, and to engender in them the disposition to be too playful. Just enough work is needed to make the youngster feel that life is truly, with it, a serious business. It is also desirable to have it feel its dependence largely on the men with whom it is associated, and to this end it is a good plan for the one driving and handling, if possible, to administer to it its feed.

WINTER CARE OF STALLIONS.

There is no one department of the breeding interests, especially in this New England climate, of more importance than the winter care and management of our stallions. It requires no scientific scholar to appreciate the fact that posterity or descent depend much, I might say wholly, upon the conditions of parentage. It has been demonstrated beyond question that diseases, dispositions, and, in fact hereditary and accidental malformations are transmissible to the third and fourth generation. I can not agree with many of our breeding students that accidental malformations are not to be seriously considered in the selection of our sires.

I will cite one case that came under my personal observation. The stallion Tom Patchen, by George M. Patchen, met with an accident in a race over Old Forest City Park, Portland, Me. The accident consisted in a fracture of the wing of the pedal bone of one of the hind legs, which caused a crooked ankle. That stallion was afterward mated with a mare owned by Mr. Munger, of Portland. The progeny was a filly, born with the precise malformation of her sire, and the malformation always remained with the mare.

I refer to this case simply to impress upon the reader the importance of every detail of the breeding business, and to show how imperative it is that the stallion should be in the highest state of vigor and health when mated with the dam. All the attending circumstances of that union should be in harmony with the perfect law of reproduction. I do not claim that curbs, ringbones and spavins are invariably transmitted, but that there is always a predisposition to such in the offspring, if they exist in the sire.

Upon the same hypothesis I contend that bad dispositions, unhealthy conditions of the sire, such as thrush, grease, ophthalmia, humor of the blood and skin, induced to a great extent by improper winter care and management, if present in the stallion, is likewise predisposed to exist in his descent. While I am a very firm believer in the potency of blood lines, yet I am disposed to attribute much of the success of our greatest sires to the scrupulous care and excellent management they receive. On

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the other hand, I am of the opinion that much of the failure on the part of others can be traced directly to a want of care and mismanagement on the part of their owners.

The great stallion George M. Patchen signally failed as a sire to meet the high anticipations of his admirers, and to a great extent I believe that failure can be reasonably explained in the want of care and in the abuse to which that great horse was subjected. I hold that if the two greatest sires the world has ever known (Electioneer and George Wilkes) had been subjected to the same unmerciful treatment as George M. Patchen received, their name and fame would have been alike clouded with his.

If so much then depends on the care and management of the stallion, the question arises, What is the general detail of care and management that induces the highest physical condition and prepares the horse to transmit the most desirable qualities? That query is answered by seeking that care and management that induces the most docile disposition and the highest state of vigor and health in the horse.

It requires no extended treatise on humane treatment to establish the well-recognized fact that the day of the whipping post, with the use of cruel appliances formerly used upon the stallion, has happily passed away. A lump of sugar, a potato, apple or some other palatable article of food given the horse when you enter his stall is by far more effective in securing submission than loud shouting, cursing, whipping and the use of chain and other cruel bits combined.

To show the effectiveness of sugar in conquering an evil disposition I will cite one case that comes in my own experience. When the stallion The Seer came into my hands for training as a four-year-old he came to me with the reputation of being a very vicious horse. The morning I took him from the Stanley Bros.' Stable, Lewiston, Me., Mr. Stanley kindly enjoined upon me the necessity of watchfulness lest I get injured by the colt. That morning his groom had had a hand-to-hand duel with the colt, the colt having the call in the battle. On my way to the track I called at a grocery and bought two pounds of lump sugar, and ordered his new groom in whose charge he was placed always as he entered his stall to give the colt a lump of this sugar, and never to scold or whip him. I followed the same course, and it was not long before this heretofore vicious horse manifested the greatest delight when either of us entered his stall. I never had occasion to strike this horse while in my possession, and never saw him in temper.

I would enjoin upon owner and groom never to punish the stallion when they themselves are in temper, and if this injunction is followed I will wager a good hat that it will be a long day before the stallion is punished. Always remember that a mad man is an unreasonable instructor; that it requires our best judgment with full control of all our faculties to teach successfully.

The next question to be considered is that of food and water. The horse should always have a reasonable quantity of hay and grain; feed at regular hours, three times a day is sufficient. Care should be taken that his water is pure, and it should always be given before eating. The giving of large quantities of water immediately after eating distends the stomach, tends to inflammation and indigestion. Large quantities of water should never be given at a time.

Clean herdsgrass and oats should form the basis of food, the quantity of oats to be determined by the condition and requirements of the horse. An occasional feed of corn is not objectionable in this cold climate. A bran mash, consisting of three parts bran and one part oats, scalded together, with a tablespoonful of salt added, and allowed suitable time to cool to about blood heat, should be given twice a week. A feed of carrots, or small feed of potatoes, may be given with good results, but never feed turnips, as they are productive of skin humors. Nine quarts of oats or its equivalent in grain, with ten pounds of hay to the adult horse, per day, is about what feed he requires during the winter months. This feed implies that the horse has plenty of exercise.

I think all stallions should have regular exercise during the winter, say from six to eight miles per day in suitable

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weather. Good health depends as much upon exercise as upon care and food. His exercise in general should be moderate, but if at times the horse is anxious to extend himself, and it would be safe, let him step along, as no evil results will follow such treatment. I would recommend feeding a small quantity of hay after the horse comes in from his work, as this serves to allay any nervous excitement, and makes the horse more contented and quiet. Hay should always be given in the morning before feeding grain, and the largest feed of hay given at night.

The stall must be in keeping with the sanitary condition of the horse. It is not presumed that every stallion can enjoy the palatial apartments provided for Arion; but every person who keeps a stallion for service should provide a comfortable, light, well-ventilated stall for his horse. The warm rays of the sun with pure air comes cheap (there is no royalty on these articles), and they are indispensable to health. I am much in favor of a stall so arranged that the horse can stand during the day upon some substance conducive to the active growth and health of the foot. A day stall arranged with a layer of six inches of ground hemlock bark I have found of great advantage to the feet and legs. The tan that has once been used by the tanner is equally as good, and can generally be secured at a small expense.

Good clean straw is as good or better than any other article I have ever used for a night or sleeping stall. The practice of ventilating the stall in front or over the head of the horse should never exist, for thereby the horse is exposed to draughts of air which is liable to produce inflammatory troubles. Ventilation should be secured in such a way that the horse is not exposed to draughts of air. It is not necessary for me to say that the stall should be kept perfectly clean. A very ancient maxim that "cleanliness is next to godliness" is not only recognized in the human but throughout the animal kingdom. Much care should be exercised to keep the stall free from all impurities. This also implies that the horse should be well and carefully groomed. The body, legs and feet should receive daily attention. The health of the horse depends very much upon his normal secretive functions. The pores of the skin and the issues of the legs serve as the conduit through which the impurities of constantly decaying nature escape; it, therefore, follows that every such avenue should be kept in the most healthy and active condition. The methods of grooming to be followed should be the least irritating to the horse. The body and legs can usually be kept clean with the rub cloth and brush, but I have found it necessary sometimes to resort to wash to remove the gummy, greasy substances that will accumulate upon the skin.

The feet of the stallion require special attention. They should be cleaned and washed every day, and as often as once a week a little fine salt should be applied around the frog. If allowed the tan stall this will be sufficient to keep the feet in a healthy condition. Too much clothing is objectionable, yet the horse should be kept reasonably warm. Bandages should not be used in the winter season unless some weakness of the leg exists. It is far better to rub the leg with a cloth until perfectly dry.

From the amount of exercise I have heretofore indicated, it follows that the horse should be kept shod. I would not advise this in all cases. I have sometimes found tips beneficial when the traveling would permit. The structure of the foot will determine this question. If the foot is inclined to excessive growth of the quarters, tips should be used, as thereby we obtain better frog pressure, which serves to expand the foot. The low quarter or flat-footed horse should always be kept shod.

There are a thousand and one minor considerations that enter into the winter care and management of stallions that might be detailed with profit, but the length of this article forbids that I further encroach upon your valuable space. It should be remembered that I have had continually in view the adult horse in writing this article, but the same general principles will apply to the colt, modified, of course, in the quantity of feed and amount of exercise to suit the age.—*American Horse Breeder.*

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SIRE VS. DAM.

A FEW years ago it was quite the custom among writers on breeding topics to say of certain horses that they were "only brood-mare sires." The idea, as I understand it, was, first of all to assume that pretty much all the credit of the greatness of certain trotters should be given to the sire, and that the dams that produced the trotters were merely incidental factors. I have not seen the term used for some time, and it may be that with the accumulation of knowledge, justice is being at last distributed impartially, and the breeding world is prepared to give honor where honor is due. It has seemed for some time that we have been making a great mistake in ranging great trotters by the male line. The time has come for a new standard, a more scientific rule for classifying trotting-bred horses. The old standard has done its work, and has done it well. We can now see its imperfections with more distinctness, but it is easier to criticise what is than to suggest what may, with advantage, be substituted.

We have concealed from ourselves all along and persisted in ignoring what is now, with a greater accumulation of facts, made plain to our eyes, that our trotting pedigrees are really brood-mare pedigrees. Let us try, for the sake of understanding my thesis, to cut out from our memory all recollection of Messenger, Duroc, Diomed, Justin Morgan, and the rest, and replace their links in the chain of pedigree by certain brood-mares. The stallions, then, that descend from them figure as distributing reservoirs of the blood of these great mares.

Theoretically, sire and dam are equal contributors to the resultant foal. Practically one or another parent generally predominates in the offspring, and so far as trotting pedigrees and a steady march to excellence has been able to guide us, it has been a constant and triumphant march of female predominance.

Let us commence with Amazonia. Through her the Messenger line came into prominence as a source of high speed.

All the features by which Abdallah was distinguished from other sires of the Messenger line were distinctive of her, and a description of her is so strongly a description of him that the conclusion is that he was the son of her mother more than of her sire. She was a mare of great natural speed, and Mr. Helm says: "All accounts agree in saying that she was a trotter of the highest type, a road mare of great distinction; many say without an equal." He also says: "The essential peculiarities of form in Abdallah came from Amazonia."

The "essential peculiarities" of Abdallah, both in form and speed-giving power, mark him as one apart from his ancestors, carrying down, not the peculiarities of his sire's line, but the peculiarities of his dam. He sired a goodly number of progeny, not so many, of course, as to make the world enthusiastic for his perpetuation or regretful for his unseemly taking off, until the great deeds of his son recalled attention to him. Yet, strange to say—strange for the popular theories of descent—it is altogether probable that Abdallah would have remained without a mourner were he not mated with the Charles Kent mare. To make this assertion appear reasonable, I wish to draw the attention of the reader to the unmistakable fact that Abdallah was a most impressive sire. Not only did he impress his physical conformation, but still more his mental make-up. His seemed to be an organization of intense force, but without a governor. He was a horse of great determination, of great natural speed, but so ungovernable and so unreasonable to the approach of discipline that he was unbroken to his death. He transmitted to his descendants to the present generation, where they are not descended through Hambletonian, his own unreasonable sensitiveness, together with his high speed. We have a remarkable instance of this in Daniel Lambert. His progeny, like himself, are extremely sensitive, and, though endowed with greater reasoning qualities than the Abdallah line, they are in marked contrast to the other Morgan lines.

From Ethan Allen and Vermont Black Hawk he inherited his beautiful form, but Fanny Cook extinguished the Morgan balance and docile disposition.

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Thus we have an Abdallah line covered with a Morgan skin.

What a contrast was Hambletonian. It was a great battle for supremacy that, when Abdallah was dethroned and the Kent Mare conquered. Just as Amazonia conquered the Messenger blood and implanted her personality on her descendants through her son, even to the present day, so the Kent Mare triumphed over Amazonia, and Abdallah lives today, not in the male line, but in the female line through the sons of his daughters.

The characteristics of Hambletonian are too familiar to every student to be repeated here. His great natural courage, his high speed, combined with an intellectual greatness and balance that made every desirable quality to be in the highest degree available, all these qualities show Hambletonian to be the son of Amazonia, but also, and in a far higher degree, the son of the Charles Kent Mare. So great was Hambletonian that we have not yet been able to say with confidence that his superior has lived or is alive, all things being considered. And yet the blood of Amazonia and the Kent Mare, already become in Hambletonian a mighty river, pushes it way onto greater accomplishments than the world has yet seen. Again and again has one or another of the self-conceited and self-enthroned autocrats of the trotting world set limits to the power of that potent blood, but the flood rushes on, sweeps down all barriers and the shouts of yesterday's triumph are forgotten in the far greater glories of to-day. At the present time men are less confident than ever, and a thought that I dreamed might come to pass is now boldly proclaimed as a thing highly probable, that one day the trotter and the runner will meet on equal terms for supremacy.

Although, I say, the greatness of Hambletonian has not been measured by any sire that has appeared since, and although the water above always helps to augment and make up the greatness of the stream below, yet we have come to a parting of the ways. The stream of greatness has been worthily borne on to another generation, and so worthily borne on, that not only has the quality continued to increase in luster, but the quantity in the collateral lines of Hambletonian's sons has been so abundant that the sceptre has passed from one to the other with a rapidity which renders prophecy futile and comparison impossible.

Yet how widely different are the sons. Great was Hambletonian; he was not great enough to make his sons Hambletonians. One of the first great stars in the Hambletonian firmament was Dexter. Dexter was so unlike his sire in form and temperament as to render possible an argument against the unimpregnable fact that Hambletonian was his sire. Dexter was the son of Clara. The owner of Dexter made a prophecy that if any horse ever beat Dexter's time it would be one bred like Dexter, thus bearing a well-earned tribute to the contribution of the dam's family. Yet another beat Dexter's time, and she was one as unlike Dexter in breeding, conformation and equipment as Dexter was unlike his sire. Alexander's Abdallah, so unfortunately and so untruly named, was the son of Katy Darling, a mare fully the equal of Hambletonian in speed and his superior in the match for supremacy, as she transmitted all his endowment with her individuality to Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of the conqueror of Dexter.

Anyone who has seen Lady Patriot in the flesh or has seen Schreiber's excellent photograph of her, can see at a glance where the Volunteer line gets its peculiarly fine finish. So strongly did this great mare impress her personality on her son and his line that of all the male lines descended from Hambletonian the Volunteer line is the strongest in the struggle with female influence for predominance. A son or daughter of Volunteer might easily be mistaken for a scion of his grandson, Jerome Eddy, and so it goes through nearly all the collateral lines.

One who has seen old Green Mountain Maid recognizes her predominance in the Electioneer line, not only in physical make-up, but still more in that natural irritability toward strangers which was so strongly characteristic of the daughter of Harry Clay and Shanghai Mary. This is all the more remarkable in a line so docile as the Hambletonian.

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It is difficult when facts press on to pass them over that we may confine our article to reasonable limits. Hambletonian had many good sons. These did not all follow their dam. He had a number of sons that by the strictest test might be called great. These all differed from one another so much, and from their sire so much, that in their dams, and in their dams alone, can be found sufficient cause for their individuality. In Hambletonian can be found sufficient cause for the speed that any grandchild has ever shown, but let it be always understood that that grandson carries another's form and mold, different from Hambletonian's. We can all tell a Happy Medium at sight. The loose, easy swing, the great speed, the excellent legs, the lofty stylish carriage, and all tell us that Princess' progeny are passing. Along come the nervous, determined little offspring of the son of Clara. Are these Hambletonians? Yes, somebody answers, these are Hambletonians. Then come the leg-trotting, low-headed, machine-gaited Electioneers. These are Hambletonians, too, somebody suggests. Then comes another breed, their hind legs reaching out under the sulky, their rolling gait, their unequal conformation and size, renders it difficult to classify them without the gait. Yet somebody tells us that the descendants of Dolly Spanker are Hambletonians. The Volunteers, the Strathmores, each one so different from each other, and all so different from their sire's sire, are all Hambletonians. Our reason tells us differently.

Hambletonian and Mambrino are the classic names in the Messenger line. As in the line that produced Hambletonian, so the Mambrino Chief line is a broodmare line. If it had not been for the dam of Mambrino Chief, Mambrino Paymaster would have faded deservedly away from the pages of the trotting records. He is now remembered only as the sire of the produce of Mambrino Chief's dam. She produced three colts to Mambrino Paymaster, all of extraordinary speed, one only being kept whole, to the great profit of the breeding world. After a long summary of the evidence touching the breeding of Mambrino Chief, Mr. Helm, in his "American Roadsters," comes to this conclusion: "That the qualities of Mambrino Chief were due in large part, if not mainly, to his dam, has been regarded by those in any degree familiar with the subject as almost certain."

The greatest of the sons of Mambrino Chief was Mambrino Patchen. It is well here to copy Dr. Herr's description of the dam of Lady Thorne and Mambrino Patchen, that the breeder of experience may see if it recalls to his practiced eye any of her descendants: "The dam of Lady Thorne was raised and bred by William Rhodes, of Fayette county, Kentucky. She was a blood bay, 15½ hands high, with all the best characteristics of the thoroughbred about her, showing high quality at all points. Her legs and feet were like polished steel; she was beautifully proportioned and balanced; in her form no mixture of good and bad, large and small points, but, as stated, any one part admirably answering to the co-related part throughout.

Eyes large and perfect, carriage elegant, with excellent tail. Her regular trot seemed as though it could not be improved, so extraordinarily regular and machine-like were the movements. Stride level, elastic, open and her bottom of the best."

I venture to say that Mambrino Patchen is greater than any other son of Mambrino Chief, solely because he had a greater dam. And to show their certificate of greatness, the dam of Mambrino Patchen is reproduced in a larger number of her descendants than any mare that I can recall in the galaxy of great mares, unless we except Lady Patriot alone.

I need not prolong this overlong essay by citing all or even a part of the facts that are familiar to horsemen, that might be here introduced to confirm this theory of descent. My mind runs to Swigert, to Gov. Sprague, to Green's Bashaw, and many other horses that have brought obscure strains to prominence, solely because they had great dams.

It remains for me to note the conclusions to which breeding minds have reached:

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First of all, we can not have great sires without great dams.

Second. Though we may have some success with poor dams and a good horse, we will have a thousand per cent. more success with good dams and sires of moderate merit.

Third. We might as well plant good seed in a desert and expect good results, as to breed good sires to dams without merit and expect to succeed.

Fourth. The art of breeding consists in mating great mares with great sires.

Fifth. The lesson of the past is that we should value a pedigree not by the great sires in the pedigree, but by the great dams.

Sixth. The first question we should ask concerning a horse to be bought for a sire is not "What was his sire?" but rather "What was his dam?"

Seventh. The habit of classifying breeds under their sires should be abandoned.

Eighth. Speed flows more uniformly through the female line than through the male.

Ninth. It is better to have one producer on the farm than twenty non-producers.

Tenth. If the mare has a producing dam, besides being herself a producer, she is worth two that are simply producers themselves.

Wishing all your readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I hope it will be a year that will inaugurate more scientific methods. The vast accumulation of facts has enabled us better to generalize and to place a light to our feet that we may avoid the mistakes of the past. — "*Aurelius*" *in Clark's Horse Review.*

INFECTIOUS ABORTION IN MARES.

BY DR. THOMAS J. TURNER, STATE VETERINARIAN OF MISSOURI, IN "COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD."

In response to the Governor's letter of May 16, 1892, ordering me to visit the State of Montana and investigate a troublesome malady then affecting brood mares, especially of one Marcus Daly, of Riverside, Bitter Root Valley, Mont., I immediately started on said trip and arrived at the Daly ranch on May 24. An investigation was begun in a few days which required about four weeks to consummate, and I hereby tender you my report upon this subject, containing a history of the outbreak, its nature, and salient points pertaining to the proper management of the trouble, should it occur on any farm, also facts ascertained by experimentation, leaving out the more minute details concerning the parasite, which are yet to be determined by investigation.

Location of Daly Ranch.—The Daly ranch is situated in the fertile valley of the Bitter Root, in Missouri county, Mont. The grounds are generally high and well drained, the tillable land being in high state of cultivation. Much money has been expended on the property to make it a first-class breeding establishment; some thirty thousand acres are enclosed within its confines. The climate is perfect and feed first class, as also is the management. To diverge slightly from the object of this report, I am constrained to say that the location of the ranch, the soil thereof, nor the climate of the country has anything to do whatever with the cause of the malady.

The History of the Outbreak.—Infectious abortion (so called) was first manifest on the ranch, according to facts obtainable at that place, about the middle of February, 1892.

To preface the subject, it might be well to state that the malady, of whatever its nature, was causing the mares to slip their foals, either an abortion or a premature birth being the result. It was first noticed among the trotters of the Daly ranch; the renowned mare, Fanny Witherspoon, being the first to abort. This trouble ran riot through his entire stud of most valuable animals, both thoroughbred and trotters.

The first few abortions caused but little alarm, thinking they were the result of some accident. This being the case, the

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mares known to have aborted were not regarded as especially dangerous to those still carrying foal, and were consequently allowed to pasture with them. Later, however, alarm was taken, but not until too late, for most all of the mares in foal had been exposed. The abortion continued until the last of May. Before I reached the locality the mares were constantly, as they aborted, removed from the ranch, and thus kept apart for two or three weeks. This was of an enzootic nature, no animals save those belonging to Mr. Daly being affected. thus it will be seen that this disease may be comparatively easily controlled, although both infectuous (?) and contagious (?). Concomitant with this abortion a few mares would carry their foals to nearly full term and then premature births would occur. Several foals lived, and apparently for a week or ten days were perfectly healthy, when at that period there would be noticed a swollen condition of the joints of the little fellows and a general dejection. The possibility of the same cause being in operation in producing the two maladies at once presented itself for consideration. Upon this general supposition the investigation in regard to abortion was made. The result will be seen in a history of the experiment.

Etiology.—At first the trouble was supposed to be caused by the food on which the animals were fed. Upon this suggestion investigations were made, but no agents likely to cause abortion were found. These investigations were made by botanists and men thoroughly capable of doing such work. They were employed by Mr. Daly, who has been extremely anxious to fathom the trouble and used all available means to do the same. He has spared no expense in doing so, and too much credit can not be given him for his kindly and generous aid to science in fathoming the cause of this malady.

Prior to this, however, it was supposed that the animals might be aborting from sympathy; then it was that those having aborted were immediately separated from the mares in foal. Mares and cows frequently abort through sympathy, and no infection exists. Upon arrival and prior to it, indeed, infectious abortion (?) was suspected, and the investigation begun with that idea in mind. Having arrived late in the foaling season, few mares were left to foal. This, however, was not a great disadvantage, for a few days after arrival a sorrel mare, Biddy Mac, running on a mountain range, gave birth to a foal, which, as far as external appearances were concerned, was perfectly healthy except that the little one was extremely weak. Being very young, however, no trouble was anticipated from this cause. In all these cases the fœtal membrane was always abnormal in appearance.

Appearance of Membranes when Found.—The membrane of this particular case when found in the morning after the labor, upon a hill-top, and close and minute examination made, revealed the following facts: That portion of the membranes accompanying the horns of the uterus, were found to be undergoing a decomposition, possessing a deep red, congested appearance; this followed by leaden, greyish color further on, and emanating a very saneous odor. There were also, in small patches, portions of the membranes entirely destroyed and small quantities of a muco-purulent matter to be found. From these membranes septic material was obtained for future use for experimental purposes. The method found hereafter in "History of Experiment and Results so far as Ascertained." The direct operating cause being a microscopical parasite, with its classification not yet definitely determined; the life, history of parasite and its habits have yet also to be determined.

Symptoms.—In this trouble, Infectious Abortion (?), no symptoms save those premonitory signs as a possible uneasiness noticed in simple abortion are noticed, and most frequently nothing at all is to be seen. However, in joint-ill, due to the same organism causing abortion as shown by investigation hereafter noted, affecting the foal which lived, the following symptoms are noticed: About a week or ten days after the birth of the foal there will be noticed a swollen condition of some of the joints of the limbs. These will increase in size and become very painful. They often rupture and

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muco-purulent discharge will escape. Usually, however, there is no rupture but a continuous distention of the synovial sac. Upon a manipulation these swellings will be found very tense and feverish, the little fellow will have a most dejected look, will stand or lie down most of the time, moving around very little on account of the extreme pain caused by any motion, whatever. A severe synovitis at times partaking of a suppurative character is established and upon post mortem the entire epithysis will be found denuded of cartilage, so severe has been the suppurative action. The appetite seems tolerably fair in most cases, yet no thriving takes place, the hair looks dead and rough, the animal itself having little life and scarcely any vitality.

Course and Determination. — The mares after inoculation abort in about fifteen to twenty days. The foals that are born alive invariably die, though some live for two or three months.

Treatment Prophylactic.—In regard to the treatment of mares having aborted the following measures should be followed:

First—If the mare aborts in an open paddock or pasture the fœtus fœtal membranes should be burned and the mare taken to a stable or small lot where she can be easily treated.

Second—If removed to a stable it must be apart from any other stable containing pregnant animals, and must not be high ground, the urine of which will run into lots, paddock, or field occupied by pregnant animals. If removed to a small lot the lot must be lower than or in such a manner situated that no animals that are pregnant will by drainage be exposed to the germs causing the trouble.

(This third measure is only necessary in mares that have aborted and are not doing well.)

Third—The external part should be thoroughly cleaned with a solution of hydrargyrm bichloride (corrosive sublimate) one part to 1,000 parts of water. The tail itself should be thoroughly washed with same, or if it is in fly time a solution of carbolic acid may be supplemented for the corrosive sublimate of the strength of one part of acid to 1,000 parts of water. This having been done the vagina and uterus should be thoroughly cleaned with injections of pure tepid water. After this use the solution above mentioned for injections per vagina. Continue these injections once a day for two or three days.

Fourth—The attendant treating mares shall thoroughly disinfect his hands, and, if possible, change clothing before he goes into the presence of pregnant animals.

Sixth—The mares after treatment may be stinted with perfect safety to the stallion after two or three weeks' treatment.

Seventh—The foals affected with joint-ill, it being the same disease differently manifested and capable of producing abortion, should be destroyed and carcasses burned.

Eighth—If, however, the foal is let live it should be separated from pregnant animals, provided any of the swellings of the foal have taken on a suppuration, and an open joint or fistulous sore be the result.

Ninth—A mare, the dam of a foal suffering from the joint-ill, should undergo the same antiseptic treatment as though she had aborted, providing she is not doing well.

Tenth—Mares that have aborted and done well should not be stinted sooner than two or three weeks after the accident.

HISTORY OF EXPERIMENT AND RESULT SO FAR AS ASCERTAINED.

A few days after arrival at ranch, June 25, "Biddy Mac," a trotting-bred mare, gave birth to a foal. This, previously mentioned was very weak, and died in two days after its birth from starvation. A post-mortem was held, but nothing could be found to cause death. The udder of dam was then examined and no milk found. Cultures were made from the blood and several of the glands of the colt, to see, if possibly, it might contain any of the germs causing the trouble. It is not intended to give the result in detail, as many of the minute points were only tedious, and of no practical value to the general public.

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Cultures made from blood of the foal we inoculated into pregnant mares to see if abortion would result. Cultures were also taken from the deceased fœtal mem branes from "Biddy Mac," and inoculation made therefrom. One bay mare in foal received the inoculation on June 6, on the following night she foaled. On June 29 the foal showed signs of joint trouble in right knee joint, and on July 1 the hock joint was as large as a man's head. Thus, from this experiment almost just begun, we might say, do we produce the disease in a colt that when born was apparently all healthy, that, too, after the inoculation had only been introduced a few hours. The mare, a dun, inoculated with a culture from Biddy Mac's colt on June 20, gave birth to a dead fœtal; this was an abortion as evinced by the deceased placenta, hence we see that from these two inoculations from a culture from blood of this colt we have produced both the maladies, abortion and joint trouble. The germs causing these two diseases are the same as shown under the microscope. That these two maladies are then one and the same disease differently manifest there is no doubt. Other and more varied experiments were tried and are still in progress concerning other matters with reference to the possible nature of the malady in regard to immunity and length of time of incubation after natural exposure. The investigation in these lines is not consummated, and much time and attentive work must be done ere the public receive any further statements.

From the foregoing it will be seen that antiseptic measures in way of washes, etc., in treating mares that have aborted, are not necessary, neither are they of any benefit, the germ causing the malady being in the system and not a local parasite; that strict sanitary measures are necessary; that medicinal treatment of whatever nature will be of no benefit as far as removing cause is concerned, or preventing the accident; that joint-ill and abortion are the same maladies differently manifest; that no local application to umbilicus of a recently born foal whose dam has been infected previous to foaling will not prevent the occurrence of joint-ill in colt.

The following facts may be by experimentation determined:

Whether one attack gives an immunity to another the succeeding year.

Whether we will or will not be able to vaccinate against its appearance.

What is the length of time required for incubation under natural or accidental exposure.

Whether or not the germ is capable of producing abortion save at certain stages in its life.

What is the length of time during which the germ remains in the animal economy.

Columbia, Mo., January 10, 1893.

Arab Lore.

BY ORRIN W. COOK.

THE great Sheik Abdulhed, traveling with a party of his warriors in the desert came across the trail of a smaller party of horsemen. From the direction of the footprints and other indications, Abdulhed and his men judged that the trail was made by a detachment of a certain hostile neighboring tribe. They started forthwith in hot pursuit, and soon sighted their intended prey. Shortly thereafter the pursued perceived the cloud of dust arising in their rear. The flight and the pursuit were fast and far.

At length Sheik El Jakkas, chief of the pursued party, said to his boy, "Thine eyes, O my son, are better than mine; tell me what horses yonder evil-minded ones ride."

The son, turning in the saddle and shading his eyes with his hand, looked long, and then replied, "O Defender of the Faithful, they be grey horses."

"Then," said El Jakkas, "we may as well stop and surrender, for we can not escape."

But even while this colloquy lasted, Abdulhed said to a youth by his side, "O heir of my life. thou seest as the eagle; tell me, on what horses are yon renegades mounted?"

The boy replied, "On chestnut horses, O Champion of the Prophet."

"Then we can never overtake them," said Sheik Abdulhed, and turned back a moment too soon to see the white signal

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of surrender raised by the discouraged El Jakkas.

And thus, because two Arab tribes differed in their notions about the significance of horses' colors, this oriental narrative comes to a lame and impotent conclusion.

The Jewett Covered Track.

EDITOR MONTHLY:

I HAVE seen Naples, and am still alive! I have been to Niagara Falls, and didn't swim through the rapids, but I was in the great covered track at the Jewett Stock farm the other day and walked around the regulation mile course in just fourteen minutes by the watch, and I won't take off a second. At first I thought I'd never find the end, but a boy yelled to me to stop, and I was saved from going 'round and 'round, eternally, for I couldn't see any end! A person must see this monster building, 5,286 feet in circumference, all shingled, sided and painted, and as cozy within as could be desired, no matter how cold the weather without, to fully appreciate it. It is lighted by over 20,000 window panes, arranged in sashes that can be raised or lowered, to let in the fresh air of summer, and keep out the chilly winds of winter. And what a track! In condition for a battle between kings and queens of the turf every day. There is nothing like it in the world, that is certain. This is no fairy tale, but the truth, and I can't tell it all at that. The bicycle sulky came like a blessing, so has the covered track. Mascot, king of pacers, is being jogged six miles daily, barefooted, and his feet could not be in finer shape, on account of the flexible condition of the track. There are fully one hundred horses in training there, all ready for the early meetings in May. An animal goes away from this place in perfect condition, and can fight battles over rough tracks much longer than if prepared quickly in the early spring. His legs, tendons and muscles can stand a bruising campaign at a high rate of speed. I am not prejudiced, but firmly believe that no horseman or reinsman can afford to overlook this covered track. It is harrowed, scraped and rolled every afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock to be ready for the "flyers" in the morning, and once a week it is practically plowed up by a specially arranged harrow. There is no rain to make the surface muddy, no sun to "bake it," no frost or ice to stop the wheels of progress. The trainers apartments are light and airy—all box stalls—provided with hot and cold water. The track has a series of small grades, the highest being thirteen inches in 100 feet, so that the horse can be gaited as desired, while the action of his muscles are changed at least six times in a mile—like different motions of an athlete handling dumb-bells. This conditions him for the battle of his life. A series of electric bells are arranged at the quarter posts, so that spectators sitting in the "grand stand" (capable of seating twenty-five), on the stretch, can ascertain the rate of speed at any place. Again, the water comes from actual springs, the atmosphere is intensely pure, and with the best of hay and grain, why shouldn't the candidates for track honors in 1893 look and feel like fighting cocks? William Andrews, one of the foremost of American trainers and drivers, said much in little, as follows: "I came here three weeks ago with thirty-two trotters and pacers. They have improved so rapidly that I can not believe my own eyes, hardly. It would be impossible to say too much about this mammoth enterprise. If Budd Doble, O. A. Hickok and other leading horsemen realized the actual benefits derived here, there would not be standing room."

Buffalo, N. Y. F. G. SMITH.

A 900-Year-Old Saddle.

THE picturesque little village of Payerne, in Switzerland, not far from Lake Neubourg, possesses a unique curiosity in the shape of a saddle which belonged to Queen Bertha, the founder of the Benedictine abbey, which has since been transformed into one of the best educational institutes of Europe. This saddle, which is more than 900 years old, is of a peculiar antique shape, having an aperture for the knee in the pommel. Queen Bertha was noted for her zeal and industry, and in order to set a good example to her subjects she always rode from one place to another to gain time.

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WALLACE'S MONTHLY.

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TERMS:

THE MONTHLY.—The subscription price of this magazine is $2 per annum, payable in advance, and never less to single subscribers. Single numbers, 20 cents.

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THE YEAR-BOOK.—Notwithstanding the increased size and cost of the Year-Book for 1891, there has been no change in the price.

Single copies at the office or post paid.....$ 2.50
Six copies in one order, at the office..... 12.00
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THE TROTTING REGISTER.—Vols. 1 and 2 are out of print.

Volumes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, each.....$ 5.00
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RATES OF ADVERTISING IN MONTHLY.

Space.	One Year	Six Months	Three Months	One Month
One Page.....	$100	$65	$40	$25
One-half Page.....	62	40	25	18
One-quarter Page.....	40	25	18	12
One-eighth Page.....	25	18	12	8
One-sixteenth Page (12 lines).....	16	12	8	6
Card (6 lines).....	10	7	5	3

The Necrology of 1892.

THERE were not so many deaths of notable horses during 1892 as have frequently occurred in other seasons, but still when the end of a twelvemonth rolls around there is always a feeling of surprise at the proportions which the necrology column has attained.

In the way of sires that died last year Aberdeen and Masterlode, a couple of the best known sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, were without doubt the most prominent, although Sultan was also well known by reason of what his son Stamboul had been accomplishing on the turf and in the breeding ranks. There is more or less of interest in the unwritten history of each of these three sires. Aberdeen was bred away back in 1866 by Capt. Isaiah Rynders, of Passaic, N. J., an old man of strong convictions, furious temper when aroused, but whose friendships were as warm as his hate was vigorous and lasting. Although Aberdeen was foaled before the breeding of trotting horses had been systematically undertaken by any considerable number of people, Capt. Rynders had the right idea of how to go to work to get a trotter and a sire of trotters, because he followed the common-sense and natural law that like is very apt to produce like. He bred to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, at that time unrepresented in the 2:30 list, the famous trotting mare Widow Machree. She was a daughter of Seely's American Star, a mare of unflinching courage, and that her speed was far above the ordinary in the days when she appeared on the turf is evidenced by her record of 2:29. That Aberdeen was in his youth a very fast trotter is within the knowledge of many who knew the horse at that time, and that his record is only 2:46 is due wholly to the fact that he was never given an opportunity to reduce it to standard figures. Of what Aberdeen accomplished in the breeding ranks it is not necessary to speak at length, but more than one man who knew what a heart of oak there was in the dam of Aberdeen during her racing career has had confidence that the get of her son would not falter or fail to do their duty when it came to a hot battle down the homestretch. During the last year of his life Aberdeen was represented on the turf by the fastest of all his sons and daughters, the grand three-year-old trotter Kentucky Union, that made a race record of 2:13½, and by her numerous victories over good fields of youngsters stamped herself one of the best and most consistent performers of her age that the trotting turf has ever seen.

And in this connection it will not be amiss to call attention to the fact that this filly, the fastest of the get of Aberdeen, and as good a race nag as any stallion ever sired, had for her dam a developed trotter, the chestnut mare Kentucky Central, that had a record of 2:35, and a two-mile mark that is even more creditable. Kentucky Central was by Balsora, son of Alexander's Abdallah, and her dam was a daughter of Brignoli, 2:29¾, son of Mambrino Chief. It will be seen that Kentucky Central was bred in the same lines as are many of our best trotters of the present day, combining in direct currents the blood of Rysdyk's Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief. Therefore when she was mated with Aberdeen, a horse of marked trotting speed, and that was by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and out of the 2:29 trotter Widow Machree by American Star, there was added to the already rich inheritance of the foal that was to come two more developed trotters, each one of which had a pedigree far

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above the average horse of the time it was foaled. The concentration in one animal of two direct strains to Rysdyk's Hambletonian through such good sons of that horse as Alexander's Abdallah and Aberdeen, backed up by the great American Star blood through one of the only two daughters of that horse that made records of 2:30 or better, would in itself be a combination hard to excel or even equal, but when to this is added the Mambrino Chief strain through one of his sons that made a record better than 2:30, the combination is a difficult one to duplicate. Through Aberdeen, Brignoli, Mambrino Chief, and Alexander's Abdallah there are in the remote crosses of the pedigree of Kentucky Union a number of strains of thoroughbred or running blood, and as the filly herself is very racy in appearance it is fair to assume that in this respect at least she throws back to some of her remote ancestors, as neither her sire nor her dam was particularly fine in appearance. But both of them were trotters, just as were several other animals that figure prominently in the pedigree of Kentucky Union, and it is by reason of her developed trotting ancestors near at hand that she is enabled to beat 2:14 as a three-year-old. The total contributions of Aberdeen to the 2:30 list up to the present time are thirty-three in number, and his 2:20 list is:

Kentucky Union (3)	2:13½
Alabaster (4)	2:15
Hattie Woodward	2:15¼
Lycurgus	2:15½
Abble V	2:16¾
Treasure (p)	2:18¼
Jim Jewell (p)	2:19¼
Godelia	2:19½
Modoc	2:19½

In the second generation the Aberdeens are breeding on fairly well, although his sons have not accomplished as much in the matter of siring 2:30 speed as might perhaps have reasonably been expected from their generally excellent blood lines and individuality. The daughters of Aberdeen have produced fourteen performers that are standard by what they have accomplished as trotters, and, as was the case with Happy Medium, another distinguished son of Hambletonian, Aberdeen's history as a progenitor of trotting speed will undoubtedly read more brightly when those pages made since he was taken to Kentucky come to be reviewed. Already he has shown in the case of Kentucky Union that his blood nicks well with that of the class of mares to be found in the blue grass region, and, just as Happy Medium got Nancy Hanks after being taken from Philadelphia to Fairlawn, so did Aberdeen get his fastest trotter and most precocious descendant after he had been purchased as the companion stallion of Happy Medium at the farm that for so many years was conducted by the late Gen. Withers.

Masterlode, another of the prominent sires that died in 1892, was also well along in years, as the date of his foaling was 1868. He was bred precisely like Aberdeen, being by Rysdyk's Hambletonian and out of an American Star mare. James H. Mills, of Orange county, N. Y., who died at the age of seventy-seven in the last week of 1892, was the breeder of Masterlode. The stallion was at first called Hambletonian Star, and at an early age was sold to A. C. Fisk of Coldwater, Mich. There was a good deal of excitement and no inconsiderable amount of ill feeling raised toward Mr. Fisk when it was announced some months ago that after Masterlode had become impotent, and by reason of his age was also valueless for other purposes, the man who had for many years been his owner and who had profited greatly by the horse's valuable services as a sire of trotters, had disposed of the animal for a song to a man who finally turned him out to die of starvation and neglect. It was in this pitiable condition that Masterlode was found by a genuine horseman—one who had not the slightest financial interest in the stallion, but to whose God-given attribute of humanity and charity was joined a most creditable sentimentalism in matters connected with the horse. He bought Masterlode for a five-dollar note and saw to it personally that the few remaining days of the once famous stallion were those of comfort and ease. At the close of 1892 Masterlode had twenty-five trotters with records of 2:30 or better to his credit, and it is a notable fact that he never sired a pacer which became standard by performance. His daughters have produced ten standard performers, the only one of the lot having a record better than 2:20 being St. Elmo, 2:18¾. Masterlode had nine producing sons at the close of 1891, and in a general way he has done an immense amount of good to the trotting-horse interests of Michigan particularly and the country at large as well.

The 2:20 list of Masterlode is:

Belle F	2:15¼
Edward	2:19
Plush	2:19¼
George V	2:20

The fastest of these, Belle F., made her record in a race for the $10,000 Charter Oak stakes at Hartford, Conn., a race in which

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she won two heats but did not succeed in capturing first money. Edward, the next fastest of the get of Masterlode, was quite a sensational horse in his day, becoming notorious by reason of the celebrated Edwin Forrest race at Utica, New York, in 1878, Edwin Forrest winning the first heat in 2:18, and Edward the next three in 2:20, 2:20, 2:21½. This race was so palpably an organized attempt to rob the public through the pool box that an investigation was set on foot which resulted in Dan Mace and Morrill Higbie, two of the best known drivers in the country, being "put on the ground," as they say on the running turf, for a year or so. After this episode in his career, Edward became famous as a member of the team driven on the road by Mr. Frank Work of New York city, and that made a record of 2:16¼ to pole, the other horse of the pair being Dick Swiveller, 2:18. In fact Edward and Belle F. were the only two of Masterlode's 2:20 list that possessed high qualities as campaigners or race horses.

Sultan, unlike Aberdeen, did not seem to be benefited, so far as siring speed was concerned, by a change of location, as it is unquestionably true that his fame diminished rather than increased after he was taken from California to Kentucky. He was foaled in 1875, and first came into public notice as the sire of Sweetheart, who was the first two-year-old trotter to beat 2:30, and right here it may be said, as showing the breeding-on qualities of the Sultan strain of blood, that Sweetheart reduced her record to 2:22½ as a three-year-old, and her first foal, Red Heart, made a two-year-old record of 2:26¼, reducing it this season as a three-year-old to 2:19. Stamboul has also been a great card for the Sultan blood, as for the last three years he has been a constant and dangerous competitor for the stallion record, his performances this season on the kite track at Stockton showing him (although rejected for purposes of registration) to be a trotter of extreme speed. More than this, Stamboul, who was foaled in 1882, has eleven trotters in the list, five of which are two-year-olds. Alcazar, another son of Sultan, has a record of 2:20½, and began siring speed at an early age, the first of his get entering the 2:30 list in 1889 as a two-year-old, her sire at that time being six years old. Alcazar now has five 2:30 or better trotters in his list, two of which are two-year-olds. Other sons of Sultan are getting speed, but the instances already noted are sufficient to prove him a horse of unusual capacity in that direction, and that this merit of his blood is not confined to one side of the house is evident when the fact is noted that his daughters have already produced eight performers that have made themselves standard by what they have done on the turf, among their produce being the trotters Muta Wilkes, 2:14¼, as a four-year-old; Glendine, 2:20; and Regal Wilkes, that held the two-year-old trotting stallion record with a mark of 2:20¾, reduced this to 2:17½ as a three-year-old, and in 1892 as a five-year-old obtained a bar of 2:11¾. This is a phenomenal showing in extreme speed production to be made by the daughters of a horse that was foaled in 1875, and as Sultan himself was a sire of early speed, it is certain that all his female progeny will be given a good chance in the breeding ranks, so that from now on their fame may reasonably be expected to increase instead of diminish. It was the late W. H. Wilson, whose name will ever be associated with taking George Wilkes from New York to Kentucky, who brought Sultan to the last-named state. The deaths of Mr. Wilson and the horse in which he had such great confidence occurred within a few weeks of each other, but the value of the Sultan blood is so well established and generally admitted by breeders and horsemen that it will be given every opportunity to figure even more conspicuously in the trotting annals of the future than it has in those of the past. A list of the notable deaths among trotting-bred stock in 1891 is given herewith:

Aberdeen, one of the best known sons of Hambletonian 10, and sire of Kentucky Union, one of the fastest three-year-old trotters of 1892	2:46
Acmon (p), by Nutwood	2:29¼
Administrator, son of Hambletonian 10, and well known as a sire of trotters	2:29½
Aiken's Hamdallah, by Hamdallah, dam by Alexander	2:21¾
Almont Star, by Almont, dam by Conkling's American Star	2:28¾
Amigo, by Electioneer, dam by Wildidie	2:16¾
Annie G. (first of the get of Dictator to beat 2:30)	2:28
Badger Boy, by Swigert, dam by Black Flying Cloud	2:26½
Bald Hornet (p), by Bald Hornet	2:21
Bessie F., by Athlete	2:29½
Black Bess (p), by Black Prince	2:26½
Bog Oak, sire of Frank B., 2:20	.....
Bryan Girl, by Glen Miller	2:26¼
Carrie Walton, by Governor Sprague, dam by Sentinel	2:23½
Cherry (p), by Hambletonian Mambrino	2:27½
Daily News (p)	2:30
Dame Winnie, dam of Palo Alto, 2:08¾, etc	.....
Deacon (p), by Ben Bolt	2:20¼
Diadem, sire of Dan D. (p), 2:15	.....
Ed Rosewater (p), by Vasco, dam by Vinco	2:16¾
Edwynne, by Bonnie Wilkes, dam by Louis Napoleon	2:30
Elsie Groff, by Danville	2:25
Emma Temple, by Jackson Temple	2:21
Evangeline, by Director	2:11¾

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Fairest, by McCurdy's Hambletonian, dam by Messenger Golddust	2:18
Frankie H., by Spink	2:27¼
Fred Douglas, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Gale's Morgan	2:20½
Garfield, by Durango	2:29¾
Gen. Ewing, by Windsor, dam by Tullytown	2:27½
Gibraltar, sire of Homestake, 2:14½, and others	2:25½
Glendennis (p), by Almont Jr	2:17¼
Granberry (p), by Judge Salisbury	2:27
Great Western (p), by Saturn	2:25
Green River, by Principe	2:22¼
Grover S. (p), by Cafferty Horse	2:14½
Harry Noble, by Frank Noble	2:17½
Hattie Hawthorn, by Pate's Sentinel, dam by Hunter Lexington	2:23½
Huntsman, by Heptagon, dam by Virgo Hambletonian	2:30
Jassamine (dam of New York Central, 2:13½)	2:34½
Jewel C., by Kentucky Ruler, dam by St. Almo	2:24½
Judd Boy, by Marlborough, dam by Bajardo	2:29¼
Kate Agnew, by Hambletonian Chrisman, dam by Oakland Boy	2:28½
Kate Sprague, by Gov. Sprague	2:18
Kenoma (p), by Herod	2:23
Kentucky Jim, by Black Diamond, dam by Star Denmark	2:28
Kentucky Ruler, by Egbert, dam by Almont, (p 2:24)	2:29
Kit Carson (p), by Grey Dick	2:25½
Lakewood Prince, by Wilkesonian, dam by Woodford Mambrino	2:18½
Little Dick,, by Holabird's Ethan Allen, dam by Golddrop	2:24½
Lizzie Gibson, by Gen. Stanton, dam by Major Macon	2:29¼
Lucy (p)	2:14
Lynx	2:28
Lyle Wilkes, sire of five 2:30 performers	.....
Mambrino Kate, by Mambrino Patchen	2:24
Mambrino Medium, by Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Champion	2:28½
Masterlode, son of Hambletonian 10, and sire of 25 trotters in 2:30 or better	.....
May Eddy, by Jerome Eddy, dam by Young Dick Taylor	2:25½
Midnight Chimes, by Chimes	2:16¼
Miss Q., by Wilkesonian, dam by Abdallah Mambrino	2:29¾
Miss Simmons, by Simmons	2:29¼
Nephew, sire of 18 with records of 3:30 or better	2:36
Neta Medium, by Happy Medium	2:22½
Pastime, by Lord Russell	2:27½
Palo Alto, by Electioneer	2:08¾
Parana, by Mambrino Hambletonian, dam by Hambletonian Prince	2:19¼
Presto, by Gen. Washington, dam by Jay Gould	2:19½
Prince Pilot (p), by Prince Pulaski	2:22½
Rarus, by Conklin's Abdallah	2:13¼
Reavis' Blackbird, sire of Vic H., 2:13¼	2:22
Red Brook, by Meadowbrook, dam by Col. Hambrick	2:22
Roy B., by Gilroy	2:24¾
Sallie B., by Young Jim, dam by Miller's Copperbottom	2:20
Sister, by Admiral, dam by Black Prince	2:19½
Sorrel Frank (p), by Nutwood	2:24½
Spinnella, by Louis Napoleon, dam by Dennison	2:21¾
Sport, by Piedmont	2:22¾
Star Maid, dam of Clayton, 2:19	.....
Strathso (p), by Strathmore	2:13
Sultan, sire of 28 trotters and pacers in 2:30	2:24
Templeton, by Warlock, dam by Happy Medium	2:25½
Tilton Almont, by Almont, dam by Clark Chief	2:26
Troublesome, by Messenger Duroc	2:25¼
Versailles Girl, by S. A. Douglas, dam by Tippoo	2:25¼
W. H. Bailey, by Vidette Boy Jr., dam by Delmonico	2:20¼
William H., by Messenger Chief	2:22¼
Young Watchmaker, by Watchmaker	2:30
Zilcaadi Golddust, sire of 3 with records of 2:30 or better	.....

Sires of Money Winners.

MR. F. S. GORTON, of this city, who is a breeder of the progressive sort and who believes that the demand of the hour is for money-winning trotters rather than for those which have extended pedigrees of meritorious blood lines, but which are apparently unable to live up to their ancestry, calls attention, in a communication in one of our contemporaries, to the fact, that when it comes to money-winning capacity the get of Director are making a wonderfully good showing. Here is his synopsis of the matter in regard to the four fastest of the get of Director:

Direct, to seven years old	$28,357.50
Margaret S., to four years old	20,284.25
Evangeline, to four years old	8,220.00
Directum, at three years old	12,657.50
Total	$69,469.25

It is unnecessary perhaps, to say that this amount of money could not in these days of active contest for first place among trotters and pacers have been won by the get of any horse unless they possessed extreme speed and the ability to repeat close to their fastest rate. Here are the records of the four horses named, a point which Mr. Gorton does not touch upon:

Direct (4), trotting	2:18¼
Direct (7), pacing	2:05½
Margaret S. (4)	2:12½
Evangeline (4)	2:11¾
Directum (3)	2:11¼

The average record of these four great money winners of Director's get is 2:10¼. This rate of speed ought to win a lot of money in any class, especially when it is on top at as early an age as was the case with the four horses named, all of them trotting to their best records at four years old or under, while Direct paced in 2:06 as a six-year-old, and reduced it half a second a year later. Looking at the matter in another light, we find that to the close of 1892 Director's 2:30 list numbers eighteen with records ranging from 2:05½ to 2:30, and that the average is 2:23½. This is certainly a remarkable showing for a stallion that was foaled in 1877, and it derives added luster from the fact that Director is the only sire of two trotters with race records better than 2:12, these records being also the last and winning heats in the races where they were made, and likewise race records for their ages, reference being had to the third heat of the three-year-old Directum, 2:11¼, and the fifth heat of Evangeline, 2:11¾, as a four-year-old, although it should be said that this latter performance was made in a postponed race, being the first heat trotted on the second day. The lesson to be learned from a study of these facts regarding the valuable qualities

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which are inherited in such a marked degree by the sons and daughters of Director, is that the highest results in breeding are to be obtained only when blood lines that have produced eminent performers are blended in one animal, which animal possesses and exemplifies the best qualities of its ancestors both in point of racing ability and the power to transmit speed and staying qualities. Dictator, the sire of Director, is bred in the most fashionable lines that obtained at the time he was foaled, his sire being Rysdyk's Hambletonian and his dam a daughter of American Star that also produced Dexter, 2:17¼, the champion trotter of his day. In addition to being bred in good lines Dictator was also a fast horse, capable of showing a quarter in thirty-five seconds. Mated with a daughter of Pilot Jr., Dictator produced Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, at one time the champion trotter of the world. From a mare by Clark Chief he got Phallas, 2:13¾, a record that made its possessor the fastest trotting stallion in the world. From a daughter of Mambrino Chief that also produced Onward, 2:25¼, Thorndale, 2:22¼, and Czarina, 2:21, Dictator got Director, 2:17, and about the best racehorse trotter of his day, as in the $10,000 race at Hartford he beat the greatest field of trotters that had faced the starter up to that time, among the lot being Wilson, Fanny, Witherspoon, Phallas, etc. In addition to all this, Director was a horse that came to his speed early, trotting in 2:30 as a three-year-old and finishing the last quarter of the mile in which he obtained that record in thirty-five seconds. That under present conditions and fitted especially for a trial against the watch Director would have made a record close to 2:10, is the opinion of John Goldsmith, who drove the horse in most of his races, and who is not given to sensational or irrational statement. The merits of different sires and of the various strains of blood which go to make up the pedigrees of our most successful stallions may be determined by a non-partisan and unprejudiced resume of the trotting events of each season. It is inevitable that the best horses, to use an expressive phrase, "get the money," and it is becoming more and more apparent with each succeeding campaign that the stallions bred in strongest trotting lines and that themselves have been trotters of no mean repute are the ones that are taking the lead in the production of early speed, extreme capacity at the trot, and consequently, money-winning progeny.

Great Young Pacers.

A BOSTON paper which is partial to Diomed blood in trotting pedigrees, and which says that Nancy Hanks is forty-seven per cent. thoroughbred, contains in a recent issue the statement that "To Order (2:14), by Thistle (2:14), by Sidney (2:19¾), by Santa Claus (2:17½), shows up the developed-sire theory pretty well."

The Boston paper might have added that the 2:14 mark of To Order is the second best for a two-year-old pacer, and that the fastest record for a pacer of that age, 2:11, is held by Online, a son of the developed trotter Shadeland Onward, 2:18½; he by the trotter Onward, 2:25¼; he by the trotter George Wilkes, 2:22. It therefore appears that the fastest pair of two-year-old pacers that the world has ever seen are pretty much alike in respect of developed ancestry in the male line. In the case of Online it is three generations of trotters whose average speed as determined by their records is 2:21 11-12. In the case of To Order there come first two pacing records of 2:14, 2:19¾ respectively, after which there is a trotting record of 2:17½, the average being 2:17 1-12. It should not be forgotten, however, that Sidney, who stands in this pedigree between the trotter Santa Claus, 2:17½, and the pacer Thistle, 2:14, is about as intensely trotting-bred a stallion as it is possible to find, his dam being Sweetness, 2:21¼, by Volunteer, 2:37, second dam by Edward Everett; third dam by Harry Clay. The dam of Sidney traces twice directly to Rysdyk's Hambletonian and once to Harry Clay, which blood lines in combination have given us some of our fastest trotters, and as Sidney's sire was Santa Claus, a son of Strathmore, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the intensity of the trotting inheritance of Sidney will not be questioned. He is a double-gaited horse and showed creditable speed as a three-year-old, but his natural inclination was for the pace, and he was therefore allowed to maintain that gait, at which, with very little preparation, he made a record better than 2:20. It is true that Thistle, the sire of To Order, had a pacing-bred mare for his dam, and it is likewise a fact that the dam of To Order was a pacing mare with a record of 2:20, so that under any circumstances it would be natural to expect both Thistle and To Order to make the pace their fastest means of locomotion. There is no intention to argue for or against pacing blood for pacers, or to contend that the trotting-bred pacer is

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necessarily in any way better than a pacing-bred one, but it is of value and interest to now and then make some exposition of the facts concerning the pedigrees of noted performers at various ages, leaving such facts to produce their own deductions in the minds of readers. One thing is absolutely certain in the case of this pair of two-year-old pacers that have excelled in speed at that gait all others of their age—they are eloquent testimony as to the virtue of developed sires, and one of them, incidentally, does no discredit to developed dams, while the other is in a measure inbred to Hambletonian.

A Bonded Offer.

THE Fort Wayne Driving Club of Fort Wayne, Ind., is one of the best known and most reliable Trotting Associations in that State. Their fall meeting for 1893 will commence on September 11, and they offer for competition during the week ten stakes for Trotters and Pacers guaranteed to be of the value of over $10,000, entries to which close on February 1. That there may be no doubt of the money deposited as stakes and forfeits by nominators being on hand to be paid to the winners, the Secretary of the Club, H. C. Rockhill, has deposited with J. H. Steiner, Secretary of the American Trotting Association, a bond, of which the following is a correct copy:

KNOW all men by these presents that we, the Fort Wayne Driving Club, Samuel M. Foster, David N. Foster, Emmett M. Powers, Ronold T. McDonald, William H. Watt, Joseph W. Bell, Herman W. Tapp, Louis Wolf, Alfred D. Cressler, Willis B. Bash, Howell C. Rockhill, L. A. Centlivre, are bound unto J. H. Steiner, as Secretary of the American Trotting Association and to his successor in office, for the benefit of each, every and all persons that may be interested herein and who may deposit moneys in the hands of the officers of the Fort Wayne Driving Club for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) for the payment of which we bind ourselves, our heirs, administrators and assigns. Signed and sealed this third day of January, A. D. 1893.

The condition of the above bond is such that, whereas, the Fort Wayne Driving Club has advertised and will advertise what are commonly known as stake races to occur on the grounds and track of the said club at Fort Wayne, Ind., during their fall meeting in 1893, and various persons are expected to enter their colts and horses herein and pay entrance fees on account thereof;

Now, if such Club shall honestly and faithfully keep such money and use it only for the specific purpose and race that it is paid to it for, and not divert or use it for any other purpose or race than the one on account of which it is paid, and only pay it to the person entitled thereto in accordance with the terms of such races as advertised by said Club and the decision of the judges of such stake races, then this bond to be void, else in full force and effect.

The Fort Wayne Driving Club, [Seal.]
By S. M. Foster, President.
Samuel M. Foster, [Seal.]
David N. Foster, [Seal.]
E. M. Powers, [Seal.]
R. T. McDonald, [Seal.]
William H. Watt, [Seal.]
Joe W. Bell, [Seal.]
Herman W. Tapp, [Seal.]
Louis Wolf, [Seal.]
A. D. Cressler, [Seal.]
Willis B. Bash, [Seal.]
Howell C. Rockhill, [Seal.]
L. A. Centlivre. [Seal.]

We are acquainted with the signers of this bond and their financial responsibility, and know that they are entirely responsible for several times the amount specified.

CHAS. MCCULLOCH,
Pres. of the Hamilton Nat. Bank.
J. O. BOND,
Cashier Old Nat. Bank.

This is a step in the right direction to which we are glad to call attention.

In Reminiscent Mood.

TRINKET, that was purchased not long ago by Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes, is to be bred to Arion, 2:10½ as a three-year-old. It is this sort of selection and mating that will give us the race winners and record breakers of the future, and Messrs. Forbes, Moore and other enterprising breeders of the light-harness horse who have the means at hand to carry out their ideas to the fullest extent will reap the success which their foresight and enterprise deserves.

In her day Trinket was a champion, being the first four-year-old to make a record better than 2:20 at the trotting gait. This was at Louisville, July 10, 1879, and the other starters were Von Arnim, So So and Effie G., the latter being drawn after finishing last in the first heat, which fell to Von Arnim in 2:22, after which Trinket won in 2:23½, 2:20¾, 2:19¾. Two of the other three starters in this race also made records better than 2:20 later in life, the mark of So So being 2:17¼, while that of Von Arnim is 2:19½. So So was a wonder in her day, just as was Trinket, as two years before the latter set the four-year-old mark for trotters at 2:19¾ So So had electrified the trotting world by doing a mile as a two-year-old in 2:31, a hitherto unheard-of performance for a trotter of that age. But Trinket always held the George Wilkes mare safe in the matter of speed, retiring with a

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record of 2:14. So So has shown, however, that she throws speed, something that can not yet be said of Trinket, although the latter's full sister is dam of a 2:30 performer. To the cover of Blackwood Jr., 2:22½, So So produced All So, 2:20¼.

Trinket and So So take the old-timers of the trotting turf back quite a bit, and visions of the trim little Princeps mare with her huge negro attendant, "Buck," black as night, arise. Trinket's sulky was painted a virgin white, and when Wiley Brasfield sat behind the McDowell entry he donned a white suit, so that the entire effect was both startling and pleasing. The old-timers recall the day at Cleveland when the nervy little man in the white suit jumped from Trinket's sulky at the finish of a heat and a moment later had struck big Mike Galvin of New York a stinging blow in the face in answer to something the Tammany man said. They remember also the race at Chicago in 1880 between Trinket and Maud S., the latter even then a star in the trotting firmament. Trinket would not trot a bit that day, and was way behind at the finish of the first two miles in 2:19, 2:21¼. Then distance was waived, and for the third heat Maud S. gave an exhibition of speed such as had seldom been seen at that day and set the race record at 2:13½. After this race at Chicago Maud wended her triumphal way down the Grand Circuit line, the only horse that beat her a heat being the grey gelding Charli e Ford owned by a dance-house keeper of this city.

The day previous to the race between Maud S. and Trinket, Charley Ford had been beaten by Hannis, the ugly-tempered little chestnut stud in Turner's stable. It was in the second heat of this race that Charlie Ford made his record of 2:16¾, the first being dead in 2:19½. The third heat fell to Ford, also, in 2:19, but when Hannis came back the fourth mile in 2:18¼ Ford was done so dead that Hannis beat him a long ways, the fifth heat, in 2:27, and jogged home far in advance for the sixth mile, in 2:23. "The Levee," as the disreputable quarter of State street is called, was turned inside out, financially, by the unexpected defeat of Charlie Ford, and many a sporty man had a crimp put in his bank account by that day's work that it took several long months to smooth out again. It was after this race that "Big Mike," the rubber of Hannis, did a trick that cost him his job. Hannis was as vicious a brute as ever saw a track, when the fit took him, and not safe at any time for strangers to approach. The victory over Charlie Ford made him famous in Chicago, and some friends of Turner who lived here were anxious to see the stallion. Turner promised to gratify their desire if they would come to the Lake Shore depot on the day the horse was to be shipped to Cleveland. They did so, and "the General," with the suavity for which he is noted, prepared to do the honors. After waiting until past the time when the horse should have arrived, without any sign of the animal, Turner became anxious, especially as he recalled the fact that Mike was in the habit of indulging in periodical lapses from the paths of sobriety.

The longer he waited, the more anxious Turner grew. Finally, coming calmly up Canal street amid a veritable maze of teams was Hannis, as chipper as you please. He was, to all appearances, making the journey on his own account, paying no attention to anybody and threading his way among the teams. But a second look disclosed the fact that at the end of Hannis's long halter—behind the horse, in truth—was Mike, stiff drunk. Turner is no coward, but his face blanched, and there was a lump in his throat as he realized what it would mean if Hannis got one of his mean spells. Somebody would be killed. So he started for the horse and was soon in command. Turner has often told the story, but nothing can make him believe other than that Hannis knew Mike's irresponsible condition, realized that for once the responsibility was all on himself, and resolved to make no false moves.

Likely enough this is so, because there is no question as to the intelligence of horses, especially the high-bred ones, and it is also true that a vicious horse is almost always above the average equine in point of reasoning power. A quarter of a century ago there was owned by George Mansur of this city, who for many years managed the old Dexter Park track, a trotter called Gen. Grant. He was as vicious a brute as ever wore iron, and it was the exception when his rubber did not have trouble with him. This groom, also, was a periodical drunkard, but when he would come to the track filled with liquor and throw himself in a drunken stupor on the straw of the horse's stall Gen. Grant would go to the farthest corner of the box and tremble with fear. He knew the man was in some mysterious way changed so that he was reckless in approaching the stallion, and this unconscious courage, which in his sober moments

the groom could not possibly assume, was his protection from an attack that would have ended in his death. Once the man was released from the thraldom of liquor and became wary of the stallion, the latter appreciated the fact and again asserted his supremacy.

As a rule trotters of the present era are far better tempered than were those of the days gone by. In the first place there is not so much of the eternal rubbing, bandaging, walking and general fussiness in connection with trotters that used to be such a feature of their life. Then a colt was not ordinarily broken until four years old, and the breaking process generally consisted of a fight, more or less prolonged, which the "colt breaker" won because of his superior command of artificial aids, and not because, as a rule, he knew more than the horse. Dexter was wicked, and so was Princess, a great long-distance trotter in her day, and dam of the stallion that sired Nancy Hanks. The dam of the present turf queen is by a brother to Dexter, and the little mare, as might be expected with these blood lines, is full of "gimp." Were ancient methods now in vogue the chances are that Nancy, Hanks would either have been ruined in "breaking" or in any event be dangerous at all times. Princess, the dam of her sire, would send a shower of kicks at the sulky the minute she was halted after a heat or exercise speeding, and Budd Doble has said that it would have taken only a little harsh treatment to have ruined Nancy Hanks, instead of leaving her splendid energy to be utilized in wonderful flights of speed.

About Great Brood Mares.

SOMETHING like twenty years ago Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, who has for a long time been prominent in trotting matters, both as a breeder, driver and writer, took to California a stallion named A. W. Richmond and his full sister, a mare called Nourmahal. The latter was a pretty good long-distance trotter, taking a five-mile record of 13:39. But being by a thoroughbred horse and out of a highly bred dam, she was inclined to be unreliable and not certain to stick to a trot when her spirit was roused.

From Nourmahal's breeding it was perfectly natural, and, in fact, inevitable that she should manifest this tendency to break into a run when matters became interesting, and yet the nerve force and spirit which lessened her value as a trotting performer was undoubtedly a valuable adjunct to her success when placed in the breeding ranks. She is already the dam of a trotter with a record better than 2:30, and her sister Norma is doing still better, having foaled Grandee, 2:28½, and Grandissimo, 2:23½. It is as brood mares that some of the half-and-half bred trotting mares of by gone days are establishing their greatest value, but even in this respect they do not outclass or even rank up to other mares that had more trot in their turf days, a more level head in races and a better trotting inheritance. For instance, among the modern generation of brood mares there is none that excels the trotter Mill Girl, 2:22½, by the trotter Jay Gould, 2:21½, as every one of her first four foals is in the 2:30 list, one of them becoming standard by performance as a yearling.

It is true that many of the greatest producing mares in the stud book had in their veins a large proportion of running blood, and by reason of this fact many people have been lead to believe that it was the running blood which made them great brood mares. The experience of later years does not bear out this idea, because our most notable producing dams of the present day are almost without exception strongly trotting-bred. For instance, there is Mabel L., the dam of four in the 2:30 list, and that was recently sold for $11,000. She is by Victor, 2:23, he by General Knox, 2:31½. The dam of Mabel L. is by Volunteer, 2:37, he by Hambletonian 10. Some of the greatest brood mares at Palo Alto, have no known thoroughbred blood in their veins. One of these, Mayflower, that produced Wildflower, champion two-year old trotter of her day with a record of 2:21, and Manzanita, champion four-year-old of her day with a record of 2:16, is a trotter with a record of 2:30½, and all that is known of her breeding is that she was by the pacer St. Clair, a horse of unknown pedigree, but, inasmuch as he was a pacer, it is safe to conclude that the thoroughbred element in his pedigree was not worth considering. Take for instance the mares that entered the Great Brood Mare table, in 1892, and select from them those that have three or more standard performers to their credit, this being done because lack of space, of course, prevents publication of the entire list at this time. There are twelve mares under this standard, and here are their names and the names of their sires:

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Adele Tyler, by Chester, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Bay Hambletonian, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Dalphine, by Harold, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Delilah, by Administrator, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Estabella, by Alcantara, grandson of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Fashion, by Curtis' Hambletonian, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Jennie, by Bull Pup, son of St. Lawrence.
Lady Forrester, by Royal George, 83.
Laura, by Billy Adams, great grandson of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Lizzie, by Wildidle (thoroughbred).
Nellie Lambert, by Daniel Lambert.
Rachel Ray, by Overstreet Wilkes, grandson of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Can any unprejudiced man deny that this is simply a phenomenal showing for the trotting-bred brood mares, and especially eloquent for the virtues of Hambletonian blood in the female as well as the male line? There has been a good deal of the glamor of lack of information and the thrusting forward of mis-information as to the qualities which made some of the great brood mares foaled a good many years ago achieve their eminence as producers of trotting speed. In the minds of many people the fact that a certain proportion of these mares had a good deal of thoroughbred blood in their veins was given undue prominence as a reason for their production of speed. The facts are that at the time the early generation of Great Brood Mares was foaled there were no established trotting families, and thoroughbred blood being the best was naturally and wisely established as a foundation. That this thoroughbred blood enabled the Pilot Jr. mares, for instance, to produce the extreme trotting speed is not claimed by many people, although it is held by a considerable proportion of those who have given the subject attention that a near cross of thoroughbred blood imparted better bone and sinew and consequently the ability to sustain flights of speed for a distance that would have been impossible had other blood been employed. This is unquestionably a tenable position, and it is also a rational one.

A Sharp Contrast.

THERE were two notable sales of trotting-bred stock during the month of January, both taking place in New York city and illustrating in a sharply defined way the influence which fashion has on prices when the public is the judge. The first sale was that of a considerable draft of horses from the Hickory Grove Farm, an establishment founded by the late J. I. Case and maintained by him until the time of his death. Phallas, who was the premier stallion at Hickory Grove, is a horse that not so very long ago shone resplendent on the trotting turf as an unqestioned champion of his kind; as his race record of 2:13¼, made in the fourth heat of a contest with a good field, far excelled in merit the 2:13¼ of Maxey Cobb, obtained about the same time, so that Phallas was generally and justly regarded as the best trotting stallion of his day. In the stud he has not been a brilliant success in point of producing extreme trotting speed, although that he has succeeded fairly well when 2:30 is the standard is shown by the fact that eight of his get entered the list last season alone. But he has still to produce a 2:20 or better representative and in the case of stallions that have been a sufficient length of time in the breeding ranks to be represented by a considerable number of performers, it is demanded by the public that they shall show the capacity to sire 2:20 speed as well as that of the 2:30 variety, if their blood is to command high prices at public auction. Suffice it to say that the buyers at the New York sale did not fancy Phallas himself, as he was bought in by Mr. Jackson Case for $4,100, only a tithe of the sum that could readily have been secured for him a few years ago. His sons and daughters sold at correspondingly low figures, and in fact it was only the brood mares with records that brought the money they were worth. On the whole the Case sale was a disappointment. Brown, a stallion that made a record of 2:18¾ as a four-year-old, when that performance was the best for an entire horse of his age, was disposed of for less than $1,400, although still comparatively young, and Sentinel Wilkes, a son of George Wilkes, was not valued at over $1,200. These prices were so remarkably low that to nearly everyone not familiar with the fickle fancy of the public in regard to blood lines they indicated something akin to a desperately poor condition of the market, but when the consignment from the Corbitt Farm was offered ten days later, it soon become apparent that plenty of money was forthcoming for trotting-bred horses if only their blood lines suited the fancy of those who wished to purchase. Mr. Corbitt disposed of sixty-nine head for a total of $105,510, an average of $1,529.13. Here is a list of the horses that sold for a thousand dollars and over:

Regal Wilkes, b s, 2:11¾, foaled 1887; by Guy Wilkes, 2:15½; dam Margaret, 2:23, by Sultan, 2:24; J. H. Shults, Parkville, Long Island $13,000

Vida Wilkes, ch m, 2:15¼, foaled 1888; by Guy Wilkes; dam by Nutwood, 2:18¾; Henry Pierce, Santa Rosa, Cal..... 9,600
Rupee, br s (p), 2:11, foaled 1887; by Guy Wilkes, dam by Poscora Hayward, 2:23½; W. R. Willets, Rosslyn, L. I..... 9,000
Lillian Wilkes, br m, 2:17¾, foaled 1886; by Guy Wilkes; dam by Langford; bred to Stamboul; J. H. Shults..... 6,000
Jay Wilkes, ch c, 2:35; foaled 1890, by Guy Wilkes; dam Sweetness, 2:21¼, by Volunteer; J. H. Shults..... 5,000
Ulee Wilkes, blk m, 2:23, foaled 1888; by Guy Wilkes; dam Sable, by The Moor; H. S. Henry, Morrisville, Pa..... 5,000
Lou Wilkes, blk m, 2:20¾, foaled 1889; by Sable Wilkes, 2:18; dam Hinda Wilkes; J. H. Shults..... 4,000
Brown filly, foaled 1892; by Stamboul, dam by Guy Wilkes; Henry Pierce, Santa Rosa, Cal. 3,600
Tabbie Wilkes, br m, foaled 1887; by Guy Wilkes; dam by Nutwood; bred to Stamboul; E. H. Harriman, Arden, N. Y..... 3,600
Alannah, b m (p), 2:11½, foaled 1887; by Guy Wilkes; dam by Winthrop; bred to Stamboul; J. H. Shults..... 3,500
Black filly, foaled 1892; by Guy Wilkes; dam Ruby, 2:19¾, by Sultan; J. H. Shultz..... 2,500
Sablehurst, blk c, foaled 1890; by Sable Wilkes; dam Gina Wilkes; W. Beckerle, Danbury, Conn..... 2,000
Adelia, b m, foaled 1889; by Electioneer; dam by Culver's Blackhawk; bred to Sable Wilkes; W. P. Kirk, New York City..... 1,950
Bay filly, foaled 1891; by Sable Wilkes; dam Glen Ellen; J. A. Goldsmith, Washingtonville, N. Y..... 1,950
Clio Wilkes, blk m, 2:30, foaled 1888; by Guy Wilkes, dam by Director; bred to Sable Wilkes; William Simpson, New York City.. 1,900
Millie Wilkes, b m, 2:26, foaled 1887; by Guy Wilkes, dam by The Moor; J. J. Quinn, New New York City..... 1,800
Bay filly, by Rupee; dam Melrose; Henry Pierce, Santa Rosa, Cal..... 1,600
Mcleay, blk c, 2:22¼, foaled 1889; by Sable Wilkes, dam by Nutwood; Martin Clark, Scranton, Pa..... 1,500
Chestnut colt, foaled 1892; by Guy Wilkes; dam by Arthurton; J. H. Shults, Parkville, L. I.. 1,500
Bay colt, foaled 1891; by Guy Wilkes; dam Ruby, 2:19¾; by Sultan; J. Gavin, Chester, N. Y..... 1,450
Brown colt, foaled 1891; by Guy Wilkes; dam by Arthurton; George Jacobs, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1,300
Black colt (brother to Regal Wilkes), foaled 1892; by Guy Wilkes; dam by Sultan; H. L. Wardwell, New York City..... 1,100
Leo Wilkes (brother to Ulee Wilkes); by Guy Wilkes; dam Sable, by The Moor; John Morrison, Jersey City, N. J..... 1,100
Black colt, foaled 1891; by Guy Wilkes; dam Atlanta, by The Moor; G. J. Hurley, Great Neck, L. I..... 1,000

Developed Mares as Dams.

DEVELOPED mares have made an extra good showing this season, both in respect to the number of their produce that have entered the 2:30 list for the first time and also in the way of accessions to the Great Brood Mare list. It appears that during 1892 forty-nine mares with records of 2:30 or better trotting, or 2:25 or better pacing, had their produce enter the 2:30 list and fourteen of these had previously had their produce become standard by performance, so that the mares are now in the Great Brood Mare table, although two of them, Beautiful Bells and Lucille Golddust had been there some time. These mares with records that were thus doubly honored in 1892 are given in the subjoined table, and their blood in the male line is also indicated through the names of their sires. The list is as follows:

Name.	*Record.*	*Sire.*	*No. in List.*
Adelaide	2:18	Milwaukee	2
Beautiful Bells	2:29½	The Moor	7
Bonnie Wilkes	2:29½	George Wilkes	2
Christine	2:29¼	Wood's Hambletonian	2
Elvira	2:18½	Cuyler	2
Katie Middleton	2:23	Mambrino Patchen	2
Kentucky Girl	2:28¼	Edward G.	2
Lucy (p)	2:14		2
Lucille Golddust	2:16¼	Dorsey's Golddust	4
Lady Foxie	2:24¼	Daniel Lambert	2
Lula F	2:29	Ericsson	2
Mill Girl	2:22½	Jay Gould	4
Portia	2:29½	Startle	2
Wildflower	2:21	Electioneer	2

Many of these mares were distinguished performers on the turf in their day, Adelaide being notable in this respect, as she began trotting as a three-year-old long ago, winning her races at that age and training on steadily until her mark of 2:18 was twice made in the same race against a good field of horses. Adelaide in addition to having a record had also the advantage, for a brood mare especially, of a great mother, as her dam also produced Milo, 2:21, that has one in the 2:30 list. Adelaide has thus far done everything as a brood mare that could possibly be asked for her, as to the cover of Bonnie McGregor she produced Adelaide McGregor, that entered the list as a two-year-old in 1891 and last season reduced her record to 2:20½. Her second foal was Adelaide Simmons, by Simmons, that has now taken a record of 2:23 as a two-year-old, so that in respect of producing qualities it would be difficult to find the equal of Adelaide, while it can not be truthfully said that any mare with her opportunities in the breeding ranks has done any better, as all her foals have become standard by performance at two years of age. It will be noted also in this connection that both of Adelaide's early trotting foals are by developed sires, Bonnie McGregor having a record of 2:13½, while Simmons has one of 2:28, and they in turn are by the developed sires Robert McGregor, 2:17½, and George Wilkes, 2:22, so that in these foals from Adelaide there is a wonderfully strong concentration of performing trotting blood on both sides.

Katie Middleton was also a good mare in her day, perhaps the best race-horse trotter that Mambrino Patchen ever sired. The old pacer Lucy, who came from Georgia to the North without any pedigree, but who proved the stoutness of her blood in many a hard-fought contest when the "big four" pacers were the attraction at the big meetings, and whose record of 2:14 was a star performance at the time it was made, is another one in the list. Her

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foals that have beaten 2:30 are Lucyneer by Electioneer and the pacer Chris Smith by Guy Wilkes, so that Lucy shows good producing power in that she throws speed from different stallions, although, of course, they are two of the most notable sires in the country. Lucille Golddust is another that was a first-class campaigner before she became a brood mare. She was the star of the Golddust family, and as long ago as 1878 made a record of 2:16¼, and could put three heats in close to her best rate of speed. She has four representatives in the 2:30 list, two being by Young Jim, son of George Wilkes; one by Princeps and one by Governor Sprague. The fastest of her foals, Sprague Golddust, 2:15¼, is by the developed sire Governor Sprague, 2:20½, five-year-old champion of his day. Mill Girl was a fairly good turf performer, but her trotting career has been eclipsed by what she has accomplished in the breeding ranks, as every one of her first four foals is in the 2:30 list, one of them as a yearling. Wildflower was the two-year-old champion of her day, with a record of 2:21 and naturally could beat anything of her age in a race, as she had the Electioneer habit of sticking to a trot. The mares that have entered the Great Brood Mare list by having two of their get become standard by performance last season are four in number, as follows:

Name.	*Record.*	*Sire.*	*No in List.*
Dutch Girl	2:27¾	Abdallah Boy	2
Jeannie C	2:22	Nutwood	2
Maud (p)	2:20	Bertrand Blackhawk	2
Mattie	2:22½	Rysdyk's Hambletonian	2

The other mares with records better than 2:30 that had their produce become standard by performance in 1892, are:

Name.	*Record.*	*Sire.*
Alma	2:28¾	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Buzz Medium	2:20¼	Happy Medium.
Bonnie	2:25	Gen. Benton.
Blanche H	2:26¼	Blue Bull.
Bertie	2:27	Blue Bull.
Dixie Sprague	2:25¼	Governor Sprague.
Elaine	2:20	Messenger Duroc.
Economy	2:30	Echo.
Flora Wilkes (p)	2:19½	George Wilkes.
Fulton Maid	2:29¼	Clay Pilot.
Gazelle	2:21	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Lottie P. (p)	2:17¼	Blue Bull Jr.
Lowland Girl	2:19½	Legal Tender Jr.
Lady Rolfe	2:22¼	Tom Rolfe.
Lady Banker	2:23	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Linkwood Maid	2:20	Tripolitan Chief.
Lady Stout	2:29	Mambrino Patchen.
Lady Wilkes	2:29¾	Red Wilkes.
Lady Prewit	2:30	Clark Chief.
Manzanita	2:16	Electioneer.
Manon	2:21	Nutwood.
Madeleine	2:23¼	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Myriad	2:28½	Stranger.
Matilda	2:30	Nutwood.
Naiad Queen	2:20¼	Goodings' Champion.
Nerea	2:23½	John Nelson.
Nantilla J	2:30	Rockwood.
Rose Shipman (p)	2:23¾	Blue Bull.
Spanish Maiden	2:29¾	Happy Medium.
Wilksie G	2:22¼	Robert McGregor.
Yuba	2:24½	Harold.

An Uncalled-for Attack.

"Aurelius" asserts that the Registrar has interfered with the Stamboul matter (record), and that his interference "can be accounted for only in one way, and that is that Mr. Allen's interests should be conserved by the association over which he is president."

We will not be as unkind as some of his critics have been, and charge him with falsehood, but will *practice* the charity he *preaches*, and ascribe his misstatement to a lack of knowledge of the facts pertinent to the transaction.

The Registrar in no manner interfered with Stamboul's record or his sale, for the very simple reason that at the time no action of any kind had been taken, and his telegram to Mr. Kellogg was in answer to one from that gentleman, and did not even mention the name of Stamboul. On the face of the returns (report furnished by the National Trotting Association) the time performances at Stockton were manifestly irregular, and Mr. Kellogg was told that according to the reports received they would probably be rejected. As a stockholder in the Register Association, Mr. Kellogg was entitled to the information asked for, which was given him as fully as could be done in an ordinary telegram. If the telegram in any manner interfered with the sale of the great horse, Mr. Kellogg, or his principal, is alone responsible, as he made its contents public.

The inference of the gentleman that the Registrar prostituted his official position to further the interests of Mr. Allen is as untrue as it was uncalled for. "Aurelius" undoubtedly ascribed to the Registrar the motives that probably would have actuated him had he been called upon to act. He has so long worn a collar that he can not understand how a subordinate officer can possess the spirit of independence, and exercise his judgment in an honest manner.

Whatever Mr. Wiggins did or did not say, has no bearing on the case. The same investigation was made into the Nashville performances as was made into those which took place at Stockton, and resulted in a part of the performances at each place being rejected.

That the Registrar has no right to interpret the rules under which he conducts the business of the American Trotting Register Association, is too absurd to be noticed.

The executive committee of the board of

directors has sustained him in the position he has taken in all the rejected performances.

Proceedings of Executive Committee A. T. R. A.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 17, 1893.

PURSUANT to call the Executive Committee met at the office of the Association at 11 A. M., and was called to order by President William Russell Allen. Present: F. S. Gorton, L. Brodhead, M. J. Jones, N. J. Colman and C. F. Emery of the Executive Committee, also S. A. Browne, W. A. Sanborn, F. S. Waters and F. Rockefeller of the directors. The board was in session until the evening of January 18, and transacted the following business:

The case involving the pedigree of Manette, the dam of Arion, was taken up for consideration. Mr. Brodhead asked to be excused, and he took no part in the proceedings. Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson represented the Palo Alto Stock Farm, and Messrs. French and Allen, witnesses on the other side, were present and examined.

Upon application of Joseph Cairn Simpson, it was ordered that the Arion case be continued until the first Monday in April, 1893.

Application of W. M. Kear, Van Wert, Ohio, for re-hearing of the case to establish record of the bay horse Joe Hooker and his son Jay Cooke. The case was continued until the next meeting of the board, and applicant directed to furnish a summary of the races in which the horses performed, and evidence to show the exact length of the track, and the exact distance it was lapped when the performances took place in 1874 and 1879.

Upon application of L. Brodhead, the pedigree of Sally Russell, grandam of Maud S., was taken up for investigation. The argument of Mr. Brodhead was read, and the evidence (including the Stud Book of Boston) submitted, was examined by each member of the board; the verdict was unanimous that the pedigree of Sally Russell, as it appears in the trotting register, is correct.

Application of the bay horse Byron Hill by Edge Hill 2766, dam Lady May by Pennsylvania. This case was continued from the last meeting of the board in order to enable the applicant to procure further evidence. Information having been lodged in this office that said horse Byron Hill was not out of the said mare Lady May, registration was refused. The evidence submitted to the board was satisfactory, and it was ordered that Byron Hill be registered as standard under Rule 6, and the number 21760 allotted him.

The Registrar submitted a report of the time performances made at Nashville, Tenn., October 18 to 22, inclusive, and asked for instructions as to acceptance by this association. Mr. Allen asked to be excused from acting in this case. It was shown that the time performances above mentioned were not made in accordance with the rules of this association, and the Registrar was directed to reject all time performances made at Nashville, Tenn., October 18 to 22 inclusive. All performances made over the kite track at Kirkwood, Del., during the August meeting, 1892, were rejected for records on account of being made on a down-hill track. The Registrar presented to the meeting a number of performances made at sundry places apparently not in conformance with the rules of this association, and asked for instructions from the Executive Committee. It was ordered that the performances, set forth by the Registrar and presented to the Executive Committee as not having been made in compliance with the rules of this association, be rejected for records.

Application of W. M. Kear for correction of pedigree of the mare Bertha, registered in the non-standard department of volume V, and also the application for the registration of Glen Miller Jr. and Ben Royse. It was ordered that the pedigree of the mare Bertha be corrected in accordance with the evidence, and that the application of W. M. Kear for the registration of Glen Miller Jr. and Ben Royse be granted.

Miller's Hambletonian 3465. Application of Registrar for cancellation of registration. It was shown that the above-named horse is not now and never was standard under the rules of this association. His registration was ordered cancelled, and the registration of all animals dependent upon him for standard rank also ordered cancelled.

Brahmin 13028. Application by the Registrar for cancellation of registration. It was shown that the pedigree as set forth in the application was a pure fabrication and fraudulent; the horse Brahmin not being by Mercer 8476, and that his dam was not Alice West, by Almont 33. The registration was ordered cancelled, the registration of all animals dependent upon him for standard rank also ordered cancelled, and the Registrar instructed to secure, if possible, evidence to show who is responsible for the fraud.

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Clifton Pilot 2026. Application was made by the Registrar for the cancellation of registration on the ground that Clifton Pilot is not standard, not being the sire of Jack Lewis, 2:28½, upon whose record his eligibility to standard rank depended. The registration was ordered cancelled, and the registration of all animals dependent upon him for standard rank was also ordered cancelled.

Cicerone 13159. Application for correction of pedigree. In this registration the grandam was given in the Register as by Pacing Abdallah 6088. It was ordered that the pedigree be corrected to show that the grandam was by Redmon's Abdallah, son of Alexander's Abdallah.

Lady Jolly. Registered in volume IX. Application of the Registrar for the cancellation of registration on account of fraud. It was shown that this mare was registered by Dr. Dunlop, Alpena, Mich., and that the pedigree furnished by him was fraudulent. The registration was ordered cancelled.

Application made to establish the breeding of black gelding Ketch and bay gelding Sir Arthur. Messrs. Waters, Samuel Baker and Gorton were appointed a special committee to examine the evidence and report at the next meeting.

Black Rose. Application of Mr. Brodhead that the mare Black Rose, by Tom Teemer, registered as standard in volume IV, be cancelled and the mare be registered in the non-standard department of the Register. The application was granted.

Application of Francis A. Foster, Boston, Mass., that the Registrar be instructed to register the gelding owned by him called Wanderer, under that name. The application having been refused on account of the name being previously used. The application was denied.

The rule regarding the naming of horses was amended to include geldings.

The Registrar submitted a report of time performances at Stockton, Cal., October 13 to November 23 inclusive. The Stockton association was represented by its Secretary, Mr. H. H. Ashley, who asked that the case be continued. The following resolution was adopted: Moved, That all performances made at the Stockton, Cal., track from October 13 to November 23 inclusive, shall be rejected for records unless said association furnishes sufficient evidence on January 27, 1893 (the date selected by their Secretary), that such performances were conducted in accordance with the rules of this association.

There being no further business the committee adjourned to meet at this office Friday, January 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., or subject to the call of the President.

(Note.—The Secretary of the Stockton association having given notice that said association would not be represented at the adjourned meeting January 27 and had no evidence to offer, the time performances at Stockton, Cal., October 13 to November 23 inclusive, under the resolution adopted, stand rejected for records.)

"Is the Pedigree of the Grandam of Maud S. a Fraud?"

To the Executive Committee and Directors of the American Trotting Register Association.

GENTLEMEN: In the matter of the pedigree of "Sally Russell," the grandam of Maud S., this pedigree was first questioned by J. H. Wallace in an article in the April number of *Wallace's Monthly* of 1883; entitled: "Is the Pedigree of the Grandam of Maud S. a Fraud?" The occasion for the charge of fraud being the fact that in Bruce's Stud Book, Vol. 2, page 282, Sally Russell is recorded as being bred by Maj. B. Lucket, foaled in 1850, when the Stud Book of Boston for 1849 shows that Major B. Lucket did not breed Maria Russell, the dam of Sally Russell, or any other mare to Boston in 1849, so as to have an animal bred by him foaled in 1850, the presumption being that the Stud Book was correct in giving B. Lucket as the breeder of *Sally Russell.*

To save the time of the Executive Committee and directors.

1st. I will show that the Stud Book was in error in giving Ben Lucket as the breeder and owner of Maria Russell, and explain how this error may have occurred.

2d. I will prove the joint ownership of Capts. J. N. Holton and J. W. Russell in Maria Russell and other thoroughbred horses.

3d. That in the division of their thoroughbreds, Maria Russell became the property of Capt. J. W. Russell.

4th. That he bred this mare, Maria Russell, to Boston in 1849, and that in 1850 she had a chestnut filly.

5th. That this chestnut filly he named Sally Russell and sold her *himself* April 18, 1857, to R. A. Alexander.

I will ask the gentlemen to examine the

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"written contemporaneous evidence" as presented, and verify it from the original.

Firstly, in the *Franklin Farmer* for 1837, published at Frankfort, Ky., is given a summary of races run at the Elkhorn track (four miles from Frankfort) at the "fall meeting," beginning November 1, 1837.

(Bound Copy of *Franklin Farmer* for 1837 submitted.)

"Summary—

4th day Sweepstakes for three-year-olds that have never won a race, $50.00 entrance, half forfeit.

B. Lucket, Holton & Russell's, b f Maria Russell, by Rattler, dam by Stockholder, 83 lbs	1	1
L. Sanders Jr., Burbridge & Harpers c c, by Kosklusco, dam by Moses, 86 lbs	2	2
S. T. Drane's b c, by Woodpecker, 86 lbs	3	dis

Time, 1 m. 52s—1 m, 57s."

In another race of this same meeting, Capts. Holton and Russell are recorded as starting a bay colt by Bertrand, dam by Tiger, etc.

The summaries are signed "B. Lucket, Secretary & Proprietor."

The summary of this race given in the "American Turf Register" of 1838, gives "B. Lucket's bay filly, Maria Russell," omitting to give Holton & Russell as the proper owners. It is presumable that the compilers of the Stud Book, finding Maria Russell recorded in Turf Register as raced by B. Lucket, concluded that he was her breeder, and so recorded it.

The summary of race given in *Franklin Farmer* and over Lucket's own name, is conclusive proof that he did not own Maria Russell in 1837. Confirmatory of this are the statements given below of various parties, that Messrs. Holton & Russell owned Maria Russell, that in the division Capt. Russell became the owner of Maria Russell. This ownership of Capt. Russell is further confirmed by the entry in the R. A. Alexander diaries, Exbibit "D," where he buys a filly foaled in 1850, bred by Capt. Russell, out of Maria Russell. If Capt. Russell did not own Maria Russell in 1850, how could he be the breeder of her foal? The evidence shows, quite conclusively, that the ownership of Maria Russell was continuous, first in Holton & Russell and then in Capt. J. W. Russell, and the Stud Book was in error in giving Ben Lucket as the breeder and owner of Maria Russell.

Secondly, the joint ownership of Holton & Russell in thoroughbreds is proven by the above summary of races in *Franklin Farmer*, by the statements of John M. Quarles (Exhibit A) and others.

Thirdly, the evidence that Capt. Russell became the owner of Maria Russell is established by the fact, as stated above, that R. A. Alexander's diary (Exhibit D) shows that he (Capt. Russell) sold a mare foaled in 1850, by Boston, as being bred by himself, and out of Maria Russell. Confirmatory of this is the testimony of J. M. Quarles (Exhibit A), Jessee Dillon (Exhibit B), and "The traditions" of the Russell family, as given in J. C. Russell's letter (Exhibit C).

Fourthly, the Book of Boston for 1849 shows that Capt. John W. Russell bred two mares to Boston in that year, and as Capt. Russell sold R. A. Alexander a chestnut filly, foaled 1850, by Boston, dam Maria Russell, the evidence is positive that one of these mares was Maria Russell. This written evidence is confirmed by the testimony of Jessee Dillon (Exhibit B), the statement of John C. Russell, son of Capt. Russell (Exhibit C), and the letter of A. G. Gresham (Exhibit F).

Fifthly, that this chestnut filly, by Boston, dam Maria Russell, by Rattler, was named "Sally Russell," is shown by J. C. Russell's statement (Exhibit C), and by entry in R. A. Alexander's Stud Book (Exhibit G).

The Visitor's Register, kept at the Stud Stable of thoroughbreds, shows that Capt. J. W. Russell visited that stable April 8, 1857. The presumption is that he came for the purpose of selling Sally Russell to Mr. Alexander.

The letter of Col. A. P. Churchill (Exhibit K), dated April 16, 1857, indicates that Capt. Russell got from him a statement of the pedigree to confirm his version of it.

The entry No. 3 (Exhibit D) shows that on April 18 Capt. J. W. Russell sold the Boston Mare to R. A. Alexander, and it is a fair presumption that Capt. Russell presented this letter from Col. Churchill, of April 16, as a credential of its correctness. On the back of this letter R. A. Alexander, himself, endorsed "Boston Mare, bred by Capt. Russell, cost $425," and filed it among his papers, giving the pedigrees of his stock.

Capt. J. W. Russell was a well-known character throughout Kentucky, was a frequent visitor at Woodburn, breeding a mare to Scythian in season of 1857, and it is ridiculous to suggest that some "irresponsible party," as Mr. J. H. Wallace charges, impersonated him, and sold a mare to R. A. Alexander. If an "irresponsible party" sold the mare to R. A. Alexander, how did this "party" get possession of a letter from A. P. Churchill, ad-

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dressed to Capt. J. W. Russell, and presented to Mr. Alexander two days after? And how could this party induce R. A. Alexander to enter in his diary under several entries: "Mare, property of Captain Russell, of Franklin; got by Boston, Entry No. 1" (Exhibit D); "Boston Mare, *bred* by Captain Russell" (Entry No. 2, Exhibit D), and "B't Boston Mare, dam by Rattler, from Capt. J'o Russell," if Capt. J. W. Russell did not *own*, *breed* and *sell* this Boston Mare to R. A. Alexander?

In 1857 Capt. J. W. Russell bred Brown Mare to Imp. Scythian at a fee of $75. In R. A. Alexander's diary this is marked paid. Under the head of "Bills Payable," in 1857, is this entry, "October 6, J. W. Russell, Branch Bank of Kentucky, Lexington, $350." This note of $350 and the season to Imp. Scythian of $75, marked paid, explain the manner in which R. A. Alexander paid J. W. Russell $425 for Sally Russell.

The cotemporaneous written and printed evidence (independent of the statements made by reputable parties, which are given merely as confirmatory) prove that Holton & Russell owned Maria Russell in 1837; that Capt. Russell owned and bred her to Boston in 1849; that in 1850 she had a chestnut filly, afterward called Sally Russell, and that in 1857 Capt. Russell sold this mare, Sally Russell, to R. A. Alexander, of Woodburn Farm, for $425, with the pedigree now held by the family.

The links of evidence of a written kind are unbroken, and there has never been the shadow of a doubt of the correctness of the pedigree.

I have above reviewed the original charge of Mr. Wallace, made in 1883. Most of the evidence I have given was brought out in the newspapers at the time, and was considered so conclusive that Mr. Wallace was ashamed to bring it before the Board of Censors, but tacitly admitted its correctness, and from 1883 up to the time the *Register* was purchased from him, continued to register animals tracing to this pedigree, thus in his official capacity of Registrar, perpetuating what he now intimates was a "bogus" pedigree, when he had all the evidence before him, and the machinery of a Board of Censors in working order, before which the pedigree could and should have been brought for adjudication, had Mr. Wallace a particle of doubt as to its authenticity. After nearly ten years of silence, in the issue of *Clark's Horse Review*, December. 20, 1892, Mr. Wallace comes out in an article entitled "Historical Sources," and uses the following language concerning the pedigree:

"Closely connected with the pedigree of the dam of Pilot Jr. is that of Sally Russel, the grandam of Nutwood, Maud S., etc. These two pedigrees have been discussed to such an extent that I will certainly refrain from saying more than a very few words at this time. The whole question turns on an entry in Boston's Service Books for 1849, as follows: "John Russell's one-eyed mare." To make the pedigree of Sally Russell good it is maintained that this "one-eyed mare" was Maria Russell, and that she had passed from her breeder, Capt. Holton, to Capt. J. W. Russell. Now, Mr. L. Holton, son of Capt. Holton, says that Maria Russell was bred and owned by his father all her life, and that she died on the farm; that she never was bred to Boston, and that when she died she had two as good eyes as ever were in a horse's head. John W. Russell, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., a lawyer of excellent standing and character, told me personally that there was no recollection or tradition in the Russell family that the mare Maria Russell was ever owned there. He remembered his father's mare Mary Churchill, very well as the first animal he ever rode, and there can be hardly a doubt that this was the mare bred to Boston, in 1849. The mare Sally Russell was not sold to Mr. Alexander by Captain Russell, but by an irresponsible party claiming to represent him. If to these facts we add the additional ones that at thirteen she was brought into the sales ring blind, and so old in appearance that no one was willing to bid $5 on her, and again, when eighteen, she was led out without a single bid, and laid down and died two or three months afterward, apparently from old age, we have such an array of evidence as to leave no moral doubt upon the mind that the pedigree was bogus. Still, this good-for-nothing little blind mare, dying of old age when only eighteen, has been cited for years as the source of "extreme" speed. Why, that is just the age of Maud S., and she is to go into training to seize the world's record next year."

It is seen that he brings four witnesses, by which he pretends to prove this pedigree "bogus," asserting that in them "we have such an array of evidence as to leave no moral doubt upon the mind that the pedigree is 'bogus.'"

These witnesses are:

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1st. Boston's Stud Book for 1849, which you have before you, in evidence.

2d. A *synopsis* of a statement made by L. Holton, which full statement is given in Exhibit "H," with a full retraction of it, which retraction Mr. Wallace does not mention (Exhibit I).

3d. A synopsis of an interview had by Mr. Wallace with Mr. J. C. Russell, a son of Capt. J. W. Russell, in regard to the "traditions" of the Russell family in relation to the pedigree. In Exhibit C is given a statement of Mr. J. C. Russell relative to this interview, positively contradicting Mr. Wallace.

4th. The appearance of Sally Russell when led into the sales ring in 1863 and in 1868. This evidence is too puerile to need comment, and I have never noticed it before, because of its weakness, and would not now but for Mr. Wallace's persistence in dragging it in as important.

The point he makes is that the mare was led into the sale ring and on account of her *aged appearance* there were no bids on her. This is entirely surmise on Mr. Wallace's part. At the early sales at Woodburn Farm, horses of all kinds sold low and on many animals no bids were made, when the best brought small prices. At the sale of 1860 no less than fifteen animals were passed for want of a bid, embracing all ages, sex and conditions, thoroughbred mares selling for $75, and fillies with trotting crosses as low as $50. At the sale of 1863, when there was no bid on Sally Russell, young thoroughbred fillies sold for $80 and $90, while two-year-olds and yearlings were passed without a bid and these with first-class pedigrees. At the sale of 1864 there were a number on which there were no bids, including, luckily for Woodburn, Canary Bird, afterward the dam of Harry Bassett. At the sale of 1868, the one it seems Mr. Wallace attended, the celebrated mare "Waltz" sold as a yearling for $117.50, and Alice Ward for $185. Thoroughbred mares as low as $75, and thoroughbred mares and foals by their sides as low as $85 each. Is it any surprise when young animals by such sires as Lexington, Australian and Asteroid brought low prices, that a blind mare eighteen years old, not in foal, and without a foal at her side, should be passed without a bid? This is on the presumption that she was put up at the sale. She was in the sale catalogue, but on the sale book used to record the incidents of the sale, etc., there is no memorandum recorded "no bid" opposite Sally Russell's name, and it is very doubtful if the mare was brought to the sale ring or offered at all. For the sake of argument, admitting there was no bid on the mare, Mr. Wallace's memory is a remarkable one to recollect so vividly an animal that he saw for a few seconds only. Mr. Wallace's practical knowledge fails to tell him two facts, that a mare eighteen years old, not in foal, looks a great deal older than the same mare in foal. (Every horseman understands this.) Again, a blind mare eighteen years old looks very much older than a mare of the same age with good eyes. Outside of this argument, the mare Sally Russell has been traced in the evidence given in this case from the time of her birth and her age fixed, beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Capt. J. W. Russell, a man of the highest character, is responsible for the utterance of this pedigree. The corroboration of it as he gave it, by printed and written evidence, is complete. If we fail to accept pedigrees so well authenticated we may as well burn all books of evidence. The personal honor and integrity of men is our only safeguard in the matter of pedigrees, in fact, in all the transactions of life, and to break down this trust would destroy human society.

Respectfully submitted,

L. BRODHEAD.

January 17th, 1893.

I wish to amend the above by submitting the Stud Book of Boston. It develops some important evidence that not having the Stud Book in my possession I had not observed.

The Stud Book shows that Capt. John Russell bred two mares to Boston. The first is "'No. 26.' Capt. John Russell, Pokahontas ensured—30." It is seen that this mare is named "Pokahontas." "May 26th, Capt. John Russell one-eyed mare by the leap 30." This shows that one mare is named, the other designated as "one-eyed-mare." As the proof shows that Maria Russell had but one eye and was bred to Boston in 1849, this is conclusive that the one-eyed mare was Maria Russell, and confirms Jesse Dillon and others. This is additional written evidence of the correctness of the pedigree.

L. BRODHEAD.

EXHIBIT A.

June 13th, 1883.

I, John M. Quarles, have been a resident of Franklin County for seventy-two years. I knew Capt. John A. Holton intimately (being a distant relative) and also knew Capt. John W. Russell well. I remember well a a Stockholder mare that was owned by them in part-

nership, having been presented to them by Mr. Shepard of Louisiana, and also a mare called Maria Russell by Rattler, out of the Stockholder mare. I also remember Vidoc, Swiss Boy and Mary Bell, all out of the Stockholder mare. I know that they owned this stock in partnership and had some of them trained. I knew Mr. Robert Taylor intimately and know that he bought Capt. Russell's interest in Swiss Boy. Robert Taylor was a son-in-law of Maj. Ben Lucket. It is my recollection that Vidoc was sold to Mr. Robert Sinclair and was carried to Missouri. I don't know exactly the time when the division of this stock took place, but I know that Capt. Holton afterward owned Mary Bell and did not have Maria Russell on his farm. I heard of Maria Russell afterward being at Capt. Russell's as one of his brood mares. JOHN M. QUARLES.

EXHIBIT B.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, FRANKLIN COUNTY.

I, Jesse Dillon, state that I am seventy-five (75) years old; am a resident of Franklin County, Kentucky, and have been all my life. In the early part of my life I lived with Mr. James Russell, deceased, and after his death with his son, the late Capt. John W. Russell, of this county, on his farm of about 500 acres, about five miles west of Frankfort, on Benson Creek, until his death in 1869 or 1870. I am now residing at that farm. I was Capt. John W. Russell's foreman on his farm from the time of his father's death until his (Capt. Russell's) death, by whose direction I carried his race mare Maria Russell to the residence of Mr. Ned Blackburn, in Woodford County, Kentucky, and bred her to the celebrated race horse Boston, returning the same day. Maria Russell had accidentally lost an eye and I was directed by Capt. Russell to be very careful with her. The next spring Maria Russell dropped a sorrel filly which Capt. Russell kept until she was six or seven years old, and then sold her to Mr. Robert Alexander, in Woodford County, Kentucky.

his
JESSE X DILLON.
mark

Attest:
A. MCDONALD.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Before the undersigned authority personally came, Jessee Dillon, who, I believe to be respectable and credible, and subscribed and made oath to the foregoing statement, the same having been first read over to and explained to him by me before signing. Given under my official signature and Notarial seal this 28th day of April, 1883. JOHN B. LINDSEY,
Notary Public,
Franklin Co., Ky.

EXHIBIT B. (2)

Also came H. I. Todd, of Frankfort, Ky., who states that he is well acquainted with Jessee Dillon, and has known him for more than (40) forty years, and knows that said Dillon lived with the Russells, and that he was Capt. John W. Russell's foreman. Affiant was well and intimately acquainted with Capt. John W. Russell from the year 1839 until the date of his death, and was in his employ as clerk in 1839, and interested with him in various enterprises thereafter, and very frequently visited his house in Franklin County, and saw Jesse Dillon there on the farm in the capacity as foreman for Capt. Russell.

H. I. TODD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by H. I. Todd, who I certify to be respectable and credible, this 28th day of April, 1883.

JOHN B. LINDSEY,
Notary Public,
[SEAL.] Franklin Co., Ky.

EXHIBIT C.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 4th, 1893.

L. Brodhead, Esq.,

DEAR SIR: I have read an article in *Clark's Horse Review* from the pen of J. H. Wallace, in which he gives a purported interview with me in regard to the pedigree of Sally Russell, by Boston, the grandam of Maud S., in which he makes me say that there were no traditions in the Russell family of Maria Russell ever having been owned by my father, the late Capt. J. W. Russell. I remember perfectly the conversation had with him on this subject, in presence of Mr. R. S. Veech, and am positive I did tell him that the "traditions of the family" fully established the fact that Maria Russell was owned by my father; that she had a filly by Boston named for my cousin "Sally Russell," and that this filly was sold to the late R. A. Alexander. I told him that personally I had no recollection of any thoroughbreds owned by my father except Mary Churchill, I being too young to remember anything about Maria Russell and her produce, my only knowledge of her being from "traditions in the family," these traditions coming from my mother, my cousin, Albert G. Gresham, and the old negroes on the farm, more especially Jesse Dillon, who was my father's foreman and the man who delivered the mare to Mr. Alexander. They were all living at that time, and made statements to me of their personal recollections of the facts. I am certain, from the investigation I have made, and the "traditions of our family," that Sally Russell, by Boston, was sold to R. A. Alexander by my father, and not an "irresponsible party."

I am certain I impressed the above facts on Mr. Wallace in our conversation.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN C. RUSSELL.

EXHIBIT D.

COPIES OF ENTRIES FROM R. A. ALEXANDER'S DIARY FOR 1857,

Relating to purchase of mare from Capt. J. W. Russell, entered in the handwriting of R. A. Alexander, who was then proprietor of Woodburn Farm.

Entry No. 1. Copy.

"Mare property of Capt. Russell of Franklin
got by Boston
dam by Rattler (Thornton)
by Stockholder
Miranda by Topgallant
by Medley"

This entry is in pencil, under the head of "Memoranda."

Entry No. 2. Copy.

"Boston Mare bred by Capt. Russell
by Old Boston
1 D. Maria Russell by Rattler
2 D. Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder
3 D. Miranda by Topgallant by Dion
4 D. by old Diomed
5 D. by old Medly
6 D. by old Juniper"

This entry is found in the diary for 1857, and is in ink.

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Entry No. 3. Copy.

"B't Boston Mare dam by Rattler fr'm Capt. J.'o Russell & sent her to Glencoe. She took horse (sent instead of Tranby Mare that slipped last year)"

This entry is found under date of Saturday, April 18th.

Entry No. 4.

Under entry of mares engaged to Imp. Scythian in 1857. "J. W. Russell Paid 35" The figure 35 is the No of the engagement in rotation.

Entry No. 5.

Under heading "Bills Payable" in 1857. The entry is "Oct. 6th J. W. Russell Branch Bank of Kentucky, Lexington $350."

EXHIBIT F.

I, Albert G. Gresham, now living in Indianapolis, Indiana, was born April 12th, 1836. I am a nephew of the late Capt. John W. Russell, of Franklin County, Ky. I went to my uncle's to live when 10 or 12 years old, and lived with him and since his death with his widow till about 1860, when I moved to Indianapolis. Having been raised by my uncle I was in a position to know his stock. I recollect that my uncle had two thoroughbred brood mares on his place when I was a boy, one was Mary Churchill, the other Maria Russell, a bay mare that had but one eye. Maria Russell had a chestnut filly by Boston, the only Boston filly on the place. This filly was named Sally Russell, was broken at two years old on the farm, and at three years old was sent off somewhere to be trained and returned that fall. My uncle allowed me to take the mare to ride when she was about four years old, and I rode her till she was sold to Mr. R. A. Alexander, of Woodford County, when she was six or seven years old.

I was a young man then, 20 or 21 years old, and recollect perfectly that this mare Sally Russell was by Boston, out of Maria Russell, and was sold to Mr. R. A. Alexander.

I am willing to make oath to the above statement.

A. G. GRESHAM.

To L. Brodhead, Spring Station, Ky., June 19, 1883.

EXHIBIT G.

COPY OF ENTRY IN MANUSCRIPT STUD BOOK, KEPT BY R. A. ALEXANDER, PERSONALLY, AND IN HIS OWN WRITING.

"	Name	Sally Russell
	Description	Chestnut without white
	Birth	1850
	Got by	Boston
	Bred by	Capt. J. W. Russell
	Owner	R. A. A.

PEDIGREE: BY BOSTON.

1 Dam	Maria Russell	by Rattler (Thornton)
2 Dam	Miss Shepherd	by Stockholder
3 Dam	Miranda	by Topgallant
4 Dam		by Imp. Diomed
5 Dam		by Imp. Medley
6 Dam		by Imp. Juniper

EXHIBIT H.

FORKS, ELKHORN, May 24th, 1883.

This is to certify that my father, Capt. John A. Holton, was for a number of years interested with Capt. John Russell in a number of thoroughbreds, and they raced them in partnership. When they dissolved and divided the stock, I am positively certain that my father retained all the descendants of the Stockholder mare, among them Maria Russell and all her produce, and I know to my certain knowledge that said Maria Russell had two good eyes from the time of her foaling until the day of her death. If my father bred a mare to Boston, 1848, I incline to the opinion that it was a bay mare he owned called Limber, for the reason that she, Limber, was very uncertain, having missed several seasons. There is one point, however, that I feel very certain upon, and that is that neither my father nor Capt. Russell during their racing or breeding career ever owned a Boston filly. As Boston was the most famous horse of his time, it is not at all possible that there could have been a Boston colt or filly on my father's farm and I not knowing of the fact. I was born in the old homestead the 15th of November, 1820, and have resided either there or adjoining all my life; therefore I had constant opportunity to know all about my father's stock of horses.

L. HOLTON."

"I hereby attest that the above is my father's signature."

J. H. HOLTON, son of L. Holton.

EXHIBIT I.

Copy.

"FORKS OF ELKHORN, KY., June 11th, 1883.

Mr. J. H. Wallace,

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter to my son, of May 31, 1883. The three points suggested (1st) in regard to her produce (Maria Russell's), I have no recollection, and, further, I have no data from which I could find out concerning them. (2) I have no remembrance whatever of her death, nor the manner of it. Now, in regard to the statement I made to Mr. John K. Stringfield, I think he has made it too strong, for I told him that my statement was from memory only, and that I could not nor would not swear to it. Since that time I have had sufficient proof to overbalance my memory, and circumstances recalled to mind that I am now convinced that I was in error. I simply stated what I believed to be true at that time, and in justice to all I correct my statement. I have no interest in the matter whatever, and only want to be understood. I insist that you will oblige me by publishing the above letter.

Yours truly,

L. HOLTON.

EXHIBIT K.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM A. P. CHURCHILL TO J. W. RUSSELL.

"FRANK, April 16th, 1857.

Col. J. W. Russell:

Your Boston mare was out of a Ratler mare and the Ratler mare out of a Stockholder mare.

The Stockholder mare was out of Miranda, a mare W. Sheppard presented to Capt. Holton. Capt. Holton informs me she was by Topgallant, the balance I do not recollect.

She is a thoroughbred.

A. P. CHURCHILL."

On the back of this letter is the address:

"Capt. J. W. Russell,
Capt Hotel,
Frankfort."

The letter was folded in shape for filing, and this memoranda in the handwriting of R. A. Alexander, written across the back.

"Boston mare
bred by Capt. Russell.
Cost $425."

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I hereby certify that I am now and have been for many years intimately acquainted with the handwriting of the late R. A. Alexander, of Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky.; that I have carefully examined the diaries of said R. A. Alexander, for the year 1857, especially the entries therein relating to the pedigree, breeding and purchase of the mare Sally Russell, by Boston; that I have also carefully examined the manuscript stud book of Woodburn Farm, and find the pedigree of Sally Russell therein recorded, and that the entries in the diaries and the manuscript stud book are in the handwriting of the late R. A. Alexander.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Chicago, January 17, 1893.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee and other members of the Board of Directors of the American Trotting Register Association, under the By-Laws, we have heard all the evidence and testimony, and carefully examined all the exhibits in relation to the ownership, pedigree and the sale to R. A. Alexander by J. W. Russell, of the mare Sally Russell, as hereinbefore set forth, and we find the pedigree as registered to be proved beyond a doubt. It is therefore

Ordered: That the pedigree of Sally Russell remain as registered.

WILLIAM RUSSELL ALLEN,
F. S. GORTON,
NORMAN J. COLMAN,
C. F. EMERY,
MORRIS J. JONES,
FRANK ROCKEFELLER,
FRANK S. WATERS.

Dated at Chicago, Ill., January 17, 1893.

"The Records That Were Thrown Out."

The Breeder and Sportsman of California, in its issue of January 21, 1893, has the following editorial, which will commend itself to all unprejudiced persons:

"At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Trotting Register Association, which was held at Chicago on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, they decided to throw out the trotting and pacing records made at Nashville, Tenn., from November 18 to November 22 for irregularities. The performances made up to the first-named date were accepted.

The Committee also decided to throw out as ineffective the performances made at the summer and fall meetings in Boston; Springfield, Ohio; Ponca, Neb.; Chillicothe, Ohio; Lansing, Mich.; Independence, Iowa; Albany, N. Y.; Newark, N. J.; San Jose and Vallejo, Cal.; Meadville, Pa.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Holton, Kas., and at other points, on account of irregularities, claiming that they were not made in accordance with the rules of the American Trotting Register Association. The members of the Executive Committee present were: W. R. Allen, F. S. Gorton, Lucas Broadhead, M. J. Jones, N. J. Colman and C. F. Emery. In addition, there were present Directors S. A. Browne, W. A. Sanborn, F. S. Waters and Frank Rockefeller. Messrs. Broadhead and Allen did not take part in considering the records made at Nashville, where the great stallion, Kremlin, was interested.

This action of the Committee will cause a sensation among owners of trotters, and a revision of the tables of the stallions becomes a necessity.

The Committee's action may be criticised by a few, but to all fair-minded horsemen it will meet with approval. It is just as easy for horsemen and associations to hold their meetings according to the laws of the parent organization, as it is to hold them to suit the caprices or whims of a few owners of trotters who believe they can hoodwink the higher officials by getting up private matinees and never advertise them, but just have a few interested friends to act as judges and timers. The time for getting either time or race records under such auspices has passed, and we heartily endorse the action of the Committee for the stand they have taken. Who wants a record for a horse that will be looked upon as shady? The horse may have trotted every foot of the mile, but it can only be called a trial, and will have no standing, because the proper methods were not adopted to insure its being placed to the horse's credit.

The abolishment of time records as now made must come, and come quickly. A horse with a race record of 2:25 will always be considered better than one with a time record of 2:22, and at the next meeting of the Board the laws in regard to these "tin-cup" records must be revised."

* * * * * * * *

Owing to a misleading Associated Press dispatch, the editor of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, in common with many other persons, has fallen into the error of supposing that *all* the performances made at the places mentioned have been rejected. Such is not the case. Only a few animals are affected by the decision, except at Nashville, Chillicothe and Stockton. In many instances the animal making the rejected performance afterward reduced or obtained a legitimate record in compliance

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with the rules of the Trotting Register Association, and the great majority of the performances were made in accordance with the rules, and have been duly accepted.

All performances against *time*, made at Nashville, Tenn., October 18, to October 22, inclusive; all performances against *time* made at Stockton, Cali., October 13 to November 23, inclusive; and *all* performances at Chillicothe, Ohio, whether made against time or in races have been rejected. The rejected performances will all appear in the *Year Book* as "rejected records;" the time made will be shown and will doubtless operate as a bar for trotting purposes in classifying horses for races.

The Stockton Performances.

THE Executive Committee of the American Trotting Register Association, at its meeting January 17 and 18, 1893, rejected all *time* performances made at the Stockton kite track, October 13 to November 23 inclusive, *provided* the Stockton society did not present evidence to the Board at its adjourned meeting, to be held January 27, 1893, showing that the performances were made in accordance with the rules of this Association. The adjournment was made upon the request of the secretary of the Stockton society, and the date fixed by him. January 24, 1893, the secretary of the Stockton society notified the Register Association that he could not furnish the required proof, and his society would not appear at the adjourned meeting, January 27.

The time made in the match races October 13, and October 27, has been accepted. Messrs. Allen and Brodhead took no part in the proceedings of the board when the Stockton performances were under consideration.

Value and Extent of Trotting and Pacing Races in 1892.

THE reports of the American and National Trotting Association for 1892 show that during the past year the membership of the two parent associations embraced nearly 1,300 societies, holding 1,525 meetings with 5,487 days of trotting and pacing, the first meeting commencing in January, the last ending on December 31. At these meetings $3,872,560 was offered in stakes and prizes for trotting and pacing horses. Add to this one-fourth in number and value for non-members, and the figures read 1,906 meetings; 6,858 days racing; $4,840,700 value of stakes and purses. That this estimate is below rather than above the actual total is shown by the fact that Part I of the Year Book for 1892 will contain reports of more than 1,900 trotting and pacing meetings of from one to thirty days' duration, and while very few members of the American or National Trotting Association have failed to report, it is known that quite a number of the county fairs and smaller non-association meetings are not included.

Notice of Annual Meeting American Trotting Register Association.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, ILL., January 5, 1893.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Trotting Register Association will be held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill., on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 12 M., for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may be properly presented. J. H. STEINER,
Secretary.

Notes and News.

COLOR is a matter of fashion as well as of judgment. Away back in antiquity, in the time of Xenophon (B. C.), the Greeks preferred bay horses, and they thought a great deal of horses, as the sculptures on their noble buildings and their devotion to their classic horse races prove to us.

The Cleveland bay was a breed in England 200 years ago, and bay was the popular color in England. Until of late years we find that chestnut predominated on the British race courses. The majority of the great thoroughbred racers seem to have been chestnut. The following eminent winners, as well as many more that could be named, were of the popular chestnut hue: Eclipse and Pantatoon, who each had black spots on their hind quarters; Castrel, Selim, Rubens, Stockwell, Doncaster, Birdcatcher, Rataplan, St. Albans, Blair Athol Formosa, Hermit, Prince Charlie, Rayon D'or, and Bend Or.

Grey is not a popular color among breeders, but many grey horses have made themselves popular by their greatness. Nature does not contribute many white horses, whether they are liked or not. The same prejudice might exist toward them, as felt by the colored woman, who said of her mulatto child, that "she could not bar dat chile, 'cause he show the dirt so plain!"

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The story will bear repeating, which is told

of an Arab shiek, who was flying from his enemies. Turning to his son, he asked:

"What horses are at the head of our enemies?"

"The whites, father," said the son.

"That is well," was the shiek's answer. "We will allow the sun to do its work. The power of the white horses will disappear before its rays as butter melts."

After a time, again the shiek spoke:

"My son, what horses are nearest our heels?"

"The blacks, father," answered the boy.

"Excellent," the old man said. "The stony ground will overcome the powers of the black, for even the negro of the Soudan becomes tired at the ankles when he walks over stony ground."

On they fled, until a third time the chief called upon his keen-eyed boy:

"What ones are now ahead?"

"The browns and the chestnut-browns, father."

"Then," cried the shiek, "we must fly faster, or we are lost. We can lose no time, for those horses can overtake us."

IN her interesting travels in Persia, Mrs. Bishop's experience with the saddle horses of that country may give us points on the effect of early kindness to horses and later care of them.

In the province of the Bakhbaris the colts are sold and the fillies kept, although there is not much encouragement to breed a good colt, for if a superior admires it he expects to get it as a present. They are shod with thin iron plates covering nearly the whole hoof and fastened by six big-headed iron nails. Raised in camps and among children, the foals are perfectly gentle and scarcely require breaking. They are sold at from thirty to forty dollars.

Mrs. Bishop's own horse, which cost twenty-five dollars, insisted on being petted and sharing her food, whether melon, cake or grapes, and would follow her everywhere putting his head under her arm or on her shoulder. She draws a handsome picture of the Persian horse, with his "sweet, intelligent eyes," who can be backed against any horse in the world for weight, carrying powers, endurance and steadiness, and who is to his rider a friend as well as servant. He wears in hot weather a shirt of fine wool, crossed over the chest, and over that a similar garment of coarser wool; and at night over all is put a piece of felt, a half inch thick, which hangs to the knees and extends from head to tail, secured by a broad surcingle. He is fed ten pounds of barley daily and as much as he will eat of straw cut in pieces an inch and a half long.

A MEETING of the members of the Western Southern Circuit for 1893 was held at the Victoria Hotel, Chicago, on Tuesday, January 24, to rearrange the dates of the circuit meetings. This was rendered necessary from the fact that the Northwestern Association of Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders could not secure the use of the Washington Park track for the period first allotted to them, the club having promised the use of their ground in August to the World's Columbian Exposition. The rearranged dates are as follows: Sturgis, Mich., July 31–August 5; Grand Rapids, Mich., August 7–12; Fort Wayne, Ind., August 14–19; Independence, Iowa, August 21–September 2; Columbus, Ohio, August 21–26; Columbus, Ind., August 28–September 2; Chicago, Ill. (N .W. Breeders), September 4–16; Indianapolis, Ind., September 4–9; Mason City, Iowa, September 4–9; St. Joseph, Mo., September 18–23; Terre Haute, Ind., September 25–30; Evansville, Ind., October 2–7, and Nashville, Tenn., October 16–28.

THE Jewett Farm, Jewettville, N. Y., and Cheney, Kan., has adopted the plan of issuing to the patrons of their stallions a duplicate receipt for service fees; marking one very plainly and distinctly, "Duplicate for registration." This appears to be an excellent idea, and will frequently save trouble and delay in registration of the produce.

THE winter meeting of the Grand Central Trotting Circuit was held at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, on Tuesday, January 24, with representatives present from the associations at Cleveland, Ohio; Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; and Philadelphia. A reorganization of the circuit was effected, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Detroit, Mich.; and New York city being enrolled as members. Dates for 1893 were arranged as follows: Pittsburgh, July 10–14; Detroit, July 17–21; Cleveland, July 24–28; Buffalo, August 1–22; Rochester, August 15–18; Springfield, August 22–25; Hartford, August 29–September 1; New York, September 5–8; Philadelphia, September 12–15. It was agreed on that these dates should remain practically unchanged for five years, and that no new members should be admitted without a two-thirds

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vote of the circuit. Also agreed that each member of the circuit would offer stakes for two, three and four-year old colts, the aggregate amount of such stakes to be $75,000.

In speaking of the recent purchase of the famous stallion Ormonde by Mr. MacDonough, and of this gentleman's purpose to establish an extensive breeding farm with this peerless son of Bend Or and Lilly Agnes at its head, the San Francisco *Examiner* proceeds to show that at the high price of $150,000 which Mr. MacDonough paid for the horse, the investment was a good one from a commercial point of view, in support of which statement it very truly says: "Though $150,000 as the price of a horse will be a matter of world-wide wonder, it is easy to see that the purchase of a great sire like Ormonde, regarded as a business proposition, is likely to yield very handsome profits to an owner of sufficient capital. Twenty-five brood-mares of the highest grade could be secured for an average price of $3,000 apiece. This would add $75,000 to the cost of Ormonde, making a total outlay of $225,000, which, together with the cost of the breeding grounds and other expenses, may be put at $275,000. From this collection an annual return of twenty yearlings would be a reasonable expectation, and the sale of yearlings from a horse of far lesser fame than Ormonde's, namely from St. Blaise, has averaged $6,000 apiece. This would yield an annual return of $120,000, which, allowing for the current expenses of the ranch, would mean a return of at least 35 per cent. on the capital invested. Moreover, should the owner of such a ranch decide to race the produce of his stock at the present day he might be reasonably expected to make by stakes and sales $150,000 additional a year, with the opportunity to retain for his own ranch the most select of the sons and daughters of his sire, and thus be able, long before the demise of such a horse, to nominate more than one able successor to him in the stud."

"It would not surprise me at all," said one of the most prominent breeders in the United States to a *World* reporter "if George Gould should soon be on the turf with a big stable. George Gould has always had a fondness for running horses, and at Saratoga a few years ago he told me that it was only his father's opposition which prevented him becoming the owner of a big stable. His conversation showed that he had given much attention, and his knowledge of the different strains of blood and the performances of the leading horses of the turf was a great suprise to me."

A friend of young Gould's said that three years ago his father had to positively prohibit him from going on the turf. Jay Gould cared nothing at all for horses, and feared that George would neglect his enormous business interests in what he himself regarded as a pernicious folly.

Mr. Charles T. Luthy, Peoria, Ill., writes: "I have leased the track, with ample pasture grounds, heretofore occupied by the Melbourne farm, at Washington, Ill., twelve miles east of us, and have secured the services of Mr. A. P. Hanes, of Paris, Ill., the efficient driver, who has so successfully, this past season, through the Illinois Circuit, campaigned and driven to race records: Larry C., 2:19¼; A. P. (3), 2:26; Misty Morning, 2:26¾; Banner Bearer, 2:27¼; Nettie B., 2:27¼, etc.

A. S. Alexander, professor of veterinary hygiene at the Chicago Veterinary College, has lately been appointed to the office of Veterinary Hygienist at the World's Fair. As Mr. Alexander was an "honors" student under principal McCall, president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain, and made a special study of veterinary hygiene under that distinguished teacher, his qualifications are unassailable. Horsemen will be interested to learn of this appointment.

Breeders' Meetings and Elections.

The Morgan Horse Breeders' Association of Illinois was organized at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on January 2. The following officers and committees were elected: President, A. F. Moore, Polo; secretary and treasurer, Delos Dunton, Dundee; executive committe, A. F. Moore, Polo; A. W. Hinman, Dundee; C. M. Clay, Streator; F. W. Beardsley, Gibson City; M. E. Frank, Rantoul; A. Anderson, Fairview; J. C. Brunk, Springfield; A. Fowler, Lena. Committee to select specimens of the Morgan breed for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition: A. F. Moore, A. W. Hinman, A. Anderson. Committee to confer with the chief of the Agricultural Department World's Columbian Exposition: F. J. Berry, A. F. Moore, W. S. Keith. The president and secretary were empowered to issue a call for the organization of a National Morgan Horse Association at a suitable time and place.

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The Eastern Ohio Trotting Horse Breeders' Association elected the following officers for 1893, at their annual meeting held at Alliance, Ohio, December 28: President, Emery Miller, Alliance; vice-president, Thomas Broth, Minerva; secretary, J. S. Karns, Canal Dover; treasurer, A. C. Naragon, Canal Dover. A number of trotting and pacing stakes were offered for the meeting of 1893, the time and place of which is not yet decided.

The following are the officers of the Maryland Breeders' Association for 1893: President, L. V. Baughman; vice-president, William F. Johnson; secretary and treasurer, Benjamin White; directors, W. Greenway, A. M. Christie, C. M. de Garmendia, Robert Hugh, E. B. Emery, C. Y. Maginnis, C. Hayward, W. F. Johnson, D. H. Rice, John Waters, J. C. McCoy, J. E. Phillips and G. O. Wilson.

Officers Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Breeders' Association for 1893: President, D. K. Burkholder; treasurer, N. L. Getz; secretary, J. D. Hartman; executive committee, James Duffy, J. L. Gingerich, J. W. Bruckart and S. A. Zeel.

The Nebraska Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders met at Lincoln on January 20. It was decided to incorporate the Society under the name of The Nebraska Association of Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders. Capital stock $2,000. The following officers were elected for 1893: President, J. C. Kesterson, Fairbury; vice-presidents, D. T. Mount, Omaha, G. C. Smith, Nelson, and H. S. Reed, Lincoln; Treasurer, E. D. Gould, Fullerton; secretary, S. J. Briggs, Superior.

At the annual meeting of the Trotting and Pacing-Horse Breeders' Association of eastern Pennsylvania, held at Wilkes-Barre January 12, the following officers were elected for 1893: President, H. H. Harvey, Wilkes-Barre; vice-presidents, E. K. Meyers, Harrisburg, Frank Jermyn, Scranton; treasurer, John Laning. Wilkes-Barre; secretary, B. F. Killam, Scranton.

The officers of the New Hampshire Breeders' Association for 1893 are: President, W. F. Daniell; vice-presidents, Chester Pike and J. C. Norris; Treasurer, N. E. Martin; secretary, W. C. Clarke.

Volume XII.

VOLUME XII, American Trotting Register will be closed for admission of pedigrees on March 1. All persons desiring their animals registered in that volume must make application at once, and those whose incomplete applications for registration are now on file must complete the same before March 1, in order to secure insertion.

The Index Digest.

THIS work is one of the most valuable and popular of the publications of the American Trotting Register Association. No breeder, owner or student of the American Light Harness Horse can afford to be without it. It is an index of all standard and non-standard horses registered in the first ten volumes of Wallace's American Trotting Register, giving the name and number of all stallions, name and number of sire, dam and sire of dam, with complete reference to the volume in which they are registered. Mares and geldings are treated in the same general comprehensive manner. It is a valuable addition to the volumes of the Register, without which no set is complete. To such persons as can not afford a complete set of the Register, but merely wish to ascertain whether an animal is registered, or only desire the initial part of the pedigree, it is invaluable.

Bound in uniform size and style with the Register. Price $7.50, postpaid.

The Year Book, Volume VIII.

THE Year Book for 1892 is now well under way, Part I. being in the hands of the printers, and Part II. rapidly approaching completion.

The Year Book for 1892 will be published in two parts, price $5.00, and issued, if possible, about the middle of February; it will be a valuable and comprehensive work on the pedigrees and performances of the light-harness horse, a complete record of the most sensational year in the history of the trotting and pacing turf.

The first part will contain summaries of all authenticated trotting and pacing performances for 1892, with a complete index of places of trotting and pacing, and of performers' names and records.

The second part will contain

THE GREAT TABLES, VIZ.:

1. Alphabetical list of 2:30 Trotters in Harness.
2. Alphabetical list of 2:25 Pacers in Harness.
3. Table of 2:20 Trotters.
4. Table of 2:15 Pacers.

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5. Table of 2:30 Trotters and 2:25 Pacers under their sires to close of 1892.

6. Table of Horses, Sires of two or more Dams of 2:30 Trotters or 2:25 Pacers.

7. Table of Great Brood Mares.

8. Table of Champion Trotters.

9. Table of Fastest Records.

The two parts will contain over 1,200 pages of valuable and authentic information in regard to the pedigrees and record of standard Trotting and Pacing performers to January, 1893.

These parts will not be sold separately.

Send in orders at once and avoid delay in receipt of the work when issued. The first orders received will be the first filled and sent out.

Our New Advertisers.

S. A. Browne & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., announce in this issue their stallions for public service, also that they have for sale at reasonable prices colts and fillies by Ambassador, Warlock and Anteeo, out of mares in the Great Brood Mare list and with fast records. The Kalamazoo Farm has for years been in the front ranks of breeding establishments, and many fast and famous performers have been there bred and owned.

Ambassador 1496, 2:21¼, is the premier stallion, foaled 1875, by George Wilkes; dam Lady Carr, by the great brood-mare progenitor, American Clay 34; his breeding is strong and fashionable. He is sire of twenty-six 2:30 performers, five of them with records of 2:20 or better. Six of his sons have sired eleven in the 2:30 list, and two daughters are producers of 2:30 performers. Individually he is one of the grandest living specimens of the light-harness horse, taking the first premium a few years since at the Great Chicago Horse Show over one of the greatest rings of trotting stallions ever exhibited.

Warlock 3378, 2:33¼, is by Belmont 64; dam Waterwitch (dam of six in 2:30 or better), by Pilot Jr. 12; second dam Fanny, by Kirkhead's St. Lawrence. Foaled 1880, and with but limited stud service, Warlock is sire of four 2:30 performers, two of them with records made at three years of age.

San Jose 8737, foaled 1887, is young and comparatively untried in the stud, but his breeding is of the best; he is by Grand Sentinel 3865, 2:27¼; dam Josie Wilkes (dam of Wardship, 2:25½ at three years), by George Wilkes; second dam Josie, 2:30½, by Night Hawk. Eminent 17022, is by Ambassador 1496; dam Eminence, 2:18¾, by Empire 2378; second dam Soprano, by Strathmore (a great brood mare); third dam Abbess (dam of two 2:30 performers), by Albion. This grandly bred young horse was foaled in 1891, and was bred by the Kalamazoo Farm. The announcement of S. A. Browne & Co. merits the careful consideration of breeders and intending purchasers.

The Claireview Stock Farm, Claireview, Wayne county, Mich., presents a new advertisement on the outside page. They offer for sale "a few brood mares in foal," and guarantee them "tried and tested" and "no outs in any particular."

The merits of Jewett Farm and horses are fully set forth on other pages of this issue, but the advertisement of their breeding department at Cheney, Kas., is worthy the close attention of our readers and subscribers.

The announcements of South Elkhorn Farm, R. P. Pepper & Son, Frankfort, Ky., have been for years familiar to the readers of the monthly. But while the name of the great stallion, Onward, remains at the head, the figures are changed by the rapidly increasing number of his performing and producing descendants. Onward is one of the greatest sons of that greatest of trotting progenitors, George Wilkes. Seventeen years of age, he has now to his credit sixty-six 2:30 performers; twenty-nine of his sons have produced seventy 2:30 performers, and he has eleven producing daughters. Norval, 2:14¾, by Electioneer; dam Norma, by Norman, is at ten years of age sire of four 2:30 performers, and takes rank as one of the fastest and most promising sons of Electioneer. Madrid, by George Wilkes, dam Mercedes, by Belmont, is rapidly achieving success in the stud, and the close of 1892 finds him credited with nine 2:30 performers. Nutpatch, by Nutwood, dam Patchen Maid, by Mambrino Patchen; and Striker, by Onward; dam Cachuca, the dam of Catchfly, 2:18¼, are the other horses advertised for service, and are by breeding fully worthy of their distinguished and successful companions.

R. C. Estill, Lexington, Ky., offers for public service at a reasonable fee, one of the best bred and individually great sons of Electioneer. Electro Benton 15,027 has a three-year-old record of 2:24¼ and is credited with far greater speed than his record shows. He is a bay

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horse, foaled 1889, by Electioneer 125; dam Nelly Benton (dam of three in 2:30 list), by General Benton 1755; second dam Rosalind, 2:21¾, by Alexander's Abdallah; third dam Burch Mare (dam of two in 2:30 list) by Parker's Brown Pilot. This pedigree bristles with performers and producers, fully warranting the assertion of his owners; that to breed to Electro Benton is to "breed to a stallion by a great producer, and out of a dam that is a producer of speed."

Among the oldest and best-known sulky manufacturers in the West is the establishment of C. Toomey & Co., Kansas City, Mo. They advertise in this issue a new improvement in make, and one especially adapted to the pneumatic tires; and accompany the announcement with a high endorsement of its value.

James F. Camp & Sons, proprietors of The Catalpa Grove Farm, La Porte City, Iowa, announce that they are breeders of Standard Bred Road Horses, Holstein Freisan Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs and Scotch Collie Shepherd Dogs.

In 1892, for the first time, the progeny of the great trotting stallion Axtell appeared on the turf to perpetuate and further distinguish the name of their sire. There were but three of them, and two, Elloree, 2:26, and Axle, 2:26¼ (each two years old), entered the charmed circle. The last named, Axle 5183, is in this issue advertised to make the season of 1892 at Terre Haute, Ind., in charge of Budd Doble, and at the reasonable fee, considering his breeding and early performance, of $150. Axle was foaled 1890, by Axtell 5183, 2:12, dam Cora Ettie by Adrian Wilkes 6560; second dam Mambrino Queen, by Mambrino Patchen 58; third dam Flora, by Alexander's Edwin Forest 49; fourth dam by Grey Eagle. In the advertisement a full description of the horse is given, and the opinion of Budd Doble as to his value and prospects on the track and in the stud. His owner, A. C. Bruce, also announces that Arcadian 2687, 2:23½, by Egbert 6561, dam Laura by Almont; and Herbert 6561, by Adrian Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Abdallah 2201, will make a season at Minneapolis, Minn.

D. C. Taylor, Kankakee, Ill., offers for public service three highly-bred trotting stallions, viz: Wilkesward, Bonanza King and Princet; and the breeders of central and northern Illinois, especially those in Chicago and vicinity, should give them a liberal patronage.

Wilkesward 17306; three years old; record 2:18½, is one of the best bred, and, age considered, fastest sons of Onward 1411 (sire of sixty-six 2:30 performers at seventeen years of age). His dam is Lula Harold, by Harold 413; second dam Lulu Patchen, by Mambrino Abdallah 2201; third dam Big Queen, by Mambrino Boy 844; fourth dam by Bourbon Chief 383; fifth dam by Gill's Vermont 104. Lulu Harold is sister of Alturas, 2:12½, also dam of Wilkesward, 2:18½, and Lulu Wilkes, 2:26½, at two years old; and Lulu Patchen is dam of Alturas, 2:12½, at four years old; thus giving Wilkesward two producing dams. Bonanza King 21895 is also by Onward 1411; dam May Queen by Legal Tender 1784; second dam Queen of the West, 2:26¼, by Pilot Jr. 12, and Princet, the last of Mr. Taylor's trio, is by Princeton 2578, 2:19¾; dam also May Queen. Mr. Taylor sets forth the pedigree of another stallion owned by him, Norville 21198, by Norval 5335, 2:14½, dam Lulu V., by Vanguard; second dam Lulu Harold, above noted; but announces that the colt will be trained in 1893, and not allowed to serve any mares.

William Stahl, Quincy, Ill., an old patron of the advertising columns of the MONTHLY, again calls attention to his device for spraying trees and vines.

The enterprising proprietor of Tuscarora Farm, C. M. De Garmendia, Doubs, Md., makes his announcement for 1893, in this issue, setting forth the merits and terms of service of three highly bred stallions, Sea King, Monocacy and Tuscarora.

Sea King is by Lord Russell 4667; dam Fairy Belle (a "great brood mare") by Belmont 64; second dam Waterwitch (another "great brood mare), by Pilot Jr. 12; third dam Fanny, by Kinkead's St. Lawrence. This pedigree is rich in producing dams, and as Sea King is as good individually as by breeding, he is certain to prove a successful sire. Monocacy, by King Wilkes 1867; dam Vivandiere, by Volunteer 55; second dam Martha, by Abdallah 1; third dam, by Conklin's Bellfounder, is not only well bred, but a fast and game race horse, with a race record of 2:21½, 2:21¾, 2:23. Tuscarora is by (Tuscarora) Sea King 11775; dam Duenna, by Woodford Mambrino 345; second dam Dahlia, by Pilot Jr. 12; third dam Madame Dudley; another pedigree with producing dams close up. The Tuscarora Farm has choice young stock for sale and will send catalogues on application.

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TROTTING REGISTER.

STANDARD ANIMALS.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees in the Register will be reprinted here, at the option of the owner. The charge for publishing pedigrees here is one dollar each; to stockholders fifty cents. Insertion here is purely optional with owners. The advantages are two-fold: Immediate publicity is given and opportunity is furnished to all for criticism and correction. It is not only an effective and cheap advertisement, but it is *an official certificate of the registration and status of an animal*. The numbers of stallions are given (mares are not numbered), and at the end of the pedigree the volume of the Register in which it is recorded is denoted. As stated above, these are copies of registered pedigrees, and of course nothing is given here that is not already recorded in the Trotting Register.

ALLIA, (7) br m foaled 1892; by Tintinnabulum 12644; dam Madam, by Atlantic 1003; g d Miss Redwood, by Redwood, son of Blue Bull 75, etc. [See Madam.] Bred by C. S. Fowler, Youngstown, Ohio. [Vol. XII.]

ALPHA Q., (6) b m foaled 1890; by Representative 7269; dam Maud Jacobs, by Walker Morrill 2557; g d Cordie, by Sherman Morgan 2626, etc. [See Maud Jacobs, Vol. VIII.] Bred by S. S. Quinn, Pocomoke City, Md.; passed to George H. Read, Read's Wharf, Va.; then to Thomas E. Lindley, Eastville, Va. [Vol. XII.]

ANTIETA 21492, (6) b h foaled 1892; by Artillery 750; dam Twinkle, by Footlight 2909; g d Nelly, by Vimont 1925, etc. [See Twinkle, Vol. VIII.] Bred by S. J. Moore, Lexington, Ky.; foaled the property of E. E. Zuck, Mount Pleasant, Pa. [Vol. XII.]

ANTONIO W. 20849, (6) b h foaled 1891; by General Wilkes 8493; dam Laura M., by Happy Medium 400; g d Molly Blackford, by Mambrino Boy 844, etc. [See Laura M., Vol. VIII.] Bred by R. J. Cook, Lexington, Ky.; passed to E. L. Housh, Maquon, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

ARCH, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Lexington 8579; dam Katie C., by Mambrino Howard 3656; g d Meteor 2:31, by Clark Chief 89, etc. [See Katie C., Vol. VII.] Bred by P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

BASHY WILKES, (6) bl m foaled 1892; by Galileo Rex 12347; dam Fanny Douglas, by Bashaw 50; g d Nancy Bell (dam of Fred Douglas 2:20¼, and Tom Kirkwood 2:29¼), by Morgan (Gale's), etc. [See Fanny Douglas, Vol. X.] Bred by J. Q. Spain, Hartford, Iowa; passed to Henry Plumb, Des Moines, Iowa. [Vol. XII.]

FRANK GILLIG 21431, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Gillig 14258; dam Lady Snip (dam of Levi Aristos 2:26½), by William Tell, son of Ti Boy. [See Lady Snip, Vol. IX.] Bred by J. Fred Nadeau; passed to J. W. Wyman, Crown Point, N. Y. [Vol. XII.]

HABITANT 20154, (6) bl h foaled 1892; by Herod 510; dam Lucille, by Masterlode Jr. 2920; g d Nelly S., 2:41¾, by Swigert 650; g g d Nelly Silvernale (dam of Silvernale 2:25), by Black Hawk (Gipson's), etc. [See Lucille, Vol. VIII.] Bred by M. T. Grattan, Preston, Minn.; passed to F. W. Beardsley, Gibson City, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

LADY B., (6) b m foaled 1888; by Woodland 6731; dam Maud (dam of Maud Mace, 2:27¼), by Quaker General, son of General Knox 140; g d Bess, by Bismarck Jr., son of Bismarck (Howe's), etc. [See Maud.] Bred by F. D. S. Brown, East Wilton, Me. [Vol. XII.]

LADY BARON, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Baron Wilkes 4758; dam Daisy Blackwood, 2:29¼, by Blue Bull 75. [See Daisy Blackwood Vol. VII.] Bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; passed to Charles T. Luthy, Peoria, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

MABEL CHIMES, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Chimes 5348; dam Sweetwater, by Mambrino King 1279; g d Gale Mare by Almont Jr. 1829, etc. [See Sweetwater, Vol. VII.] Bred by Henry Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; passed to Noah T. Wood, Mapleton, Iowa. [Vol. XII.]

MAGGIE HARTWOOD, (6) br m foaled 1891; by Smuggler 927; dam Hartwood Violet, by Hartwood 1213; g d Violet, by Administrator 357, etc. [See Hartwood Violet, Vol. VII.] Bred by F. G. Babcock & Son, Hornellsville, N. Y.; foaled the property of H. L. Asher, Lexington, Ky.; passed to J. P. Hanaford, Chadwick, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

MINNIE CONSUL, (7) ch m foaled 1891; by Sir Consul 9661; dam Minnie Warren, by Diamond Volunteer 17660. Bred by S. E. Gates, Newton, Iowa. [Vol. XII.]

NORA, (9) gr m foaled 1879; by General Stanton 2545; dam Anna H., by Norman Messenger. Bred by Patrick Healey, Niagara, Ont., Can.; passed to E. P. Healey, St. Catharines, Ont., Can. Record 2:31½. [Vol. XII.]

PALOMA 21901, (6) bl h foaled 1891; by Bradtmoor 19616; dam Capella, by Steinway 1808; g d Kishenkower, by Hamlet 160, etc. [See Capella, Vol. XI.] Bred by Rush & Hastings, Suisun, Cal.; passed to Charles Riedy, Escondido, Cal. [Vol. XII.]

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PERLETTA, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Patchen Wilkes 3550; dam Dinnie, 2:25, by Rochester 616; g d Miss Coons (dam of Wilson, 2:16¼, Clarkia, 2:27, etc.), by Clark Chief 89, etc. [See Dinnie, Vol. VI.] Bred by Henry C. Jewett & Co., Jewettville, N. Y.; passed to Charles T. Luthy, Peoria, Ill.[Vol. XII.]

POGIS STANTON 19979, (6) ch h foaled 1886; by General Stanton 2545; dam Winona Maid, by Winfield Scott 1319; g d Dell (dam of Forest Boy, 2:25¼), by Tempest, etc. [See Winona Maid.] Bred by J. Carpenter; passed to Mrs. J. Carpenter, Winona, Ont.; then to Thomas Barnes, Hamilton, Ont.; then to W. G. Barnes, Green River, Ont. Can. [Vol. XII.]

RAWDON 21589, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Dictator 113; dam Servia, by Alcyone 732; g d Hagar, by Abdallah 15, etc. [See Servia, Vol. X.] Bred by H. C. McDowell & Son, Lexington, Ky; passed to Ellis & Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.; then to William Shireman, Middletown, Pa. [Vol. XII.)

RUSSELL MCGREGOR 21721, (6) ch h foaled 1892; by Robert McGregor 647; dam Lotta, 2:24½, by Florida, 482; g d Kate Porter, by Daniel Lambert 102, etc. [See Lotta, Vol. V.] Bred by John L. Russell, Troy, N. Y. [Vol. XII.]

SITKA CHIMES, (6) br m foaled 1891; by Chimes 5348; dam Electra, by Alcyone 732; g d Maud S. T., by Governor Sprague 444; g g d Belle Patchen, 2:30¾, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Electra, Vol. VI.] Bred by H. H. Darlington, Concordville, Pa.; passed to Henry Smith, Buffalo, N. Y. [Vol. XII.]

SUMMER GIRL, (6) br m foaled 1891; by Stanmont 21826; dam Hickory Maid, by Sir Robert Stanton 13896; g d Kitty Hudson (dam of Henry R., 2:25½), said to be by Frank Porter. [See Hickory Maid, Vol. X.] Bred by Arthur Lloyd, St. Catharines, Ont., Can. [Vol. XII.]

TELLURIAN, (6) bl m foaled 1892; by Lexington 8579; dam Medio, by Cooper Medium 11731; g d Hattie by Petoskey 3633, etc. [See Medio, Vol. IX.] Bred by P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

TEMPAAN, (7) b m foaled 1892; by The President 11545; dam Hannah D., by Abdalbrino 2646; g d Becky B., by Bourbon Abdallah, son of Abdallah (Hursts & Thornton's), etc. [See Hannah D., Vol. IX.] Bred by P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

TINGLE TOSKA, (6) b m foaled 1892; by Kingtoska 5802; dam Bru-du-Net, by Larkin 3070; g d Queen, by Crusader, 434, etc. [See Bru-du-Net, Vol. XI.] Bred by Arthur E. Tingue, Cobleskill, N. Y., foaled the property of W. H. Gearhart, Scranton, Pa. [Vol. XII.]

TOM GILLIG 19866, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Gillig 14258; dam Gipsey, by Ben Franklin 753; g d by Ethan Allen 860. [See Gipsey, Vol. IX.] Bred by B. J. Williams, Brandon, Vt.; passed to George A. Graves, Boston, Mass. Record, 2:37¾. [Vol. XII.]

TOWER, (7) b m foaled 1892; by Lexington 8579; dam Helen R., by Abdalbrino 2646; g d Becky B., by Bourbon Abdallah, son of Abdallah (Hurst & Thornton's), etc. [See Helen R.] Bred by P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

TURRET, (7) b m foaled 1892; by The President 11545; dam Clio, by Homer 1235; g d Nannie, by Halcorn, etc. [See Clio, Vol. IX.] Bred by P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky. [Vol. XII.]

ULAH, (6) br m foaled 1889; by Baron Wilkes 4758; dam Brownie (dam of Baron Browne, 2:26¼, and Haldane, 2:26½), by Daniel Lambert 102; g d Jenny (dam of Nonesuch, 2:25½, Col. Moulton, 2:28½, etc.), by Bigelow Horse, son of Black Hawk 5. [See Brownie, Vol. IV.] Bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; passed to Charles T. Luthy, Peoria, Ill. [Vol. XII.]

VANITY, (7) bl m foaled 1888; by Bayonne Prince 2939; dam Blanche Warwick, by Warwick Boy 3368; g d Blanche, pedigree not traced. Bred by Philip Jermer, New Market, N. J.; passed to Michael Quinn, Plainfield, N. J. [Vol. XII.]

VI, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Benzon 2471; dam Madam, by Atlantic 1003; g d Miss Redwood, by Redwood, son of Blue Bull 75, etc. [See Madam.] Bred by C. S. Fowler, Youngstown, Ohio. [Vol. XII.]

White Cloud 016, (3) gr h foaled 18—; by Telegraph; dam not traced. Bred by John Blevins; passed to George W. Jones, Huron, Ind.; then to James Marley, Orleans, Ind.; then to John Greyer, New Orleans, La.; then to T. N. Braxtan, Paoli, Ind. Died January, 1892. Sire of *Flora Belle*, 2:13¾; *Bessie M.*, 2:21, etc. [Vol. XII.]

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APPENDIX TO TROTTING REGISTER.

ANIMALS NOT STANDARD.

NOTE.—Copies of pedigrees from the non-standard department of any volume of the Register will be published here on the same conditions as stated at the head of "Standard Animals." Under the current rules, the following are eligible to entry in the Register as non-standard: 1. Mares, fillies and geldings by standard horses. 2. Animals that are historical and worthy of preservation. Stallion colts can not now be registered unless they possess two standard crosses.

MADAM, b m foaled 1883; by Atlantic 1003; dam Miss Redwood, by Redwood, son of Blue Bull 75; g d Kitty B., pedigree not traced. Bred by S. Montgomery, Orwell, Ohio; passed to R. W. Davis, West Williamsfield, Ohio; then to Norman Ripple; then to C. S. Fowler, Youngstown, Ohio. [Vol. XII.]

SANTONIN 2D, ch m foaled 1877; by Ledger 1669; dam Dot, pedigree not traced. Bred by Frank M. Moore, Lowellville, Ohio; passed to R. D. Burnett, Coitsville, Ohio; then fo C. S. Fowler, Youngstown. [Vol. XII.]

RECORD OF OFFICIAL TRANSFERS.

NOTE.—When registered animals change owners the transfer may be recorded here and will be carried into the next volume of the Register, thus maintaining the identity of the animal with the new ownership. The fee is twenty-five cents.

ACOSTA, bl m foaled 1881; by Almont Rattler 500; dam Lady Sherman, by Billy Sherman, son of Jesse Stow, etc. [See Vols. V and XI.] Passed to C. A. Hayes and H. Dettloff, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

ADNA, (7) bl m foaled 1888; by Director 1989; dam Lady Salisbury, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. De Witt Butts, Rochester, N. Y., December 2, 1892.

ADELAIDE, (2, 6) b m foaled 1878; by Milwaukee 603; dam Minnie B, by Bay Mambrino, son of Bay Chief (Alexander's), etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to Charles Schwartz, Chicago, Ill.; then to William R. Merriam, St. Paul, Minn.; then to W. H. Wilson; then to Estate of W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky.; then to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont. Record 2:18.

ALICE W., (6) b m foaled 1889; by Combat 1038; dam Ailemeth, by Capoul 1037, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Arthur Leek, Hadleigh, Suffolk, Eng.

ALMONT CHAMPION 5522, (7) b h foaled 1881; by Almont Lightning 1023; dam Stella Champion, by Mambrino Champion 5130, etc. [See Vols. VI and VII.] Passed to James Baptie, Springville, Ont., Can. October 19, 1892.

ANDERSONIAN 18842, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Anderson Wilkes 4197; dam Irene, by Durango 1115, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to A. G. Danforth, Washington, Ill., February 10, 1892; then to R. L. Owen, Caney, Kan., November 19, 1892.

ANNICE, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Monte Carlo 2429; dam Lottie Clay, by Signal 8687, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Augustus Sharpe, Louisville, Ky., November, 1891; then to T. J. Harbaugh, Columbus Grove, Ohio, March, 1892.

ANNIE LAURIE, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Nutmeg 2459; dam Beatrice, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Cadwell & Everts, Chicago, Ill.

ANTHEM, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Winewood 4874; dam Chloral, by Young Wilkes 951, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to C. Crawford, Grand Rapids, Mich., December 5, 1892.

BANNER BEARER 7134, (1) b h foaled 1886; by Standard Bearer 5300; dam Maggie Clay, by American Clay 34, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to Clinton Brown, Homer, Ill. Record 2:28½.

BELLE ALLEN, (6) b m foaled 1885; by Ethan Allen 473; dam Virgin, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr., 22, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to C. C. McKinney; then to D. S. Ragon, Evansville, Ind.

BELL ELECTA, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Piedmont 904; dam Alta Belle, by Electioneer 125, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. B. Dutcher & Son, Pawling, N. Y.

BERLINTON 7984, (6) br h foaled 1886; by Walkill Prince 2797; dam Daisy, by Star Hambletonian 1534, etc. [See Vols. VII and IX.] Passed to S. M. Highley, Converse, Ind., September 29, 1892.

BONDSMAN 11899, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Prince L. 5947; dam Belle, by Dick Linderman 2311, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. A. Gauntt, Marion, Ind.

BONNIE BELLE, (6) br m foaled 1888; by Lyle Wilkes 4658; dam Shirley, by King Rene 1278, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to J. E. Kitzmiller, Canton, Ohio.

BROWN 4011, (1, 6) br h foaled 1884; by Combat 1038; dam Gauntlette (dam of Williams, 2:20½), by Dictator 113, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., then to M. Galvin, New York, N. Y.; then to George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio, January 11, 1893. Record 2:18¾.

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CHESTNUT MILLS 13879, (6) ch h foaled 1890; by Chestnut Wilkes 11410; dam Miss Kelly, by Blue Bull 75, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. W. Ward, Grand View, S. Dak., November, 1892.

CHOICE, (6) b m foaled 1882; by Dictator 113; dam Carol, by Clark Chief 89, etc. [See Vols. V and VI.] Passed to W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky.; then to A. M. Hamilton, Wheeling, W. Va.; then to Kate E. Robinson, Fremont, Mich.

CLUSINA, (6) b m foaled 1890; by California 4132; dam Zenobia, by Egbert 1136, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Cadwell & Everts, Chicago, Ill.

COLETA, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Mogul 1724; dam Lucy, by Frank Martin 6732, etc. [See Vols. VIII, and XI.] Passed to John A. Macauley, Philadelphia, Pa., April 25, 1892.

CORNER BELLE, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Bell Boy 5350; dam Four Corners, 2:20¼, by Mambrino Time 1686, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. B. Dutcher & Son, Pawling, N. Y.

DAHLIA, (7) gr m foaled 1888; by Dictator Jr. 2193; dam Molly, by Bayard 53, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to A. E. Woods, Hume, Ill.

DALGAMO 13047, (6) bl h foaled 1878; by Dictator 113; dam Amanda (dam of Strathwood, 2:31¾), by Blackwood 74, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont.

DIVER 5400, (6) gr h foaled 1885; by Onward 1411; dam Siren, by Dictator 113, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Steele Bros., Lexington, Ky.; then to A. B. Grove, Newark, Ohio.; then to Dygert Bros., Springville, N. Y., October 25, 1892.

DORA M., (7) b m foaled 1884; by Billion 7075; dam Dolly, by Vermont 104, etc. [See Vols. VIII and IX.] Passed to J. T. Baltzell Jr., Altoona, Pa., May 1892.

EAGLESS, (7) ro m foaled 1888; by Eagle Bird 5867; dam by Balsora 1024, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to G. W. Campbell, Parkersburg, W. Va.

EDGARDA, (7) b m foaled 1886; by Bay Tom 16481; dam Em Kimberly, by Wild Bashaw 698, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Frank Jacobs, Youngstown, Ohio, 1892.

EDNA EARL, (7) b m foaled 1890; by Morisco 5408; dam Mariam S., by Volunteer Star 1614, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to W. D. Tibbitts, Marion Ind.

EGERTIE, (7) b m foaled 1884; by Egbert 1136; dam Twilight, by Thorndale 305, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Newton & Rundell, Toledo, Ohio; then to Banigan Bros., Bowling Green, Ohio; then to Adam Schantz, Dayton, Ohio, October 27, 1892.

EGYPTIAN QUEEN, (6) br m foaled 1885; by Pretender 1453; dam Ninon, by Joe Hooker 185, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to A. E. Woods, Hume, Ill., December 14, 1892.

ELSA, (6) b m foaled 1885; by Rochester 616; dam Jennie West, by Allie West 745, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to W. F. Milton, Pittsfield, Mass.

ERMINE, (6) b m foaled 1886; by Kentucky Prince 2470; dam Millie, by Messenger Duroc 106, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to T. A. Woodard, Battle Creek, Mich., May 5, 1891; then to C. S. Rex, Creston, Iowa, March, 1892.

FANNY WITHERSPOON, (2, 6) ch m foaled 1874; by Almont 33; dam Lizzie Witherspoon, said to be by Wagner (Gough's), etc. [See Vol. IV.] Passed to E. C. Long, St. Paul, Minn., then to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont. Record 2:16¼.

FILLMORE 19433, (6) ch h foaled 1890; by Palo Alto 5353; dam Miss Gift, by General Benton 1755, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to J. B. Dutcher & Son, Pawling, N. Y., December 21, 1892.

FLORENTA, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Jerome Eddy 1260; dam Astella, by Homer 1235, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to W. F. Milton, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOREST QUEEN, (2, 6) ch m foaled 1881; by Forest King 1754; dam Lucy B, by Star Hambletonian 1534, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. E. Kitzmiller, Canton, Ohio, and A. A. Kitzmiller, Lexington, Ky. Record 2:29¼.

GENERAL COOK 9548, (6) gr h foaled 1887; by Onward 1411; dam Gracie Goodman (dam of General Wilkes, 2:21¾), by Peacock, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to D. J. Wrenn, Lake Villa, Ill.

GILCRIST 17215, (6) bl h foaled 1889; by Princeton 2513; dam Jessie Cuyler, by Cuyler 100, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Charles S. Preston, Paris, Ill., November 1, 1891.

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GLENDORA, (7) br m foaled 1887; by Walkill Prince 2797; dam Annie Lee, by High Jack 16810, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Churchill & Conaway, Rushville, Ind., then to Shakes & Unger, Bourbon, Ind.

GOLDEN LIGHT (6) ch m foaled 1890; by Mambrino King 1279; dam Ursula (dam of Etelka, 2:21¼), by Lagow 7912, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Alexander Campbell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREENWAY 18988, (6) br h foaled 1888; by Greenlander 2481; dam Aurelia, by Electioneer 125, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to G. W. Bicksler, St. Louis, Mo., October 25, 1892.

GUYON 2487, (1, 6) b h foaled 1882; by Princeps 536; dam Roma (dam of Romance, 2:29½ and Farce, 2:29¼), by Golddust 150, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to S. P. Salter, then to Morehead & Salter, Lexington, Ky., then to C. T. Bethell, News Ferry, Va. Record 2:30.

HAMBLETONIAN DON 18608, (4) b h foaled 1880; by Chester Dewey, son of Ashland Patchen 48; dam Madge, by Volunteer 55, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to E. A. Ellis, Huntington, Mass., November 1, 1892. Sire of Walter Mac, 2:30.

HAWK SPURR, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Doctor Spurr 6879; dam Lady Dixon, by Mohawk Jr. 605, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to J. T. Baltzell, Jr., Altoona, Pa., May 31, 1892.

HILLHOUSE 18555, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Bay Bird 8874; dam Fera, by Commodore Belmont 4340, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Frank Quinby, Deer Lodge, Mont., then to L. Banks Wilson, Creston, Iowa, October 25, 1892.

HOWITZER 12571, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Dictator Chief 3831; dam Clara Lambert, by Mammont 2052, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to J. M. Outhouse, Patoka, Ill., October 24, 1891.

IRENE, (6) b m foaled 1884; by Editor 2473; dam Erica, by George Wilkes 519, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to B. P. Williamson, Raleigh, N. C.; then to W. L. Kennedy, Falling Creek, N. C.

ISABEL, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Onward 1411; dam Judic, by Lagow 7912, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to William Whitten and A. B. Scarborough, Pilot Point, Tex.

IVY WILKES, (6) b m foaled 1886; by Woodford Wilkes 2528; dam Pearl (dam of Jewel Wilkes, 2:30), by Ashland Patchen 48, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to A. E. White, Kansas City, Mo.

JESSIE V., (8) b m foaled 1882; by Alden Goldsmith 733; dam Lady Lambert, by Mambrino Medley, son of Mambrino Chief 11, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to Richard Richards, Racine, Wis., then to Chester Hazen, Brandon, Wis., October 6, 1887.

KEITHA, (6) ch m foaled 1891; by Barney Wilkes 3060; dam Minnie Wilkes, by Hambletonian Wilkes 1679, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to G. W. Gale, then to Estate of G. W. Gale, Ypsilanti, Mich.; then to H. R. Stoepel; then to E. E. Lester, Albion, Mich.

KING OSMAN 19463, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Osman 1403; dam Grace Toll, by Almont Rattler 500, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Andrew J. Lockhart, Clear Lake, S. Dak., May 4, 1892.

LADY POWELL, (7) b m foaled 1888; by Hope So 1863; dam Julia W., by Annapolis 989, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Don J. Thomas, Norwalk, Ohio, September 1, 1892.

LAUREL, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Charley B 812; dam Sadie C., by Billy Patterson, 6615, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to A. E. Woods, Hume, Ill.

LAWNWOOD 12958, (6) gr h foaled 1884; by Clinker 10379; dam Belton Maid (dam of Lynwood, 2:20½), by Stuart Lindley, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to H. M. McLachlin and R. E. Jones, Paola, Kan., then to A. H. Gray, Emporia, Kan. Pacing record 2:25½.

LETTA S., (7) b m foaled 1887; by Chatham 3125; dam Pinafore, by Alar Clay 706, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to Frank Strahn and James Britton, Wayne, Neb.

LIZZIE JEWELL, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Windom 9892; dam Nannie, by Ivanhoe 10781, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to M. C. Hurley, Fort Worth, Tex., February 1, 1892.

LOUISE HOMER, (8) b m foaled 1888, by Homer 1235; dam Louise, by Regular, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to W. F. Milton, Pittsfield, Mass.

LUCEIL, (6) b m foaled 1888; by Dictator Almont 4477; dam Slipper, by Hambletonian Wilkes 1679, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to W. L. & H. D. Churchill, Alpena, Mich.

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LUCY M., (7) bl m foaled 1882; by Chadwick 9875; dam Marena, by Robert Bonner Jr. 14806, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to E. S. Morse, Grand Rapids, Mich., October 1892.

MAC MICHAEL 11924, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Egmont 1828; dam Tawnette Bashaw, by Tom Kirkwood 1587, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to O. J. Hubbard; then to Hanson & Brown, Clear Lake, Iowa, then to R. J. W. Bloom, Garner, Iowa.

MADGE, (6) b m foaled 1887; by Benefactor 4009; dam Magsie, by Capoul 1037, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Arthur Leek, Hadleigh, Suffolk, Eng.

MADGE WILKES, (7) br m foaled 1888; by Young Wilkes, 951; dam Madge, by Hambletonian Prince 819, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to A. W. Kenney, Chicago, Ill.

MARCELLA, (7) b m foaled 1878; by Enchanter 468; dam by Mohawk 604, etc. [See Vols. IV and VII.] Passed to A. H. Arp, Moline, Ill.

MARGRAVE 17046, (1, 6) ro h foaled 1890; by Baron Wilkes 4758; dam Spanish Maiden, by Happy Medium 400, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Kendall & Goodhue, Terre Haute, Ind., August 16, 1892. Record 2:19¼.

MATTIE DORMAN, (7) b m foaled 1887; by Balsora Chief 10669; dam Anna, by Ivanhoe 10781, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to M. C. Hurley, Fort Worth, Tex., February 1, 1892.

MATTIE MONT, (7) b m foaled 1889; by Norwood Star 1395; dam Daisy H., by Lumps 3922, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to M. C. Hurley, Fort Worth, Tex., February 1, 1892.

MAUD ARTIST, (7) b m foaled 1891; by Artist Wilkes 2624; dam Maud N., by Nobby 2911, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Percy James, Fairbury, Ill.; then to Robert Owen, Caney, Kan., February, 1892.

MAUDINE, (6) b m foaled 1883; by Jay Gould 197; dam Lady Maud 2:18¼ (dam of Monbars three years, 2:11¾), by Gen. Knox, 140, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont.

MAY PHALLAMONT, (6) gr m foaled 1890; by Phallamont 3175; dam Daisy McK., by Hickory 165, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to George W. Riley; then to James Britton, Wayne, Neb.

MEG I., (7) b m foaled 1889; by Ellerslie Wilkes, 3804; dam Miss Dillard, by Monroe Chief 875, etc. [See Vols. IX and X.] Passed to J. E. Kitzmiller, Canton, Ohio.

MINNIE THORNE, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Red Wilkes 1749; dam Tilly Thorne, by Mambrino Patchen 58, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mont.

MINSKA COSSACK, (6) b m foaled 1886; by Don Cossack 980; dam May Queen, by American Clay 34, etc. [See Vol. VI.] Passed to A. E. Woods, Hume, Ill., December 14, 1892.

NANNIE PAYNE, (5) b m foaled 1882; by Homer 1235; dam Mag, by Cockspur, son of John Dillard, etc. [See Vol. VII, page 580.] Passed to S. A. Brasted, Friendship, N. Y., May 25, 1892. Dam of Lorella, 2:30.

PARSHALL 18130, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Captain McGregor 3547; dam Pansy, by Legal Tender Jr. 3409, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Vandy Stull, Pratt, Kan., March 21, 1892.

PEABODY 16794, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Bartholomew Wilkes 7054; dam Pearl, by Grenadier 535, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to W. B. Kridler, Jr., Fremont, Ohio; then to Jay H. Morgan, Vernon, Vt., December, 1892.

PIQUANT 16986, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Sea Bird 16972; dam Nelly Day, by Princeps 536, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to G. W. Campbell, Parkersburg, W. Va., February 10, 1892.

PROFESSOR WELLS 16783, (6) bl h foaled 1890; by Durango 1115; dam Mrs. McCoy, by Fairy Gift 1145, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Theodore G. Haag, Red Oak, Iowa., September 9, 1892.

RED HEAT, ch h foaled 1891; by Red Hot 10068; dam Helen Almont, by Almont Commander, son of Almont 33, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to G. F. Fryling, Fletcher, Ohio.

RHEA, (6) b m foaled 1890; by Ben Franklin 753; dam Lady Abraham, by Abraham 353, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to C. E. Dinehart, Slayton, Minn.

RITTENHOUSE 14369, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Egbert 1136; dam Rebecca Dunn, by Jefferson Mambrino 5206, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to J. R. Pate, Lewisport, Ky.

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ROBERT L. (Ellery) 17511, (1) b h foaled 1880; by Artemas 1793; dam not traced, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to C. A. Hayes and H. Dettloff, Chippewa Falls, Wis. Record 2:29¾.

ROBINWOOD 9904, (6) b h foaled 1888; by Robert McGregor 647; dam Maggie Lee, by Blackwood 74, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to William Whitten and A. B. Scarborough, Pilot Point, Tex.

ROYAL OAK 11510, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Nutwood 600; dam Nettie Zulu, by Zulu 4290, etc. [See Vol. IX.] Passed to H. K. Freeman, Aurora, Ill.

SANXEY (6) b m foaled 1888; by Beaumont 370; dam Maxey, by Legal Tender Jr. 3409, etc. [See Vol. VIII.] Passed to A. M. Lindley, Urbana, Ill., January 2, 1893.

SNIP, (7) b m foaled 1873; by Siberian 2707; dam by Knickerbocker 200, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to Austin A. Wright, Hightstown, N. J., February, 1882.

SPHINXTER 13986, (6) b h foaled 1889; by Sphnix 5343; dam Prairie Lass, by Louis Napoleon 207, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to A. E. White, Kansas City, Mo.

STAFFORD 19435, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Electrotype 9006; dam Lenore, by Petoskey 3633, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to G. W. Bicksler, St. Louis, Mo.

STATUTE 19249, (6) ch h foaled 1891; by Norval 5335; dam Samovar, by Onward 1411, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to L. Lindauer, Kaukauna, Wis.

SULINA, (6) bl m foaled 1890; by Sultan 1513; dam Virginia Maid, by Sam Purdy 918, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to Edward Willets & Son, Roslyn, N. Y., January 22, 1892.

SUSAN B., (2) br m foaled 1878; by Mark Anthony 14464; dam not traced. [See Vol. X.] Passed to James L. Hotchkiss, Rochester, N. Y., November 29, 1892. Record 2:29¼.

THE WITCH, (5) ch m foaled 1875; by Almont 33; dam Endor, by Bonnie Laddie, etc. [See Vol. III, page 675.] Passed to J. A. & Sterling McCann, Lexington, Ky. Dam of Albion Medium, 2:30.

THORNETTE, (6) b m foaled 1891; by Thorndeen 8893; dam Sultanette, by Sultan 1513, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to Alexander Campbell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THORNHEDGE 10376, (6) b h foaled 1887; by Venture 1973; dam Nannie Thorn (dam of Thornless, 2:15¾ and Little Thorn, 2:23¼), by Hamlet 160, etc. [See Vols. VIII and IX.] Passed to John Dimon, Fort Wayne, Ind., February 5, 1891.

THREE FEATHERS 14434, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Kentucky Prince 2470; dam Sandal, by Jay Gould 197, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to R. W. Carter, Guelph, Ont., Can.

TOPSEY, b m foaled 1884; by Legal Tender Jr. 3409; dam Nelly, by Blue Bull (Miller's), son of Blue Blull 75, etc. [See Vol. VII, page 590.] Passed to Vandy Stull, Pratt, Kan., March 21, 1892.

TRANCOIS 16037, (6) b h foaled 1891; by Fugleman 2478; dam Trancastra, by Romulus 271, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to George A. Starrett; Toulon, Ill., November 6, 1891.

VESTIBULO 19632, (6) b h foaled 1890; by Pilot Medium 1597; dam Omy, by Olmedo Wilkes 3770, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to A. V. Smith, Marshall, Mich.

VICTORIA B., (7) b m foaled 1886; by Incentive 2675; dam Henrietta, by Iron Duke 181, etc. [See Vol. VII.] Passed to R. M. Fairfield, Fairfield, Mass., November 13, 1892.

VIVETTE, (7) ch m foaled 1884; by Hambletonian Downing 4530; dam Vivian, by Morgan Messenger 3169, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to G. W. Bicksler, St. Louis, Mo., May 4, 1892.

WILLOWDALE BOY 17217, (6) ch h foaled 1890; by Onward 1411; dam Croisette, by Egbert 1136, etc. [See Vol. XI.] Passed to William J. Davis, Chicago, Ill., November 5, 1892.

WITCHCRAFT, (6) b m foaled 1889; by Aberdeen 27; dam The Witch (dam of Albion Medium, 2:30), by Almont 33, etc. [See Vol. X.] Passed to C. C. Clark, Paris, Ky.; then to Thomas H. Bagnell, Marshall, Mo., February 5, 1892.

YARKAND 13887, (6) br h foaled 1890; by Waveland Chief 1617; dam Idola, by Idol 44, etc. [See X.] Passed to E. P. Hunt, Victor, Iowa, March 1, 1892.

ZOE, (5, 6) b m foaled 1881; by General Knox 140; dam Lucia (dam of Beulah, 2:19½; Lammermoor, 2:23; Edgardo, 2:26, etc.), by Jay Gould 197, etc. [See Vol. V.] Passed to Estate of Elizur Smith, Lee, Mass.; then to Edward Willets & Son, Roslyn, N. Y., January 21, 1892. Dam of Trapeze 2:29½.

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Trial at Boston, 2:22½. Sire of Favonia, 2:15; dam of J. R. Gentry, 2:12¾, etc
2d dam Tulip.....by **Abdallah 15.**
Dam of Ulva, 2:27. Sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, etc.
3d dam Madam Dudley.....by **Bashaw Horse.**
Dam of Dudley, 2:32½; five producing daughters.
4th dam Daughter of.....**May Day.**
Sire of May Queen, 2:26; dam of Lucy, 2:18¼.

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SEA KING Bay horse, foaled 1885, sired by LORD RUSSELL, (brother to Maud S., 2:08¾, and sire of Kremlin, 2:07¾; Lee Russell, 2:18¼, and 13 others in 2:30 at 11 years of age); 1st dam FAIRY BELLE (dam of Nymphia, 2:26¼, and Fairy Gift, 2:30, and sister to Viking, 2:19¼; Waterloo, 2:19¼, and two others in 2:30, by BELMONT (sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾; 2nd dam WATERWITCH (dam of 3 in 2:20 and 6 in 2:30, by PILOT JR.—LORD RUSSELL by Harold (sire of 39 in 2:30), out of MISS RUSSELL (dam of Maud S., 2.08¾; Nutwood, 2:18¾; Cora Belmont, 2:24½; Russia, 2:28; Nutbourne, trial 2:26½; Mambrino Russell; Nutula and Lady Russell) also by PILOT JR. **Terms--$100 the Season.**

MONOCACY 2:21½, Bay horse, foaled 1887, sired by KING WILKES, 2:22¼ (sire of Oliver K., 2:16¼, Minnie Wilkes, 2:17, and 4 others in 2:30); 1st dam VIVANDIERE (sister to Goldsmith's Abdallah, 2:30) by VOLUNTEER (sire of St. Julien, 2:11¼ and 30 others in 2:30); 2nd dam, MARTHA, (dam of Abdallah, 2:30; John Bright, Volunteer Boy and Dixon's Ethan Allen, all sires of trotters,) by Abdallah, (sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian), 3rd dam by Conklin's Bellfounder, etc. Monocacy made a race record of 2:21½, 2:21¼, 2:23, and reduced it at 4 years to 2:33 over a half-mile track.
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TUSCARORA Foaled 1889, sired by SEA KING (above); 1st dam, DUENNA, (dam of Novia, 2:27½, and sister to Dacia, 2:29½) by WOODFO MAMBRIRDNO, 2:21½, (sire of 12 in 2:30;) 2nd dam, DAHLIA, (dam of Dalreen, 2:21½; Davenant, 2:26¼, and Dacia, 2:29½) by PILOT JR.; 3rd dam MADAME DUDLEY (dam of Dudley (4) 2:32½, and of five producing daughters, TUSCARORA traces three times to PILOT JR., through Miss Russell, Waterwitch and Dahlia; twice to HAMBLETONIAN, through Harold and Alexander's Abdallah, and twice to MAMBRINO CHIEF, through Woodford Mambrino and Belle.
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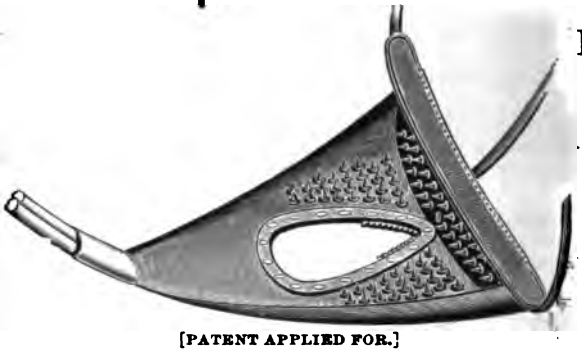

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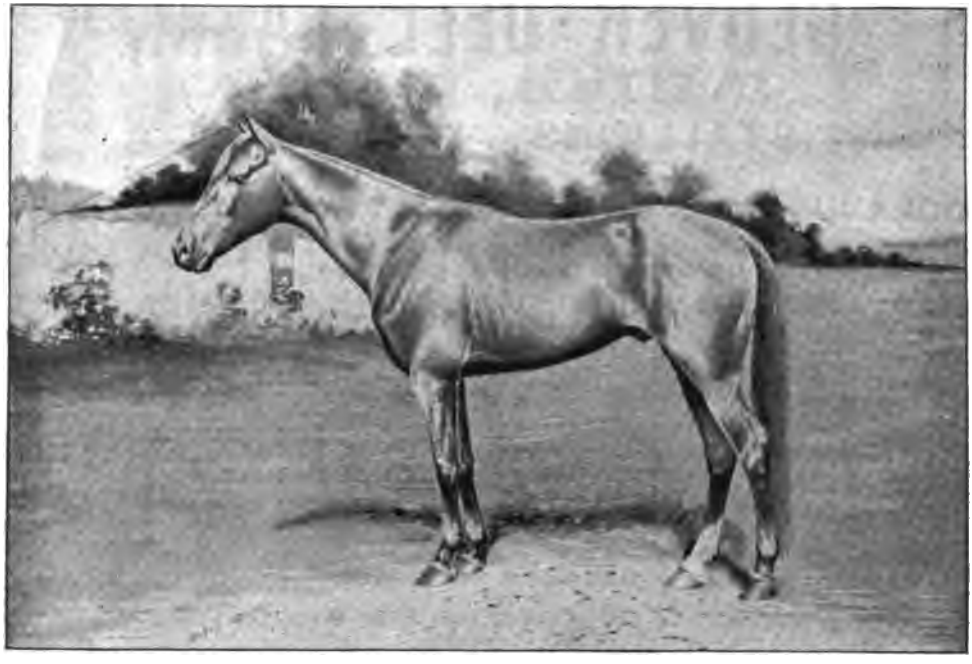

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Second dam the great brood mare, **LULU PATCHEN**, by **Mambrino Abdallah 2201**; dam of Alturas, 4-year-old record, 2.12½; and Lulu Harold, the dam of Wilkesward, 3-year-old record, 2.18½; and Lulu Wilkes, 2-year-old record 2.26½.

Third dam Big Queen, by Mambrino Boy 844.

Fourth dam by Bourbon Chief 383.

Fifth dam by Gill's Vermont 104.

Service Fee, $100.

BONANZA KING 21895.

Black colt; foaled 1891. Sired by **ONWARD 1411.** Dam May Queen, by Legal Tender 1784. Second dam Queen of the West, 2.26¼, by Pilot, Jr. 12.

Service Fee, $50.

PRINCET 13997.

Black colt; 16 hands; foaled 1889. Sired by **PRINCETON 2513, 2.19 3-4**; he by Princeps 536. Dam May Queen, by Legal Tender 1784. Second dam Queen of the West, 2.26¼, by Pilot, Jr. 12.

Service Fee, $25.

NORVILLE 21198.

Bay colt; foaled 1891. Sired by **NORVAL 5335, 2.14 1-2**, son of Electioneer. Dam Lulu V., by Vanguard 1603, son of Dictator 113. Second dam Lulu Harold, by Harold 413. Third dam Lulu Patchen, by Mambrino Abdallah 2201. Fourth dam by Mambrino Boy 844. Fifth dam by Bourbon Chief 383. Sixth dam by Gill's Vermont 104. Will be trained as a 2-year-old, and not allowed to serve any mares.

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OCEANUS, 9443. Sire, Lord Russell (sire of Kremlin, 2:07¾). Dam, Wavelet, 2:24½ (full sister to three mares in the Great Brood Mare list, and Viking, 2:19¼, and Warder, 2:29¼), by Belmont 64. 2d dam, Waterwitch (dam of six in the 2:30 list), by Pilot Jr.
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Full brother to Lockheart, 2:13.
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Sire, Nutwood, 2:18¾, the greatest living sire. Dam, "Rapidan" (that sold recently to Marcus Daly for $8,000), dam of "Lockheart," 2:13, "Capt. Mac," 2:29, "Rockbridge," 2:29, and "By By," that sold for $10,000 at the recent Hobart Sale, by Dictator, sire of the dams of "Nancy Hanks," 2:04, "Kellar Thomas," 2:12¾, "Garnet," 2:13¾, and "Lockheart," 2:13.
2d dam, "Madam Headly" (dam of Expert Prince, 2:13¼ P.), by Edwin Forrest.
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PROCTOR, 7224.
Record 2:19 1-2, P.

Sire, Pancoast, 2:21¾ (sire of "Ponce De Leon," 2:13, "Garnett," 2:13½, Patron, 2:14½, &c., &c.)
Dam, "Silence" (dam of Proctor, 2:19¼, Borden, 2:28, Von Nutwood, 2:34¼, and Wine Wood, 2:35), by Abdallah 15. 2d dam, "Woodbine" (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½).
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MADRID. Sire of Cognac, 2:20½, and 8 others in 2:30 or better. By George Wilkes, first dam Mercedes, by Belmont; second dam Minerva (2 in the list), by Pilot, Jr.
Limited to 20 mares at $100.

NUTPATCH. By Nutwood, 2:18¾ (sire of Woodnut and 76 others in 2:30 list), dam Patchen Maid (dam of Astral, 2:18; Marshal Kleber, sire of Mistake, 2:29¾), by Mambrino Patchen; second dam Lady Eleanor, by Mambrino Chief, Nutpatch unites the blood of Miss Russell and a producing daughter of Mambrino Patchen.
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STRIKER. By Onward, out of the dam of Catchfly, 2:18¼. Striker is a brother in blood to Acolyte and Olmedo Wilkes.
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ELECTRIC BELL, 10529.

By Electioneer.

Bay horse; foaled 1888; full brother to Bell Bird, yearling, 2:26¼; St. Bel, 4 years, 2:24½; Hinda Rose, 3 years, ¼; Bell Boy, 3 years, 2:19¼; Palo Alto Belle, 3 years, 2:22½; Belleflower, 2 years, 2:24¾.

PRIVATE STALLION.

BELSIRE, 17576.

Full brother to Electric Bell. PRIVATE STALLION

CECILIAN, 17568.

Record, two-years, 2:22.

Bay horse; foaled 1889; Dam Cecil, by General Benton, sire of the dam of Sunol, (world's record 2:08¼) second dam Cuba, thoroughbred (dam of Cuble, 2:28½), by imp. Australian; third dam Bettie Ward, by Lexington, sire of the dams of Ansel, 2:20, and three others; and of the grandams of Sunol, 2:08¼; Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Electricity, 2:17¾.

PRIVATE STALLION.

AH THERE, 17386.

Record, three-years 2:28 1-2.

Bay horse. Dam Lizzie by Wildidle (sire of the dams of Amigo, 2:16¾, and five other 2:30 trotters), grandson of Lexington; second dam Lizzie Miller, by St. Clair, 656 (sire of Clay 2:25¼, and Adalia, 2:27); third dam, Mayflower 2:30½ (dam of Manzanita, 4 years, 2:16; Wildflower, 2 years 2:21).

SERVICE FEE $100.

OUTCROSS.

Bay horse. Dam Sarah, by Shannon (thoroughbred); second dam Blooming, by Messenger Duroc, 106; third dam Lady Cardinal, by Harry Clay, 45 (sire of Green Mountain Maid); fourth dam by Cardinal; fifth dam Fan (dam of Harry Clay, 45); by imp. Bellfounder (sire of the dam of Hambletonian, 10).

SERVICE FEE $100.

IVO.

Foaled 1887; bay, near fore foot white, 15.3 hands; weight 1,100 lbs. Dam Victoria, by Don Victor, sire of five dams of 2:30 trotters; second dam Medora, by St. Clair .656 (sire of Clay, 2:25¼, and Adalia 2:27); third dam Prussian Maid, pacing record 219, by Signal, 3327.

IVO is a horse of great style and substance. Showed a quarter in 0:40 while in the breaking-barn as a two-year-old, and as a 4 year old he trotted a mile in 2:32¼ to heavy cart, and would have been given a record better than 2:30 had he not taken distemper while in training.

SERVICE FEE $100.

DEL PASO, 17539.

Race Record, 2:24 1-2.

Roan horse. By **Dexter Prince** 11363 (sire of Dexter Princess, 4 years, 2:22½; Chloe, 2:24; Del Paso 2:24½; Maggie, 2:24½; Lottery Ticket, (3 years) 2:25. Dam Daisy D., by Electioneer; second dam Daisy C., (dam of the dams of Millard, 2:23, and Del Paso, 2:24½), by The Moor; third dam, Grey Dale by American Boy Jr., son of American Boy (thoroughbred).

SERVICE FEE, $100.

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Five years ago we predicted that Electioneer would lead all other stallions, living or dead. To-day he has 100 trotters with records of 2:08¼ to 2:30, and only one pacer. His get hold the two, three, four, and five year old records. the world's record, and the stallion record. Thirty-seven trotters by him entered the 2:30 list for the first time in 1891, with records of 2:10¾ for a two-year old, 2:26¼ for a yearling, etc. Next season ought to be the best in their history. Electioneer has comparatively few sons, and they are all siring trotters: pure gaited, no hobbles, no toe weights, no pacers. Don't write, but come and see what we have for sale. All will be priced reasonably, except Electric Bell, Belsire and Cecilian, who are not for sale, and will be private stallions for 1892. Send for Catalogue.

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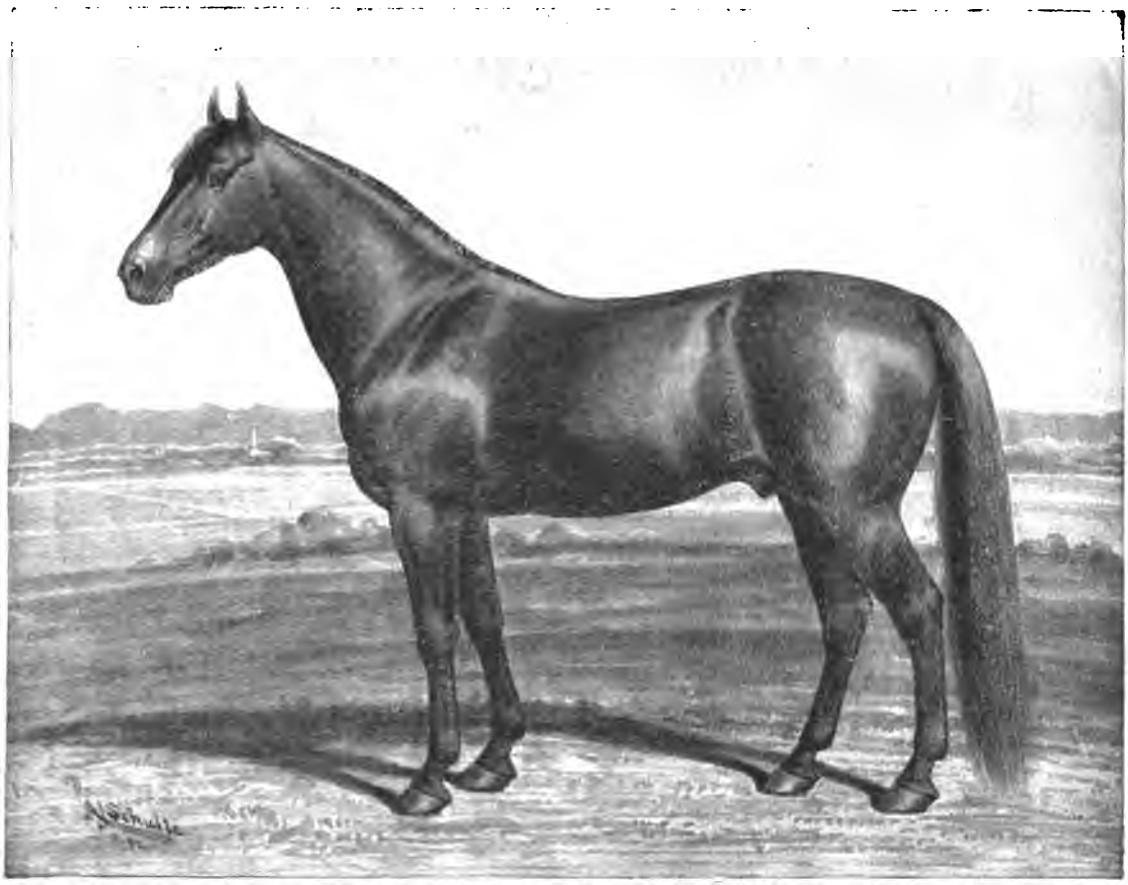

JEROME EDDY, 1260, 2:16 1-2, Sire of 17 performers in the 2:30 list.
The only stallion east of California that has two yearlings in the 2:30 list, viz; Viotta, 2:27, and Rollo, 2:28½.

PATCHEN WILKES 3550.

Record, 2.29 1-2.

Sire of

DIVAN (3 years) . . 2.15¼ HENRICO (3 years) 2.17¾
LISSA (4 years) . . . 2.17 FAVORA 2.19½
And five others in 2.30.

Black horse; foaled 1882.
Sired by GEORGE WILKES 519.
1st dam Kitty Patchen (dam of Georgiana, 2.26¼), by Mambrino Patchen 58.
2d dam Betty Brown (dam of Wilkes Boy, 2.24½, and Anglin, 2.27½), by Mambrino Patchen 58.
3d dam by Mambrino Chief 11.
$200.00, with usual return privilege.

SHERMAN 1506.

Record, 2.23 1-2.

Sire of

ASHMAN, 2.18¼, and 5 others in 2.30.

Black-brown horse; foaled 1875.
Sired by GEORGE WILKES 519.
1st dam by Belmont 64.
2d dam by St. Lawrence.
$50.00, with usual return privilege.

ERIE WILKES 3610.

Record, 2.21 1-2.

Sire of

TURCO (2 years), 2.21½, and 2 others in 2.30.

Bay horse; foaled 1882.
Sired by GEORGE WILKES 519.
1st dam by Confederate Chief 423.
2d dam by Top Gallant (son of Hambletonian 10).
$50.00, with usual return privilege.

Mares sent to the Farm to be bred to any of the above stallions, can be kept there for $40.00 per year, the same as I keep my own.

JEROME EDDY 1260.

Record, 2.16 1-2.

Sire of

LIZZIEMONT . . . 2.15¾ FANNIE WILCOX, 2.19¼
And 15 others including *two yearlings in 2.30.*

Bay horse; foaled 1875.
Sired by LOUIS NAPOLEON 207.
1st dam by Fanny Mapes (dam of 6 producing sons), by Alexander's Abdallah 15.
2d dam by Burr's Napoleon.
3d dam by Black Hawk 24.
$100.00, with usual return privilege.

BONNIE BOY 6401.

Sire of

BONNIE BELLE (2 yrs), 2.18¼ NINNESCAH (1 yr), 2.42

Black horse; foaled 1886.
Sired by PATCHEN WILKES 3550.
1st dam by Sherman 1506 (son of George Wilkes 519).
2d dam Bonnie Lassie (dam of 2 in 2.30), by C. J. Wells 2244.
3d dam O'Brien Mare (dam of Byron, 2.25½).
$100.00, with usual return privilege.

DAMO 4366.

Sire of

BLUE STEM (3 years).....2.26

Bay horse; foaled 1885.
Sired by JEROME EDDY 1260.
1st dam Bessie Gilpin (dam of Favora, 2.19½), by John Gilpin 1253.
2d dam by Hamlin Patchen 3519.
$40.00, with usual return privilege.

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Cheney, Sedgwick Co., Kas.

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KALAMAZOO FARM STALLIONS.

AMBASSADOR 1496.

Record 2:21 1-4.

By George Wilkes 519, dam Lady Carr by American Clay 34, sire of 26 in 2:30 and better, 5 in 2:20 or better; six sons have sired 11 in 2:30, and two daughters produced 2 in 2:30 and better.

Book Full for 1893. $350 the season.

WARLOCK 3378.

Record 2:33 1-4.

By Belmont 64, dam Waterwitch, dam of 6 in 2:30 and better, sire of Warwitch (3 years) 2:22¾, Wardship (3 years) 2:25¼, Templeton 2:25¼, Warcliff 2:29¾.

$100 the season.

SAN JOSE 8737.

By Grand Sentinel 2:27¼, dam Josie Wilkes (dam of Wardship, 3 years, 2:25¼, Kingmoor trial 2:28½), by George Wilkes 519, second dam Josie 2:30½, by Night Hawk 514.

$25 the season.

EMINENT 17022.

By Ambassador 2:21¼, dam Eminence 2:18¾, by Empire 2378, second dam Soprano (dam of 3 in 2:30, 2 in 2:20 and better), by Strathmore 408, third dam Abbess (dam of 2 in 2:30 and better), by Albion.

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ELECTRO BENTON 15027.

Three-year-old record, 2:24 1-2.

Sired by Electioneer 125.

Dam **Nettie Benton,**.....by **Gen'l Benton 1755.**

Dam of		Sire of the dam of	
Nettie B.	2:20¼.	Sunol,	2:08¼.
Electro Benton,	2:24¼.	Truman	2:12.
Nemo	2:26¼.	And 13 others in 2:30.	

2nd Dam **Nellie Walker,**.....by **Thorndale,** 2:22¼.

Dam of		Or a son of
Warlock	2:24.	Alexander's Edwin Forrest, 49.
Peruvian Bitters, (p)	2:28¼.	

3rd Dam **Rosalind,** 2:21¾.....by **Alexander's Abdallah** 15.

Dam of	Sire of the dams of	
Chas. Caffrey, sire of 9 in 2:30.	Favonia	2:15.
Intrigue, sire of 3 in 2:30.	Jerome Eddy	2:16¼.
Cigarette, dam of 2 in 2:30.	Conway (p)	2:18¾.
Nellie Walker, dam of 2 in 2:30.	And 33 others in 2:30.	

4th Dam **Burch Mare,**.....by **Brown Pilot** (Parker's).

Dam of		Sire of the third dam of	
Rosalind	2:21¾.	Nancy Hanks	2:04.
Donald	2:27.		
Grandam of Seven Sires with 69 in 2:30.			

Bay horse, foaled February 19, 1889,

Fee for 1893, $75.00 to insure.

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PACTOLUS (5) 2:12¾, **ALIX** (4) 2:10. } By Patronage, brother to Patron, 2:14 1-4, Prodigal, 2:16.

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Greylight, rec. 2:16½; Starletta, rec. 2:21¼; Morelight, 4-year-old rec., 2:28,

Fifth heat on half-mile track.

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AXLE, 14650,

RECORD, (2 YEARS) 2:26 1-4.

Sired by **AXTELL, 5183,** Record, (3 yrs.) 2:12.

Sire of ELLOREE, (2 yrs.) 2:26; AXLE, (2 yrs.) 2:26¼.

1st dam CORA ETTIE.....by ADRIAN WILKES, 6560.

Dam of Axle (2 yrs.) 2:26¼, and sister to China Wilkes, dam of Jennie Wilkes, 2:21¼, and Knight, 2:28¼.

Sire of Roy Wilkes, (p) 2:07¾, and 12 other standard performers.

2d dam MAMBRINO QUEEN.....by MAMBRINO PATCHEN, 58.

2d dam of 3 standard performers.

Sire of dam of Constantine, 2:12½, and 82 other standard performers.

3d dam FLORA.....by EDWIN FORREST, 49.

Sire of dam of Geneva, 2:14, and 2d dam of Nancy Hanks, 2:04, etc.

4th dam.....by GREY EAGLE.

Sire of 2d dam of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Catchfly. 2:18¼, etc.

Will make the season of 1893, from Feb. 1st to July 1st, in charge of

BUDD DOBLE, Terre Haute, Ind.

TERMS—**$150.00 Cash,** or approved note at time of service, which will be returned if mare proves not in foal. Arrangements will be made for keeping brood mares at usual rates.

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AXLE, 14650.

CHICAGO, December 12, 1892.

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Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry as to my opinion of your two-year-old colt, Axle, which has been a member of my stable during the past season, I take pleasure in stating that he had, from the very start, more natural speed than any colt I have ever seen or trained. In this particular I have always regarded him more than phenomenal, as he showed me as good as a 2:08 gait in the month of May, and had I not been unfortunate in the management of the colt, I am confident I could have given him a record of 2:15 or better, this year. His gait is so perfectly natural, graceful and easy, that it seems almost limitless in speed capacity, and in consequence I predict for him a brilliant future turf career, as well as renown as a sire of early and extreme speed.

Yours truly,

BUDD DOBLE.

NOTE.—AXLE, 14650, record, (2 yrs.) 2:26¼, foaled 1890, is a handsome black colt of good size, great quality, superior style and perfect action. He is choicely inbred to Hambletonian, George Wilkes, Mambrino Chief, Mambrino Patchen and Henry Clay. He has two crosses to Edwin Forrest and traces to Pilot, Jr. and American Star through exceptional producing channels. His pedigree is well sustained by the strongest thoroughbred blood. He traces 23 times to Imp. Messenger, and 18 times to Imp. Diomed.

ARCADIAN, 2687. Record, 2:23 1-2. By Egbert, 1136, dam Laura, by Almont; 2d dam Puss (in Great Brood Mare List) by Brown Chief, 4445.

$50.00 the Season.

HERBERT, 6561. By Adrian Wilkes, 6560, dam by Mambrino Abdallah, 2201. Brother to Lillian, 2:21¼, and Waterloo Boy, 2:14¾.

$25.00 the Season.

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THE EMPIRE CITY STUD.

ELECTRICIAN, 5007. RECORD, 2:24 1-4

SIRED BY ELECTIONEER, 125

SIRE OF

SUNOL . . .	2:08¼	TRUMAN . . .	2:12
PALO ALTO . .	2:08¼	NORVAL . . .	2.14¾
ARION	2:10½	ADVERTISER . .	2:16

AND 124 OTHERS IN 2:30 OR BETTER.

1st dam REBECCA.....by General Benton, 1755.

Dam of		Sire of Dams of	
Bernal	2:17	Sunol	2:08¼
Rexford	2:24	Truman	2:12
Electrician	2:24¼	Bernal	2:17
Ariana	2:26	Cecilian	2:22
Rusenal	2:30	And of twelve others in	2:30

2d dam Clarabel.....by Abdallah Star.

Dam of		Sire of Dams of	
Clifton Bell	2:24½	Vespasian	2:24¼
And grandam of			
Don Marvin	2:28	Clifton Bell	2:24¼

3d dam Fairy, sister to Camille.....by Hambletonian, 10.

Dam of		Sire of Dams of	
Stevie	2:19	Stamboul	2:07½
Eloise	2:30	Trinket	2:14
		And of 82 others in	2:30

4th dam Emma Mills.....by American Star, 14.

Dam of		Sire of Dams of	
Sweepstakes, Sire of 25 in	2:30	Guy	2:10¾
Independent, " " 3 "	2:30	Dexter	2:17¼
Glenair " " 1 "	2:30	Robt McGregor	2:17½
Camille, dam " 2 "	2:39	And of 43 others in	2:30

5th dam Daughter of.....Redikers Alexander W.

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KREMLIN, 2:07 3-4.

On a Regulation Track.

Winner of Transylvania Stake, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 10, thirteen starters, time, 2:11¼, 2:13, 2:11¾.
" " 2:20 Stake, Narragansett, Providence, R. I., Sept. 22, six starters, time, 2:13⅛, 2:13½, 2:12¼, 2:11¾.
" " 2:20 Stallion Stake, Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, seventeen subscriptions, time, 2:16¾, 2:13, 2:18, 2:14.
" " 2:16 Class, Boston, Mass., Sept. 17, seven starters, time, 2:15¼, 2:13¾, 2:19¼, 2:19, 2:21¼.

Fee for 1893, $400.

LANCELOT, 2:23.

At 5 years sire of { Leone, champion yearling 1892; record 2:28½, second heat in a race.
Unkamet, 2-year record 2:27¾, second heat regulation track.

Left stud Aug. 16th. From Sept. 21st to Nov. 12th, trotted on regulation tracks to successive records of 2:32, 2:28½, 2:28¼, 2:27¾, 2:26, 2:24¾, 2:23. The fastest entire son of Green Mountain Maid, and the champion 5-year-old sire.

Fee for 1893, $200.

UNKAMET, 2:27 3-4.

Oldest son of Lancelot, 2:23; and Rusina, sister of Nutwood, 2:18¾; and daughter of Belmont and Miss Russell, dam of Maud S., 2:08¾.

Fee for 1893, $100.

AMERICA, 2:23 1-2.

By the sire of Guy, 2:10¾; and out of Alma, 2:28¾; second dam Clara, dam of Dictator, Dexter, 2:17¼, etc.

Fee for 1893, $50.

PISTACHIO, 13489.

At 6 years sire of Guiadó, 3 years, regulation track, 2:30.

Brother of { Nutwood, 2:18¾, sire of 101 trotters and pacers in 2:30.
Nutbourne, sire of Cheyenne, 2:14¼, etc.
Cora Belmont, 2:24½, dam of Cora S., 2:25½.
Nutula, dam of Maudlen, 2:25¾.
Rusina, at 5 years, dam of Unkamet, 2 years, 2:27¾. } Their first foals.

Fee for 1893, $100.

MAZATLAN, 11770.

Brother of { Sweet Rose, 1 year, 2.25¾.
Mont Rose, 3 years, 2:18.

By Electioneer and out of Rosemont, daughter of Piedmont, 2:17¼, and Beautiful Bells, 2:29½, dam of four in 2:20, seven in 2:30, and five speed producing sons and daughters.

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By ELECTIONEER,

Sire of 129 with records from 2:08¼ to 2:30,
Dam **SPRITE,** dam of four in the list (first four foals) by Belmont.

Second dam **WATERWITCH** (dam of three better than 2:20, six better than 2:30, and nine better than 2:35½, and the dam of four producing sons and of four mares in the great brood mare list), by Pilot Jr. 12.

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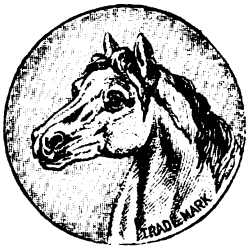

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